EAST YORKSHIRE SOLAR FARM

East Yorkshire Solar Farm
EN010143

Environmental Statement

Volume 1, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity
Document Reference: EN010143/APP/6.1

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

~~November 2023~~June 2024
Revision Number: 0~~0~~2

2009

BOOM-POWER.CO.UK

BOOM POWER

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

East Yorkshire Solar Farm

Environmental Statement – Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity

Regulation Reference	Regulation 5(2)(a)
Planning Inspectorate Reference	EN010143
Application Document Reference	EN010143/APP/6.1
Author	East Yorkshire Solar Farm Team

Version	Date	Status of Version
Rev 00	November 2023	DCO submission
Rev 01	January 2024	Section 51 Response
Rev 02	18 June 2024	Deadline 1

Prepared for:

East Yorkshire Solar Farm Limited

Prepared by:

AECOM Limited

Table of Contents

Plates

Tables

10. Landscape and Visual Amenity

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 This chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) presents the findings of an assessment of the likely significant effects on Landscape and Visual Amenity as a result of the proposed East Yorkshire Solar Farm (hereafter referred to as the Scheme). For a description of the Scheme, refer to **Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**.

10.1.2 This chapter identifies and proposes measures to address the potential impacts and likely significant effects of the Scheme on Landscape and Visual Amenity during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases.

10.1.3 This chapter is supported by the following appendices in **ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]**:

a. **Appendix 10-1: Legislation, Policy and Guidance;**

b. **Appendix 10-2: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology;**

c. **Appendix 10-3: Landscape Character;**

d. **Appendix 10-4: Potential Representative Viewpoints;**

e. **Appendix 10-5: Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Protection Report.**

10.1.4 This chapter is supported by the following figures in **ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**:

a. **Figure 1-1: Scheme Location;**

b. **Figure 1-3: Elements of the Site;**

c. **Figure 10-1: Study Area;**

d. **Figure 10-2: National and Regional Landscape Character Areas;**

e. **Figure 10-3: Local Landscape Character Types;**

f. **Figure 10-4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility Bare Earth – All Features;**

g. **Figure 10-5: Zone of Theoretical Visibility (With Surface Features) – Solar PV Panels;**

h. **Figure 10-6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility (With Surface Features) – Grid Connection Substations;**

i. **Figure 10-7: Potential Viewpoint Locations;**

j. **Figure 10-8: Representative Viewpoint Locations Plan;**

k. **Figure 10-9 through to Figure 10-38: Viewpoint Photography; and**

l. **Figure 10-39 through to Figure 10-55 Photomontages.**

10.1.5 The chapter should be read in conjunction with the Scheme description provided in **Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**.

Additionally, landscape and visual amenity interfaces with many other aspects of the Scheme and as such, should be considered alongside the following chapters in **ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1], Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage**; **Chapter 8: Ecology**, and **Glint and Glare** section 16.3 within **Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].** The **Glint and Glare Assessment** is presented as **Appendix 16-2 ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**. Photomontages have been prepared for several viewpoint locations that lie in close proximity to the Scheme or where significant effects were identified within the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report).

10.1.6 A glossary and list of abbreviations are defined in **Chapter 0: Table of Contents, Glossary and Abbreviations, ES Volume 1 [EN010131/APP/6.1].**

10.1.7 A Non-Technical Summary of the ES is presented in **ES Volume 4 [EN010143/APP/6.4]** and **ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]** comprises this report.

10.2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

10.2.1 Legislation, planning policy, and guidance relating to Landscape and Amenity and pertinent to the Scheme comprises of the documents listed below. More detailed information can be found in **Appendix 10-1, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].**

Legislation

10.2.2 The following legislation applies to the assessment of landscape and visual amenity:

a. the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (2017) (Ref. 10-2~~Ref. 10-2~~).

National Policy

10.2.3 The following national policy applies to the assessment of landscape and visual amenity:

a. Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1) (2011) (Ref. 10-3~~Ref. 10-3~~);

b. Draft NPS for Energy (EN-1) (2023) (Ref. 10-4~~Ref. 10-4~~);

c. NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (2011) (Ref. 10-5~~Ref. 10-5~~);

d. Draft NPS for Renewable Energy (EN-3) (2023) (Ref. 10-6~~Ref. 10-6~~);

e. NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (2011) (Ref. 10-7~~Ref. 10-7~~);

f. Draft NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (2023) (Ref. 10-8~~Ref. 10-8~~); and

g. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2023) (Ref. 10-9~~Ref. 10-9~~).

Regional and Local Policy

10.2.4 The following regional and local policy applies to the assessment of landscape and visual amenity:

a. East Riding Local Plan 2012–2029 Strategy Document (adopted April 2016) (Ref. 10-10~~Ref. 10-10~~);

b. East Riding Local Plan Update 2020 – 2039 Draft Strategy Document Update (2021) (Ref. 10-11~~Ref. 10-11~~);

c. Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan (adopted October 2013) (Ref. 10-12~~Ref. 10-12~~); and

d. Selby District Local Plan (adopted February 2005) – Saved Policies (Ref. 10-13~~Ref. 10-13~~).

National Guidance

10.2.5 The following national guidance applies to the assessment of landscape and visual amenity:

a. National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), Natural Environment (Landscape) (2019) (Ref. 10-14~~Ref. 10-14~~);

b. The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Amenity (GLVIA3) (Ref. 10-1~~Ref. 10-1~~); and

c. Natural England's National Character Area 39: Humberhead Levels (NCA 39) (Ref. 10-15~~Ref. 10-15~~).

Local and Regional Guidance

10.2.6 The following local and regional guidance applies to the assessment of landscape and visual amenity:

a. The North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 10-16~~Ref. 10-16~~);

b. The Selby Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 10-17~~Ref. 10-17~~);

c. The East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 10-18~~Ref. 10-18~~); and

d. East Riding of Yorkshire Council Lower Derwent Valley Supplementary Planning Document (Ref. 10-19~~Ref. 10-19~~).

10.3 Consultation

10.3.1 A scoping exercise was undertaken in September 2022 to establish the content of the assessment and the approach and methods to be followed.

10.3.2 The Scoping Report (**Appendix 1-1, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]**) was issued on 9 September 2022 and records the findings of the scoping exercise and details the technical guidance, standards, best practice and criteria to be applied in the assessment to identify and evaluate the likely significant effects of the Scheme on Landscape and Amenity.

10.3.3 The Scoping Opinion was received on 20 October 2022 (**Appendix 1-2, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]**). The feedback received from stakeholders at scoping in relation to Landscape and Amenity are presented in

Appendix 1-3, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]. This is also summarised in Table 10-1~~Table 10-1~~.

Formatte

Table 10-1. Scoping opinion responses (Landscape and Visual Amenity)

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
Planning Inspectorate	Effects on recreational receptors during construction may be scoped out on the basis of the relatively short duration and temporary nature of any potential effects.	Impacts and effects on transient views for recreational receptors as a result of construction operations within the Solar PV Areas, within the Grid Connection Corridor and Site Accesses have been scoped out of the ES.	Refer to Table 10-12~~Table 10-12~~.
Planning Inspectorate	The ES should clearly explain the construction and operational lighting strategy and any measures necessary to avoid or mitigate lighting effects. This should also include consideration of effects relating to intermittent lighting sources such as motion-activated security lighting.	Commitments on the principles of the lighting strategy are provided in **Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1**, and included within the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) **[EN010143/APP/7.7**].	The proposed lighting is set out in Section 10 of this Chapter and also described in the Framework CEMP **[EN010143/APP7.7]**, Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) **[EN010143/APP7.8]** and Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) **[EN010143/APP7.9]**. Potential adverse impacts on landscape and visual amenity as a result of lighting during construction and operation of the Scheme has been minimised through considered design and the measures set out in the documents above. Therefore, adverse impacts as a result of the Scheme's lighting are considered to be mitigated and an assessment of lighting on landscape and visual amenity has not been undertaken.

Form

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
Planning Inspectorate	The Scoping Report defines a preliminary study area of 5 km from the Solar PV Site boundary… [but] notes (in paragraph 10.5.15) that longer distance views are available to the east of the site due to the surrounding topography and visibility varies across the site (paragraph 10.5.16). This suggests that there is potential for visibility of the site from beyond the 5 km study area. The Inspectorate considers that the study area should be informed by the extent of likely effects, including from elevated viewpoints, rather than an arbitrary boundary. The ES should evidence how the study area has been derived to ensure it is representative and it should be agreed with relevant consultation bodies where possible.	A bare ground ZTV was included as part of the Scoping Report (**Appendix 1-1, ES Volume 2**) which illustrated potential visibility up to and beyond a 5 km Study Area. A screened ZTV has been produced to illustrate the potential visibility of the Solar PV Panels and the Grid Connection Substations which illustrate that there is limited visibility up to 2.6 km with one location to the east at approximately 5.3 km.	The Study Area has been refined as a result of the ZTV and field work. Refer to section 10.4 of this chapter and **Figure 10-5** and **Figure 10-6, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**.
Planning Inspectorate	The ES should consider the potential for visual effects on receptors navigating the river. This should include the effects of the proposed lighting strategy on boat navigation, as noted in the	An assessment on the impacts and effects on receptors using the River Ouse and the River Derwent has been included in the ES. Representative Viewpoint 21, Viewpoint 22 and Viewpoint 29 assess the impact on users of the waterways at this location.	The proposed lighting design is set out in **Chapter 2: The Scheme ES Volume 1** and also Section 10 of this Chapter and also described in the Framework CEMP **[EN010143/APP7.7]**, **Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP)**

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	response from the Canal and River Trust.		**[EN010143/APP7.8]** and **Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) [EN010143/APP7.9]**. Potential adverse impacts on landscape and visual amenity as a result of lighting during construction and operation of the Scheme has been minimised through considered design and the measures set out in the documents above. Therefore, adverse impacts as a result of the Scheme's lighting are considered to be mitigated and an assessment of lighting on landscape and visual amenity has not been undertaken.
North Yorkshire County Council/ Selby District Council	Key landscape considerations within the EIA/LVIA should include: • Cumulative landscape and visual effects (significance of the National Grid connection point at Drax Power Station). • The overall scale and nature of the proposed development • The expected lifespan of at least 40 years (long-term landscape and visual effects) • Wider landscape strategy and connectivity	A cumulative assessment is included in the ES. Where vegetation is proposed to be removed because of the Grid Connection Corridor then an assessment at 15 years post commencement of operation has been undertaken and replacement planting has been considered.	Refer to section 10.10 of this chapter.

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	Long-term maintenance and management.		
North Yorkshire County Council/ Selby District Council	The landscape strategy and mitigation should be proportionate to the scale of the development and be robust enough to accommodate these large-scale and cumulative effects at a wider strategic level.	The landscape strategy has sought to embed several mitigation measures within the design to minimise effects on landscape character and visual amenity and to integrate the Scheme into its landscape setting.	Refer to section 10.6 of this chapter.
North Yorkshire County Council/ Selby District Council	Given the large landscape-scale of the proposed development, we would strongly encourage the Applicant to seek out opportunities to protect, enhance and better join up existing Green Infrastructure, to create new Green Infrastructure, in addition to incorporation of other measures to mitigate or minimise the consequences of development.	The landscape strategy seeks to create new green infrastructure elements and corridor throughout the Solar PV Site.	Refer to section 10.6 of this chapter.
North Yorkshire County Council/ Selby District Council	In relation to landscape and visual amenity we are generally supportive of an LVIA methodology undertaken to GLVIA 3. This should also include photography based on current Landscape Institute guidance on 'Visual Representation of Development Proposals'	The landscape and visual impact assessment has been undertaken using current guidance.	Refer to **Figures 10-9 to 10-38 ES Volume 3**.

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
North Yorkshire County Council/ Selby District Council	The LVIA should also consider and explain the wider landscape-scale effects of this application linked to the National Grid connection point at Drax Power Station, the significance of this connection point at a strategic level and the potential for wider cumulative effects.	A detailed cumulative assessment is included in this chapter.	Refer to section 10.10 of this chapter.
North Yorkshire County Council/ Selby District Council	We would support the proposal for a 5km radius study area for the LVIA, where linked to direct visual effects from the proposed Solar PV Site. The Applicant should also consider a wider landscape study area for cumulative effects, considering the National Grid connection at Drax Power Station as the central connection point.	The Study Area used for the ES has been determined by the potential visibility of the Scheme and extends up to approximately 2.6 km with an elevated area at approximately 5.3 km. A Zone of Influence of 5 km has been used for the cumulative assessment.	Refer to section 10.4 and **Figure 10-5 and Figure 10-6, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**. Refer to ZoI **Figures 17-1 and 17-2, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**.
North Yorkshire County Council/ Selby District Council	There is potential for the development to adversely affect existing boundary trees and vegetation. This should be reviewed, protected and retained where appropriate. A tree survey and arboricultural impact assessment will be required to BS5837:2012. This is important if boundary vegetation is needed for ongoing screening of the site. The	To provide information in relation to the nature and level of constraints posed by existing trees on the Site, a desk study review and site walkover were conducted between November 2022 and January 2023. The desk study investigated all tree constraints and included consideration of National Tree Map data which provides the data on tree position and height (and therefore shading). A buffer zone (determined from tree height	Refer to the Arboricultural Impact Assessment **Appendix 10-5, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].**

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	operational life of the proposed scheme should also be taken into account. We would wish to see certainty that site vegetation would be retained during the maintenance management period and not later removed as a consequence of the development (e.g., managed due to potential shading).	and estimated likely stem diameter - based upon a large dataset of surveyed trees throughout the UK) was added to each tree feature to provide an indicative area of constraint to inform the design. The walkover survey was undertaken with the specific objective to identify any potentially ancient and/or veteran trees within or adjacent to the Site Boundary at the time (in the PEI Report) which would not be reliably identified by the desk study. Where such trees were encountered, they were subject to a detailed tree survey in accordance with BS5837:2012. Tree constraints data has been considered in relation to the design and where there was potential for trees to be impacted by the design proposals additional survey of these trees was undertaken between July and September 2023 to accurately define the impacts that may occur and develop mitigation including altering the design to avoid features where practicable. An Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been undertaken and is presented as **Appendix 10-5, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2].**	

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
		The operational lifetime of the Scheme, including possible shading implications, has been taken into consideration when specifying habitat creation/management, alongside the timings for delivery of Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) units. Yearly review of a tree management requirements will be undertaken and shared with East Riding of Yorkshire Council as set out in the Framework **Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010143/APP/7.14].**	
North Yorkshire County Council/ Selby District Council	Temporary access, storage and working areas should be taking into account as part of the assessment.	These areas are considered as part of the ES.	Refer to Table 10-12~~Table 10-12~~.
North Yorkshire County Council/ Selby	The quantity and location of representative viewpoints should be agreed with the Planning Authority. The principle of using representative viewpoints to illustrate the experience of different	The location of representative viewpoints was agreed with North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council (the relevant local authorities at that time[1]) in an email dated 3 February 2023 and subsequently agreed in the pre-	Refer to **Figures 10-9 to 10-38 ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]** and Table 10-12~~Table 10-12~~.

[1] The Scheme lies within the administrative areas of East Riding of Yorkshire Council and the recently formed Unitary Authority of North Yorkshire Council. North Yorkshire Council was formed on 1 April 2023 by the merger of the administrative areas of North Yorkshire County Council and its six constituent District Councils (including Selby District Council). All communications after 1 April 2023 have been with North Yorkshire Council.

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
District Council	types of visual receptor is acceptable, however the assessment should aim describe and assess the full effects of the development (not limited to a summary of viewpoints) and to explain the scale and geographical extent of effects.	application engagement undertaken through the PEI Report. An additional viewpoint on Wren Lane near to Drax was requested by North Yorkshire Council in a meeting on the 1 August 2023 subject to the removal of woodland at this location. As no vegetation is to be removed at this location this viewpoint has not been included in the ES. The ES sets out the scale and geographical extent of the effects for visual receptors.	
North Yorkshire County Council/ Selby District Council	Photographs and Photomontages should be in-line with Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals (Landscape Institute, 2019). We would wish to see photomontages to explain how adverse effects will be mitigated over time. Photographs should include winter views where possible to explain the worst-case scenario.	Viewpoint photography is in accordance with Visual Representation of Development Proposals, Technical Guidance Note 06/19 (Ref. 10-23~~Ref. 10-23~~) and covers winter Year 1 and summer and winter Year 15.	Refer to **Figures 10-9 to 10-38 ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]** for viewpoint photography and **Figures 10-39 to 10-55 ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]** for photomontage.
North Yorkshire County Council/ Selby	There is potential for significant adverse noise effects associated with construction, decommissioning activities, and operational noise arising from static plant installations	The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report) stated that an assessment of tranquillity would be considered at the ES stage if	**Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration ES Volume 1 [EN010143\APP\6.1]**

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
District Council	(inverter stations and energy storage containers). Consideration should be given to assessment of tranquillity and effect on local character and setting, particularly in relation to heritage and other local sensitive receptors such as residential properties, PRoW, and local farmsteads. We would wish to agree a methodology and approach for this.	significant adverse noise effects were identified. The noise assessment is presented in **Chapter 11 of this ES** and it is assessed that the Scheme would not result in significant effects. Therefore, an assessment of tranquillity has not been undertaken.	
North Yorkshire County Council/ Selby District Council	The LVIA should consider cumulative landscape and visual effects in conjunction with other similar developments in the study area including those currently being considered or approved by planning authorities but not yet implemented	A cumulative assessment has been undertaken and is included in the ES.	Refer to section 10.10 of this ES.
North Yorkshire County Council/ Selby District Council	We would wish to see mitigation proposals considered as part of a landscape strategy which includes a masterplan and which considers Green Infrastructure in a wider context. Initially, the Landscape Strategy should focus on overarching principles with clear aims and objectives. Objectives should be clear and include landscape, biodiversity and green	The landscape strategy has sought to embed several mitigation measures within the design to minimise effects on landscape character and visual amenity and to integrate the Scheme into its landscape setting. A **Framework Landscape Ecology Management Plan** has been prepared and sets out the management of landscape ecological features associated with the Scheme.	Refer to section 10.6 and the **Framework Landscape Ecology Management Plan** (LEMP) **[EN010143/APP/7.14]**

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	infrastructure. Landscape and visual mitigation should drive the strategy and be linked through to the management plan (rather than just a maintenance schedule). Landscape proposals and mitigation should have regard for and contribute to the wider landscape character, connective of green infrastructure and sustainable transport. The applicant should consider a wider strategic approach to landscape proposals and mitigation of cumulative effects and how this would contribute to Natural England's 15 Green Infrastructure Principles of 'Why', 'What' and 'How'.		
North Yorkshire County Council/ Selby District Council	Long-term maintenance and management should be considered, particularly where this is needed for ongoing mitigation, screening and biodiversity benefit. Sufficient stand-off distance should be provided from existing trees and vegetation where these are to be retained and protected and to allow maintenance access. The Applicant should	The proposed landscape design will be implemented in line with the Framework LEMP.	Refer to the **Framework LEMP [EN010143/APP/7.14]**.

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	consider offsite mitigation to compensate for and offset residual adverse effects where this cannot be achieved within the site.		

10.3.4 Further consultation in response to formal pre-application engagement was undertaken through the PEI Report, issued in May 2023. Responses to this statutory consultation are presented in the **Consultation Report [EN010143/APP/5.1]**. Table 10-2~~Table 10-2~~ outlines the statutory consultation responses relating to Landscape and Amenity and how these have been addressed through the ES.

Formatte

10.3.5 Further detail on consultation can also be found in **ES Chapter 4: Consultation, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**.

Table 10-2.Statutory consultation responses (Landscape and Visual Amenity)

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
Canals and River Trust	Temporary works, including any construction compounds, could result in significant temporary effects to the setting of the Ouse and any adjacent riverside pathways. Table 10-7 within chapter 10 of the PEI Report documents suggests that the LVIA will include an assessment of a viewpoint from the position of the crossing. We request that the assessment should ensure that the viewpoint is taken from the closest part of the River Ouse to any facilities used to create the crossing, including details on how set back any drilling will occur from the river banks.	Viewpoints 22 and 29 provide an assessment of impacts on recreational users of the River Ouse.	Refer to Table 10-12~~Table 10-12~~ of this chapter.
Natural England	5.1. Protected Landscapes We note that chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity identifies that the proposed development is within 10km of the Yorkshire Wolds NCA. Natural England is assessing the Yorkshire Wolds against the criteria for designation as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Whilst this assessment process does not confer any additional planning protection, the impact of the proposal on the natural beauty of this area may be a relevant	The assessment presented in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the PEI Report considered the Yorkshire Wolds NCA and concluded that there is no visibility from the NCA to the Scheme. Consequently the Yorkshire Wolds NCA has been discounted from the ES.	Not assessed in this ES as PEI Report concluded that there is no visibility from the Yorkshire Wolds NCA to the Scheme.

Form

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	matter in the determination of the proposal. Natural England considers the Yorkshire Wolds to be a valued landscape in line with paragraph 174 of the National Planning Policy Framework. An assessment of the landscape and visual impacts of the proposal on this area should be undertaken, with opportunities taken to avoid or minimise impacts on the landscape and secure enhancement opportunities.		
North Yorkshire Council	The scheme and assessment remain at a stage of development. The landscape comments would remain similar to the North Yorkshire County Council Landscape Scoping comments previously provided. We note that potential significant landscape and visual effects have been identified in the preliminary assessment and that aspects of the design and mitigation are still being developed to further reduce significant effects. We note that the following remain mostly outstanding: Assessment of Cumulative Effects; Glint and Glare Assessment; LVIA assessment of operational effects on outstanding viewpoints 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24.	The assessment of Cumulative Effects, Glint and Glare Assessment and the visual amenity assessment of operational effects on viewpoints 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 is included in this assessment. The **Glint and Glare Assessment (Appendix 16-2)** models impacts to residential, road, rail and PRoW receptors (including users of the proposed permissive routes the Scheme would create). The Glint and Glare Assessment concluded that the Scheme would result in no impacts on the identified visual receptors.	Refer to **Section 10.10** and Table 10-12~~Table 10-12~~ of this chapter. Refer to **Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics, ES Volume 1 [EN010143\APP\6.1]** and **Appendix 16-2 Glint and Glare Assessment, ES Volume 2 [EN010143\APP\6.2]**. Summer viewpoint photography is included. Refer to **Figures 10-9A to 10-38A ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**. Photomontages are included. Refer to **Figures 10-39 to 10.55 ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**.

Form

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	The final assessment photography should represent the worst-case scenario (typically in the winter months). We would recommend the Glint and Glare Assessment considers other sensitive receptors as assessed and identified in the LVIA such as PRoW (not only residential amenity). We would welcome the opportunity to provide further detailed landscape comment once the design has been finalised, outstanding assessment and surveys are completed, and the landscape strategy and mitigation is more fully developed.		

Additional Consultation

10.3.6 North Yorkshire County Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council were contacted on 2 February 2023 regarding proposed representative viewpoint locations. North Yorkshire County Council responded on 3 February 2023 on behalf of North Yorkshire County Council and Selby District Council and were generally in agreement with the viewpoint locations located within the administrative boundary of North Yorkshire.

10.3.7 North Yorkshire County Council stated that "*additional viewpoints might be considered where the proposed development could result in loss of local trees and woodland (direct impacts or wider maintenance easements), particularly in proximity to Drax Power Station where local woodland may form part of the mitigation screening for the power station, or where there may be potential for cumulative effects with other proposed schemes."* North Yorkshire County Council suggested an additional viewpoint on New Road/Wren Hall Lane to show effects on local road users.

10.3.8 North Yorkshire County Council also stated the following guidance: *"The visual assessment and photography should aim to describe the worst-case scenario and with open views towards the development as set out in the Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals (Landscape Institute, 2019). Appendix 3 and 4 in TGN 06/19 should be noted, with camera / tripod height / position in the field adjusted as necessary so that views show the full extent of the site / development and show the effect it has upon the receptor location."*

10.3.9 East Riding of Yorkshire Council responded on 2 February 2023 and agreed with the representative viewpoint locations proposed by the Applicant.

10.3.10 A further meeting was held with North Yorkshire Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 1 August 2023 where North Yorkshire Council requested an additional viewpoint on the southern extent of New Road by Drax Power Station for the purposes of producing a photomontage to address any potential impacts on views for users of New Road if vegetation would be lost to facilitate the construction of the Grid Connection Corridor. The Applicant has confirmed that cable installation will avoid impacts to existing woodland blocks, and therefore as no vegetation will be lost a viewpoint will not be included in the LVIA assessment. North Yorkshire Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council agreed with the proposed methodology, remaining viewpoints and the proposed photomontage locations.

10.4 Assessment Methodology

Assumptions, Limitations and Uncertainties

10.4.1 The information presented in this assessment reflects that obtained and evaluated at the time of reporting and is based on an emerging design for the Scheme and the maximum likely extents of land and structures required for its construction and operation. It represents a realistic worst case based on the Rochdale Envelope Approach (refer to **Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN01014/APP/6.1]**).

10.4.2 The assessment draws upon landscape and visual surveys undertaken between January and February 2023 and August 2023.

10.4.3 All fieldwork has been undertaken from publicly accessible locations within the Study Area. Professional judgement has been used to assess residents' views. Such judgements have been aided by aerial photography and fieldwork observations from the surrounding area.

10.4.4 The Order limits (refer to **Figure 1-1: Scheme Location, ES Volume 3 [EN01014/APP/6.3]**) illustrate the extent of land incorporated within the DCO Application.

10.4.5 With reference to **Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology, ES Volume 1 [EN01014/APP/6.1],** the construction phase assessment is based on peak activity in 2025 and has considered the peak activities, for example the visual assessment has assumed the use of taller plant and equipment such as cranes; rather than the fixing of the panels to the solar PV mounting structures which would be done by hand and therefore would have a lesser visual impact.

10.4.6 Assumptions for the construction phase include:

a. Construction activity is assumed to be undertaken during a 24-month period;

b. Construction activity is, in a worst-case scenario, assumed to be undertaken across the Scheme at the same time and during winter, such that existing deciduous vegetation is not in leaf, thereby representing a worst-case assessment scenario (noting that construction would be phased);

c. The perimeter fence around the Scheme would be implemented early in the construction phase where possible to secure the Solar PV Areas. It would consist of up to 2.2 m high stock proof fencing comprising wooden posts and hi-tensile wire mesh refer to **Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN01014/APP/6.1]**. This would also prevent construction activity in proximity to retained vegetation;

d. An Operations and Maintenance Hub will be established at Johnson's Farm in Solar PV Area 1e (refer to **Figure 2-3, ES Volume 3 [EN01014/APP/6.3])**. The existing derelict building will be demolished and new offices and welfare will be constructed in a similar style on the same footprint. The construction of these will be prioritised so that these facilities are available as soon as possible (likely during the construction phase of the Scheme). Until these permanent facilities are available, 2-storey temporary portacabin–type offices and welfare will be installed. This hub would also include car parking, refuelling/recharging areas, waste management facilities, storage and enough space to allow the turning of vehicles;

e. Five temporary construction compounds will be located within the Site. In the Solar PV Site these will be created and 'built-out' as the solar installation progresses and will be located in Solar PV Areas 1a, 2d and 3c. Two temporary construction compounds will be established within the Grid Connection Corridor; one located on the western side of the River Derwent crossing and the other south of the River Ouse crossing (**Figure 2-4, ES Volume 3**). The temporary compounds

would consist of temporary surfacing, car parking, staff welfare units, refuelling/recharging areas, waste management facilities, storage, wheel wash facilities where required, and enough space to allow the turning of vehicles. Mobile cranes would be used to construct the compounds; and

f. The precise routeing of the cables within the Grid Connection Corridor and Interconnecting Cable Corridor have not been defined, but it is anticipated that the Grid Connection Cables and Interconnecting Cables will require a working corridor width of approximately 30 m, which includes the cable trench, soil and spoil laydown and working area. A haul road (with passing places) is included in the Grid Connection Corridor. Where required at intersections with watercourses and key vegetation, trenchless cable installation techniques will be undertaken, requiring rigs and associated equipment to install the cable beneath these features; all other crossings will be open trenched.

Assumptions at operational phase of development

10.4.7 For the Year 1 operation assessment (2027) the assumptions are:

a. The Scheme will be operational across all of the Solar PV Site, the season is winter, and deciduous vegetation will not be in leaf. This therefore reflects a worst-case assessment scenario;

b. The proposed landscape design will be implemented in line with the **Framework LEMP [EN010143/APP/7.14]** will consist of a native grassland beneath the panels and in areas of ecological enhancement or archaeological mitigation, alongside tree, shrub, hedgerow and scrub planting. The provision of a detailed LEMP will be subject to a DCO Requirement as set out in **Draft DCO [EN010143/APP/3.1**;

c. Grassland will not have fully established at Year 1. Proposed new native hedgerows and trees will be immature and not yet at their desired height of around 0.6 m to 0.8 m and 1 m to 3.5 m respectively, with height dependent on available plants and natural variation in growth rates and form; and

d. All new planting and seeded areas will be managed in accordance with the **Framework LEMP [EN010143/APP/7.14]**, as set out above.

10.4.8 For the Year 15 operation assessment (2042) the assumptions are:

a. The Scheme is operational across all of the Solar PV Areas, the season is winter, although an assessment of summer is also included, such that existing vegetation and proposed planting is not in leaf (to provide a worst-case scenario);

b. All new planting will have established, as such that there will be native meadow/grassland sward across the Solar PV Areas and across the eastern part of Ecological Mitigation Area 1h, and other areas of grassland planting within the Site (refer to **Figure 2.3 ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**); and

c. The tree planting will have grown to range between 6.5 m and 7.5 m in height. New and existing hedgerows will be managed and maintained to a range of heights between 2.5 m and 3.5 m.

10.4.9 The design life of the Scheme is 40 years with decommissioning to commence no later than 40 years after final commissioning of the Scheme. Operation is anticipated to commence in 2027 and in this case decommissioning would be at 2067, as explained in **Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**. For the decommissioning assessment (2067) the assumptions are:

a. The Solar PV Site will no longer be operational, and the Solar PV Panels and associated structures and equipment will be removed in a manner similar to the construction phase, requiring machinery and localised excavation;

b. The proposed planting will remain following decommissioning with hedgerows remaining at a height of between 2.5 m and 3.5 m and proposed trees with additional growth in comparison to Year 15, resulting overall in lesser visual effects when compared to the construction stage;

c. The assessment is undertaken for the winter season with the duration of the decommissioning phase being between 12 and 24 months; and

d. With reference to **Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**, the Grid Connection Cables within the Grid Connection Corridor and the Grid Connection Substations and associated control buildings within Solar PV Area 1c will either be left in-situ[2] or removed and the ground reinstated. In order to consider the worst-case scenario for LVIA, it has been assumed that the cable will be removed and the Grid Connection Substations retained (retention of above ground infrastructure). Noting that if the Grid Connection Substations are retained the cable will also most likely remain in operation, continuing to provide the connection to the national grid.

Matters Scoped in/Scoped out

10.4.10 An assessment of the likely significant visual effects on transient views for PRoW users within the Solar PV Areas because of the Scheme during construction has been scoped out of the visual amenity assessment as set out in **Table 10-1~~Table 10-1~~**.However, where there are PRoW located on identified viewpoints then these have been included in the assessment.

Formatte

10.4.11 An assessment of likely significant landscape effects as a result of the Scheme during construction, operation Year 1 and Year 15 and decommissioning has been scoped into the assessment.

10.4.12 An assessment of likely significant visual effects on identified representative viewpoints as a result of the Scheme during construction, operation Year 1 and Year 15 and decommissioning has been scoped into the assessment.

Study Area

10.4.13 The extent of the Study Area is determined by the potential visibility of the Scheme in the surrounding landscape and is proportionate to the size and

[2] It is common practice for such infrastructure to be retained and used for another purpose after the development they were originally installed to support is decommissioned.

scale of the Scheme and nature of the surrounding landscape. The GLVIA3 (Ref. 10-1~~Ref. 10-1~~) state that the Study Area should include *"the full extent of the wider landscape around it which the proposed development may influence in a significant manner".*

10.4.14 For the purposes of this Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) the Study Area has been defined by a combination of Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) analysis and professional judgement (refer to **Figure 10-4**, **Figure 10-5 and Figure 10-6**, **ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**) and verified in the field.

10.4.15 The LVIA Study Area extends up to approximately 2.6 km from the boundary of the Solar PV Site. To the east two elevated areas lie beyond this boundary at approximately 5.3 km and 10 km. The extent of the Study Area is as described below (shown in **Figure 10-1**, **ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**):

a. To the north approximately 1.0 km from the Solar PV Areas;

b. To the west approximately 2.0 km from the Solar PV Areas;

c. To the south-west the Study Area follows the extent of the Solar PV Areas;

d. To south-east approximately 2.0 km from the Solar PV Areas; and

e. To the east approximately 2.0 to 2.6 km, as well as one isolated area of elevated ground at approximately 5.3 km further east.

10.4.16 An additional area approximately 10 km further east near South Cliffe was included in the PEI Report, but this has been removed as a result of the lack of visibility of the Scheme from this location.

10.4.17 The LVIA Study Area for the Grid Connection Corridor varies as a result of intervening vegetation and structures within the Study Area.

10.4.18 The Scheme is located within the administrative areas of East Riding of Yorkshire Council and the newly formed Unitary Authority of North Yorkshire Council. The Solar PV Site and Interconnecting Cable Corridor are solely located within the administrative area of East Riding of Yorkshire Council. The Grid Connection Corridor is located within the administrative areas of East Riding of Yorkshire Council and North Yorkshire Council.

10.4.19 **Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]** provides a description of the Scheme and its surroundings, which comprises three groups of Solar PV Areas. The majority of the Solar PV Areas consist of agricultural fields under arable production, interspersed with individual trees, hedgerows, plantation coppice woodland, small woodland blocks and farm access tracks. The Solar PV Areas also incorporate areas of habitat creation/enhancement and landscaping (**Figure 2-3, ES Volume 3** and the **Framework LEMP [EN010143/APP/7.14]**).

Methodology

10.4.20 The landscape and visual impact assessments have been carried with due reference to the following guidance documents:

a. GLVIA, Third Edition (Ref. 10-1~~Ref. 10-1~~);

b. Visual Representation of Development Proposals, Technical Guidance Note 06/19 (Ref. 10-23~~Ref. 10-23~~);

c. Assessing landscape value outside national designations, Technical Guidance Note 02/21 (Ref. 10-24~~Ref. 10-24~~); and

d. Infrastructure, Technical Guidance Note 04/2020 (Ref. 10-25~~Ref. 10-25~~).

10.4.21 A detailed description of the assessment methodology is included in **Appendix 10-2: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]** and is summarised below.

Sensitivity Criteria

10.4.22 The sensitivity of the landscape receptor is a combination of their susceptibility to change from the specific type of development being assessed combined with the value of the landscape. The criteria for landscape susceptibility to change are included in **Table 10-3~~Table 10-3~~**.

Formatte

Table 10-3. Landscape Susceptibility to Change

Criteria level	Susceptibility to change
High	The receptor has a low capacity to accommodate the Scheme without effects upon its overall integrity. The landscape is likely to have a strong pattern/ texture or is a simple but distinctive landscape and/or with high value features and essentially intact.
Medium	The receptor has some capacity to accommodate the Scheme without effects upon its overall integrity. The pattern of the landscape is mostly intact and/or with a degree of complexity and with features mostly in reasonable condition.
Low	The receptor is robust; it can accommodate the Scheme without effects upon its overall integrity. The landscape is likely to be simple, monotonous and/or degraded with common/ indistinct features and minimal variation in landscape pattern.

10.4.23 The evaluation of landscape value is informed by the Landscape Institute TGN 02/21 (Ref. 10-20) and classified as high, medium, or low with evidence provided as to the basis of the evaluation. The criteria for landscape sensitivity are included in **Table 10-4~~Table 10-4~~**.

Formatte

Table 10-4. Landscape and Landscape Elements Sensitivity Criteria

Criteria level	Characteristics
High	Areas of landscape character that are highly valued for their scenic quality (including most statutorily designated landscapes); and/or elements/features that could be described as unique; or are nationally scarce; or mature vegetation with provenance such as ancient woodland or mature parkland trees. Mature landscape features which are characteristic of and contribute to a sense of place and illustrate time-depth in a landscape and if replaceable, could not be replaced other than in the long term.

Criteria level	Characteristics
Medium	Areas that have a positive landscape character but include some areas of alteration/degradation/or erosion of features; and/or perceptual/aesthetic aspects have some vulnerability to unsympathetic development; and/or features/elements that are locally commonplace; unusual locally but in moderate/poor condition; or mature vegetation that is in moderate/poor condition or readily replicated.
Low	Areas that are relatively bland or neutral in character with few/no notable features; and/or a landscape that includes areas of alteration/degradation or erosion of features; and/or landscape elements/features that are commonplace or make little contribution to local distinctiveness.
Very Low	Damaged or substantially modified landscapes with few characteristic features of value, capable of absorbing major change; and/or landscape elements/features that might be considered to detract from landscape character such as obtrusive man-made artefacts (e.g., power lines, large scale developments, etc.).

10.4.24 The sensitivity of visual receptors is a combination of their susceptibility to change from the specific type of development being assessed combined with the value of their view. The criteria for visual susceptibility to change is included in **Table 10-5~~Table 10-5~~**.

Formatte

Table 10-5. Visual Susceptibility to Change Criteria

Criteria level	Susceptibility to change
High	Residents at home; People engaged in outdoor recreation, whose attention/interest is likely to be focused on the landscape or particular views, including strategic public rights of way; Visitors to heritage assets or other attractions, where views of the surroundings are an important contributor to the experience; Communities where views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by residents; and Travellers on scenic routes.
Medium	Travellers on local roads, rail, or other transport routes; Users of localPublic Rights of Way or where the attention is not focused on the landscape; and Schools and other institutional buildings and their outdoor areas, play areas.
Low	Travellers on road, rail or other transport routes not focused on the landscape/particular views e.g. on motorways and “A” road or commuter routes; People engaged in outdoor sport/recreation which does not involve/depend upon appreciation of views of the landscape; and People at their place of work whose attention may be focused on their work/activity and not their surroundings.

10.4.25 The value of view criteria for visual receptors is included in Table 10-6~~Table 10-6~~.

Formatte

Table 10-6. Value of View Criteria

Criteria level	Description
High	Views or viewing places identified in regional strategies. A recognised high quality view, well- frequented and/or promoted as a beauty spot/visitor destination. A view with cultural associations (recognised in art, literature or other media). A view which relates to the experience of other features, for example heritage assets.
Medium	Views across high quality landscape which might include features of interest, such as landmarks, which may be identified in the Local Plan. The view, whilst it may be valued locally, is not widely recognised for its quality or has low visitor numbers. The view has no strong cultural associations.
Low	Views of relatively common landscape elements, likely to be valued by the communities which experience the view.
Very Low	Views across poor quality landscape with a high degree of detracting or common elements.

10.4.26 The criteria for visual sensitivity are included in Table 10-7~~Table 10-7~~.

Formatte

Table 10-7. Visual Sensitivity Criteria

Criteria level	Description
High	A view that is well balanced, containing attractive features and notable for its scenic quality; and/or A view which is an important part of the receptor's reason for being there; and/or A view which is experienced by large numbers of people and/or is recognised for its qualities.
Medium	An otherwise attractive view that includes some unattractive or discordant features, or visual detractors; and/or A view which plays a small part in the receptors being there; and/or A view that is recognised locally.
Low	A view that is unattractive, discordant and/or contains many visual detractors; and/or A view which is unlikely to be part of the receptor experience.

Assessment Criteria

10.4.27 To provide a level of consistency and transparency to the assessment and allow comparisons to be made between the various landscape and visual receptors subject to assessment, the assessment of effects is based on

pre-defined criteria as outlined within **Appendix 10-2: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]**. When assessing the degree of individual effects, these may fall across several different categories and professional judgement is therefore used to determine which level best fits the overall effect on a landscape or visual receptor. GLVIA 3 dictates that this is not a prescriptive process and is provided as a guide to how combination of sensitivity and magnitude are typically combined.

10.4.28 This assessment methodology will establish the baseline landscape and visual conditions of the Study Area. Following appraisal of the baseline landscape and visual context of the Scheme, this LVIA then assesses the following:

a. Nature of the receptor, based on sensitivity of both landscape and visual receptors derived from susceptibility and value, with value determined through consideration of the baseline;

b. Nature of the effect, based on magnitude derived from scale/extent, duration and reversibility, whether adverse or beneficial; and

c. Significance of the effect, based on a comparison of nature of the receptor and nature of the effect.

10.4.29 The relationship between sensitivity and magnitude of impact allows an assessment of the significance of predicted landscape effects to be made. **Plate 10-1**~~**Plate 10-1**~~ below describes the relationship between sensitivity and magnitude of impacts on the landscape to determine the level of effect, and follows best practice guidance for landscape and visual impact assessment within GLVIA, Third Edition (Ref. 10-1~~Ref. 10-1~~).

Formatte

10.4.30 An explanation of the criteria used to assess sensitivity, magnitude of impact and classification of landscape effects is included in **Appendix 10-2: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]**. For the purposes of this assessment, moderate and major impacts are deemed ‘significant’.

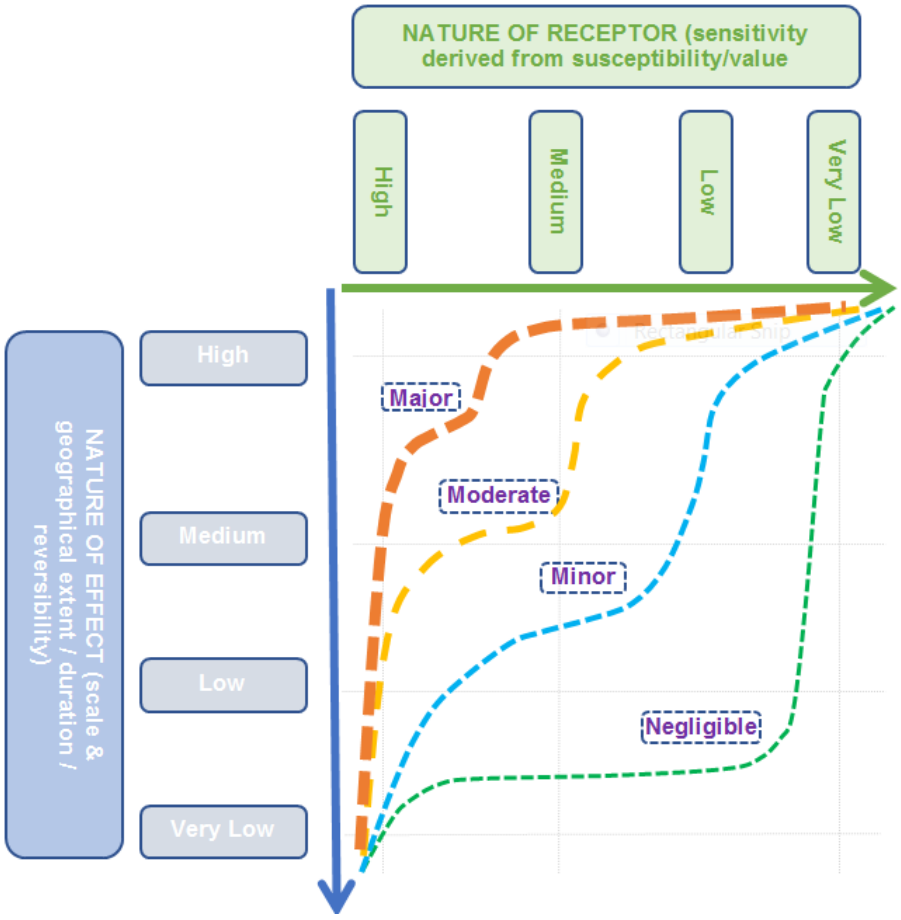

Plate 10-1. Classification of Landscape and Visual Effects

Relationship to Residential Amenity Visual Assessment

10.4.31 The LVIA assesses the potential visual effects on different types of visual receptor, including residential receptors, i.e. private views; and agreed representative viewpoints. Residential Visual Amenity, according to the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 2/19: 'Residential Visual Amenity Assessment' (Ref. 10-34~~Ref. 10-34~~), is defined as:

"…the overall quality, experience and nature of views and outlook available to occupants of residential properties, including views from gardens and domestic curtilage".

10.4.32 Significant adverse effects on views and visual amenity may be experienced by residential receptors. This does not normally cause planning concern, but there may be situations where the effect is so significant that it is not generally considered to be in the public interest to permit such conditions where they did not exist before. In circumstances where an effect is potentially this significant, a Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) may be prepared to assist in making judgements as to whether this threshold has been reached.

10.4.33 With reference to TGN 2/19, the 'Residential Visual Amenity Threshold' (RVAT) is whether:

"*the effect of the development on Residential Visual Amenity of such nature and / or magnitude that it potentially affects 'living conditions' or Residential Amenity.*"

10.4.34 The RVAT guidance is based upon a four-stage approach. Stages one to three accord with the above LVIA methodology whereby, in line with GLVIA 3, visual receptors are identified, along with the magnitude of impact and the significance of effect.

10.4.35 The fourth step is a more detailed examination of residential properties, where appropriate, when the highest 'significance of effect' levels are identified via stages one to three. However, as stated by the guidance, there are no 'hard and fast rules' as to making a judgement on RVAT.

10.4.36 The RVAT guidance goes on to state:

"LVIA findings of significant (adverse) effects on outlook and/or on visual amenity at a residential property do not automatically imply the need for a RVAA. However, for properties in (relatively) close proximity to a development proposal, and which experience a high magnitude of visual change, a RVAA may be appropriate, and may be required by the determining / competent authority."

10.4.37 No significant visual effects on residential receptors at Year 15 have been identified. Therefore, an RVAA has not been undertaken.

10.5 Baseline Conditions

10.5.1 This section describes the baseline environmental Study Area with specific reference to Landscape and Visual Amenity.

Data Sources

10.5.2 The following sources have been consulted in order to establish baseline landscape and visual conditions:

a. Mapping data from Natural England, including National Character Areas, Country Parks, and published landscape character assessments from Selby District Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council;

b. Mapping data from Historic England including Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens;

c. Google Earth (Ref. 10-16~~Ref. 10-16~~);

d. Google Street View (Ref. 10-21~~Ref. 10-21~~);

e. Open-Source Data including MAGIC (Ref. 10-22~~Ref. 10-22~~); and

f. AECOM Geospatial Information.

Formatte

Formatte

10.5.3 Visits to the Study Area were conducted on 11 August 2022, 5 and 19 January 2023, and 7 September 2023 in order to further define baseline conditions. The weather during the visit on 11 August 2022 was sunny and clear, 5 January 2023 was light cloud with occasional rain showers in the afternoon, 19 January 2023 was sunny spells and light cloud, and 7

September 2023 was sunny and clear. The site visits have provided a comparison of the baseline view in different seasons. The summer view has been taken into consideration in the assessment of effects where there is variation from the winter view.

Existing Baseline

Landscape Characterisation

National Character Areas (NCA)

10.5.4 At the national level, the Study Area is covered by Natural England's National Character Area 39: Humberhead Levels (NCA 39) (Ref. 10-23~~Ref. 10-23~~). The key characteristics from the published landscape character assessments are outlined in full within **Appendix 10-2: Landscape Character, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]**.

10.5.5 NCA 39: Humberhead Levels is a flat, low-lying and large scale agricultural landscape. There is widespread evidence of drainage history, in particular from the 17th century, in the evidence of ditches, dykes and canalised rivers. The Isle of Axholme is an Area of Special Historic Interest for its extensive strip field system. There are also several sites of international importance for their biodiversity. The flat landscape enables extensive, unbroken views where vertical structures including power stations and wind turbines are very prominent.

10.5.6 The value of NCA: 39 Humberhead Levels is assessed to be medium as a result of the high conservation interest, high level of tranquillity and presence of large-scale infrastructure.

County and Local Level Landscape Character Assessment

10.5.7 At a regional and local level, the Study Area is covered by the following (shown on **Figures 10-2 and 10-3, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**):

a. The North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project (Ref. 10-26~~Ref. 10-26~~);

b. The Selby Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 10-27~~Ref. 10-27~~);

c. The East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Character Assessment Update (Ref. 10-28~~Ref. 10-28~~); and

d. East Riding of Yorkshire Council Lower Derwent Valley Supplementary Planning Document (Ref. 10-29~~Ref. 10-29~~).

North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project (County Level)

10.5.8 The key characteristics from the published landscape character assessments are outlined in full within **Appendix 10-2: Landscape Character, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]**.

Levels Farmland (LCT 23)

10.5.9 Within Landscape Character Type (LCT) 23, the landscape is predominantly flat and low-lying, with large scale open and rectilinear arable fields. Dykes and ditches define field boundaries, and there is a general absence of hedgerows. Large sky landscape with long and unbroken views to distant horizons is a key characteristic. Drax Power Station, as well as other major energy and transport infrastructure are

present to the west and have an influence on the landscape. The assessment provides guidance on protecting the open character by maintaining long and unbroken views and seeks to enhance public enjoyment by providing circular routes. There are no statutory landscape designations within LCT 23.

10.5.10 The identity of the LCT is influenced by human elements and detracting features within the large sky landscape. The other landscape elements, such as the arable fields, are commonplace. Low levels of intactness are due to the amalgamated fields; however, this allows for the long unbroken views. There are no known cultural or historic associations or identifiable landscape function.

10.5.11 The LCT contains several large-scale detracting features that have an influence on the scenic and perceptual qualities. The LCT has a strong level of distinctiveness in relation to the large sky landscapes although there are limited natural and cultural heritage elements. The Levels Farmland LCT is judged to have low value.

River Floodplain (LCT 24)

10.5.12 The key characteristics are described as a series of low-lying river corridors which flow through the different types of vale farmland. The river corridors, grasslands and floodplain mires. Heavy industry (such as Drax Power Station) and pylons are identified as prominent landscape elements to the south, and the A1 (M) introduces additional noise and disturbance in several places. LCT 24 performs a clearly identifiable function as a flood plain and contains valuable habitat networks and historic features associated with the river corridor. Some examples include Newby Hall historic park and garden, Beningborough designed landscape, Aldborough Roman Town, and Jervaulx Abbey.

10.5.13 There are no statutory landscape designations within the LCT. The landscape is intact with important historic and cultural features and high ecological heritage, however, detracting features and human elements erode the perceptual elements. The River Floodplain LCT is judged to have medium value.

The Selby Landscape Character Assessment (Local Level)

10.5.14 Within the landscape to the east of the Study Area, there are four defined Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) within the Selby Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 10-27~~Ref. 10-27~~). These are the Ouse Valley (LCA 5), Derwent Valley (LCA 6), East Selby Farmland (LCA 10), and Camblesforth Farmland (LCA 15). The key characteristics from the published landscape character assessments are outlined in full within **Appendix 10-2: Landscape Character, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]**.

Ouse Valley (LCA 5)

10.5.15 LCA 5 located to the west of the Study Area and follows the course of the River Ouse and floodplains. The LCA is very flat with limited tree cover that creates a sense of exposure and provides long views. Primary land use comprises arable farmland which is drained and delineated by ditches. There is an influence of detracting features, such as Drax Power Station, wind turbines and electricity pylons, which are located in adjacent LCAs but

are visible from within the LCA. LCA 5 provides limited opportunity for recreation through the Public Rights of Way (PRoW) network and includes part of the National Cycle Network 65, and the Trans Pennine Trail.

10.5.16 There are no statutory landscape designations within the LCA, however, the landscape is likely to be valued for its functionality as a floodplain and its important wetland and marsh habitats which contribute positively to the landscape. Ouse Valley has moderate levels of tranquillity despite the detracting features, low cultural and historic associations and low opportunities for recreation. The Ouse Valley LCA is judged to have low value.

Derwent Valley (LCA 6)

10.5.17 LCA 6 follows the course of the River Derwent through to the confluence of the Ouse to the west of the Study Area. The LCA is a low lying, very flat farmland landscape. The primary land use is farmland for pasture with arable fields more common further south. Intermittent vegetation provides a sense of enclosure with mid-range views within the valley. LCA 6 is used for recreation by boat users on the River and attracts wildlife watchers due to the moderate conservation value of wetland habitats. LCA has limited road access and settlement. The high degree of tranquillity is slightly reduced to the south where views of Drax Power Station in the adjacent LCA, has a slight influence on the landscape.

10.5.18 There are no statutory landscape designations; however, the LCA lies adjacent to the area locally designated by East Riding of Yorkshire Council as an Important Landscape Area (ILA). LCA 6 contains national and international designations for biodiversity, many of which are located within the Derwent Valley National Nature Reserve which contribute positively to the landscape. The LCA is likely to be valued for the recreational opportunities provided by the Lower Derwent Valley National Nature Reserve and perceptual qualities, such as the strong tranquil character. The Derwent Valley LCA is judged to have a medium value overall, although there are areas of lower value including those close to Drax Power Station.

East Selby Farmland (LCA 10)

10.5.19 LCA 10 located in the west of the Study Area to the east of Selby. The key characteristics describe the area as having a strong sense of enclosure provided by mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees within the very flat landscape. Boundary features limit views of built development resulting in a strong rural character. Strong sense of tranquillity and openness, particularly away from main roads and larger villages. Dispersed settlement pattern across an intensively farmed landscape.

10.5.20 There are no statutory landscape designations within the LCA, however, the area has a strong rural and tranquil character and is likely to be valued for its intact landscape pattern and moderate landscape condition at a local level. The East Selby Farmland LCA is judged to have low value.

Camblesforth Farmland (LCA 15)

10.5.21 Located to the west of the Study Area and contains the village of Drax and Drax Power Station. The LCA is characterised by flat arable farmland with a

sense of enclosure provided by small areas of broadleaf woodland and shelterbelts primarily located to the west of the LCA, and hedgerow trees throughout. Drax Power Station is a dominant detracting feature and highly visible within the surrounding landscape, however, mature vegetation together with the rural nature, historic elements and settlement pattern contribute to rurality and tranquillity in areas away from Drax Power Station and roads.

10.5.22 There are no statutory landscape designations within the LCA. The strong human elements and presence of detracting features reduce the overall scenic value. Attributes contributing to landscape character are the mature vegetation and numerous PRoW. The Camblesforth Farmland LCA is judged to have low value.

The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (Local Level)

10.5.23 East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (Ref. 10-28~~Ref. 10-28~~) identify LCT that are then sub-divided into LCA. The Solar PV Site is covered by LCT 4 River Corridor, LCT 5 Open Farmland and LCA 7 Foulness Open Farmland. The LCT 6 Wooded Open Farmland and LCT 11 Jurassic Hills Farmland lie to the east of the Study Area. The key characteristics from the published landscape Character Assessments are outlined in full within **Appendix 10-2: Landscape Character, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]**.

10.5.24 The likelihood of significant adverse landscape effects on LCT 6 and LCT 11 is considered negligible, as a result of the very limited intervisibility and distance from the Scheme and are therefore not considered further.

River Corridors (LCT 4)

10.5.25 The LCT is characterised by low lying floodplain with man-made embankments formed as a result of dredging and for flood protection. Vegetation cover comprises riparian woodland along the watercourses with scattered woodland blocks and hedgerow trees. Cultural and historic associations include churches and river crossing points and the River Derwent in particular is used by recreation craft. The river corridors are a valuable ecological resource and therefore contain several statutory designations. The landscape of LCT 4 falls largely within the River Derwent Corridor and Lower Derwent Valley ILA.

Open Farmland (LCT 5)

10.5.26 The landscape is low-lying and comprises intensively farmed arable land with medium scale fields and fragmented hedgerow boundaries and landscape pattern. There is a low density of settlements across the area generally. There are no statutory landscape designations, however, the landscape is valued for its ecological resources and contains the Lower Derwent Valley SPA and historic and cultural associations including some Norman, Saxon and medieval sites.

Foulness Open Farmland (LCT 7)

10.5.27 Featureless and commonplace landscape, with limited tree and woodland cover and scattered isolated farmsteads. Fields are large or very large and bound by fragmented hedgerow and ditches. The landscape is ordinary and

featureless due to intensive farming practices and lack of tree and woodland cover. Views are generally open and extend to the Wolds where there are few intervening features. Views are available of wind development to the south.

10.5.28 The River Corridors, Open Farmland and Foulness Open Farmland LCT are further subdivided into LCA. Within the Study Area two LCAs lie within each of the River Corridors, Open Farmland LCT and the Foulness Open Farmland LCT. These are:

a. The LCT 4 River Corridors:
    i. LCA 4A Derwent Valley, Barmby on the Marsh to Pocklington Canal Reach;
    ii. LCA 4B River Ouse Corridor, Barmby on the Marsh to M62 Bridge;
b. LCT 5 Open Farmland:
    i. LCA 5A Howden to Bubwith Farmland;
    ii. LCA 5B West of Holme on Spalding Moor Farmland;
c. LCT 7 Foulness Open Farmland:
    i. LCA 7A South of Holme on Spalding Moor Farmland; and
    ii. LCA 7B Eastrington Farmland.

10.5.29 The likelihood of significant adverse landscape effects on LCA 4B is considered negligible, as a result of the limited intervisibility, temporary nature of the works and distance from the Scheme and is therefore not assessed further.

Derwent Valley, Barmby on the Marsh to Pocklington Canal Reach (LCA 4A)

10.5.30 Small scale river valley corridor landscape with semi enclosed views and grazed pasture. The LCA has a high level of historic conservation interests. The LCA is valued for its wildlife conservation interests and contains a number of statutory ecological designations including Breighton Meadows Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), River Derwent SSSI, and Derwent Ings Special Protection Area where floodplain grassland provides valuable habitat for breeding and overwintering birds. These areas contribute positively to the landscape.

10.5.31 The LCA has opportunities for recreation through the PRoW network, access to the river and natural heritage locations. The landscape of LCA 4A falls largely within the River Derwent Corridor and Lower Derwent Valley Important Landscape Area (ILA) for its landscape and scenic quality. The Derwent Valley, Barmby on the Marsh to Pocklington Canal Reach LCA is judged to have medium value.

Howden to Bubwith Farmland (LCA 5A)

10.5.32 The landscape is characterised by intensive arable land, with pockets of equestrian use, medium scale fields and fragmented hedgerow boundaries and landscape pattern with few distinguishing features. Views of Drax Power Station to the west, and distant views of the Wolds to the east, are available where there is a lack of intervening features. Cumulative views of

Spaldington Wind Farm, located within the LCA 5A, and other wind development, located outside the LCA, influence the character of the LCA.

10.5.33 The landscape condition and pattern are declining following the removal of hedgerow boundaries, and human elements and detracting features influence the overall character. There are no notable elements that are rare or of notable cultural heritage or historical association. The Howden to Bubwith Farmland LCA is judged to have low value.

West of Holme on Spalding Moor Farmland (LCA 5B)

10.5.34 The area is defined by medium sized, intensively farmed arable fields; however, some are more irregular in shape indicating early enclosure patterns. Hedgerow trees are present although tree cover is limited overall. Hedgerows are not characteristic of all areas within the LCA. Detracting features influence the landscape character and include features such as pylons and wind turbines, some of which are located in adjacent LCA.

10.5.35 The condition of the landscape is considered to be higher quality than that found within LCA 5A, although overall the West of Holme on Spalding Moor Farmland LCA is judged to have low value.

South of Holme on Spalding Moor Farmland (LCA 7A)

10.5.36 Low lying, flat agricultural landscape with fragmented landscape pattern and open views. Detractors include electricity pylons which are prominent features across the relatively open farmland landscape. Wind turbines are visible in the open views to the south. The LCA contains a number of ecological designations that contribute to landscape character.

10.5.37 The landscape is ordinary and featureless. Views of pylons and wind development influence and reduce the scenic quality. The landscape is likely to be valued locally for its sense of tranquillity. The South of Holme on Spalding Moor Farmland LCA is judged to have low value.

Eastrington Farmland (LCA 7B)

10.5.38 Fields are generally large and irregular with fragmented hedgerow boundaries. There are no main settlements, however, large farmsteads are scattered across the LCA. Detracting features such as pylons and wind turbines are visible on the skyline with several turbines located within the LCA. The LCA is characterised by a lack of features and development, which results in an open and remote character. The LCT is described as having lost its sense of place and distinctiveness due to the fragmentation of landscape features.

10.5.39 The landscape is ordinary and featureless. Views of pylons and wind development influence and reduce the scenic quality. The landscape is likely to be valued locally for its sense of tranquillity. The Eastrington Farmland LCA is judged to have low value.

Landscape Character of the Study Area

Vegetation Cover

10.5.40 The vegetation pattern across the Site and its immediate setting is generally linear, following road and river corridors, field boundaries, and along settlement edges. Woodland cover across the Study Area is

generally low. Where areas of trees and woodland exist, these are generally narrow rectilinear blocks along field boundaries or within corners of fields. Vegetation cover is generally higher to the north around Gribthorpe and to the south of Foggathorpe. Willow coppice is currently located to the north-east of Newsholme, within Solar PV Area 3c and adjacent to it, refer to **Figure 2.3 ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**.

Topography and Drainage

10.5.41 The topography is generally flat across much of the Study Area ranging from between 4 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) to 6 m AOD. The topography in the north-east of the Study Area rises to approximately 24 m AOD to the south of Gribthorpe before it falls to around 4 m AOD. Where there is a lack of intervening features, distant views are available to higher ground in the east.

Land Use and Settlement Pattern

10.5.42 The Study Area consists of mainly arable farmland, generally comprising medium to large rectilinear fields to the central, eastern and northern areas. To the south-west, field sizes are generally medium scale with fragmented boundaries. The landscape features consist of hedgerows, individual trees and small to medium sized rectilinear woodland blocks. Hedgerows are generally low and fragmented to the west and allow for open views across the flat landscape. Taller and more dense hedgerows exist more frequently to the east of the Study Area. Mature oak trees define both existing and lost hedgerows across the landscape. Within parts of the Study Area, particularly to the east, hedgerows have been removed to amalgamate fields.

10.5.43 A number of small settlements are present in the Study Area including the market town of Howden in the south-west and the villages of Wressle and Breighton in the west; Spaldington to the east; and Newsholme, Asselby and Barmby on the Marsh to the south. The hamlets of Willitoft and Gribthorpe are located to the north; Welham Bridge to the east; and North Howden and Brind to the south. Other settlement includes isolated properties and farmsteads.

10.5.44 The pattern of settlements closest to the Scheme, such as Spaldington, Willitoft, and Gribthorpe are linear and follow the local lanes. Spaldington and Willitoft comprise residential dwellings which are generally detached properties set within large gardens with vegetation to garden boundaries. Gribthorpe comprises clusters of residential dwellings which are generally semi-detached or terraced with several orientated around a central courtyard. Isolated dwellings and farmsteads are scattered across the landscape with varying degrees of enclosure provided by vegetated boundaries.

Movement and Connectivity

10.5.45 PRoW cross parts of the Scheme and Study Area, linking settlements (refer to **Figure 2-2, ES Volume 3**). The Long Distance Route (LDR) Trans Pennine Trail follows the north bank of the River Ouse in the south of the Study Area. The Howden 20 LDR is a circular route which follows part of the Trans Pennine Trail to the south, runs through Howden and Spaldington

to the east, to the south of Bubwith to the north and the River Derwent, Wressle and Asselby to the east.

10.5.46 The Hull to Selby railway line is located in the centre of the Study Area running east to west forming the boundary between Solar PV Areas 3b and 3c.

10.5.47 River Derwent is located within the west of the Study Area and flows past Bubwith in the north and connects to the River Ouse to the south (to the west of Barmby on the Marsh). The River Ouse is located within the south of the Study Area and travels from Selby to the west to Goole to the east. The River Foulness and associated flood plain is located to the east of the Study Area between Arglam and the Order limits. The River Foulness forms the eastern boundary of Solar PV Area 1e and Ecology Mitigation Areas 1g and 1h.

Tranquillity

10.5.48 The land use within the Study Area, limited development, and busy road networks contribute to a landscape which is considered to be generally tranquil with some areas rated as "*most tranquil*" within the Campaign to Protect Rural England's (CPRE) The Countryside Charity Tranquillity Map: England (2007) (Ref. 10-30~~Ref. 10-30~~), with low levels of visual disturbance and noise. Access to tranquil areas, such as open arable land and river corridors via the PRoW network is available across much of the Study Area.

10.5.49 The existing wind turbines to the west of the Scheme and cumulative views of other wind development are visually prominent and erode tranquillity and a sense of wildness within the Scheme and areas immediately adjacent. Views of Drax Power Station, pylons and communications mast are also available.

Landscape Designations

10.5.50 There are no statutory landscape designations, i.e., National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), located within the Study Area.

10.5.51 The locally designated Lower Derwent Valley and Pocklington Canal ILA within East Riding of Yorkshire (Ref. 10-10~~Ref. 10-10~~) and the Derwent Valley Candidate Locally Important Landscape Area (LILA) within the former administrative area of Selby District Council (Ref. 10-13~~Ref. 10-13~~) are located to the west of the Study Area. The Yorkshire Wolds ILA within East Riding of Yorkshire (Ref. 10-10~~Ref. 10-10~~) lies at the 10 km Study Area boundary to the east.

10.5.52 The Lower Derwent Valley and Pocklington Canal ILA comprises low lying, flat floodplain that comprises grassland pasture, meadow, riparian woodland and isolated trees. It contains man-made embankments that are a result of dredging in the twentieth century. It is an intimate, isolated corridor landscape that contrasts with the surrounding intensively farmed land.

10.5.53 The River Derwent corridor is an important landscape feature that contributes to scenic quality. In the southern part of the Lower Derwent Valley and Pocklington Canal ILA, Drax Power Station has a strong detracting influence and is the point of convergence for the large overhead

lines, both of which influence the southernmost part of the ILA. These features detract from scenic quality and perceptual qualities of a rural landscape and sense of isolation. Overall, the Lower Derwent Valley and Pocklington Canal ILA is judged to have medium value.

10.5.54 The Derwent Valley Candidate LILA covers the Derwent Valley LCA within Selby District. As set out in the description above for the Derwent Valley LCA, the LILA is judged to have medium value.

10.5.55 The Yorkshire Wolds ILA, part of which is currently being considered as a candidate Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, covers a number of LCT and varies between valley, scarp slopes, rolling and sloping landform. The ILA is generally sparsely populated and vegetation cover varies across the large area with grassland dales on the Wold tops with some woodland cover at lower levels. A number of parkland and estates are located within the ILA. Overall the Yorkshire Wolds ILA is judged to have high value.

The Scheme and Its Immediate Setting

10.5.56 The full extent of the Site is defined by the Order Limits, shown on **Figure 1-1: Scheme Location, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**. The elements of the site (Solar PV Site, Interconnecting Cable Corridor, Grid Connection Corridor, Ecology Mitigation Area and Site Accesses) are shown on **Figure 1-3, ES Volume 3**, and detailed in **Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**.

The Solar PV Site and Interconnecting Cable Corridor

10.5.57 Within the Solar PV Site, the Solar PV Areas are separated into three main areas and are subdivided further and referenced as Solar PV Area 1a–f, Solar PV Area 2a–g, and Solar PV Area 3a–c (refer to **Figure 1-3: Elements of the Site, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**). The Solar PV Areas will be connected via the Grid Connection Corridor and Interconnecting Cable Corridor as fully described in **Chapter 2: The Scheme ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**.

10.5.58 The Solar PV Site and Interconnecting Cable Corridor are located on low lying land within a relatively flat landscape. The land use is predominantly agricultural with medium to large scale arable fields and areas of pasture. Fields containing willow coppice used for biomass production are located within Solar PV Area 3c to the south-west of the Solar PV Site. Field boundaries are predominantly hedgerows of varying quality and height with mature oak trees as the dominant hedgerow tree species. Lines of mature trees, often oak, mark where hedgerows have been lost and fields amalgamated.

10.5.59 The River Foulness defines the eastern boundary of the Solar PV Site and lands within the Order limits act as floodplain. Long views are available where there is limited intervening hedgerows and vegetation, and some long distance views are available from the eastern extents of the Study Area towards the Wolds.

10.5.60 Detracting features, such as Spaldington Wind Farm, are located to the west of Spaldington; pylons and communications masts are visible across the horizon and influence the overall character.

10.5.61 There are several small settlements, isolated dwellings and farmsteads located between the Solar PV Areas and Interconnecting Cable Corridor.

10.5.62 The factors defining the overall character are influenced by the repetition of human elements, including intensive arable agriculture. Views of detracting features influence scenic quality. The landscape condition and structure is declining due to boundary loss and fragmentation of features through the intensification of agricultural processes. The landscape offers recreational opportunity through the PRoW network and includes the Howden 20 LDR. There are varying levels of tranquillity where the perceptual qualities contribute towards the appreciation of the landscape.

The Ecology Mitigation Area

10.5.63 The Ecology Mitigation Area is located in the north-east of the Site (**Figure 2-3, ES Volume** 3). As described in **Chapter 2: The Scheme** and **Chapter 8: Ecology, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]** and the **Habitats Regulations Assessment Report [EN010143/APP/7.12]** this land is required to mitigate the potential impact of the Scheme on land which is functionally linked to European designated sites such as the Lower Derwent Valley Special Protection Area (SPA)/Ramsar and the Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar. This land will not contain any solar PV infrastructure but will instead be managed to provide ecological mitigation. To the east of the Ecology Mitigation Area adjacent to the River Foulness grassland habitat will be created on land which is currently arable, whilst the remaining land will continue in arable rotation with amendments to farming practice designed to increase the value of the habitat for over wintering birds (such as longer retention of stubble).

The Grid Connection Corridor

10.5.64 The land use within the Study Area for the Grid Connection Corridor is predominantly agricultural and comprises medium to large scale arable fields, many of which have been amalgamated through loss of boundary features. Vegetation and tree cover is generally low, however there are several woodland blocks within the landscape surrounding the village of Drax and Drax Power Station. The landscape is commonplace with repetitive elements and overriding detracting features such as the Drax Power Station, pylons and overhead wires. The river corridors are inconspicuous within the landscape due to limited vegetation and engineered banks. The landscape is considered ordinary with few features of value.

Site Access

10.5.65 Currently existing accesses are proposed for construction access to the Site where this is practicable. Accesses will be designed to ensure there are no impacts on veteran and mature trees generated by vehicles movements, however there may be localised removal of hedgerows where required and ongoing vegetation management including the trimming of hedgerows and cutting of grass to facilitate visibility splays. A new access will be created from Rowlandhall Lane into Solar PV Area 3c.

Visual Baseline

10.5.66 This section describes the visual baseline with reference to the visual receptors and representative viewpoints identified within the Study Area through a review of ZTVs, fieldwork surveys and consultation.

Zone of Theoretical Visibility Analysis

10.5.67 In order to identify locations with potential to have views of the Scheme, the following ZTVs have been produced, as described within the methodology, to inform the visual assessment (refer to **ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**):

a. **Figure 10-4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility (Bare Earth) – All Features**;

b. **Figure 10-5: Zone of Theoretical Visibility (With Surface Features) – Solar PV Panels**; and

c. **Figure 10-6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility (With Surface Features) – Substations**.

10.5.68 The ZTVs have been used to help identify locate representative viewpoints. Fieldwork surveys were undertaken during winter to verify the findings of the ZTV. The detailed methodology used for the preparation of the ZTV is set out in **Appendix 10-2: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]**.

Bare Earth ZTV

10.5.69 The bare earth ZTV indicates the potential for wide ranging views of the Scheme across the initial 10 km buffer area from the Scheme extents. This included the potential for views at the 10 km extent around Holme Upon Spalding Moor and South Cave where the land rises sharply. Visibility to the south and east was reduced as a result of the flatter topography.

Barrier ZTVs

10.5.70 A number of barrier ZTVs were run that utilised data from the National Tree Map (Ref. 10-31~~Ref. 10-31~~), National Forest Inventory (Ref. 10-32~~Ref. 10-32~~) and built structures. These provide a more realistic illustration of the theoretical visibility of the Scheme.

10.5.71 **Figure 10-5, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]** illustrates the theoretical visibility of the Solar PV Areas, which demonstrates that actual visibility of the solar PV panels is reduced in comparison to **Figure 10-4: Zone of Theoretical Visibility (Bare Earth) – All Features, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**. In general, theoretical visibility is restricted to areas surrounding the Solar PV Areas.

10.5.72 To the north visibility is restricted to within approximately 1 km as a result of extensive areas of tree planting along the dismantled railway line which runs approximately north-east to south-west to the south of Bubwith, field boundaries and existing vegetation bordering the Solar PV Areas.

10.5.73 To the west visibility is restricted up to approximately 2 km from the Solar PV Areas as a result of landform, woodland blocks and existing vegetation bordering the Solar PV Areas.

10.5.74 To the south-west visibility is heavily restricted to within the Solar PV Areas as a result of willow plantation directly to the south of the Solar PV Area 3c, which is rotationally coppiced. The visibility to the south-east is up to approximately 2 km from the Solar PV Site as a result of the flat, low lying topography and limited field boundary vegetation to the boundary of the Solar PV Area 2g and the wider landscape.

10.5.75 To the east the theoretical visibility is approximately 2 km to 2.5 km as a result of slightly rising land beyond the River Foulness corridor and limited boundary vegetation. There are two areas of theoretical visibility further east, approximately 5.3 km around Holme on Spalding Moor and approximately 10 km around South Cave where there are very limited areas of elevated land which allow long distance views across the wider area. There is no actual visibility of the Scheme from the area around South Cave as a result of landform and intervening vegetation.

10.5.76 **Figure 10-6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility (With Surface Features) – Substations, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]** demonstrates that theoretical visibility is limited to within the Solar PV Areas and land immediately to the south of Solar PV Area 1c, where both of the Grid Connection substations are located, as a result of limited boundary vegetation.

Transient Views

10.5.77 Users of long-distance walking trails and local PRoW will experience dynamic views towards and within the Scheme to varying degrees, dependent on intervening structures, screening vegetation, elevation and direction of travel. The value of the view from these PRoW is considered to vary from low to medium as a result of the varying landscape in which the routes travel through.

10.5.78 Users of the Hull to Selby railway line will gain transient, dynamic views towards the Solar PV Site. Views will include a landscape containing large areas of farmland, overhead power lines, highway infrastructure and power infrastructure. In close proximity to the Solar PV Site, views of Drax Power Station are visible within the wider landscape. The value of the view is judged to be low as a result of the rural, agricultural landscape containing detracting features.

10.5.79 Within the Study Area, there are a number of local roads in close proximity which join the settlements. Generally, views for receptors from these roads will continually change as they travel. Views are often broken or restricted by screening vegetation and built form located along the road corridors as a result of the relatively flat landscape. Where views are open, they are generally composed of an arable farmland landscape. Drax Power Station often appears in views, where vegetation allows. The value of the view is judged to range from low to medium.

10.5.80 The nearby Breighton Aerodrome has an active flying club who regularly fly for pleasure. The view from flying aeroplanes will be of an agricultural landscape containing a number of settlements, industrial structures and power stations. The value of the view is judged to range from low to medium.

Representative Viewpoints

10.5.81 Through consultation with the relevant stakeholders, 27 viewpoints were originally chosen to represent the typical range of views of the Site from within the Study Area.

10.5.82 The representative viewpoints have been chosen to illustrate the typical range of views of the Scheme from within the Study Area as experienced from settlements, publicly accessible roads, and PRoW towards the Scheme. These representative viewpoints are described in Table 10-8~~Table 10-8~~ below and their location illustrated on **Figure 10-8: Representative Viewpoint Locations Plan, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**.

Formatte

10.5.83 Two additional viewpoints have been added to the assessment since the PEI Report stage as a result of input during Statutory Consultation including viewpoint 28 which is located along the road south of Spaldington as requested by local residents and viewpoint 29 which is located on the edge of the River Ouse with views south along the Grid Connection Corridor as requested by the Canals and River Trust. Viewpoint 12b (Manor Farm, Gribthorpe), has been removed from the assessment as a result of the changes to the Scheme since the PEI Report. At PEI Report stage this viewpoint looked towards solar PV infrastructure in Solar PV Area 1g, however it now overlooks Ecology Mitigation Area 1g (refer to paragraph 10.5.63) and will not have any solar PV infrastructure in the field of view. A viewpoint along New Lane (near Drax) has also been removed as no vegetation will be lost as a result of the Scheme and the view will not be altered.

10.5.84 The full list of all potential viewpoints originally considered can be found in **Appendix 10-4: Potential Representative Viewpoints, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]** and illustrated on **Figure 10-7: Potential Viewpoint Locations Plan, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**.

Table 10-8. Representative Viewpoints

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	Elevation m (AOD)	Grid Reference	View
1	Rowlandhall Lane, PRoW (WRESF07)	Residential, recreational	5.6	472496, 430945	Location captures the view from a local PRoW that is in close proximity to a residential property off Rowlandhall Lane. Winter: Medium distance view across arable farmland with an area of new tree planting in the foreground and farm buildings in the middle ground. Hedgerows and hedgerow trees are visible in the middle ground, with trees visible in the background of the view. Views are direct from the rear of the residential property. Summer: The area of new tree planting provides slightly filtered views to the east. Value of view: Ordinary view across featureless farmland with modern farm structures and low hedgerows. Low.
2	Hull Road, Newsholme and PRoW (WRESF06)	Residential, recreational	5.14	472149, 429730	Location captures the view from a local PRoW and residential property within Beech Tree Farm and the eastern edge of Newsholme. Winter: Short distance view across farmland with willow crop visible across the foreground. The tips of wind turbines are visible on the horizon and overhead lines and pylons are visible in the wider view. Farm sheds are visible in the wider view. Woodland is visible on the horizon in the distance beyond the willow plantation. Views are direct from the residential properties at Beech Tree Farm and within the eastern edge of Newsholme village. Summer: Mature trees in the foreground provide further screening for residential properties.

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	Elevation m (AOD)	Grid Reference	View
					Value of View: View across farmland with willow crops, infrastructure and few elements of value. Low.
3	Brind Lane	Residential, road users	4.97	473990, 430840	Representative of views from Brind Lane and in close proximity to two properties. Winter: View towards arable farmland bounded by a managed, intact hedgerow with occasional hedgerow trees that provide a sense of enclosure to Brind Lane. Longer distance views are available beyond the hedgerow towards vegetation in the background of the view. A line of mature hedgerow trees visible in the background of the view to the north. Woodland and turbine visible to the west on the horizon. Pylons and overhead lines are visible within the wider view. Woodland present to the south which restricts longer distance views. Views from residential properties are well screened by vegetation to their boundaries. Summer: Increased height in hedgerow in foreground reduces the availability of longer distance ground level views. Value of view: Ordinary view across farmland with low levels of detractors and few elements of value. Low.
4	Featherbed Lane PRoW (EASTB17), Howden 20	Recreational	4.75	476437, 431590	Representative view from local PRoW Winter: Medium distance view across arable farmland towards Spaldington Road and residential properties. View is slightly filtered by a low managed hedgerow and hedgerow trees along the northern boundary of Featherbed Lane. Woodland on the horizon restricts views further north-east, providing some enclosure to the view in this direction. Mature vegetation lining Featherbed Lane severely limited views outwards to the south, north-west and south-west for users of the PRoW.

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	Elevation m (AOD)	Grid Reference	View
					Overhead lines are visible along the field boundary to the north. Summer: The mature trees when in leaf provide additional screening to views to the north. Value of view: View across featureless farmland with low levels of detractors and few elements of value. Low
5	Sandwood House, Spaldington Road	Residential, road users	3.1	476321, 432357	Captures view from Spaldington Road with two properties in close proximity. Winter: Short distance ground floor view from Spaldington Road towards the tall, partially managed boundary hedgerow. A single maintenance access provides views across the farmland towards the mature vegetation lining Featherbed Lane. Heavily filtered views of the field further to the south are available. An overhead line is visible across the view in the foreground. Views from upper storey windows are filtered by boundary vegetation. Summer: Boundary hedgerow, where present, screens views to the farmland to the south. Value of view: Ordinary view across featureless farmland with few elements of value. Low
6	Willitoft Road, Spaldington	Residential, road users	5.78	476108, 433254	View from the south-western edge of Spaldington representing both road users and residential views. Winter: Relatively open view across grassland and across farmland. To the north mature trees within the landscape filter parts of the view. Wind turbines are dominant in the view to the west. Woodland is visible on the horizon to the south and west, foreshortening the views and providing a degree of enclosure to the landscape. Tips of turbine blades are visible

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	Elevation m (AOD)	Grid Reference	View
					on the horizon further to the south. Overhead lines are visible along the road to the south. Open views are available from ground floor bungalow windows to the south, east and west. Summer: Increased height in hedgerow in foreground reduces the availability of longer distance ground level views. Value of view: Ordinary view across open farmland with notable detractors. Low
7	Crossroads Cottages, Willitoft Road	Residential, road users	6.02	474814, 434410	Captures the view from Willitoft Road and two residential properties. Winter: View from crossroads with varying degrees of visibility as a result of hedgerows and hedgerow trees bordering the roads, providing a degree of enclosure. Where gaps are present in the hedgerows, as a result of maintenance access points, then views are of medium distance over arable farmland with woodland or hedgerow trees on the horizon, which foreshortens or prevents longer distance views. Pylons, overhead lines and wind turbines are dominant in the wider view. Rear and south-easterly views from ground floor and upper storey windows are available from the adjacent residential properties. Summer: Vegetation in leaf provides no further screening in comparison to the winter view. Value of view: View across farmland with notable detractors and few elements of value. Low
8	Willitoft Road, Willitoft	Residential, road users	6.35	474272, 435259	Representative of views from Willitoft Road with property in close proximity. Winter: Intermittent hedgerow along Willitoft Road allows open views across arable farmland. Woodland and mature field

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	Elevation m (AOD)	Grid Reference	View
					boundaries on the horizon form a false horizon in the middle ground, severely limit longer distance views. Glimpsed views are available to the fields beyond to north and east, where boundary vegetation is less dense. Pylons and overhead powerlines are visible in the wider view. Property has clear upper storey views to the north-east and north-west with garden boundary vegetation restricting views from ground floor windows. Summer: Vegetation in leaf prevents glimpsed views further to the east. Value of view: Ordinary view across featureless farmland. Low
9	PRoW (BUBWB25) Howden 20	Recreational, residential	6.86	472942, 436323	Captures the view from the PRoW and nearby residential property. Winter: Mature hedgerow vegetation located along the PRoW with very few locations where lower vegetation allows views out to the south. Views, where available, are across pasture and arable farmland. Hedgerow, small blocks of woodland and hedgerow trees are visible along the horizon, limiting longer distance views. Pylons and overhead lines are visible across the panorama in the distance. The stacks and plumes associated with Drax Power Station and visible to the south. Property has clear upper storey views to the east. Summer: Increased height in hedgerow in foreground partially reduces the availability of longer distance ground level views. Value of view: Ordinary view across farmland with unmanaged and low hedgerows and notable detractors. Low
10a	Tottering Lane junction,	Road users	5.73	475288, 435227	Representative view for local road at the main road into Gribthorpe.

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	Elevation m (AOD)	Grid Reference	View
	Gribthorpe (FOGGF13) Howden 20				Winter: The hedgerow to the south-east is maintained and intact, preventing views out from the road to the south and providing some degree of enclosure to the road. Ditch in the foreground bounds the southern edge of the field to the north-east, which allows medium distance views across arable farmland with occasional hedgerow trees and farm structures apparent within the view. Woodland is apparent in the view to the east, preventing longer distance views. Views to the north-east are medium distance and open towards the hedgerow boundary to the north. Summer: Vegetation in leaf provides no further screening in comparison to the winter view. Value of view: Ordinary view across farmland with modern farm structures and few elements of value. Low
10b	Tottering Lane junction, Gribthorpe (FOGGF13) Howden 20	Recreational, road users	5.73	475288, 435227	Representative view for local road and PRoW at the main road into Gribthorpe. Winter: Gaps in hedgerow for maintenance access, allow medium distance views across arable farmland to the west. Boundary hedgerows along Tottering Lane are tall but gappy and there are minimal hedgerow trees. Wind turbines are visible to the south and pylons and overhead lines are visible to the north-west. Summer: Vegetation in leaf provides no further screening in comparison to the winter view. Value of view: Ordinary view across farmland with detractors and few elements of value. Low
11	PRoW (SPALF14 and	Residential, Recreational	5.63	476338, 433779	Representative view from PRoW north of Spaldington and nearby residential properties.

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	Elevation m (AOD)	Grid Reference	View
	SPALF01), Howden 20, Spaldington				Winter: Medium distance view across arable and pastural farmland with woodland, low intact hedgerows and hedgerow trees visible in the middle distance along the horizon, foreshortening the view. The intact hedgerows offer the appearance of a well-maintained landscape. Newly planted trees are located along the farm access track in the foreground. Wind turbines are visible to the north and west (beyond properties). Overhead power lines and pylons are visible in the distance as part of the wider view. Views from properties are generally open and vary dependant on garden boundary vegetation. Summer: Intervening hedgerow in the background of the view provides further screening. Value of view: Ordinary view across farmland with few elements of value. Low
12a	Manor Farm, Gribthorpe PRoW (FOGGF03)	Residential	5.27	476148, 435613	Representative view from properties at the eastern edge of Gribthorpe. Winter: Short distance, filtered view across farmland, partially obstructed by boundary hedgerows along farm track. Intermittent, low hedgerows with few hedgerow trees are present across the view, restricting more distant views. Farm buildings and silage storage are the main focus of the view. Elevated views from the first floor to the south and east for adjacent properties. Summer: Vegetation in leaf provides no further screening in comparison to the winter view. Value of view: Ordinary view across farmland with modern farm buildings and few elements of value. Low

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	Elevation m (AOD)	Grid Reference	View
13	PRoW SPALF01, Howden 20, Spaldington	Recreational	5.05	476719, 433201	Representative of available views along local PRoW and long-distance route. Winter: Open view across arable and pastural farmland to the north and west. To the east, views of farmland are foreshortened by woodland and hedgerow trees in the middle distance. Overhead lines, wind turbines anemometry mast, towers and the plume at Drax Power Station are all visible detractors within the view. Summer: Intervening hedgerow in the background of the view provides further screening. Value of view: Ordinary view across featureless farmland with few elements of value. Low
14	A614, PRoW (EASTF15 and EASTF13), Burland	Residential, recreational	7.46	477035, 430295	Representative of view from local PRoW with property nearby. Winter: Wide, open medium distance view across arable farmland with woodland and boundary vegetation foreshortening the view to the north. Wind turbines and modern farm buildings are visible as detractors across the view. Views from the property are filtered as a result of mature garden vegetation. Summer: The mature trees when in leaf provide additional screening to views to the north-west. Value of view: Ordinary view across open, featureless farmland with low level of detractors. Low

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	Elevation m (AOD)	Grid Reference	View
15	Fir Tree Farm, PRoW (SPALF04, SPALB05, SPALF06, SPALF09)	Residential, recreational	10.46	478169, 433367	Representative of views from a local PRoW with equestrian centre nearby. Winter: Wide, long distance view across arable farmland to the north-east. Woodland visible on the horizon to the south and east, foreshortening the view. A number of detractors are visible in the wider view including the chimney, cooling towers and plume at Drax to the west; modern farm structures to the south-west; wind turbines to the east; modern farm shed to the north and tips of turbines to the south. Field boundaries within the fore and middle ground are generally defined by post and rail fencing. Summer: Vegetation in leaf provides no further screening in comparison to the winter view. Value of view: Ordinary view across featureless farmland with low level of detractors. Low
16	Arglam Lane, Bursea Lane Ends	Residential, road users	4.31	479454, 435417	Captures view for nearby residential receptor and road users. Winter: View over arable farmland with intermittent, low gappy hedgerow and sporadic hedgerow trees in the background of the view, providing some degree of enclosure. Longer distance views are available where boundary hedgerow is absent for small sections. Wooden poles and overhead lines are dominant across the middle ground of the view. A number of detractors are visible within the view including Spaldington wind farm and Drax Power Station to the east and wind turbines to the north. There is a direct view from the single bungalow property. Summer: Intervening hedgerow in the background of the view provides further screening.

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	Elevation m (AOD)	Grid Reference	View
					Value of view: Ordinary view across farmland with notable detractors. Low
17	Welham Bridge	Residential, road users	4.17	479140, 434087	Representative view from local access road with residential property nearby. Winter: Medium distance view across pasture with gappy hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees providing some enclosure and limited further distance views. Drax Power Station is visible on the horizon with overhead power lines and farm sheds visible in the wider view. Solar panels are just visible in the adjacent field. Views from the residential property are heavily screened by garden boundary vegetation. Summer: Intervening vegetation in the middle ground and background of the view provides further screening. Value of view: Ordinary view across grassland with notable detractors. Low
18	Station Road, Howden	Residential, road users	4.5	475204, 430152	Representative of view for road users along Station Road and nearby residential properties. Winter: Long distance view across arable farmland with vegetation along field boundaries forming the horizon. Drax Power Station and wind turbines are visible on the horizon above the tree line. Overhead lines cross the view in the foreground to midground. An outgrown hedge boundary screens views to the south for residential properties. Summer: Vegetation in leaf provides no further screening in comparison to the winter view. Value of view: Ordinary view across farmland with few elements of value. Low

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	Elevation m (AOD)	Grid Reference	View
19	Wrestle Grange PRoW (WRESF02)	Residential, recreational	6.19	471539, 432080	Representative of view from PRoW with nearby residential property. Winter: Wide, long distance views across arable farmland with medium woodland blocks in the middle ground. Arable farmland, hedgerow field boundaries, hedgerow trees and blocks of woodland are visible in the background and towards the horizon providing a degree of enclosure to the view. New tree planting is present in the foreground. Pylons, overhead lines and wind turbines are visible across the extent of the view in the background. Farm buildings are visible across the wider view. High ground to the north is visible in the far distance. Summer: Vegetation in leaf provides no further screening in comparison to the winter view. Value of view: Ordinary view across flat farmland with low level of detractors. Low
20	Station Road, Wressle	Residential	7.05	470836, 431210	Representative of view from the southern edge of Wressle and nearby residential properties. Winter: View across horse grazed fields bounded by post and rail fencing and properties on the edge of Wressle. Horse grazed fields dominate the view in the foreground with longer distance views available where hedgerow bounding Wood Lane to the south allows. Hedgerows and hedgerow trees form the horizon in the distance. Pylons and overhead lines are visible across the view in the middle ground and distance. Summer: Vegetation in leaf provides no further screening in comparison to the winter view.

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	Elevation m (AOD)	Grid Reference	View
					Value of view: Ordinary view across grazing pasture with notable detractors. Low
21	Barmby on the Marsh PRoW (BOTMF06)	Recreational, River Derwent, residential	6.19	468751, 428887	Representative of view from PRoW with nearby residential properties. Winter: Elevated view from flood defence berm across the River Ouse corridor and arable farmland. Hedgerows, hedgerow trees and small blocks of woodland are visible within the wider view. Wind turbines are visible to the east of the view. Wooden poles and pylons are visible in the background of the view. The church spire at Hemingbrough is visible on the horizon. Ground level views from residential properties are likely to be restricted by the berm with upper storey rear views available. Summer: Vegetation in leaf provides no further screening in comparison to the winter view. Value of view: Attractive view across farmland with elements of value associated with the river corridor. Medium
22	PRoW (Trans Pennine Trail)	Recreational	3.75	467770, 428739	Representative view from the Trans Pennine Trail for recreational users. Winter: View from base of flood defence berm across arable farmland to the north. Views to the south over the River Derwent are restricted by the berm. Intermittent hedgerows and hedgerow trees are visible scattered across the view. The church spire and settlement of Hemingbrough is visible on the horizon. Footpath users walking along the berm (not the PRoW route) would gain views across the River Ouse to the south with arable farmland and Drax Power Station dominating the view.

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	Elevation m (AOD)	Grid Reference	View
					Summer: Vegetation in leaf provides no further screening in comparison to the winter view. Value of view: Attractive view across farmland with elements of value associated with the river corridor. Medium
23	PRoW (35.47/8/1), Drax	Recreational	3.96	467035, 427877	Representative of recreational users of local PRoW. Winter: Medium distance view across arable farmland with Drax Power Station dominant in the background of the view to the south-west. Woodland is visible in the background of the view to the west. Summer: Vegetation in leaf provides no further screening in comparison to the winter view. Value of view: Ordinary view across farmland dominated by industrial elements with very few elements of value. Very low
24	Wren Hall Lane, PRoW (35.26/5/1)	Residential, road users, recreational	3.8	467179, 427194	Representative of recreational users of local PRoW and from Wren Hall. Winter: Medium distance view across arable farmland with Drax Power Station prominent in the background of the view. Hedgerows and hedgerow trees are visible across the view forming field boundaries and providing screening to the lower sections of the Power Station. A tree belt is visible to the south of the view. Summer: Mature vegetation in leaf provides further screening in the view. Value of view: Ordinary view across farmland dominated by industrial elements with very few elements of value. Very low

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	Elevation m (AOD)	Grid Reference	View
25	Portington Road, Portington	Residential, road users	6.83	478556, 431013	Representative of residential views from the west of Portington. Winter: Medium distance view across arable farmland with vehicles on the A614 and the Spaldington Wind Farm turbines visible on the horizon. Intervening vegetation screens views to the north-west. Summer: Intervening vegetation in the middle ground and background of the view provides further screening. Value of view: Ordinary view across arable farmland with few features and low numbers of detractors. Low
26	All Saints Church, Holme on Spalding Moor PRoW (HOSMF07)	Recreational	41.61	482033, 438921	Representative of long distance views from the north-west at Holme on Spalding Moor. Winter: Elevated, long distance view across arable farmland and building associated with the residential settlement of Holme on Spalding Moor in the middle ground, partially screened by woodland in the right of the view. The wind turbines at Spaldington and Drax Power Station are visible on the horizon. Summer: Intervening vegetation in the middle ground and background of the view provides further screening. Value of view: Attractive, interesting view across countryside containing a small number of detractors. Medium
27	Hardmoor Lane, South Cliffe PRoW (HOTHB02)	Recreational	48.9	488524, 435262	Representative of elevated views for PRoW users from the Wolds ILA. Winter: Long distance, elevated view from the edge of the Wolds with arable farmland forming the fore and middle

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	Elevation m (AOD)	Grid Reference	View
					ground. The background comprises of woodland, settlement, wind turbines and Drax Power Station in the distance. Viewpoint removed from assessment as a result of no view of Proposed Development.
28	Willitoft Road (south), Spaldington	Road users	4.83	466735, 427181	Representative of long distance views across arable farmland from the south of Spaldington. Winter: Long distance view from the road to the south of Spaldington with arable farmland visible across the majority of the view. Woodland to the north and west is visible on the horizon of the view. Summer: Increased height in hedgerow in foreground reduces the availability of longer distance ground level views. Value of view: Attractive, extensive view across countryside containing a small number of detractors. Medium
29	Barmby on the Marsh PRoW (BOTMF06)	Recreational, River Derwent	6.11	467771, 428731	Representative of view from flood defence berm adjacent to PRoW. Winter: Elevated view from flood defence berm across the River Ouse corridor to the south and arable farmland beyond. Hedgerows, hedgerow trees and small blocks of woodland are visible within the wider view. Drax Power Station is visible in the background of the view. Summer: Intervening vegetation in the middle ground and background of the view provides further screening. Value of view: Attractive view across river corridor and a medium number of detractors. Medium

Future Baseline

10.5.85 As part of the future baseline scenario in the absence of the Scheme, it is predicted – based on the Local Plan and increasing housing targets - that small amounts of development within existing settlement boundaries and the large proposed residential development, Howden North, to the north-east of Howden would have been constructed, but allowing for potential farming diversification, the general landscape character and features would remain in a similar condition as they are now.

10.6 Embedded Mitigation

10.6.1 The Scheme has been designed, as far as practicable, to avoid adverse effects on the landscape and views through site selection, selection of locations of structures, landscape characteristic enhancement and refinement as described in **Chapter: 3 Alternatives and Design Evolution, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1].**

10.6.2 These principles, set out below, have been embedded in the design, in order to mitigate potential adverse effects and maximise the delivery of local landscape benefits.

10.6.3 Modifications made to the design of the Scheme to avoid effects include limiting the extent of land-take within the Site Boundary and, where possible, to retain established vegetation and features that contribute to landscape character and visual amenity.

Landscape Strategy

10.6.4 Good design has been a key consideration from the outset. The LVIA has informed the iterative design process, guided by design principles and in response to policy requirements, published landscape character assessment guidance and fieldwork analysis. The following design mitigation has been embedded in the Scheme to minimise effects on landscape character and visual amenity.

10.6.5 In developing the landscape design strategy, particular consideration was given to:

a. The recommendations contained within relevant landscape guidelines, including Natural England Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEO) outlined in the profiles for NCA 39 (Ref. 10-23~~Ref. 10-23~~);

   i. Statements of Environmental Opportunity for NCA 39 include guidance to safeguard, manage, and expand wet pastures and watercourses which contribute to landscape character and to manage the agricultural landscape, historic field patterns to retain its distinctive character. Green infrastructure should be accommodated to retain long views and make a positive contribution to biodiversity.

b. Guidance contained within the Landscape Institute's Infrastructure Technical Guidance Note 04/20 (Ref. 10-33~~Ref. 10-33~~);

c. The principles established in the Lower Derwent Valley Supplementary Planning Document (Ref. 10-29~~Ref. 10-29~~) which cover part of the Grid Connection Corridor that include:

i. "*Habitat restoration, re-creation and expansion;*

ii. *Improved links between existing sites;*

iii. *Buffering of existing important sites;*

iv. *New biodiversity features within development; and*

v. *Securing management for long term enhancement*."

10.6.6 The overall objective of the landscape design is to integrate the Scheme into its landscape setting and avoid or minimise adverse landscape and visual effects as far as practicable. The design has been developed in collaboration with the wider design team and other specialists to achieve a solution that meets this objective. Accordingly, the landscape design aims to achieve the following:

a. To integrate the Scheme into the existing landscape pattern as far as practicable by retaining and following existing features, including vegetation;

b. To replace vegetation lost during construction of the Scheme through areas of new planting;

c. To filter and screen more prominent components of the Scheme in views from visual receptors; and

d. To provide new permissive routes to connect existing PRoW and increase connectivity across the Study Area.

Overview Landscape Design Principles

10.6.7 This section describes the landscape design principles which underpin the landscape design strategy and explains how they have been applied to the design of the Scheme.

Careful Siting in the Landscape

10.6.8 Through an iterative process, the design of the Solar PV Areas has evolved following consideration of the existing landscape context and views in order to mitigate the likely significant effects of the Scheme. The design also responds to policy requirements, published landscape character assessments, including recommendations and strategies, alongside field work analysis. The following principles have also informed the siting and design of the Scheme where possible:

a. Solar PV Areas have been selected where large scale amalgamated fields can accommodate the infrastructure. Solar PV panels have been removed and/or set back where they are considered to have a stronger influence on key landscape and visual receptors. Additional areas of land have been added to the Scheme since the Scoping stage to the north-east (Ecology Mitigation Areas 1g and 1h).

b. Offsets from properties and local roads within proximity to the Solar PV Areas have been adjusted to respond to the existing character of views, or where views and open character contribute to the setting of

local villages. Where longer views from sensitive receptors are available, wider offsets have been afforded. Additional consideration has been given to Solar PV Area 1b, where a wide grassland margin will provide visual separation from the Solar PV Area and will retain a long view on the approach to Gribthorpe. A wide margin is provided within Solar PV Area 2f, where a small number of properties currently have open views across the field;

c. In response to consultation both of the proposed Grid Connection Substations are now located in Solar PV Area 1c (**Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Evolution, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**), and represent the tallest elements to the Scheme. Solar PV Area 1c is located within a small field which provides visual containment via a robust boundary of hedgerow and mature trees in order to maximise screening of the infrastructure;

d. Offsets to PRoW throughout the Scheme have been carefully considered to reflect the existing character of the route and are set at 15 m from the centre line of the PRoW to the line of the perimeter fence where solar infrastructure lies one side of the PRoW. Where PRoW have solar infrastructure located on both sides, offsets have been increased to 20 m each side from the centre line of the PRoW, providing a 40 m swathe between the perimeter fencing. Solar PV panels are located 5 m from the perimeter fence;

e. Two new permissive paths are included within the masterplan where there is opportunity to link existing PRoW across the Scheme and create circular routes. Proposed permissive paths are located within Solar PV Area 1e and connect footpath SPALF15 to bridleway SPALB08 (**Figure 2-3, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**); and

f. The proposed cables in the Interconnecting Cable Corridor and the Grid Connection Corridor will be underground, thereby avoiding the introduction of new tall linear features into the landscape, which would increase the extent of the Scheme's visibility. New permanent office, welfare and storage facilities, located within Solar PV Area 1e, will utilise the existing footprint as the existing derelict building at Johnson's Farm (as described in **Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**.

Conserving the Existing Vegetation Patterns

10.6.9 The layout of the Scheme has been designed to minimise the loss of, and avoid significant impacts on, existing landscape features, where possible. This includes minimum offsets of:

a. 15 m from woodlands (noting there is no ancient woodland within or adjacent to the Site);

b. 10 m from hedgerows increasing to 15 m where there are hedgerow trees;

c. 15 m from individual trees;

d. 10 m from ditches and drains (except where crossed by cables);

e. 30 m from Rivers Ouse and Derwent; and

f. 10 m from existing ponds.

10.6.10 The above offsets are also described in the **Framework CEMP [EN010143/APP/7.7].**

10.6.11 The layout of the Scheme will use existing farm tracks and field openings as the preferred routes for construction access, minimising loss of hedgerows, where possible.

10.6.12 The indicative Grid Connection Cable and Interconnecting Cable routes have been designed to minimise disturbance of existing vegetation, where practicable. Where selective vegetation removal is required, replacement planting will be reinstated, where practicable.

10.6.13 The proposed planting design responds to the varied character of the landscape within the Site and seeks to allow key views to remain open, where practicable.

Creating New Green Infrastructure

10.6.14 Wider use of new green infrastructure elements and corridor throughout the Solar PV Site, to increase habitat connectivity, enhance landscape condition and improve visual amenity within sometimes degraded agricultural landscapes. This includes provision of semi-improved grassland within the fence line of the Solar PV Areas and species-rich grassland within the wider Solar PV Site (as further described in the **Framework LEMP [EN010143/APP/7.14]**), to increase biodiversity relative to the current intensive agricultural activities.

10.6.15 The proposed mitigation will increase the overall woodland cover across the Scheme and connectivity of woodland habitats by linking existing areas of woodland with new areas of planting. New woodland will provide a robust boundary to screen the Solar PV Areas from Willitoft.

10.6.16 Grassland habitats will be created to provide a corridor connecting Willitoft and Gribthorpe whilst allowing for separation between the Solar PV Areas on the approach to Gribthorpe.

10.6.17 Land adjacent to the River Foulness has been identified as one of the most sensitive features within the Scheme and will be utilised to deliver ecological mitigation and enhancement. A damp grassland habitat will be created adjacent to the River Foulness in Ecology Mitigation Area 1h (see also paragraph 10.5.63). This habitat type will extend southwards to join with a similar area of habitat in the east of Solar PV Area 1e (**Figure 2-3, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**)**.** The habitat type will therefore extend along the eastern extents of the Solar PV Site along the flood zone. The remaining land within Ecology Mitigation Area 1h and the land in Ecology Mitigation Area 1g will remain in arable rotation (see also paragraph 10.5.63 and the **Habitats Regulations Assessment Report [EN010143/APP/7.12]**).

10.6.18 Hedgerows generally will be repaired and enhanced across the Scheme with additional tree planting.

Sensitive Design in Relation to Form, Colour, and Materials

10.6.19 Details outlining the design principles for the separate Scheme components can be found in **Table 2-1, Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**. This includes indicative materials, colours and finishes.

10.6.20 The maximum height of the Solar PV Panels when at full tilt was reduced in height after the scoping stage from 4.8 m in height to 3.5 m. For the majority of the day the panels will be lower than 3.5 m due to the tilt, and will be stored in the horizontal position overnight, at 2.3 m.

10.6.21 The proposed fencing has been designed to minimise its visual prominence and is detailed in **Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1**. The perimeter fence will be a 'stock and deer proof fence' or other mesh-type security fencing with wooden posts, up to 2.2 m in height. An example of the type of fencing to be used is provided in **Plate 2-9** of **Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1.** Within the larger fields (within the perimeter fence) further mesh stockproof fencing (approximately 1.0 m high) may be installed where required, an example is provided in **Plate 2-8** of **Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1**. Fencing for the two Grid Connection Substations will be galvanised palisade security fencing, likely green in colour, which may have additional barbed wire above. The fencing and wire would be at a maximum height of 2.4 m and an example of the type of fencing to be used is provided in **Plate 2-6** of **Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**.

10.6.22 Pole mounted internal facing closed circuit television (CCTV) systems are also likely to be deployed around the perimeter of the operational areas of the Solar PV Site. It is anticipated that the perimeter CCTV would be mounted on wooden poles approximately 2.5 m high and will be aligned to capture only the Scheme fence and the area inside the fence. The poles will be positioned at every change in direction to the fence, and the anticipated spacing is every 50 m along straight sections. The CCTV will use Infrared (IR) lighting to provide night vision functionality meaning that no visible lighting will be needed for security. Further details are provided in **Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]**.

Sensitive Design of Lighting

10.6.23 The lighting strategy is discussed in detail in **Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1 [EN010143/APP/6.1]** and construction phase measures are further outlined in the Framework CEMP presented at **Appendix 2-1, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2]**. The proposed lighting has been designed to avoid and minimise the potential for adverse landscape and visual effects. The following mitigation has been embedded in the Design Principles:

a. No visible lighting will be utilised at the Solar PV Site perimeter fence. Infrared (IR) lighting will be provided by the CCTV/security system to provide night vision functionality for CCTV;

b. As far as is possible, construction works will be limited to daylight hours only, with focussed task specific lighting provided where this is not possible, for example at HDD locations where night time working is required. Within construction compounds and at welfare areas, etc, motion activated security lighting will be employed outside of core hours. Task specific and fixed 'general' lighting may be required in winter periods up (early mornings and up to 7 pm) to meet safety requirements;

c. During operation, areas of solar PV will not require artificial lighting other than during temporary periods of maintenance/repair. Focussed

task specific lighting should only be required in the event of emergency works/equipment failure requiring night-time working (which will be avoided as far as practicable) or panel cleaning operations;

d. As they are containerised units, the Field Station Units or Field Substations may contain internal artificial lighting (to be manually activated when needed), but light spillage would be minimal (through doorway when open);

e. Lighting at the Grid Connection Substations will be inward facing PIR operated (passive infra-red), calibrated to detect vehicles and personnel, outside task specific and fixed 'general' lighting may be required in winter periods (early mornings and evenings) to meet safety requirements. The buildings within the Grid Connection Substations will be fitted with internal lighting but light spillage would be minimal (through open doorway only);

f. At the operations and maintenance hub at Johnson's Farm task specific and fixed 'general' lighting may be required in winter periods (early mornings and evenings) to meet safety requirements. Outside of core working hours PIR controlled lights (motion sensors) will be used. The buildings will be fitted with internal lighting, but light spillage would be minimal (through open doorway and the windows of the offices only); and

g. Lighting, where required, will be directional with care to minimise potential for light spillage beyond the site particularly towards neighbouring properties, habitats, highways or waterways, including the implementation of measures such as:

h. Lights installed will be of the minimum brightness and/ or power rating capable of performing the desired function;

   i. Light fittings will be used that reduce the amount of light emitted above the horizontal (reduce upward lighting);

   ii. Light fittings will be positioned correctly, inward facing and directed downwards;

   iii. Direction of lights into the site; and

   iv. Use of Passive Infra-Red (PIR) controlled lights (motion sensors) except where temporary focussed task specific lighting is required.

10.7 Assessment of Likely Impacts and Effects

10.7.1 The Scheme as outlined in **Chapter 2: The Scheme, ES Volume 1** has been considered in assessing the likely impacts and effects of the Scheme.

10.7.2 The effects (both beneficial and adverse) associated with the construction, operation Year 1 and Year 15, and decommissioning of the Scheme are outlined in the sections below.

10.7.3 The assessments are based on **Figure 2-3: Indicative Site Layout, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]** and have been undertaken following

consideration of the embedded mitigation measures as described in section 10.6.

Landscape

10.7.4 The assessments of landscape effects are presented in the following tables below:

a. **Table 10-9**~~**Table 10-9**~~: Assessment of landscape effects – National~~Assessment of landscape effects – National~~;

b. **Table 10-10**~~**Table 10-10**~~: Assessment of landscape effects – Regional~~Assessment of landscape effects – Regional~~; and

c. **Table 10-11**~~**Table 10-11**~~: Assessment of landscape effects – Local.

Table 10-9. Assessment of landscape effects – National

Natural England National Character Areas (National)	
NCA 39 Humberhead Levels	
Relationship to NCA: Entirety of Scheme within NCA boundary	**Value:** Medium
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor	**Sensitivity**
The NCA is a flat, low-lying, large-scale agricultural landscape that enables long distance views that can contain prominent industrial structures. Overall, the NCA 39 is assessed as being of low susceptibility to the Scheme. Combining medium value and low susceptibility results in low sensitivity. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	Low
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Likely Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase Construction will include the installation of solar PV panels and associated infrastructure including Field Station Units, security fencing, internal access roads, Site Accesses, two Grid Connection Substations and underground cabling within the Grid Connection Corridor and Interconnecting Cable Corridors. The Scheme will result in small scale loss of arable farmland (including coppice willow plantation) and pasture to facilitate access roads and underground cabling, limited vegetation loss including hedgerows for additional access requirements into Solar PV Areas and intensive activity from construction plant across areas of farmland. The construction activity associated with the Scheme is likely to have little perceptible change upon the key characteristics of the NCA as a whole and limited to the Scheme and immediate setting due to no intervisibility with adjacent NCA. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low** over a small geographical extent, temporary and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)

Natural England National Character Areas (National)	
NCA 39 Humberhead Levels	
Operation Phase Year 1 The operation of the Scheme would result in the addition of man-made infrastructure that is energy related into an agricultural landscape. There will be a small reduction in the sense of remoteness and openness; however, the Solar PV Areas will not change the defining perceptual qualities within the NCA. New planting to replace vegetation lost during construction and mitigation planting will not yet be established and would therefore provide no benefit. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low** over a small geographical extent, long-term, and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible Adverse** (not significant)
Operation Phase Year 15 Landscape effects broadly as described for Operation Year 1, however, replacement planting as part of the mitigation will be established providing a higher degree of enclosure but no change to the overall perceptual qualities of the NCA. The Scheme will repair and strengthen key characteristics including hedgerows and grassland pasture, improving the overall condition and structure of the landscape. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, long-term, and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Decommissioning Phase Decommissioning effects on landscape will be broadly as described within the construction stage, although mature vegetation proposed as part of the mitigation will be established and will result in greater integration of the Scheme and impacts arising from decommissioning activity resulting in no change to the overall perceptible qualities. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, short-term, and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)

Table 10-10. Assessment of landscape effects – Regional

North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment (Regional)	
Levels Farmland (LCT 23)	
Relationship to LCT: Grid Connection Corridor to the north of Drax Power Station located within LCT 23.	**Value:** Low
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor	**Sensitivity**
The landscape of the LCT is simple and monotonous within a flat, low lying, large-scale landscape that is influenced by major energy infrastructure. Therefore, the LCT has the capacity to absorb the Scheme without damage to the key characteristics and impacts on the perceptual qualities. Overall LCT 23 is assessed as having low susceptibility to the Scheme. Combining low value and low susceptibility results in low sensitivity. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	Low
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Likely Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase Construction will include installation of underground cabling within the Grid Connection Corridor using open trench and HDD methods resulting in a direct, small scale temporary loss of agricultural fields, hedgerow and other boundary vegetation. Management to existing verges to create the Site Accesses will result in limited hedgerow removal where needed and reduction in height of vegetation within the verges. Large scale areas of vegetation, including linear areas of tree planting will be retained. There will be a high degree of screening by intervening vegetation to be retained. There will be little perceptible change to the landscape characteristics. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, temporary and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)

North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment (Regional)	
Levels Farmland (LCT 23)	
Operation Phase Year 1 At Operation the arable land will be restored but replacement planting will be immature and provide no additional benefit at this assessment stage. The majority of the key landscape characteristic elements will be restored to pre-construction levels. No Solar PV Areas fall within the LCT. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 Effects are broadly in line with those described for Operation Year 1. Replacement planting will have established and provide a more robust landscape structure. It is assessed that there would be no **change** to landscape characteristics in comparison with the baseline resulting in **no change** (not significant) effect.	**No change** (not significant)
Decommissioning Phase The landscape effects arising from the decommissioning of the Grid Connection Cable are anticipated to be similar to those described within the Construction Phase. There will be little perceptible change to the landscape characteristics. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, temporary and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)

North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment (Regional)	
River Floodplain (LCT 24)	
Relationship to the Order limits: Grid Connection Corridor crosses a narrow section of LCT 24.	**Value:** Medium

North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment (Regional)

River Floodplain (LCT 24)

Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor	**Sensitivity**
The landscape of the LCT is a low-lying river corridor that is influenced by major energy and highways infrastructure. Therefore, the LCT has the capacity to absorb the Scheme without damage to the key characteristics and impacts on the perceptual qualities. Overall LCT 24 is assessed of having low susceptibility to the Scheme. Combining medium value and low susceptibility results in medium sensitivity. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	Medium

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Likely Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase Construction will include installation of underground cabling within the Grid Connection Corridor using open trench methods combined with trenchless crossings (HDD) at sensitive locations (identified as the Rivers Ouse and Derwent and the Hull to Selby Railway), resulting in a direct, small scale temporary loss of agricultural fields, hedgerow and other boundary vegetation. Management to existing verges to create the Site Accesses will result in limited hedgerow removal where needed and reduction in height of vegetation within the verges. Large scale areas of vegetation, including linear areas of tree planting will be retained. Construction vehicle movements and plant machinery will result in a small scale reduction in the sense of tranquillity to a small proportion of the LCT, There will be little perceptible change to the landscape characteristics. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, temporary and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)

North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment (Regional)

River Floodplain (LCT 24)

Operation Phase Year 1 At Operation the arable land will be restored but replacement planting will be immature and provide no additional benefit at this assessment stage. The majority of the key landscape characteristic elements will be restored to pre-construction levels. No Solar PV Areas fall within the LCT. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 Effects are broadly in line with those described for Operation Year 1. Replacement planting will have established and provide a more robust landscape structure. It is assessed that there would be no **change** to landscape characteristics in comparison with the baseline resulting in **no change** (not significant) effect.	**No change** (not significant)
Decommissioning Phase The landscape effects arising from the decommissioning of the Grid Connection Cable are anticipated to be similar to those described within the Construction Phase. There will be little perceptible change to the landscape characteristics. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, temporary and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)

Table 10-11. Assessment of landscape effects – Local

The Selby Landscape Character Assessment (Local)	
Ouse Valley (LCA 5)	
Relationship to the Order limits: Part of the Grid Connection Corridor is located within the LCA.	**Value:** Low
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor	**Sensitivity**
A river valley landscape that is influenced by a sense of exposure that provides long views and is influenced by major energy infrastructure. Therefore, the LCA has some capacity to absorb the Scheme without damage to the key characteristics and impacts on the perceptual qualities. Overall LCA 5 is assessed as having low susceptibility to the Scheme. Combining low value and low susceptibility results in low sensitivity. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	Low
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Likely Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase Construction will include installation of underground cabling within the Grid Connection Corridor using open trench and HDD methods, resulting in a direct, small scale temporary loss of agricultural fields, hedgerow and other boundary vegetation. Construction vehicle movements and plant machinery will result in a small-scale reduction in the sense of tranquillity to a small proportion of the LCA. There will be little perceptible change to the landscape characteristics. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, temporary and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)

The Selby Landscape Character Assessment (Local)	
Ouse Valley (LCA 5)	
Operation Phase Year 1 At Operation Year 1 the farmland will be restored but replacement planting will be immature and provide no additional benefit at this assessment stage. The majority of the key landscape characteristic elements will be restored to pre-construction levels. No Solar PV Areas fall within the LCT. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 Effects are broadly in line with those described for Operation Year 1. Replacement planting will have established and provide a more robust landscape structure. It is assessed that there would be no **change** to landscape characteristics in comparison with the baseline resulting in **no change** (not significant) effect.	**No change** (not significant)
Decommissioning Phase The landscape effects arising from the decommissioning of the Grid Connection Cable are anticipated to be similar to those described within the Construction Phase. There will be little perceptible change to the landscape characteristics. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, temporary and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)

The Selby Landscape Character Assessment (Local)	
Derwent Valley (LCA 6)	
Relationship to the Order limits: Part of the Grid Connection Corridor is located within the LCA.	**Value:** Medium

The Selby Landscape Character Assessment (Local)

Derwent Valley (LCA 6)

Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor	**Sensitivity**
A river valley landscape that has a strong rural and tranquil character that is influenced by major energy infrastructure. Therefore, the LCA has some capacity to absorb the Scheme without damage to the key characteristics and impacts on the perceptual qualities. Overall LCA 6 is assessed as having medium susceptibility to the Scheme. Combining medium value and medium susceptibility results in medium sensitivity. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	Medium
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Likely Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase Construction will include installation of underground cabling within the Grid Connection Corridor using open trench methods and HDD to avoid sensitive landscape features, resulting in a direct, small scale temporary loss of agricultural fields, hedgerow and other boundary vegetation. Management to existing verges to create the Site Accesses will result in limited hedgerow removal where needed and reduction in height of vegetation within the verges. Large scale areas of vegetation, including linear areas of tree planting will be retained. Construction vehicle movements and plant machinery will result in a small-scale reduction in the sense of tranquillity to a small proportion of the LCA. There will be little perceptible change to the landscape characteristics. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, temporary and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Phase Year 1 At Operation Year 1 the farmland will be restored but replacement planting will be immature and provide no additional benefit at this assessment stage. The majority of the key landscape characteristic elements will be restored to pre-construction levels. No Solar PV Areas fall within the LCT. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)

The Selby Landscape Character Assessment (Local)	
Derwent Valley (LCA 6)	
Operation Year 15 Effects are broadly in line with those described for Operation Year 1. Replacement planting will have established and provide a more robust landscape structure. It is assessed that there would be no **change** to landscape characteristics in comparison with the baseline resulting in **no change** (not significant) effect.	**No change** (not significant)
Decommissioning Phase The landscape effects arising from the decommissioning of the Grid Connection Cable are anticipated to be similar to those described within the Construction Phase. There will be little perceptible change to the landscape characteristics. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, temporary and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)

The Selby Landscape Character Assessment (Local)	
East Selby Farmland (LCA 10)	
Relationship to the Order limits: Part of the Grid Connection Corridor is located within the LCA.	**Value:** Low
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor	**Sensitivity**
A flat, intensively farmed landscape with a high degree of enclosure from boundary vegetation which limits views of built development. Therefore, the LCA has some capacity to absorb the Scheme without damage to the key characteristics and impacts on the perceptual qualities. Overall LCA 10 is assessed of having low susceptibility to the Scheme. Combining low value and low susceptibility results in low sensitivity. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	Low

The Selby Landscape Character Assessment (Local)

East Selby Farmland (LCA 10)

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Likely Significance of Effect
Construction Phase Construction will include installation of underground cabling within the Grid Connection Corridor using open trench and HDD methods, resulting in a direct, very small scale temporary loss of areas of agricultural land within fields and limited vegetation. Management to existing verges to create the Site Accesses will result in limited hedgerow removal where needed and reduction in height of vegetation within the verges. Large scale areas of vegetation, including linear areas of tree planting will be retained. Construction vehicle movements and plant machinery will result in a small scale reduction in the sense of tranquillity to a very small proportion of the LCA, There will be little perceptible change to the landscape characteristics as a result of the high level of containment of the LCA and that works will be adjacent to the A63 Hull Road. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, temporary and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible Adverse** (not significant)
Operation Phase Year 1 At Operation Year 1 the arable land will be restored but replacement planting will be immature and provide no additional benefit at this assessment stage. The majority of the key landscape characteristic elements will be restored to pre-construction levels. No Solar PV Areas fall within the LCT. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 Effects are broadly in line with those described for Operation Year 1. Replacement planting will have established and provide a more robust landscape structure. It is assessed that there would be no **change** to landscape characteristics in comparison with the baseline resulting in **no change** (not significant) effect.	**No change** (not significant)

The Selby Landscape Character Assessment (Local)	
East Selby Farmland (LCA 10)	
Decommissioning Phase The landscape effects arising from the decommissioning of the Grid Connection Cable are anticipated to be similar to those described within the Construction Phase. There will be little perceptible change to the landscape characteristics. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, temporary and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)

The Selby Landscape Character Assessment (Local)	
Camblesforth Farmland (LCA 15)	
Relationship to the Order limits: Part of the Grid Connection Corridor is located within the LCA.	**Value:** Low
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor	**Sensitivity**
A flat, arable farmland with a strong sense of enclosure from boundary vegetation and dominant influence from Drax Power Station. Therefore, the LCA has some capacity to absorb the Scheme without damage to the key characteristics and impacts on the perceptual qualities. Overall LCA 15 is assessed of having low susceptibility to the Scheme. Combining low value and low susceptibility results in low sensitivity. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	Low

The Selby Landscape Character Assessment (Local)

Camblesforth Farmland (LCA 15)

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Likely Significance of Effect
Construction Phase Construction will include installation of underground cabling within the Grid Connection Corridor using open trench and HDD methods, resulting in a direct, very small-scale temporary loss of agricultural fields and limited vegetation. Management to existing verges to create the Site Accesses will result in limited hedgerow removal where needed and reduction in height of vegetation within the verges. Large scale areas of vegetation, including linear areas of tree planting will be retained. There will be little perceptible change as a result of the works. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, temporary and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Phase Year 1 At Operation Year 1 the arable land will be restored but replacement planting will be immature and provide no additional benefit at this assessment stage. The majority of the key landscape characteristic elements will be restored to pre-construction levels. No Solar PV Areas fall within the LCT. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 Effects are broadly in line with those described for Operation Year 1. Replacement planting will have established and provide a more robust landscape structure. It is assessed that there would be no **change** to landscape characteristics in comparison with the baseline resulting in **no change** (not significant) effect.	**No change** (not significant)
Decommissioning Phase The landscape effects arising from the decommissioning of the Grid Connection Cable are anticipated to be similar to those described within the Construction Phase. There will be little perceptible change to the landscape characteristics. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, temporary and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)

The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (Local)

Derwent Valley, Barmby on the Marsh to Pocklington Canal Reach (LCA 4A)

Relationship to the Order limits:	**Value:**
Part of the Grid Connection Corridor is located within the LCA.	Medium
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor	**Sensitivity**
A river corridor with a remote character that adds to its strong scenic quality and sense of enclosure. Limited visibility across the LCA reduces the influence of construction activity, in addition to the HDD construction methods to the river crossing. Overall LCA 4A is assessed of having medium susceptibility to the Scheme. Combining medium value and medium susceptibility results in medium sensitivity. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	Medium
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Likely Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase Construction will include installation of underground cabling within the Grid Connection Corridor using open trench methods, although the use of HDD will lessen these impacts within sensitive areas and key characteristics will remain intact. There will be a slight reduction in tranquillity due to vehicle movements and plant machinery. There will be a direct, very small-scale temporary loss of pasture and limited vegetation. Construction effects will be limited to the Site and its immediate setting due to containment provided by the engineered river banks and boundary vegetation. There will be little perceptible change as a result of the works. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, temporary and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)

The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (Local)	
Derwent Valley, Barmby on the Marsh to Pocklington Canal Reach (LCA 4A)	
Operation Phase Year 1 At Operation Year 1 the pastoral land will be restored but not established and replacement planting will be immature and provide no additional benefit at this assessment stage. The majority of the key landscape characteristic elements will be restored to pre-construction levels. No Solar PV Areas fall within the LCT. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 Effects are broadly in line with those described for Operation Year 1. Replacement planting and pasture will have established and provide a more robust landscape structure. It is assessed that there would be no **change** to landscape characteristics in comparison with the baseline resulting in **no change** (not significant) effect.	**No change** (not significant)
Decommissioning Phase The landscape effects arising from the decommissioning of the Grid Connection Cable are anticipated to be similar to those described within the Construction Phase. There will be little perceptible change to the landscape characteristics. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographical extent, temporary and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Negligible adverse** (not significant)

The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (Local)	
Howden to Bubwith Farmland (LCA 5A)	
Relationship to the Order limits: Part of the Grid Connection Corridor and the western Solar PV Areas (including the two Grid Connection Substations) are located within the LCA.	**Value:** Low
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor	**Sensitivity**
An intensive arable landscape with fragmented hedgerow boundaries and landscape pattern with few distinguishing features, influenced by industry including energy generation and traffic using A roads. Therefore, the LCA has some	Low

The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (Local)	
capacity to absorb the Scheme without damage to the key characteristics and impacts on the perceptual qualities. Overall LCA 5A is assessed of having low susceptibility to the Scheme. Combining low value and low susceptibility results in low sensitivity. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Likely Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase Construction will include installation of underground cabling within the Grid Connection Corridor and to connect the Solar PV Areas resulting in a temporary loss of farmland, the movement of construction vehicles and temporary storage of materials. Construction plant, including machinery to drive posts and lifting equipment will be introduced, and typical construction features such as fencing. The presence and movement of construction machinery will degrade the condition of the landscape locally and result in a reduction in tranquillity. As construction progresses, fencing, solar PV mounting structures, solar PV panels, CCTV poles and elements associated with the Field Station Units and Substations will progressively be installed across an extensive area. Sensitive features, such as mature or veteran trees and watercourses, will be protected by the implementation of buffers, and remain unchanged. Access routes will use existing field entrances where possible, but there may be localised removal of hedgerows where required. Management to existing verges to create the Site Accesses will result in limited hedgerow removal where needed and reduction in height of vegetation within the verges. Large scale areas of vegetation, including linear areas of tree planting will be retained. The overall structure of the LCA will otherwise remain unchanged. There will be large scale, noticeable change across half of the LCA that will affect key characteristics and the experience of the landscape. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a large geographical extent, short-term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Minor adverse** (not significant)
Operation Phase Year 1 Physical change will occur across the majority of the LCA through the presence of solar PV panels and associated structures, including the two Grid Connection Substations in Solar PV Area 1c. Most key characteristics will remain	**Moderate adverse (significant)**

The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (Local)	
unchanged, including the field pattern, blocks of small woodland and the scattered farmsteads and isolated buildings. However, the introduction of new infrastructure will locally represent a comprehensive change to the overall perceptual character of the LCA, with extensive massing of incongruous features and a loss of the varied patterns of winter arable farming. Perceptual influence may extend outside the Solar PV Areas, although this influence is likely to be limited by the low-lying topography and hedgerows or woodland blocks. New planting and ecological mitigation will be in place but will not yet have established. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **high**, over a large geographical extent, long-term, and reversible, which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect.	
Operation Phase Year 15 Effects are broadly in line with those described for Operation Year 1. Replacement planting and planting proposed as part of the mitigation strategy will have established and provide a more robust landscape structure and additional containment to the infrastructure. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **high**, over a large geographical extent, long-term, and reversible, which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect.	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Decommissioning Phase The landscape effects arising from the decommissioning of the Solar PV Site are anticipated to be broadly similar to those described within the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a large geographical extent, short-term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Minor adverse** (not significant)

West of Holme on Spalding Moor Farmland (LCA 5B)

Relationship to the Order limits:	**Value:**
The northern part of the Solar PV Site is located within the LCA.	Low
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor	**Sensitivity**
An intensive arable landscape with some sense of enclosure, influenced by detracting features including pylons and wind turbines. Therefore, the LCA has some capacity to absorb the Scheme without damage to the key characteristics and impacts on the perceptual qualities. Overall LCA 5A is assessed of having low susceptibility to the Scheme. Combining low value and low susceptibility results in low sensitivity. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	Low
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Likely Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase Construction will include installation of underground cabling to connect the Solar PV Areas resulting in a temporary loss of farmland, the movement of construction vehicles and temporary storage of materials. Construction operations to the Solar PV Areas will be similar to those described within LCA 5A as the LCAs have broadly the same key characteristics. The presence and movement of construction machinery will degrade the condition of the landscape locally and result in a reduction in tranquillity. As construction progresses, fencing, solar PV mounting structures, solar PV panels, CCTV poles and elements associated with the Field Station Units will progressively be installed across the south-eastern extent of the LCA. As with LCA 5A sensitive features, such as mature or veteran trees and watercourses, will be protected by the implementation of buffers, and remain unchanged. Access routes will use existing field entrances where possible, but there may be localised removal of hedgerows where required. Management to existing verges to create the Site Accesses will result in limited hedgerow removal where needed and reduction in height of vegetation within the verges. Large scale areas of vegetation, including linear areas of tree planting will be retained. The overall structure	**Minor adverse** (not significant)

West of Holme on Spalding Moor Farmland (LCA 5B)

of the LCA will otherwise remain unchanged. There will be large scale, noticeable change across a third of the LCA that will affect key characteristics and the experience of the landscape. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a medium geographical extent, short-term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect.	
Operation Phase Year 1 Physical change will occur across a large part of the LCA through the presence of solar panels and associated structures. Most key characteristics will remain unchanged, including the field pattern, blocks of small woodland and the scattered farmsteads and isolated buildings. However, the introduction of new infrastructure will locally represent a noticeable change to the overall perceptual character of the LCA, with extensive massing of incongruous features and a loss of the varied patterns of winter arable farming. Perceptual influence may extend outside the Solar PV Areas, although this influence is likely to be limited by the low-lying topography and hedgerows or woodland blocks. New planting and ecological mitigation will be in place but will not yet have established. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **high**, over a medium geographical extent, long-term, and reversible, which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect.	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Operation Phase Year 15 Effects are broadly in line with those described within for Operation Year 1. Replacement planting and planting proposed as part of the mitigation strategy will have established and provide a more robust landscape structure and additional containment the infrastructure. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a medium geographical extent, long-term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Minor adverse** (not significant)
Decommissioning Phase The landscape effects arising from the decommissioning of the Solar PV site are anticipated to be broadly similar to those described within the construction phase. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a medium geographical extent, short-term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Minor adverse** (not significant)

The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (Local)

South of Holme on Spalding Moor Farmland (LCA 7A)

Relationship to the Order limits:	**Value:**
A small section of the north-eastern part of the Solar PV Site is located within the LCA.	Low
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor	**Sensitivity**
A flat, low lying agricultural landscape with open views influenced by detracting features including pylons. Therefore, the LCA has some capacity to absorb the Scheme without damage to the key characteristics and impacts on the perceptual qualities. Overall LCA 7A is assessed of having low susceptibility to the Scheme. Combining low value and low susceptibility results in low sensitivity. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	Low
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Likely Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase Construction activity will include the use of construction plant, including to machinery to drive posts and lifting equipment, and typical construction features such as fencing/hoarding that will have direct impact on the LCA. The presence and movement of construction machinery in the adjacent LCA will have an indirect effect that will degrade the condition of the landscape locally and result in a reduction in tranquillity. As construction progresses, fencing, solar PV mounting structures, solar PV panels, CCTV poles will progressively be installed across a small area. Sensitive features such as hedgerows and watercourses, will be protected by the implementation of buffers, and remain unchanged. The overall structure of the LCA will otherwise remain unchanged. There will be a small scale, limited change across the south-eastern section of the LCA that will affect key characteristics and the experience of the landscape.	**Minor adverse** (not significant)

The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (Local)	
South of Holme on Spalding Moor Farmland (LCA 7A)	
The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a small geographical extent, short-term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect.	
Operation Phase Year 1 Physical change will occur across a small part of the LCA through the presence of solar PV panels and associated structures. Most key characteristics will remain unchanged, including the field pattern. However, the introduction of new infrastructure will very locally represent a limited change to the overall perceptual character of the LCA. Perceptual influence may extend outside the Solar PV Areas, although this influence is likely to be limited by the low-lying topography and hedgerows or woodland blocks. New planting and ecological mitigation will be in place but will not yet have established. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a small geographical extent, long-term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Minor adverse** (not significant)
Operation Phase Year 15 Effects are broadly in line with those described for Operation Year 1. Planting proposed as part of the mitigation strategy will have established but will not provide any further containment of the Scheme. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a small geographical extent, long-term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Minor adverse** (not significant)
Decommissioning Phase (winter): The landscape effects from decommissioning are anticipated to be broadly like those described within the Construction Phase. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a small geographical extent, short-term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Minor adverse** (not significant)

The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (Local)

Eastrington Farmland (LCA 7B)

Relationship to DCO boundary:	**Value:**
The eastern part of the Solar PV Site is located within the LCA.	Low
Susceptibility of Landscape Receptor	**Sensitivity**
A low lying agricultural landscape with a lack of features which allow open views that contain detracting elements on the skyline including wind turbines and pylons. Therefore, the LCA has some capacity to absorb the Scheme without damage to the key characteristics and impacts on the perceptual qualities. Overall LCA 7B is assessed of having low susceptibility to the Scheme. Combining low value and low susceptibility results in low sensitivity. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	Low
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Likely Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase Construction will include installation of underground cabling to connect the Solar PV Areas resulting in a temporary loss of farmland, the movement of construction vehicles and temporary storage of materials. Construction plant, including machinery to drive posts and lifting equipment will be introduced, and typical construction features such as fencing. The presence and movement of construction machinery will degrade the condition of the landscape locally and result in a reduction in tranquillity. As construction progresses, fencing, solar PV mounting structures, solar PV panels, CCTV poles and elements associated with the Field Station Units will progressively be installed across a large area. Sensitive features, such as mature or veteran trees and watercourses, will be protected by the implementation of buffers, and remain unchanged. Management to existing verges to create the Site Accesses will result in limited hedgerow removal where needed and reduction in height of vegetation within the verges. Large scale	**Minor adverse** (not significant)

The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (Local)

Eastrington Farmland (LCA 7B)

areas of vegetation, including linear areas of tree planting will be retained. The overall structure of the LCA will otherwise remain unchanged. There will be a medium scale, noticeable change across a fifth of the LCA that will affect key characteristics and the experience of the landscape. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a medium geographical extent, short-term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect.	
Operation Phase Year 1 Physical change will occur across a moderate area of the LCA through the presence of solar panels and associated structures. Most key characteristics will remain unchanged, including the field pattern, blocks of small woodland and the scattered farmsteads and isolated buildings. However, the introduction of new infrastructure will locally represent a comprehensive change to the overall perceptual character of the LCA, with extensive massing of incongruous features and a loss of the varied patterns of winter arable farming. Perceptual influence may extend outside the Solar PV Areas, although this influence is likely to be limited by the low-lying topography and hedgerows or woodland blocks. New planting and ecological mitigation will be in place but will not yet have established. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a medium geographical extent, long-term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Minor adverse** (not significant)
Operation Phase Year 15 (summer): Effects are broadly in line with those described within operation Year 1. Replacement planting and planting proposed as part of the mitigation strategy will have established and provide a more robust landscape structure and additional containment to the infrastructure. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a medium geographical extent, long term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect.	**Minor adverse** (not significant)

The East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (Local)

Eastrington Farmland (LCA 7B)

Decommissioning Phase (winter):

The landscape effects from decommissioning are anticipated to be similar to and no greater than those described within the Construction Phase, as they will involve the same types of activity.

The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a medium geographical extent, short-term, and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect.

Minor adverse (not significant)

Visual Amenity

10.7.5 Potential visual effects of the Scheme in comparison with the future baseline visual context are considered in Table 10-12~~Table 10-12~~ by reference to representative viewpoints. The assessments contained within Table 10-12~~Table 10-12~~ should be read in conjunction with **Figures 10-9 to 10-38A ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]**, which illustrate the baseline situation at each viewpoint. **Figure 10-8, ES Volume 3 [EN010143/APP/6.3]** illustrates the location of viewpoints in relation the Scheme. The assessment also includes the potential visual effects of the Scheme for receptors who will experience transient views.

Formatte

Formatte

Table 10-12. Viewpoint Assessment

Viewpoint 1: Rowland Hall Lane, PRoW (WRESF07)

View Direction: East

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
Receptors include a low number of residents and users of PRoW (WRESF07) a local recreational route, with medium to long distance views over agricultural grassland and arable farmland. Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property and users of PRoW are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility for residents and medium for users of the PRoW. When combined with the overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for residents and medium for recreational receptors. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	High – residents Medium – PRoW users
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the erection of boundary fencing, piling and the installation of solar PV panels, will be visible within the field, beyond the existing boundary hedgerow. Individual elements such as CCTV poles and fences are less likely to be discernible, but progressive installation of solar PV mounting structures, PV panels and Field Station Units will result in the gradual massing of incongruous elements that will be clearly visible above the hedgerow in the middle ground. Construction activity relating to the cable corridor including the cable installation, excavation, material storage, fencing and movement of plant will be a dominant, contrasting feature that will be visible across the full width of the view in the fore to middle ground. Mitigation planting adjacent to the field boundary will be immature and ecological mitigation or enhancement to the fields in the foreground will not have established. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a large geographical extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect at construction for residents and **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for PRoW users.	Residents – **Moderate adverse (significant)** PRoW users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter)	Residents/ PRoW users – **Minor**

Viewpoint 1: Rowland Hall Lane, PRoW (WRESF07)

View Direction: East

The solar PV panels will be visible above the boundary hedgerow visible in the middle ground, appearing as a line of built structures taller than the hedgerow. The structures would be visible across the majority of the panorama for residents and PRoW users. The Solar PV Areas, including panels, CCTV poles and fencing will be noticeable and contrasting focal point of the view. Mitigation planting adjacent to the existing hedgerow boundary will be immature and provide no additional screening at this assessment stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a large geographical extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect at operation for residents PRoW users.	**adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (winter) Tree planting along the boundary hedgerow will have established providing screening to the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles. Upper storey views from nearby residential properties may continue to have filtered views of solar PV panels in the background of the view that would be barely noticeable. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for both residents and PRoW users. Operation Year 15 (summer) Established hedgerow would provide additional screening in the summer months in comparison to the winter months, and there would be no change to the impacts assessed during winter.	Residents/ PRoW users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity relating to the movement of vehicles along the access route will be readily apparent to the north of the view. The removal of solar elements including solar PV panels, will be screened as a result of increased levels of vegetation growth since the construction phase. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a medium geographic extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect for residential and **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for PRoW users.	Residents – **Moderate adverse (significant)** PRoW users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 2: Hull Road, Newsholme and PRoW (WRESF06)

View Direction: North-east

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
Receptors include a low number of residents on the edge of Newsholme including Beech Tree Farm and users of the local recreational route, with enclosed, rural views dominated by fields containing willow crops. Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property and users of PRoW are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility for residents and medium for users of the PRoW. When combined with the overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for residents and medium for recreational receptors. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	High – residents Medium – PRoW users
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the Solar PV Areas will be visible when the willow crop has been harvested, in the middle ground, partially filtered by the intervening vegetation. Individual elements such as CCTV poles and fences are less likely to be discernible, but progressive installation of solar PV mounting structures, Solar PV Panels and Field Stations will result in the gradual massing of incongruous elements that will be clearly visible above the hedgerow in the middle ground to the north-east. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a medium geographical extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect at construction for residents and **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for PRoW users.	Residents/ PRoW users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The solar PV panels will be visible when the willow crop is harvested, above the boundary hedgerow visible in the middle ground, appearing as a line of built structures taller than the hedgerow. The structures would be visible across the majority of the panorama for residents and PRoW users. The Solar PV Areas, including panels, CCTV poles and fencing will be noticeable and contrasting focal point of the view. Mitigation planting adjacent to the existing hedgerow boundary will be immature and provide no additional screening at this assessment stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a large geographical extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect at operation for residents and PRoW users.	Residents/ PRoW users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 2: Hull Road, Newsholme and PRoW (WRESF06)

View Direction: North-east

Operation Year 15 (winter) There will be limited change to that assessed at Year 1. The hedgerow will have gained further height, but the upper sections of the Solar PV Panels will remain visible above the hedgerow. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a large geographical extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect at operation for residents and PRoW users. Operation Year 15 (summer) There would be little change in the screening effects of the hedgerow during summer in comparison to winter.	Residents/ PRoW users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) The decommissioning phase impacts will be similar to those experienced during the construction phase. The movement of construction traffic will be clearly visible in the foreground, forming a noticeable feature. Activity associated with decommissioning will be visible when the willow crop has been harvested, in the middle ground, partially filtered by the intervening vegetation. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a small geographical extent, low number of viewers, temporary and reversible which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect at construction for residents and PRoW users.	Residents/ PRoW users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 3: Brind Lane

View Direction: South-west

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
Receptors include a low number of residents off Brind Lane and local road users, with medium distance rural views over arable farmland bounded by hedgerows with occasional hedgerow trees. Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property and users of local roads are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility for residents and medium for users of the local roads. When combined with the overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for residents and medium for road users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	High – residents Medium – road users

Viewpoint 3: Brind Lane

View Direction: South-west

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Significance of Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the erection of boundary fencing and the installation of solar PV mounting structures and solar PV panels, will be visible within the field, with lower sections screened by the existing boundary hedgerow and seen across a large proportion of the panorama. Individual elements such as CCTV poles and fences are less likely to be discernible, but progressive installation of solar PV mounting structures, PV panels and Field Station Units will result in the gradual massing of incongruous elements. Construction activity in the adjacent field will be discernible in the distance. The movement of construction vehicles within the field will be visible across the majority of the view. New planting adjacent to the field boundary will be immature and ecological mitigation or enhancement will not have established, appearing similar to the baseline. Views for residents will vary between heavily filtered, as a result of the evergreen screening vegetation along their boundary, and slightly filtered upper storey views. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium** over a large geographical extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect for residents and **minor adverse** (not significant) effect on road users.	Residents – **Moderate adverse (significant)** Road users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Solar PV Areas will be visible beyond the boundary hedgerow, across a large proportion of the panorama of the view for residents, where gaps in garden boundary vegetation allows. Road users will view the panels above the boundary hedgerow and the solar PV panels will be visible across the majority of the panorama to the west. The new features within the Solar PV Areas, including panels, CCTV poles and fencing will be the noticeable, contrasting focal point of the view, seen in the foreground above the boundary hedgerow with woodland remaining visible in the background of the view. Mitigation planting adjacent to the existing hedgerow boundary will be immature and provide no additional screening at this assessment stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a large geographical extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect for residents and **minor adverse** (not significant) effect on road users.	Residents – **Moderate adverse (significant)** Road users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 3: Brind Lane

View Direction: South-west

Operation Year 15 (winter) Planting along the boundary to Brind Lane in the immediate foreground will have established providing filtered screening to the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles. Residents may gain upper storey views that are filtered by garden boundary vegetation with solar PV panels visible across the background of the view. The hedgerow along Brind Lane will screen views of the majority of the fencing with the upper sections of the solar PV panels and CCTV poles visible for road users. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a large geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for both residents and road users. Operation Year 15 (summer) Establishing tree planting would provide additional screening in the summer months in comparison to the winter months, although the effects assessed for winter would remain.	Residents/ road users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including the removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles will appear beyond the hedgerow lining Brind Lane, across a narrow proportion of the view in the middle distance. Increased levels of vegetation growth since Year 15 will reduce the overall visibility for residential receptors. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low** over a small geographic extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for both residents and road users.	Residents/ road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 4: Featherbed Lane PRoW, (EASTB17) Howden 20

View Direction: North-east

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
Receptors include users of the PRoW and Howden 20 route with near to medium distance rural views over arable farmland bounded by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Users of the long distance route are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility. When combined with the	High – PRoW users

Viewpoint 4: Featherbed Lane PRoW, (EASTB17) Howden 20

View Direction: North-east

overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for recreational users.

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

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Significance of Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the erection of boundary fencing, and the installation of solar PV mounting structures and solar PV panels, will be visible within the field to the north, beyond the existing boundary hedgerow and hedgerow trees. Individual elements are less likely to be discernible, but progressive installation of solar PV mounting structures, solar PV panels and the Field Station Units will result in the gradual massing of incongruous elements will be large in scale and visible across the majority of the panorama to the north. Construction activity in the field to the south will be largely screened from view as a result of the vegetation lining the southern edge of Featherbed Lane. The movement of construction vehicles within the field will be visible across the view. New hedgerow planting adjacent to the field boundary will be immature and ecological enhancement will not have established, appearing similar to the baseline. The characteristic elements in the view to the south and along the route will remain unchanged. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a large geographical extent, medium number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect at construction for PRoW users.	PRoW users – **Moderate adverse (significant)**
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Solar PV Areas will be visible beyond the boundary hedgerow and hedgerow trees, across the majority of the panorama of the view to the north for users of the PRoW. The new features within the Solar PV Areas, including panels, CCTV poles and fencing will be a dominant, contrasting focal point of the view, viewed in the fore to medium ground to the north. The hedgerow in the foreground will assist in screening the lower section of the structures. Mitigation planting adjacent to the existing hedgerow boundary will be immature and provide no additional screening at this assessment stage and grassland will not have established. The characteristic elements in the view to the south and along the route will remain unchanged. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be	PRoW users – **Moderate adverse (significant)**

Viewpoint 4: Featherbed Lane PRoW, (EASTB17) Howden 20

View Direction: North-east

medium, over a large geographical extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in **moderate adverse (significant)** effect at operation for PRoW users.	
Operation Year 15 (winter) Planting along the northern boundary to Featherbed Lane will have established providing heavily filtered views to the majority of the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles. Grassland within the field will have established and will be visible between the solar PV panels from this orientation. The uppermost section of the panels will remain visible, partially screened by the existing hedgerow trees and viewed across the majority of the panorama to the north. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a medium geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for PRoW users. Operation Year 15 (summer) In summer the vegetation would screen views of the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles, although the effects assessed for winter would remain.	PRoW users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles, will be just visible above the boundary hedgerow to the northern half of the view. In isolation, some works may appear similar to activities associated with intensive agriculture at this distance, but the level of activity may be more intensive. Increased levels of vegetation growth since the construction phase will reduce overall visibility. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a medium geographic extent, medium number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for PRoW users.	PRoW users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 5: Sandwood House, Spaldington Road

View Direction: South

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change	**Sensitivity**
Receptors include users of the local road and residential properties to the north which have a degree of screening to their boundaries, with medium distance views over an arable field bounded by hedgerow. Residents are	High – residents Medium – road users

Viewpoint 5: Sandwood House, Spaldington Road

View Direction: South

considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property and users of local roads are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility for residents and medium for users of the local roads. When combined with the low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for residents and medium for road users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the erection of boundary fencing, and the installation of solar PV mounting structures and solar PV panels, will be visible within the field, beyond the existing boundary hedgerow. The progressive installation of solar PV mounting structures, panels and Field Station Units will result in the gradual massing of incongruous elements. The movement of construction vehicles within the field will be visible across a small proportion of the view. New woodland planting near to the field boundary will be immature and ecological mitigation or enhancement to the fields in the foreground will not have established, appearing similar to the baseline. Upper storey views for residents will be filtered as a result of vegetation within their gardens. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium** for road users and residents, over a medium geographical extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect at construction for residents and **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for road users.	Residents – **Moderate adverse (significant)** Road users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Solar PV Areas will be visible across the whole of the field for the majority of the view where the maintenance access allows views into the field which comprises a short section of the overall panorama. The new features within the Solar PV Areas, including solar PV panels, CCTV poles, fencing and Field Station Units will be a prominent, contrasting focal point of the view, viewed in the middle ground beyond the boundary hedgerow. Mature tree planting at the background of the view will be screened by the solar PV panels for road users but will remain visible in the background view for views from the upper stories of the residential properties. Mitigation planting adjacent to the existing hedgerow boundary will be immature and provide no additional screening at this assessment stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium** for road users and residents, over a	Residents – **Moderate adverse (significant)** Road users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 5: Sandwood House, Spaldington Road

View Direction: South

medium geographical extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect at operation for residents and **minor adverse** (not significant) effect on road users.	
Operation Year 15 (winter) Woodland planting behind the boundary hedgerow will have established providing heavily filtered views of the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles. At ground level the context of the middle section of the view will be altered and the medium distance views will be foreshortened as a result of the mitigation planting in the foreground, although longer distance views will still be available to the east and south-west of the wider view. Upper storey views from nearby residential properties may continue to have filtered views of solar PV panels in the background of the view beyond the mitigation planting. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a medium geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for both residents and road users. Operation Year 15 (summer) In summer from ground level the vegetation would screen views of the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles. There would be a greater level of screening from upper storey views as a result of leaf cover, although the effects assessed for winter would remain.	Residents/ road users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) Construction activity, including the removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles, will be largely screened beyond the mitigation woodland planting for road users. Increased levels of vegetation growth since the construction phase will reduce overall visibility for upper storey views from residential properties. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a medium geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for residential and road users.	Residents/ road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 6: Willitoft Road, Spaldington

View Direction: West

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change	**Sensitivity**

Viewpoint 6: Willitoft Road, Spaldington

View Direction: West

Receptors include users of the local road and residential properties along Willitoft Road with long distance views over arable farmland, wind turbines in the middle ground and woodland on the horizon. Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property and users of local roads are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility for residents and medium for users of the local roads. When combined with the overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for residents and medium for road users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	High – residents Medium – road users
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the erection of boundary fencing, and the installation of solar PV mounting structures and solar PV panels, will be visible beyond the intermittent, low hedgerow across the background of the view and within the foreground to the left of the edge of the view. The progressive installation of solar PV mounting structures, panels and Field Station Units will result in the gradual massing of incongruous elements that would be prominent within the view, viewed in front of the woodland vegetation on the horizon, beyond the boundary hedgerow. The movement of construction vehicles within the field will be visible across the background of the view. New hedgerow and hedgerow tree planting along the northern and eastern boundary of the Solar PV Area 2e will be immature and ecological mitigation or enhancement to the fields will not have established, appearing similar to the baseline. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium** for road users and residents, over a large geographical extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **moderate adverse** (significant) effect at construction for residents and **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for road users.	Residents – **Moderate adverse** (significant) Road users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Solar PV Areas will be visible in the background across the majority of the panorama of the view. The new features within the Solar PV Areas, including solar PV panels, CCTV poles, fencing and Field Station Units will be a noticeable, contrasting focal point of the background of the view, viewed as a linear feature to the west and south against a backdrop of mature woodland that forms the horizon to the west and beyond the hedgerow in the foreground. The structures will not alter the overall composition of the view. Mitigation planting will be immature and	Residents – **Moderate adverse** (significant) Road users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 6: Willitoft Road, Spaldington

View Direction: West

provide no additional screening at this assessment stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium** for residents and road users, over a large geographical extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in **moderate adverse** (significant) effect for residents and **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for road users.	
Operation Year 15 (winter) Planting along the boundary of the Solar PV Areas will have established providing heavily filtered views to the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles to the west and south slightly foreshortening the view. The woodland to the west will remain visible above the mitigation planting, retaining some of the key characteristics of the view. The lower sections of the wind turbines will be screened by the additional planting mitigation associated with the Solar PV Areas. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a large geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for residents and **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for road users. Operation Year 15 (summer) In summer from ground level the vegetation would screen views of the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles and the effects assessed for winter would remain.	Residents – **Minor adverse** (not significant) Road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles, will be largely screened beyond the mitigation planting. Any views of decommissioning activity would appear in the background of the view, heavily filtered by planting. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a medium geographic extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for residential and road users.	Residents/ road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 7: Crossroads Cottages, Willitoft Road

View Direction: South-east

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**

Viewpoint 7: Crossroads Cottages, Willitoft Road

View Direction: South-east

Receptors include a low number of residents on Willitoft Road and local road users, with short distance rural views over arable farmland bounded by hedgerows with occasional hedgerow trees. Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property and users of local roads are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility for residents and medium for users of the local roads. When combined with the overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for residents and medium for road users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	High – residents Medium – road users
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the erection of boundary fencing, and the installation of solar PV mounting structures and solar PV panels, will be visible within the field to the south-east (Solar PV Area 1d) and to the north/ rear of the properties (Solar PV Area1a). Lower level construction activity within Solar PV Area 1d will largely be screened behind existing hedgerow with clear views into the field from an existing field access on the corner. Rear views into Solar PV Area 1a will be clear from the property, in the middle ground, forming a prominent part of the view, as a result of limited boundary vegetation. The progressive installation of solar PV mounting structures, panels and Field Station Units will result in the gradual massing of incongruous elements. Construction activity in the adjacent fields to the north, including the construction of the Grid Connection Substations (Solar PV Area 1c) will be discernible in the distance. The movement of construction vehicles within the field will be visible across the view. For local road users hedgerow bordering the Solar PV Areas limits visibility of construction operations. Additional grassland and woodland planting to the south-west corner of Solar PV Area 1d and behind the residential properties will be immature and ecological mitigation or enhancement to the fields in the foreground will not have established, appearing similar to the baseline. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium** for residents and road users, over a medium geographical extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect at construction for residents and a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for road users.	Residents – **Moderate adverse (significant)** Road users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 7: Crossroads Cottages, Willitoft Road

View Direction: South-east

Operation Year 1 (winter) The upper sections of infrastructure within the Solar PV Area 1d will be visible above the boundary hedgerow, in oblique and side views from a single property. The infrastructure within Solar PV Area 1a will be clearly visible to the rear of the properties in the middle distance. Grassland along the southern boundary of Solar PV Area 1a will retain a long vista view currently enjoyed by the residents. The new features within the Solar PV Areas, including panels, CCTV poles and fencing will be the dominant, contrasting focal point of the rear view. The upper sections of the Grid Connection Substations will be discernible in the distance beyond the solar PV panels. Mitigation woodland planting to the boundary of the Solar PV Area 1c will be immature and provide no additional screening at this assessment stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium** for residential receptors and road users, over a medium geographical extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in **moderate adverse (significant)** effect at operation for residents and **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for road users.	Residents – **Moderate adverse (significant)** Road users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (winter) Planting along the southern boundary of the solar PV panels in Solar PV Area 1a, at the corner of the Solar PV Area 1d and the western boundary of Solar PV Area 1c will have established providing heavily filtered views of the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles. The increased height in hedgerow along Tottering Lane and Willitoft Road will screen views of the majority of the panels with the upper sections of the solar PV panels and CCTV poles visible for road users. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low** for residents and low for road users, over a small geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for both residents and road users. Operation Year 15 (summer) In summer from ground level the vegetation would screen views of the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles. There would be a greater level of screening from upper storey views as a result of leaf cover, although the effects assessed for winter would remain.	Residents/ road users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including removal of solar elements, Grid Connection Substations and movement of vehicles, will be screened beyond the mitigation woodland planting. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **no**	Residents/ road users – **No change** (not significant)

Viewpoint 7: Crossroads Cottages, Willitoft Road

View Direction: South-east

change, over a medium geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **no change** (not significant) effect for residential and road users.

Viewpoint 8: Willitoft Road, Willitoft

View Direction: East

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change	Sensitivity
Construction Phase Receptors include users of the local road and residential properties along Willitoft Road with medium distance views over arable farmland with woodland on the horizon. Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property and users of local roads are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility for residents and medium for users of the local roads. When combined with the overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for residents and medium for road users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	High – residents Medium – road users
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) The majority of construction activity related to the erection of boundary fencing, and the installation of solar PV mounting structures and solar PV panels, will be screened behind the mature field boundary vegetation to the west of the Solar PV Areas. Glimpsed views of the upper sections of construction activity may be visible above lower sections of vegetation or where there a small gaps within the hedgerow. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low** for road users and residents, over a small geographical extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect at construction for residents and road users.	Residents/ Road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 8: Willitoft Road, Willitoft

View Direction: East

Operation Year 1 (winter) The upper sections of the Solar PV Areas may be visible above lower sections of boundary vegetation in the middle ground. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low** for residents and road users, over a small geographical extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect at operation for residents and road users.	Residents/ Road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (winter) Existing vegetation along the western boundary of the Solar PV Areas will have further matured, heavily filtering views of the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **no change** in comparison to the baseline, over a small geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **no change** (not significant) effect for both residents and road users. Operation Year 15 (summer) In summer the vegetation would screen views of the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles and the effects assessed for winter would remain.	Residents/ road users – **No change** (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) Construction activity, including removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles, will be screened beyond the existing boundary vegetation. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **no change**, over a small geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **no change** (not significant) effect for residential and road users.	Residents/ road users – **No change** (not significant)

Viewpoint 9: PRoW (BUBWB25) Howden 20

View Direction: East

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
Receptors include residents along the B1228 and users of the PRoW and Howden 20 route with near to medium distance rural views over arable farmland bounded by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Residents are considered	High – Residents/ PRoW users

Viewpoint 9: PRoW (BUBWB25) Howden 20

View Direction: East

to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property and users of the long distance trail are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility for residents and users of the PRoW. When combined with the overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for residents and recreational users.

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

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Heavily filtered or screened views of construction activity related to the erection of boundary fencing, and the installation of solar PV mounting structures and solar PV panels, will be noticeable in the middle ground to background of the view, beyond hedgerows and vegetation lining the PRoW. For residents the upper sections of construction activity will be visible in the background of the view beyond arable fields bounded by intermittent hedgerow and hedgerow trees. The progressive installation of solar PV mounting structures, panels and the Field Station Units will be noticeable across the full width of the view for residential receptors. Users of the PRoW will gain very occasional glimpsed views towards construction activity but where views are available, the installation of solar PV panels will be visible across the majority of the panorama. New hedgerow planting adjacent to the field boundary will be immature and ecological mitigation or enhancement will not have established. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low** for recreational users and residents, over a large geographical extent, medium number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for residents and PRoW users.	Residents/ PRoW users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The new elements within the Solar PV Areas, including solar PV panels, CCTV poles and fencing will be just visible, appearing as a line of built form above the boundary hedgerow and hedgerow trees within the background, across the majority of the panorama of the view. For PRoW users views of the solar PV panels will be restricted to where there are gaps in the vegetation lining the PRoW route. For residents, infrastructure within the Solar PV Areas will be noticeable in the background of the view. The new features within the Solar PV Areas will be noticeable, although not alter the overall balance of the view. Mitigation planting along the boundary to the west of	Residents/ PRoW users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 9: PRoW (BUBWB25) Howden 20

View Direction: East

Solar PV Area 1a will be immature and provide no additional screening at this assessment stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a large geographical extent, medium number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect at operation for residents and PRoW users.	
Operation Year 15 (winter) Planting along the western boundary of the Solar PV Area 1a will have established providing screening to the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **no change**, over a medium geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in **no change** (not significant) effect for residents and PRoW users. Operation Year 15 (summer) There would be no noticeable difference in the view between winter and summer.	Residents and PRoW users – **No change** (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) Construction activity, including removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles, will be screened beyond the mitigation planting. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **no change**, over a small geographic extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **no change** (not significant) effect for residential and road users.	Residents/ road users – **No change** (not significant)

Viewpoint 10a: Tottering Lane junction, Gribthorpe (FOGGF13) Howden 20

View Direction: East

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change	**Sensitivity**
Receptors include local road users with medium distance views over arable farmland with hedgerow in places restricting views. Users of local roads are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a medium susceptibility. When combined with the overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for recreational users and medium for road users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	High – PRoW users Medium – road users

Viewpoint 10a: Tottering Lane junction, Gribthorpe (FOGGF13) Howden 20

View Direction: East

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Significance of Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the erection of boundary fencing, and the installation of solar PV mounting structures and solar PV panels, will be visible to the middle ground and background of the view to the north-east. The progressive installation of solar PV mounting structures, solar PV panels and Field Station Units will result in the gradual massing of incongruous elements that will be dominant across the whole panorama of the view to the north for road users. The movement of construction vehicles within the fields will be visible across the view. Views of construction activity to the south will be largely screened by boundary hedgerow along the road into Gribthorpe. Views for users of the PRoW will be transient and direct for a very short section of the route. New boundary planting the southern boundary of the Solar PV Area 1b to the north-east will be immature and ecological mitigation or enhancement to the fields in the middle ground will not have established. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium** for PRoW users and **high** for road users, over a large geographical extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect at construction for PRoW and road users.	PRoW/ Road users – **Moderate adverse (significant)**
Operation Year 1 (winter) The new elements within the Solar PV Areas, including solar PV panels, CCTV poles, fencing and Field Station Units will be a dominant, contrasting focal point of the view for road users. Road users will have clear views north into the Solar PV Areas as they enter and exit Gribthorpe, with the solar PV panels becoming a prominent element in the view. PRoW users will view the new elements as part of a transient view for a short section of the route. Mitigation planting will be immature and provide no additional screening at this assessment stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **high** for road users, over a large geographical extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in **moderate adverse (significant)** effect at operation.	PRoW/ Road users – **Moderate adverse (significant)**
Operation Year 15 (winter) Boundary planting along the southern boundary of the Solar PV Area 1b will have established providing screening to the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles from the local road. The tops of the solar PV panels may be glimpsed through the boundary mitigation planting across the full panorama of the view. There will be a	PRoW/ Road users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 10a: Tottering Lane junction, Gribthorpe (FOGGF13) Howden 20

View Direction: East

foreshortening of the view to the north for both PRoW and road users, although the mitigation grassland and planting will continue to provide a degree of open aspect to the north. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low** for PRoW and road users, over a large geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect. Operation Year 15 (summer) In summer the vegetation would fully screen views of the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles and the effects assessed for winter would remain.	
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles will be screened beyond the mitigation boundary planting. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low** for PRoW and road users, over a small geographic extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	PRoW/ Road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 10b: Tottering Lane junction, Gribthorpe (FOGGF13) Howden 20

View Direction: West

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change	**Sensitivity**
Construction Phase Receptors include PRoW users of Howden 20 long distance trail and local road users with medium to long distance views over arable farmland with hedgerow in places restricting views. Users of the long distance trail are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view and users of local roads are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility for recreational users and medium for users of the local roads. When combined with the overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for PRoW users and medium for road users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	High - PRoW users Medium – road users

Viewpoint 10b: Tottering Lane junction, Gribthorpe (FOGGF13) Howden 20

View Direction: West

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Significance of Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the erection of boundary fencing and the installation of solar PV mounting structures and solar PV panels, will be visible in the near ground to the west and south-west where there are gaps in the hedgerow to allow field access. The progressive installation of solar PV mounting structures, solar PV panels and Field Station Units will result in the gradual massing of incongruous elements that will be dominant within the view to the west and south-west. The movement of construction vehicles within the fields will be visible across the view. New boundary planting along Tottering Lane will be immature. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium** for road users and PRoW users, over a large geographical extent, medium number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect at construction for recreational users and road users.	PRoW users/ road users **Moderate adverse (significant)**
Operation Year 1 (winter) The new elements within the Solar PV Areas, including solar PV panels, CCTV poles, fencing and Field Station Units will be a dominant, contrasting focal point of the view for both road users and PRoW users. Road users will gain intermittent views into the Solar PV Areas along Tottering Lane. PRoW users will have clear views into the Solar PV Areas to the north. Mitigation planting will be immature and provide no additional screening at this assessment stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium** for PRoW users and road users, over a large geographical extent, medium number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in **moderate adverse (significant)** effect at operation for PRoW and **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for road users.	PRoW users - **Moderate adverse (significant)** Road users – Minor adverse (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (winter) Boundary planting along Tottering Lane will have established providing screening to the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles from the local roads. The ecological mitigation and enhancement along the PRoW boundaries will have established to provide an open route alongside the Solar PV Area. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low** for PRoW users and road users, over a large geographic extent, medium number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for PRoW users and **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for road users.	PRoW users – **Minor adverse** (not significant) Road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 10b: Tottering Lane junction, Gribthorpe (FOGGF13) Howden 20

View Direction: West

Operation Year 15 (summer) In summer the vegetation would fully screen views of the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles and the effects assessed for winter would remain.	
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles will be visible for PRoW users. For road users the construction activity will be screened beyond the mitigation boundary planting. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium** for PRoW users and **no change** for road users, over a medium geographic extent, medium number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** for PRoW users and **no change** (not significant) effect for road users.	PRoW users – **Moderate adverse (significant)** Road users – **No change** (not significant)

Viewpoint 11: PRoW (SPALF14 and SPALF01), Howden 20, Spaldington

View Direction: North

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
Receptors include residents on the edge of Spaldington and users of the PRoW and Howden 20 route with near to medium distance rural views over arable farmland bounded by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property and users of the long distance trail are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility for residents and users of the PRoW. When combined with the overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for residents and recreational users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	High – Residents/ PRoW users
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Significance of Effect**

Viewpoint 11: PRoW (SPALF14 and SPALF01), Howden 20, Spaldington

View Direction: North

Construction Phase (winter) The upper sections of construction activity related to the erection of boundary fencing, and the installation of solar PV mounting structures and solar PV panels, will be noticeable within the field to the north-east, above the existing boundary hedgerow and hedgerow trees. Construction activity within the fields further to the north will be screened from view as a result of boundary vegetation. The progressive installation of solar PV mounting structures and panels will result in the gradual massing of incongruous elements that will be readily apparent across half of the panorama. The movement of construction vehicles within the field will be visible across a small proportion of the view. Residents will gain varying degrees of visibility from the ground floor dependant on garden boundary vegetation and upper storey views from the rear of their properties. New boundary planting adjacent to the field boundary of the Solar PV Area 1e will be immature and ecological mitigation or enhancement will not have established. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a large geographical extent, medium number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect at construction for residents and PRoW users.	Residents/ PRoW users – **Moderate adverse (significant)**
Operation Year 1 (winter) The upper sections of the elements within the Solar PV Areas will be just visible above the boundary hedgerow and hedgerow trees, across half the panorama of the view to the north-east for residents and users of the PRoW. The new features within the Solar PV Areas, including solar PV panels, CCTV poles and fencing will be prominent, contrasting focal point of the view, viewed in the middle ground. Mitigation planting adjacent to the existing hedgerow boundary will be immature and provide no additional screening at this assessment stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a large geographical extent, medium number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect at operation for residents and PRoW users.	Residents/ PRoW users – **Moderate adverse (significant)**
Operation Year 15 (winter) Planting along the southern boundary to the Solar PV Area 1e will have established providing screening to solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a large geographic extent, medium number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for residents and PRoW users. Operation Year 15 (summer)	Residents/ PRoW users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 11: PRoW (SPALF14 and SPALF01), Howden 20, Spaldington

View Direction: North

There would be no noticeable difference in the screening effects of vegetation between winter and summer.	
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles, will be screened beyond the existing boundary vegetation and mitigation planting. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **no change**, over a small geographic extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **no change** (not significant) effect for residential and road users.	Residents/ PRoW users – **No change** (not significant)

Viewpoint 12a: Manor Farm, Gribthorpe PRoW (FOGGF03)

View Direction: South-east

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
Receptors include residents on the edge of Gribthorpe with near to medium distance rural views over arable farmland bounded by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property resulting in a high susceptibility. When combined with the overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for residents. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	High – Residents
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Small sections of construction activity within the fields to the south-west will be noticeable beyond intervening vegetation and occupying a small proportion of the panorama, and not altering the overall balance of the view. The progressive installation of solar PV mounting structures and solar PV panels will result in the gradual massing of incongruous elements that will be noticeable to the viewer. Enhanced boundary planting along the field boundary of the Solar PV Area will be immature and ecological mitigation or enhancement will not have established. The	Residents – **Minor adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 12a: Manor Farm, Gribthorpe PRoW (FOGGF03)

View Direction: South-east

magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a medium geographical extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect at construction for residents.	
Operation Year 1 (winter) The upper sections of the elements within the Solar PV Areas will be partially filtered by intervening hedgerow over a small extent of the panorama to the south-~~west~~east. The new elements, including solar PV panels, CCTV poles and fencing will be noticeable, viewed in the middle ground. Mitigation planting will be immature and provide no additional screening at this assessment stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a medium geographical extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for residents at operation.	Residents – **Minor adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (winter) Planting along the northern boundary ~~to the south~~ of Solar PV Area 1e to the south will have established providing heavily filtered views of the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a large geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for residents. Operation Year 15 (summer) In summer the vegetation would fully screen views of the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles and the effects assessed for winter would remain.	Residents – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including the removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles, will be screened beyond the existing boundary vegetation. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **no change**, over a small geographic extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **no change** (not significant) effect for residential and road users.	Residents – **No change** (not significant)

Viewpoint 13: SPALF01 PRoW, Howden 20, Spaldington

View Direction: North-east

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
Receptors include users of the PRoW and Howden 20 route with medium distance rural views over arable farmland bounded by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Users of the long distance trail are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility. When combined with the overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for recreational users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	High – PRoW users
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) The upper sections of construction activity related to the erection of boundary fencing, and the installation of solar PV mounting structures and solar PV panels, will be visible above the hedgerow to the west. The progressive installation of solar PV mounting structures, solar PV panels and the Field Station Units will result in the gradual massing of incongruous elements across half of the panorama to the west, although the focus of the view along the PRoW is in a north-west to south-east direction. There may be glimpses of construction activity beyond the boundary vegetation to the north-east. Ecological mitigation or enhancement will not have established, appearing similar to the baseline. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a medium geographical extent, medium number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect at construction.	PRoW users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The uppermost sections of the Solar PV Areas will be visible above the boundary hedgerow to the west and north-east. The new elements within the Solar PV Areas, including panels, CCTV poles and fencing will be noticeable in the middle ground, but not alter the overall balance of the view. Infill hedgerow planting to the northern boundary will be immature and provide no additional screening at this assessment stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a medium geographical extent, medium number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in **minor adverse** (not significant) effect at operation for PRoW users.	PRoW users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 13: SPALF01 PRoW, Howden 20, Spaldington

View Direction: North-east

Operation Year 15 (winter) Hedgerow to the west and hedgerow and planting to the north will have further matured or established providing screening to the majority of the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles. The uppermost section of the panels may remain visible, partially screened by the existing hedgerow trees. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a medium geographic extent, medium number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for PRoW users. Operation Year 15 (summer) There would be no noticeable difference in the screening effects of vegetation between winter and summer.	PRoW users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles, will be screened beyond the existing boundary vegetation. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **no change**, over a small geographic extent, medium number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **no change** (not significant) effect for PRoW users.	PRoW users – **No change** (not significant)

Viewpoint 14: A614, PRoW (EASTF15 and EASTF13), Burland

View Direction: North

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
Receptors include a low number of residents off the A614 Thorpe Road and users of the 'A' road, with medium to long distance rural views over arable farmland bound by limited hedgerows with very occasional hedgerow trees. Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property and users of 'A' roads are typically not focused on the view resulting in a high susceptibility for residents and low susceptibility for users of the 'A' road. When combined with the overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for residents and low for road users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	High – residents Low – road users

Viewpoint 14: A614, PRoW (EASTF15 and EASTF13), Burland

View Direction: North

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Significance of Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the erection of boundary fencing, and the installation of solar PV mounting structures and solar PV panels, will be visible to the north within the Solar PV Area 2g, across the expanse of view in the background of the view. The progressive installation of solar PV mounting structures, solar PV panels and Field Station Units will be noticeable in views to the north, and result in the gradual massing of incongruous elements. The movement of construction vehicles within the field will be visible across the background of the view. New planting along the south-eastern edge of Solar PV Area 2g will be immature and ecological mitigation or enhancement to the fields beyond will not have established. Views for residents will vary between heavily filtered as a result of screening vegetation along their boundaries and open. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium** for residents and road users, over a large geographical extent, medium number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect at construction for residents and **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for road users.	Residents – **Moderate adverse (significant)** Road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Solar PV Areas will be visible to the north. The new elements within the Solar PV Areas, including panels, CCTV poles and fencing will be a noticeable, contrasting focal point of the view, viewed in the background across the majority of the panorama of the view. Mitigation planting along the boundary of Solar PV Area 2g will be immature and provide no additional screening at this assessment stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium** for residents and road users, over a large geographical extent, medium number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect at construction for residents and **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for road users.	Residents – **Moderate adverse (significant)** Road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (winter) Planting along the boundary of Solar PV Area 2g will have established to screen views of the majority of the solar PV panels, CCTV poles and fencing. Upper storey views from nearby residential properties may continue to have filtered views of solar PV panels in the background of the view that will be noticeable. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a small geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which	Residents – **Minor adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 14: A614, PRoW (EASTF15 and EASTF13), Burland

View Direction: North

results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for residents and **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for road users. Operation Year 15 (summer) There would be no noticeable difference in the screening effects of vegetation between winter and summer.	Road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including the removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles will appear beyond the hedgerow within Solar PV Area 2g, across a narrow proportion of the view in the middle distance for residential receptors. Increased levels of vegetation growth since Year 15 will reduce the overall visibility for road users. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low** for residents and road users over a small geographic extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	Residents/ Road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 15: Fir Tree Farm, PRoW (SPALF04, SPALB05, SPALF06, SPALF09)

View Direction: North-west

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change	**Sensitivity**
Receptors include users of the PRoW, with medium to long distance views over an arable field bounded by intermittent hedgerow and hedgerow trees. Users of the PRoW are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a medium susceptibility for recreational users. When combined with the overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be medium. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	Medium – PRoW users
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the erection of boundary fencing, and the installation of solar PV mounting structures and solar PV panels will be visible in the distance to the north in Solar PV Areas 1f and 1e, beyond the farm structure that is visible on the horizon in the middle ground. Ground level operations will largely be screened	PRoW users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 15: Fir Tree Farm, PRoW (SPALF04, SPALB05, SPALF06, SPALF09)

View Direction: North-west

by intervening vegetation. The installation of solar PV mounting structures, panels and other elements will be noticeable in the distance, across half the panorama of the view, visible as a small element as part of the wider view. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low** for PRoW users, over a large geographical extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect at construction for PRoW users.	
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Solar PV Areas will be visible in the distance, beyond boundary vegetation, across a large proportion of the view to the north. The new elements within the Solar PV Areas, including solar PV panels, CCTV poles, fencing and Field Station Units will be noticeable, although not altering the overall balance of the view. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low** for PRoW users, over a large geographical extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in **minor adverse** (not significant) effect at operation for PRoW users.	PRoW users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (winter) Existing boundary hedgerow will have further matured providing screening to the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for both PRoW users. Operation Year 15 (summer) There would be no noticeable difference in the screening effects of vegetation between winter and summer.	PRoW users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles, will be screened beyond the existing boundary vegetation for PRoW users. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a medium geographic extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for PRoW users.	PRoW users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 16: Arglam Lane, Bursea Lane Ends

View Direction: West

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change	Sensitivity
Receptors include residents and road users, with medium to long distance views over arable fields bounded by intermittent hedgerow and hedgerow trees. Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property and users of local roads are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility for residents and medium for users of the local roads. When combined with the overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for residents and medium for road users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	High – residents Medium – road users
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the erection of boundary fencing, and the installation of solar PV mounting structures and solar PV panel in Solar PV Area 1es, will be glimpsed, in the distance on the horizon. Construction activity will be visible across a small proportion of the view and either screened or filtered for the rest of the view as a result of intervening vegetation. Ground level operations will be largely screened by landform and intervening vegetation. The installation of solar PV mounting structures, panels and other elements will be noticeable in the distance but not alter the overall balance of the view, appearing as a very small element as part of the wider view. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low** for residents and road users, over a small geographical extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant effect for residents and **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect at construction for road users.	Residents – **Minor adverse** (not significant) Road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Solar PV Area 1e will be visible in the distance, beyond intervening vegetation, across a small proportion of the view. The new elements within a small portion of the Solar PV Area 1e, including solar PV panels, CCTV poles, fencing and Field Station Units will be noticeable, although not altering the overall balance of the view. The remaining structures within the Solar PV Area 1e will be screened from view as a result of intervening vegetation. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low** for residents and road users, over a small geographical extent, low	Residents – **Minor adverse** (not significant) Road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 16: Arglam Lane, Bursea Lane Ends

View Direction: West

number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in **minor adverse** (not significant effect) for residents and **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for road users.	
Operation Year 15 (winter) Existing vegetation will have further matured and the planting along the eastern boundary of Solar PV Area 1e will have established providing additional screening to the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect at operation for both residents and road users. Operation Year 15 (summer) There would be no noticeable difference in the screening effects of vegetation between winter and summer.	Residents/ road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles, will be largely screened beyond the existing intervening vegetation and established boundary planting. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be very low, over a low geographic extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for both residents and road users.	Residents/ road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 17: Welham Bridge

View Direction: West

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change	**Sensitivity**
Receptors include residents and local road users, with medium distance views over grassland and arable fields bounded by hedgerow and hedgerow trees. Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property and users of local roads are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility for residents and medium for users of the local	High – residents Medium – road users

Viewpoint 17: Welham Bridge

View Direction: West

roads. When combined with the overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for residents and medium for road users.

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

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Significance of Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the erection of boundary fencing and the installation of solar PV mounting structures and solar PV panels, will be largely screened behind existing boundary vegetation. The taller construction operations, including the use of machinery would be barely noticeable above intervening hedgerow and vegetation across a very small proportion of the view. Ground level operations will be screened by intervening vegetation. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low** for residents and road users, over a small geographical extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for residents and road users.	Residents/ road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The upper sections of the Solar PV Areas 1e and 1f may be visible above lower sections of boundary vegetation in the middle ground across a very small proportion of the view. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low** for residents and road users, over a small geographical extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect at operation for residents and road users.	Residents/ Road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (winter) Existing intervening vegetation will have further matured, providing additional screening to the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **no change** in comparison to the baseline, over a small geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **no change** (not significant) effect for both residents and road users. Operation Year 15 (summer) There would be no noticeable difference in the screening effects of vegetation between winter and summer.	Residents/ road users – **No change** (not significant)

Viewpoint 17: Welham Bridge

View Direction: West

Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles, will be screened beyond the existing boundary vegetation. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **no change**, over a small geographic extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **no change** (not significant) effect for residential and road users.	Residents/ road users – **No change** (not significant)

Viewpoint 18: Station Road, Howden

View Direction: West

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change	**Sensitivity**
Receptors include residents and local road users, with medium distance views over arable fields bounded by hedgerows and hedgerow trees further to the west. Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property and users of local roads are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility for residents and medium for users of the local roads. When combined with the overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for residents and medium for road users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	High – residents Medium – road users
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the erection of boundary fencing and the installation of solar PV mounting structures and solar PV panels, will be largely screened behind existing boundary vegetation. Although glimpsed views of construction operations will be available where there are gaps in the vegetation across a small proportion of the view. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low** for residents and road users, over a small geographical extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for residents and road users.	Residents/ road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 18: Station Road, Howden

View Direction: West

Operation Year 1 (winter) The Solar PV Areas may be visible where there are gaps in vegetation or above lower sections of boundary vegetation in the middle ground. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low** for residents and road users, over a small geographical extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect at operation for residents and road users.	Residents/ Road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (winter) Existing intervening vegetation will have further matured, providing additional screening to the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **no change** in comparison to the baseline, over a small geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **no change** (not significant) effect for both residents and road users. Operation Year 15 (summer) There would be no noticeable difference in the screening effects of vegetation between winter and summer.	Residents/ road users – **No change** (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles, will be screened beyond the existing boundary vegetation. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **no change**, over a small geographic extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **no change** (not significant) effect for residential and road users.	Residents/ road users – **No change** (not significant)

Viewpoint 19: Wrestle Grange PRoW (WRESF02)

View Direction: East

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
Receptors include residents and users of the PRoW, with long distance rural views over arable farmland with hedgerows, hedgerow trees and woodland on the horizon. Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property and users of PRoW are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility for residents and medium for users of	High – residents Medium – PRoW users

Viewpoint 19: Wrestle Grange PRoW (WRESF02)

View Direction: East

the PRoW. When combined with the overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for residents and medium for PRoW users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the erection of boundary fencing and the installation of solar PV mounting structures and solar PV panels, will be clearly visible within the Solar PV Area 3a to the ~~north-~~east across a large proportion of the background of the view. Construction operations to the north-east within the Solar PV Area 2a will be screened from view as a result of intervening vegetation. The progressive installation of solar PV mounting structures, PV panels and Field Station Units will be prominent in views to the ~~north-~~east and will result in the gradual massing of incongruous elements. The movement of construction vehicles within the field will be visible across the view. New planting adjacent to the field boundary will be immature and ecological mitigation or enhancement to the fields in the foreground will not have established. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a medium geographical extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect at construction for residents and **minor adverse** (not significant) for PRoW users.	Residents – **Moderate adverse (significant)** PRoW users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) Solar PV Area 3a will be clearly visible in the background across the majority of the panorama to the ~~north-~~east. The new features including solar PV panels, CCTV poles and fencing will form a prominent, contrasting focal point of the view. Mitigation planting along the boundary to the Solar PV Area will be immature and provide no additional screening at this assessment stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a medium geographical extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect at operation for residents and **minor adverse** (not significant) for PRoW users..	Residents – **Moderate adverse (significant)** PRoW users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (winter)	Residents/ PRoW users – **Minor**

Viewpoint 19: Wrestle Grange PRoW (WRESF02)

View Direction: East

Planting along the boundary to the Solar PV Area 3a will have established to screen views of the majority of the fencing, with the upper most sections of the solar PV panels and CCTV poles remaining visible. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a small geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for residents and PRoW users. Operation Year 15 (summer) There would be no noticeable difference in the screening effects of vegetation between winter and summer.	**adverse** (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles, will be screened beyond the mitigation boundary planting. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a small geographic extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for residential and PRoW users.	Residents/ PRoW users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 20: Station Road, Wressle

View Direction: South-east

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
Receptors include residents and users of the Howden 20 LDR with medium distance rural views over pasture and farmland with hedgerows, hedgerow trees and woodland on the horizon. Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property and users of the long distance route are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility. When combined with the overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for residents and PRoW users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	High – residents/ PRoW users
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Significance of Effect**

Viewpoint 20: Station Road, Wressle

View Direction: South-east

Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the Grid Connection Corridor including the cable installation, excavation, material storage, fencing and movement of plant will be partially visible across the full panorama of the view, in the middle ground, beyond intervening vegetation lining Wood Lane. Ground level operations of construction operations will be partially screened by intervening hedgerow and hedgerow trees. The movement of construction vehicles within the field will be visible across the view. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a large geographical extent, medium number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect at construction.	Residents/ PRoW users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) and Year 15 (winter and summer) Arable farmland would be reinstated, and as minimal vegetation is anticipated to be lost during construction stage, there will be no impacts on visual amenity during operation Year 1 and Year 15. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **no change**, over a medium geographic extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **no change** (not significant) effect for residential and PRoW users.	Residents/ PRoW users - **No change** (not significant)
Decommissioning Decommissioning activity related to the removal of the Grid Connection Cable including intermittent excavation points and movement of vehicles will be visible in the middle ground of the view, similar to the construction stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a large geographic extent, medium number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for residents.	Residents/ PRoW users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 21: Barmby on the Marsh PRoW (BOTMF06)

View Direction: West

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
Receptors include residents and users of the PRoW with medium to long distance rural views over arable farmland with hedgerows, hedgerow trees and woodland on the horizon in the distance. Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property and users of PRoW are typically likely to	High – residents Medium – PRoW users

Viewpoint 21: Barmby on the Marsh PRoW (BOTMF06)

View Direction: West

be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility for residents and medium for users of the PRoW. When combined with the overall medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for residents and medium for PRoW users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the Grid Connection Corridor including the cable installation, excavation, material storage, fencing and movement of plant will be visible across the full extent of the view, in the middle ground. Ground level construction operations will be screened for ground level views from residential properties as a result of the flood alleviation berm. Views from the upper storey from residential receptors and from the PRoW will be clear and direct. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a large geographical extent, medium number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect at construction for both residents and users of the PRoW.	Residents/ PRoW users – **Moderate adverse (significant)**
Operation Year 1 (winter) Arable farmland would be reinstated, although the route of the Grid Connection Corridor may be barely visible across the fields as soil settlement will still be occurring. When the fields are in crop there would be minimal evidence of the construction works within the Grid Connection Corridor. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a large geographical extent, medium number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect at operation for both residents and users of the PRoW.	Residents/ PRoW users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (winter and summer) There would be no noticeable evidence of the works associated with the Grid Connection Corridor at this assessment year. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **no change**, over a medium geographic extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **no change** (not significant) effect for residential and PRoW users.	Residents/ PRoW users – **No change** (not significant)

Viewpoint 21: Barmby on the Marsh PRoW (BOTMF06)

View Direction: West

Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity related to the removal of the Grid Connection Cable including intermittent excavation points and movement of vehicles will be visible in the middle ground of the view, similar in nature to the construction stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a medium geographic extent, medium number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect for residents and users of the PRoW.	Residents/ PRoW users – **Moderate adverse (significant)**

Viewpoint 22: PRoW (Trans Pennine Trail)

View Direction: North

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
Receptors include users of the PRoW with short to long distance rural views over arable farmland with hedgerows, hedgerow trees, woodland and structures associated with Hemingbrough on the horizon in the distance. Users of the national trail are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility. When combined with the overall medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for PRoW users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	High – PRoW users
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the Grid Connection Corridor including the cable installation, excavation, material storage, fencing and movement of plant will be clearly visible across half the panorama of the view, in the middle ground to background of the view to the north-east. Construction associated with the HDD crossing of the River Ouse will be clearly visible in the foreground of the view to the west. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a large geographical extent, high number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect at construction for users of the PRoW.	PRoW users – **Moderate adverse (significant)**

Viewpoint 22: PRoW (Trans Pennine Trail)

View Direction: North

Operation Year 1 (winter) Arable farmland would be reinstated, although the route of the Grid Connection Corridor may be barely visible across the fields as soil settlement will still be occurring. When the fields are in crop there would be minimal evidence of the construction works within the Grid Connection Corridor. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a large geographical extent, medium number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect at operation for users of the PRoW.	PRoW users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (winter and summer) There would be no noticeable evidence of the works associated with the Grid Connection Corridor at this assessment year. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **no change**, over a medium geographic extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **no change** (not significant) effect forPRoW users.	PRoW users – **No change** (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity related to the removal of the Grid Connection Cable including intermittent excavation points and movement of vehicles will be visible in the middle ground of the view, similar in nature to the construction stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a large geographic extent, high number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect on users of the PRoW.	PRoW users – **Moderate adverse (significant)**

Viewpoint 23: PRoW (35.47/8/1), Drax

View Direction: West

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
Receptors include users of the PRoW with medium distance rural views over arable farmland with Drax Power Station being the dominant feature in the view. Hedgerows, hedgerow trees and woodland are visible as part of the wider landscape. Users of PRoW are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in medium susceptibility. When combined with the overall very low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be low for PRoW users.	Low – PRoW users

Viewpoint 23: PRoW (35.47/8/1), Drax

View Direction: West

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

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Significance of Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Subject to further design development, construction activity related to the cable corridor including the cable installation, excavation, material storage, fencing and movement of plant will be visible across the full extent of the view, in the fore ground. Operations within the arable field will form a prominent part of the wider view. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a large geographical extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect at construction.	PRoW users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) Arable farmland would be reinstated, although the route of the Grid Connection Corridor may be barely visible across the fields as soil settlement will still be occurring. When the fields are in crop there would be minimal evidence of the construction works within the Grid Connection Corridor. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a large geographical extent, medium number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect at operation for users of the PRoW.	PRoW users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (winter and summer) There would be no noticeable evidence of the works associated with the Grid Connection Corridor at this assessment year. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **no change**, over a medium geographic extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **no change** (not significant) effect for PRoW users.	PRoW users – **No change** (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity related to the removal of the Grid Connection Cable including intermittent excavation points and movement of vehicles will be visible in the fore ground of the view, similar in nature to the construction stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a large geographic extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect users of the PRoW.	PRoW users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 24: Wren Hall Lane, PRoW (35.26/5/1), Drax

View Direction: West

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
Receptors include residents and users of the PRoW with medium distance rural views over arable farmland with Drax Power Station being the dominating feature in the view. Hedgerows and hedgerow trees are visible as part of the wider landscape. Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property and users of the PRoW are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility for residents and users of the PRoW. When combined with the overall very low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be medium for residents and low for PRoW users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	Medium – residents Low – PRoW users
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the Grid Connection Corridor including the cable installation, HDD excavations, open excavation, material storage, fencing and movement of plant will be visible across sections of the panorama, in the middle ground, where there are gaps in the boundary vegetation. Ground level construction operations will largely be screened from view by intervening vegetation. Where gaps in the hedgerow allow, clear views of the construction operations will be available, occupying the full extent of the available view. Views from the residential receptor will be partially screened by vegetation within the property boundary. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a medium geographical extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect at construction for residents and **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for users of the PRoW.	Residents – **Minor adverse** (not significant) PRoW users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) and Year 15 (winter and summer) New Road would be reinstated, and as minimal vegetation is anticipated to be lost during the construction stage, there will be no impacts on visual amenity during operation Year 1 and Year 15. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be no change, over a medium geographic extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **no change** (not significant) effect for residential and PRoW users.	Residents/ PRoW users - **No change** (not significant)

Viewpoint 24: Wren Hall Lane, PRoW (35.26/5/1), Drax

View Direction: West

Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity related to the removal of the Grid Connection Cable including intermittent excavation points and movement of vehicles will be visible in the middle ground of the view, where gaps in the vegetation allow, similar in nature to the construction stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a medium geographical extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect at construction for residents and **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for users of the PRoW.	Residents – **Minor adverse** (not significant) PRoW users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 25: Portington Road, Portington

View Direction: North-west

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	**Sensitivity**
Receptors include a low number of residents and local road users with views to the north-west over arable farmland with small blocks of intervening vegetation. Residents are considered to generally have an expectation of enjoyment of their view from the property and users of local roads are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility for residents and medium for users of the local roads. When combined with the overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for residents and low for road users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	High – residents Low – road users
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the erection of boundary fencing and the installation of solar PV mounting structures and solar PV panels, will be visible in the back ground of the view beyond vehicles on the A614. Vegetation in the middle ground will screen construction activities to the north-west. The progressive installation of solar PV mounting structures, solar PV panels and Field Station Units will be barely noticeable, resulting in the gradual	Residents/ road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 25: Portington Road, Portington

View Direction: North-west

massing of incongruous elements. The movement of construction vehicles within the field will be visible across the majority of the back ground of the view. New planting adjacent to the Solar PV Area 2g will be immature. Views for residents will vary between heavily and partially filtered as a result of screening vegetation along their boundaries and within the intervening farmland. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low** for residents and road users, over a large geographical extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for residents and road users.	
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Solar PV Area 2g will be visible to the west. The new elements within the Solar PV Areas, including panels, CCTV poles and fencing will be visible in the background of the view, across the majority of the panorama. The solar PV panels will be barely noticeable as a line of solar infrastructure, extending across the view. Mitigation planting along the boundary to the Solar PV Area will be immature and provide no additional screening at this assessment stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low** for residents and road users, over a large geographical extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for residents and road users.	Residents/ road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) Planting along the boundary to the A614 will have established to screen views of the majority of the lower sections of the solar PV panels, with the upper sections of the solar PV panels and CCTV poles remaining visible. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a large geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for residents and road users.	Residents/ road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including the removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles will appear beyond the hedgerow lining the A614, across a wide proportion of the view in the middle distance. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low** for residents and road users over a large geographic extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for residents and road users.	Residents/ road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 26: All Saints Church, Holme on Spalding Moor, PRoW (HOSMF07)

View Direction: South-west

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change	Sensitivity
Construction Phase Receptors include PRoW users, with long distance, wide, elevated views over open countryside to the west. Susceptibility to the type of activity involved during construction is considered to be medium for PRoW users. When combined with the overall medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be medium for PRoW users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Medium – PRoW users

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Significance of Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the erection of boundary fencing and the installation of solar PV mounting structures and solar PV panels, will be glimpsed in the distance as part of a large, panoramic scene which contains a number of detractors. Construction activity will be barely visible as a result of distance and partially screened by existing vegetation. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low** for PRoW users, over a small geographical extent, medium number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	PRoW users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 1 (winter) The Solar PV Areas will be glimpsed in the distance, amongst and behind existing areas of vegetation. The solar infrastructure will be barely perceptible within the wide panoramic view. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low** for PRoW users, over a small geographical extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect.	PRoW users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (summer) Existing intervening vegetation and mitigation planting will have further matured, providing additional screening to the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **no change** in	PRoW users – **No change** (not significant)

Viewpoint 26: All Saints Church, Holme on Spalding Moor, PRoW (HOSMF07)

View Direction: South-west

comparison to the baseline, over a small geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **no change** (not significant) effect.	
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles, will be screened by intervening vegetation. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **no change**, over a small geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **no change** (not significant) effect forPRoW users.	PRoW users – **No change** (not significant)

Viewpoint 27: Hardmoor Lane, South Cliffe (PRoW HOTHB02)

View Direction: West

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change	**Sensitivity**
Construction Phase Receptors include PRoW users, with long distance, wide, elevated views over arable farmland to the west. Susceptibility to the type of activity involved during construction is considered to be medium for PRoW users. When combined with the overall medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be medium for PRoW users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all subsequent phases.	Medium – PRoW users
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the Scheme will not be visible as a result of the long distance and intervening vegetation within the view. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **no change** for PRoW users, over a small geographical extent, medium number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **no change** (not significant) effect.	PRoW users – **No change** (not significant)

Viewpoint 27: Hardmoor Lane, South Cliffe (PRoW HOTHB02)

View Direction: West

Due to the ongoing lack of visibility, the impact (no change) and subsequent effect (not significant) will be the same for the subsequent operational and decommissioning phases.

Viewpoint 28: Willitoft Road (south), Spaldington

View Direction: North

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change	Sensitivity
Receptors include users of the local road along Willitoft Road with long distance views over arable farmland, wind turbines in the back ground and woodland on the horizon. Users of local roads are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a medium susceptibility for users of the local roads. When combined with the overall low value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be medium for road users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	Medium – road users

Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	Significance of Effect
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the erection of boundary fencing, and the installation of solar PV mounting structures and solar PV panels, will be visible beyond the intermittent, low hedgerow across the foreground to background of the view. The progressive installation of solar PV mounting structures, panels and Field Station Units will result in the gradual massing of incongruous elements that would be prominent within the view, viewed in front of the woodland vegetation on the horizon, beyond the boundary hedgerow along the highway. The movement of construction vehicles within the field will be visible across the view. New hedgerow enhancement will be immature and ecological mitigation or enhancement to the fields will not have established, appearing similar to the baseline. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium** for road users, over a large geographical extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect for road users.	Road users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 28: Willitoft Road (south), Spaldington

View Direction: North

Operation Year 1 (winter) The Solar PV Areas will be visible across the majority of the panorama of the view. The new features within the Solar PV Areas, including solar PV panels, CCTV poles, fencing and Field Station Units will be a noticeable, contrasting focal point of the view. Hedgerow enhancement will be immature and provide no additional screening at this assessment stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium** for road users, over a large geographical extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in a **minor adverse** (not significant) effect.	Road users – **Minor adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (winter) The boundary hedgerow along the road will have established heavily filtered views to the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles to the west slightly foreshortening the view. The woodland in the wider view to the west will remain visible above the hedgerow, retaining some of the key characteristics of the view. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **low**, over a large geographic extent, low number of viewers, long-term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for road users. Operation Year 15 (summer) In summer from ground level the vegetation would screen views of the solar PV panels, fencing and CCTV poles and the effects assessed for winter would remain.	Road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity, including removal of solar elements and movement of vehicles, will be largely screened beyond the boundary hedgerow. Any views of decommissioning activity would appear in the background of the view, heavily filtered by planting. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a medium geographic extent, low number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect for road users.	Road users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)

Viewpoint 29: Barmby on the Marsh PRoW (BOTMF06)

View Direction: South-west

Susceptibility of Receptor to Specific Change/Value of View	Sensitivity
Receptors include users of the PRoW with short to long distance rural views over the river corridor. Users of the River Ouse are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility. When combined with the overall medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for recreational users. Susceptibility and therefore sensitivity is considered to be broadly the same for all phases.	High – Recreational users
Size/scale, Geographical Extent, Duration and Reversibility of Effect	**Significance of Effect**
Construction Phase (winter) Construction activity related to the Grid Connection Corridor including the cable installation, excavation, material storage, fencing and movement of plant will be clearly visible across half the panorama of the view, in the middle ground to background of the view to the south-west. Construction associated with the HDD crossing of the River Ouse will be clearly visible in the foreground of the view to the west and the back ground of the view to the south-west. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a large geographical extent, high number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect at construction.	Recreational users – **Moderate adverse (significant)**
Operation Year 1 (winter) Arable farmland would be reinstated, although the route of the Grid Connection Corridor may be barely visible across the fields as soil settlement will still be occurring. When the fields are in crop there would be minimal evidence of the construction works within the Grid Connection Corridor. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **very low**, over a large geographical extent, medium number of viewers, short-term and reversible which results in a **negligible adverse** (not significant) effect at operation.	Recreational users – **Negligible adverse** (not significant)
Operation Year 15 (winter and summer) There would be no noticeable evidence of the works associated with the Grid Connection Corridor at this assessment year. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **no change**, over a medium geographic extent, low	Recreational users – **No change** (not significant)

Viewpoint 29: Barmby on the Marsh PRoW (BOTMF06)

View Direction: South-west

number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **no change** (not significant) effect for residential and PRoW users.

Decommissioning (winter) Decommissioning activity related to the removal of the Grid Connection Cable including intermittent excavation points and movement of vehicles will be visible in the middle ground and background of the view, similar in nature to the construction stage. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be **medium**, over a large geographic extent, high number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a **moderate adverse (significant)** effect.	Recreational users – **Moderate adverse (significant)**

Transient Views

10.7.6 Users of the main transport routes will gain dynamic views towards the Solar PV Site to varying degrees, dependent on intervening structures, screening vegetation, elevation and direction of travel.

10.7.7 The value of the view from the Hull to Selby passenger railway line is considered to be medium as a result of the rural landscape with limited detracting features. Susceptibility is considered to be medium with overall sensitivity to change considered to be medium.

10.7.8 Views from the trains will be filtered in proximity to the Solar PV Site as a result of the existing vegetation located on both sides of the railway line. As a result of the filtered views, and existing detractors in the wider landscape, and the dynamic nature of views, the magnitude of impact is assessed to be very low at all assessment scenarios, resulting in a negligible adverse effect (not significant) effect that ranges from short to long term and that is reversible.

10.7.9 Users of the long-distance Howden 20 walking route and local PRoW will gain dynamic views towards the Solar PV Areas to varying degrees, dependent on intervening vegetation cover. The value of the view for users of long-distance walking trails and PRoW ranges from low to medium as a result of the rural landscape with varying detracting features. For users of the long-distance Howden 20 walking route and Trans Pennine Trail are typically expected to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a high susceptibility. When combined with the overall medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be high for users of the Howden 20 walking route and Trans Pennine Trail. Users of the local PRoW are typically likely to be involved in activity which includes enjoyment of the view resulting in a medium susceptibility. When combined with the overall medium value, the overall receptor sensitivity with respect to the Scheme is considered to be medium for local PRoW users.

10.7.10 Users of the long-distance Howden 20 walking route will gain views of solar infrastructure for less than a quarter of the route. When users experience views of solar infrastructure, these will be at a distance of between approximately 15 m and 20 m and will be at either one side of the PRoW or both. The fencing and solar PV panels will be clear and form the main focus of the view, although existing hedgerow, hedgerow trees and other vegetation will be visible in the background of the view beyond the solar PV panels. Solar infrastructure will be the dominant, contrasting focal point of the view where the route lies close to the Solar PV Areas. As a result of the relatively flat landform and intervening vegetation, views of the solar PV panels and other solar infrastructure will be limited to those views that are in close proximity to the Solar PV Areas. The magnitude of impact on users of the route overall is assessed to be medium, over a small geographical extent, medium number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in a moderate adverse (significant) effect at operation Year 1.

10.7.11 At Year 15, the mitigation planting within the corridor between the PRoW and fencing will have matured and the grassland within the Solar PV Areas will have established, providing some softening effects to the solar infrastructure. There will continue to be clear views of the solar PV panels

and fencing as a result of gaps in mitigation planting that aim to provide longer distance views beyond the Solar PV Areas~~.~~. Views from the route outside of the Solar PV Areas would be heavily screened as a result of the establishment of mitigation planting and the additional growth of existing vegetation. The magnitude of impact on users of the route overall is assessed to be low, over a small geographical extent, medium number of viewers, long-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect at operation Year 15.

10.7.12 At decommissioning the removal of solar infrastructure and the movement of vehicles will be clearly visible within the view. The magnitude of impact on users of the route overall is assessed to be medium for PRoW users, over a small geographic extent, medium number of viewers, short-term and reversible, which results in a moderate adverse (significant) effect.

10.7.13 The local roads within the Study Area that will gain views of the Scheme are located within and around the settlements including land between settlements. The value of the view is considered to be low. The direction of the view changes and susceptibility is considered to be medium. Overall sensitivity is considered to be medium. Views of the Scheme will range from glimpsed where existing boundary vegetation is sparse to relatively screened, restricted by intervening vegetation or built form. Where views in proximity to the Scheme are available, solar infrastructure would generally be visible above existing boundary hedgerow, hedgerow trees and other intervening vegetation. The magnitude of impact is therefore predicted to be **low** at all assessment scenarios, resulting in a **minor adverse** effect (not significant) that is long-term and reversible.

Summary of Effects

10.7.14 The following tables summarise the findings of the assessment of effects:

a. **Table 10-13~~Table 10-13~~**: Assessment of effects – landscape and visual amenity (construction);

b. **Table 10-14~~Table 10-14~~:** Assessment of effects – landscape and visual amenity (operation - Year 1);

c. **Table 10-15~~Table 10-15~~:** Assessment of effects – landscape and visual amenity (operation - Year 15); and

d. **Table 10-16~~Table 10-16~~:** Assessment of effects – landscape and visual amenity (decommissioning).

10.7.15 The assessment has assumed that the construction period will be for a period of up to 24 months. If this period were to be extended there would be no additional impacts and subsequent increase to the assessed effects. Similarly, should construction begin later than the predicted date of 2025 shifting both the dates for start of operation and of decommissioning (which is fixed at 40 years after final commissioning) this would not change the outcomes of the assessment.

Table 10-13. Summary of magnitude of impact and significance of effect (landscape and visual amenity) - construction

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Landscape Receptors					
Landscape Character – NCA 39	Low	Minimal change to key characteristics within NCA	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCT 23	Low	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCT	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCT 24	Medium	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCT	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCA 5	Low	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCA	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCA 6	Medium	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCA	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character –LCA 10	Low	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCA	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCA 15	Low	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCA	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCA 4A	Medium	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCA	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCA 5A	Low	Noticeable change to key characteristics within LCA	Medium	Minor adverse	No

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Landscape Character – LCA 5B	Low	Noticeable change to key characteristics within LCA	Medium	Minor adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCA 7A	Low	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCA	Low	Minor adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCA 7B	Low	Noticeable change to key characteristics within LCA	Medium	Minor adverse	No
Visual Receptors					
Viewpoint 1	High – residents Medium – PRoW users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Residents – Moderate adverse PRoW users – Minor adverse	Residents - Yes PRoW users - No
Viewpoint 2	High – residents Medium – PRoW users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse	No
Viewpoint 3	High – residents Medium – road users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Residents – Moderate adverse Road users – Minor adverse	Residents - Yes Road users - No
Viewpoint 4	High - PRoW users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Moderate adverse	Yes

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Viewpoint 5	High – residents Medium – road users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Residents – Moderate adverse Road users – Minor adverse	Residents – Yes Road users - No
Viewpoint 6	High – residents Medium – road users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Residents – Moderate adverse Road users – Minor adverse	Residents – Yes Road users - No
Viewpoint 7	High – residents Medium – road users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Residents – Moderate adverse Road users – Minor adverse	Residents – Yes Road users - No
Viewpoint 8	High – residents Medium – road users	Discernible change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 9	High – Residents/ PRoW users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse	No
Viewpoint 10a	High – PRoW users Medium – road users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	PRoW/ road users – Moderate adverse	Yes

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Viewpoint 10b	High – PRoW Medium - road users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	PRoW users – Moderate adverse Road users – Minor adverse	PRoW users – Yes Road users - No
Viewpoint 11	High – Residents/ PRoW users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Residents/ PRoW users – Moderate adverse	Yes
Viewpoint 12a	High – Residents	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Residents – Minor adverse	No
Viewpoint 13	High – PRoW users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	PRoW users – Minor adverse	No
Viewpoint 14	High – residents Low – road users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Residents – Moderate adverse Road users – Negligible adverse	Residents – Yes Road users - No
Viewpoint 15	Medium – PRoW users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	PRoW users – Minor adverse	No
Viewpoint 16	High – residents Medium – road users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Residents – Minor adverse	No

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
				Road users – Negligible adverse	
Viewpoint 17	High – residents Medium – road users	Discernible change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 18	High – residents Medium – road users	Discernible change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 19	High – residents Medium – PRoW users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Residents – Moderate adverse PRoW users – Minor adverse	Residents – Yes PRoW users - No
Viewpoint 20	High – residents/ PRoW users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse	No
Viewpoint 21	High – residents Medium – PRoW users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Residents/ PRoW users – Moderate adverse	Yes
Viewpoint 22	High – PRoW users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	PRoW users – Moderate adverse	Yes
Viewpoint 23	Low – PRoW users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Medium	PRoW users – Minor adverse	No

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Viewpoint 24	Medium – residents Low – PRoW users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Residents – Minor adverse PRoW users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 25	High – residents Low – road users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 26	Medium – PRoW users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	PRoW users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 27	Medium – PRoW users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	PRoW users – No change	No
Viewpoint 28	Medium – road users	Discernible change to the composition of the view	Medium	Road users – Minor adverse	No
Viewpoint 29	High – Recreational users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Recreational users – Moderate adverse	Yes
Users of the Hull to Selby passenger railway	Medium	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Users of local roads	Medium	Discernible change to the composition of the view	Low	Minor adverse	No

Table 10-14. Summary of magnitude of impact and significance of effect (landscape and visual amenity) – operation Year 1

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Landscape Receptors					
Landscape Character – NCA 39	Low	Minimal change to key characteristics within NCA	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCT 23	Low	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCT	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCT 24	Medium	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCT	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCA 5	Low	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCA	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCA 6	Medium	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCA	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character –LCA 10	Low	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCA	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCA 15	Low	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCA	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCA 4A	Medium	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCA	Very low	Negligible adverse	No

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Landscape Character – LCA 5A	Low	Prominent change to key characteristics within LCA	High	Moderate adverse	Yes
Landscape Character – LCA 5B	Low	Prominent change to key characteristics within LCA	High	Moderate adverse	Yes
Landscape Character – LCA 7A	Low	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCA	Low	Minor adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCA 7B	Low	Noticeable change to key characteristics within LCA	Medium	Minor adverse	No
Visual Receptors					
Viewpoint 1	High – residents Medium – PRoW users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse	No
Viewpoint 2	High – residents Medium – PRoW users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse	No
Viewpoint 3	High – residents Medium – road users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Residents – Moderate adverse Road users – Minor adverse	Residents - Yes Road users - No

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Viewpoint 4	High - PRoW users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Moderate adverse	Yes
Viewpoint 5	High – residents Medium – road users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Residents – Moderate adverse Road users – Minor adverse	Residents – Yes Road users - No
Viewpoint 6	High – residents Medium – road users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Residents – Moderate adverse Road users – Minor adverse	Residents – Yes Road users - No
Viewpoint 7	High – residents Medium – road users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Residents – Moderate adverse Road users – Minor adverse	Residents – Yes Road users - No
Viewpoint 8	High – residents Medium – road users	Discernible change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 9	High – Residents/ PRoW users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse	No

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Viewpoint 10a	High – PRoW users Medium – road users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	PRoW/ road users – Moderate adverse	Yes
Viewpoint 10b	High – PRoW Medium - road users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	PRoW users – Moderate adverse Road users – Minor adverse	PRoW users – Yes Road users - No
Viewpoint 11	High – Residents/ PRoW users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Low	Residents/ PRoW users – Moderate adverse	Yes
Viewpoints 12a	High – Residents	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Residents – Minor adverse	No
Viewpoint 13	High – PRoW users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	PRoW users – Minor adverse	No
Viewpoint 14	High – residents Low – road users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Residents – Moderate adverse Road users – Negligible adverse	Residents – Yes Road users - No
Viewpoint 15	Medium – PRoW users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	PRoW users – Minor adverse	No

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Viewpoint 16	High – residents Medium – road users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Residents – Minor adverse Road users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 17	High – residents Medium – road users	Discernible change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 18	High – residents Medium – road users	Discernible change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 19	High – residents Medium – PRoW users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Residents – Moderate adverse PRoW users – Minor adverse	Residents – Yes PRoW users - No
Viewpoint 20	High – residents/ PRoW users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	Residents/ PRoW users – No change	No
Viewpoint 21	High – residents Medium – PRoW users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents/ PRoW users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 22	High – PRoW users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	PRoW users – Negligible adverse	No

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Viewpoint 23	Low – PRoW users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	PRoW users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 24	Medium – residents Low – PRoW users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	Residents/ PRoW users – No change	No
Viewpoint 25	High – residents Low – road users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 26	Medium – PRoW users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	PRoW users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 27	Medium – PRoW users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	PRoW users – No change	No
Viewpoint 28	Medium – road users	Discernible change to the composition of the view	Medium	Road users – Minor adverse	No
Viewpoint 29	High – Recreational users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Recreational users – Negligible adverse	No
Users of the long-distance Howden 20 walking route	High – Recreational users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	PRoW users – Moderate adverse	Yes

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Users of the Hull to Selby passenger railway	Medium	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Users of local roads	Medium	Discernible change to the composition of the view	Low	Minor adverse	No

Table 10-15. Summary of magnitude of impact and significance of effect (landscape and visual amenity) – operation Year 15

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Landscape Receptors					
Landscape Character – NCA 39	Low	Minimal change to key characteristics within NCA	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCT 23	Low	No change to key characteristics within LCT	No change	No change	No
Landscape Character – LCT 24	Medium	No change to key characteristics within LCT	No change	No change	No
Landscape Character – LCA 5	Low	No change to key characteristics within LCA	No change	No change	No

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Landscape Character – LCA 6	Medium	No change to key characteristics within LCA	No change	No change	No
Landscape Character –LCA 10	Low	No change to key characteristics within LCA	No change	No change	No
Landscape Character – LCA 15	Low	No change to key characteristics within LCA	No change	No change	No
Landscape Character – LCA 4A	Medium	No change to key characteristics within LCA	No change	No change	No
Landscape Character – LCA 5A	Low	Prominent change to key characteristics within LCA	High	Moderate adverse	Yes
Landscape Character – LCA 5B	Low	Noticeable change to key characteristics within LCA	Medium	Minor adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCA 7A	Low	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCA	Low	Minor adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCA 7B	Low	Noticeable change to key characteristics within LCA	Medium	Minor adverse	No
Visual Receptors					
Viewpoint 1	High – residents Medium – PRoW users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents/ PRoW users – Negligible adverse	No

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Viewpoint 2	High – residents Medium – PRoW users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse	No
Viewpoint 3	High – residents Medium – road users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Residents/road users – Minor adverse	Residents/ road users – No
Viewpoint 4	High – PRoW users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Minor adverse	No
Viewpoint 5	High – residents Medium – road users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Residents/ road users – Minor adverse	Residents/road users - No
Viewpoint 6	High – residents Medium – road users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Residents – Minor adverse Road users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 7	High – residents Medium – road users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents/ road users – Minor adverse	Residents/ road users - No
Viewpoint 8	High – residents Medium – road users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	Residents/ road users – No change	No
Viewpoint 9	High – Residents/ PRoW users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	Residents/ PRoW users – No change	No

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Viewpoint 10a	High – PRoW users Medium – road users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	PRoW/ road users – Minor adverse	No
Viewpoint 10b	High – PRoW Medium - road users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	PRoW users – Minor adverse Road users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 11	High – Residents/ PRoW users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse	No
Viewpoints 12a	High – Residents	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents –Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 13	High – PRoW users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	PRoW users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 14	High – residents Low – road users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Residents – Minor adverse Road users – Negligible adverse	Residents/ road users - No
Viewpoint 15	Medium – PRoW users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	PRoW users – Negligible adverse	No

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Viewpoint 16	High – residents Medium – road users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 17	High – residents Medium – road users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	Residents/ road users – No change	No
Viewpoint 18	High – residents Medium – road users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	Residents/ road users – No change	No
Viewpoint 19	High – residents Medium – PRoW users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse	Residents/ PRoW users - No
Viewpoint 20	High – residents/ PRoW users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	Residents/ PRoW users – No change	No
Viewpoint 21	High – residents Medium – PRoW users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	Residents/ PRoW users – No change	No
Viewpoint 22	High – PRoW users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	PRoW users – No change	No
Viewpoint 23	Low – PRoW users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	PRoW users – No change	No

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Viewpoint 24	Medium – residents Low – PRoW users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	Residents/ PRoW users – No change	No
Viewpoint 25	High – residents Low – road users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 26	Medium – PRoW users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	PRoW users – No change	No
Viewpoint 27	Medium – PRoW users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	PRoW users – No change	No
Viewpoint 28	Medium – road users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Road users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 29	High – Recreational users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	Recreational users – No change	No
Users of the long-distance Howden 20 walking route	High – Recreational users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	PRoW users – Minor adverse	No

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Users of the Hull to Selby passenger railway	Medium	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Users of local roads	Medium	Discernible change to the composition of the view	Low	Minor adverse	No

Table 10-16. Summary of magnitude of impact and significance of effect (landscape and visual amenity) - decommissioning

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Landscape Receptors					
Landscape Character – NCA 39	Low	Minimal change to key characteristics within NCA	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCT 23	Low	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCT	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCT 24	Medium	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCT	Very low	Negligible adverse	No

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Landscape Character – LCA 5	Low	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCA	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCA 6	Medium	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCA	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCA 10	Low	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCA	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCA 15	Low	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCA	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCA 4A	Medium	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCA	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCA 5A	Low	Noticeable change to key characteristics within LCA	Medium	Minor adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCA 5B	Low	Noticeable change to key characteristics within LCA	Medium	Minor adverse	No

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Landscape Character – LCA 7A	Low	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCA	Low	Minor adverse	No
Landscape Character – LCA 7B	Low	Noticeable change to key characteristics within LCA	Medium	Minor adverse	No
Visual Receptors					
Viewpoint 1	High – residents Medium – PRoW users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Residents – Moderate adverse PRoW users – Minor adverse	Residents - Yes PRoW users - No
Viewpoint 2	High – residents Medium – PRoW users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse	No
Viewpoint 3	High – residents Medium – road users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 4	High - PRoW users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	PRoW users - Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 5	High – residents Medium – road users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse	No

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Viewpoint 6	High – residents Medium – road users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 7	High – residents Medium – road users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	Residents/ road users – No change	No
Viewpoint 8	High – residents Medium – road users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	Residents/ road users – No change	No
Viewpoint 9	High – Residents/ PRoW users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	Residents/ PRoW users – No change	No
Viewpoint 10a	High – PRoW users Medium – road users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low No change	PRoW/ Road users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 10b	High – PRoW users Medium – road users	Prominent change to the composition of the view No change to the composition of the view	Medium No change	PRoW users – Moderate adverse Road users – No change	PRoW users – Yes Road users - No
Viewpoint 11	High – Residents/ PRoW users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	Residents/ PRoW users – No change	No

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Viewpoints 12a	High – Residents	No change to the composition of the view	No change	Residents – No change	No
Viewpoint 13	High – PRoW users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	PRoW users – No change	No
Viewpoint 14	High – residents Low – road users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 15	Medium – PRoW users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	PRoW users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 16	High – residents Medium – road users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 17	High – residents Medium – road users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	Residents/ road users – No change	No
Viewpoint 18	High – residents Medium – road users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	Residents/ road users – No change	No
Viewpoint 19	High – residents Medium – PRoW users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents/ PRoW users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 20	High – residents/ PRoW users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse	No

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Viewpoint 21	High – residents Medium – PRoW users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Residents/ PRoW users – Moderate adverse	Yes
Viewpoint 22	High – PRoW users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	PRoW users – Moderate adverse	Yes
Viewpoint 23	Low – PRoW users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Medium	PRoW users – Minor adverse	No
Viewpoint 24	Medium – residents Low – PRoW users	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Residents – Minor adverse PRoW users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 25	High – residents Low – road users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse	No
Viewpoint 26	Medium – PRoW users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	PRoW users – No change	No
Viewpoint 27	Medium – PRoW users	No change to the composition of the view	No change	PRoW users – No change	No
Viewpoint 28	Medium – road users	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Road users – Negligible adverse	No

Receptor	Sensitivity (Value)	Description of Impact	Magnitude of Impact	Effect Category	Significant effect (Yes / No)
Viewpoint 29	High – Recreational users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Recreational users – Moderate adverse	Yes
Users of the long-distance Howden 20 walking route	High – PRoW users	Prominent change to the composition of the view	Medium	Recreational users – Moderate adverse	Yes
Users of the Hull to Selby passenger railway	Medium	Barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	Very low	Negligible adverse	No
Users of local roads	Medium	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	Low	Minor adverse	No

10.8 Additional Mitigation, Enhancement, and Monitoring

10.8.1 The Scheme design has undergone a series of design iterations to embed mitigation measures into the design.

10.8.2 The assessment of likely significant effects has shown that significant landscape and visual effects may occur as a result of the change in land use and the presence of solar PV panels and associated structures and construction operations. In the long term, these significant effects will continue to reduce as mitigation planting matures. Where significant effects occur, it is usual to implement additional mitigation or enhancement measures to further reduce significant effects.

Additional Mitigation

10.8.3 Throughout the EIA process, design iterations have been undertaken and incorporated into the embedded design to reduce identified significant effects as far as practicable.

Additional Enhancement

10.8.4 Additional enhancement to reduce identified significant effects at two key locations, Viewpoint 5 and Viewpoint 7, which are specifically residential locations, has been considered and includes:

a. Specimen tree and shrub planting or the planting of 'ready hedges' at an approximate height of 1.5m at time of planting in sensitive locations to reduce the time between planting during the construction stage and at approximately operation year 15 when the established planting would provide an effective screen for sensitive receptors, as set out in the **Framework LEMP [EN010143/APP/7.14]**. These locations include:

   i. The northern boundary of Solar PV Area 2f (Viewpoint 5);

   ii. The southern boundary of Solar PV Area 2e (to the rear of Sandwood House (in proximity to Viewpoint 5); and

   iii. The south-western corner of Solar PV Area 1a (to the rear of the residential development – Viewpoint 7).

10.9 Residual Effects

10.9.1 The assessment of likely impacts and effects (with embedded mitigation in place) has determined that the Scheme is likely to result in a significant adverse effect on the Howden to Bubwith LCA 5A during Operation Year 1 and Year 15 reducing to not significant during decommissioning., The Scheme is likely to result in a significant adverse effect on the West of Holme on Spalding Moor Farmland LCA 5B during Operation Year 1, with effects reducing to not significant during operation and decommissioning. It is assessed that none of the remaining character areas will experience significant effects at all assessment scenarios.

10.9.2 The assessment of likely impacts and effects has determined that the Scheme is likely to result in significant adverse short-term effect on visual amenity during construction at 14 viewpoints (Table 10-17~~Table 10-17~~). Significant effects to residential receptors are predicted to occur at

Formatte

Viewpoints 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 14, 19 and 21; significant effects to PRoW/recreational users are predicted to occur at Viewpoints 4, 10a, 10b, 11, 21, 22 and 29; and significant effects to road users are predicted to occur at Viewpoints 10a.

10.9.3 During decommissioning, significant visual amenity effects to residential receptors are predicted at viewpoints 1 and 21. Significant visual amenity effects to PRoW users at viewpoints 10b, 21, 22, 29 and users of the Howden 20 long distance route are also predicted at decommissioning (Table 10-20~~Table 10-20~~). Viewpoints are illustrated in **Figure 10-8** and associated Viewpoint photography figures (**ES Volume 3**).

10.9.4 The assessment of likely impacts and effects has determined that receptors at 10 viewpoints and users of the Howden 20 long distance route will experience significant adverse effects during Operation Year 1 reducing to not significant at Operation Year 15 as a result of the establishment of proposed mitigation, enhancement and replacement planting and the management of existing hedgerows (Table 10-18~~Table 10-18~~ and Table 10-19~~Table 10-19~~). These viewpoints are: Viewpoint 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10a, 10b, 11, 14 and 19, as illustrated in **Figure 10-8** and associated Viewpoint photography figures (**ES Volume 3**).

Formatte
Formatte
Formatte

Table 10-17. Residual effects – landscape and visual amenity (construction)

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Landscape Receptors					
Landscape Character – NCA 39	Short-term minimal change to key characteristics within NCA	As set out in section 10.6	Negligible adverse - Not significant	Not required	Negligible adverse - Not significant
Landscape Character – LCT 23 / LCA 10, 15	Short-term minimal change to key characteristics within LCT/ LCA	As set out in section 10.6	Negligible adverse - Not significant	Not required	Negligible adverse - Not significant
Landscape Character – LCT 24, LCA 5, 6, 4A	Short-term minimal change to key characteristics within LCT/ LCA	As set out in section 10.6	Negligible adverse - Not significant	Not required	Negligible adverse - Not significant
Landscape Character – LCA 5A	Noticeable change to key characteristics within LCA	As set out in section 10.6	Minor adverse (not significant)	Not required	Minor adverse (not significant)
Landscape Character – LCA 5B	Noticeable change to key characteristics within LCA	As set out in section 10.6	Minor adverse (not significant)	Not required	Minor adverse (not significant)
Landscape Character – LCA 7A, 7B	Minimal change to key characteristics within LCA	As set out in section 10.6	Minor adverse (not significant)	Not required	Minor adverse (not significant)

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Visual Receptors					
Viewpoint 1	Short-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 2	Short-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 3	Short-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 4	Short-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – Moderate adverse - Significant	None identified	PRoW users – Moderate adverse - Significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Viewpoint 5	Short-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 6	Short-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 7	Short-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Viewpoint 8	Short-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 9	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 10a	Short-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW/ Road users – Moderate adverse - Significant	None identified	PRoW/ Road users – Moderate adverse - Significant
Viewpoint 10b	Short-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Minor adverse – Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Minor adverse – Not significant
Viewpoint 11	Short-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – Moderate adverse -Significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – Moderate

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
					adverse - Significant
Viewpoint 12a	Short-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents– Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 13	Short-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 14	Short-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 15	Short-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – Minor adverse (not significant)	None identified	PRoW users – Minor adverse (not significant)
Viewpoint 16	Short-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents – Minor adverse - Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
			Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant		Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 17	Short-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 18	Short-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 19	Short-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 20	Short-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Viewpoint 21	Short-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – Moderate adverse - Significant)	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – Moderate adverse - Significant)
Viewpoint 22	Short-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – Moderate adverse - Significant	None identified	PRoW users – Moderate adverse - Significant
Viewpoint 23	Short-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 24	Short-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Minor adverse - Not significant PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents – Minor adverse - Not significant PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 25	Short-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Viewpoint 26	Short-term barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 27	Short-term no change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – No change - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 28	Short-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 29	Short-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Recreational users – Moderate adverse - Significant	None identified	Recreational users – Moderate adverse - Significant
Users of the Hull to Selby passenger railway	Short-term barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Negligible adverse - Not significant
Users of local roads	Noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Minor adverse - Not significant

Table 10-18. Residual effects – Landscape and visual amenity (operation Year 1)

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Landscape Receptors					
Landscape Character – NCA 39	Minimal change to key characteristics within NCA in the long-term.	As set out in section 10.6	Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Negligible adverse - Not significant
Landscape Character – LCT 23 / LCA 10, 15	Long-term minimal change to key characteristics within LCT/ LCA	As set out in section 10.6	Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Negligible adverse - Not significant
Landscape Character – LCT 24, LCA 5, 6, 4A	Long-term minimal change to key characteristics within LCT/ LCA	As set out in section 10.6	Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Negligible adverse - Not significant
Landscape Character – LCA 5A	Long-term prominent change to key characteristics within LCA	As set out in section 10.6	Moderate adverse - Significant	None identified	Moderate adverse - Significant
Landscape Character – LCA 5B	Long-term prominent change to key	As set out in section 10.6	Moderate adverse - Significant	None identified	Moderate adverse - Significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
	characteristics within LCA				
Landscape Character – LCA 7A, 7B	Long-term minimal change to key characteristics within LCT	As set out in section 10.6	Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Minor adverse - Not significant
Visual Receptors					
Viewpoint 1	Long-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 2	Long-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 3	Long-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Viewpoint 4	Long-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – Moderate adverse - Significant	None identified	PRoW users – Moderate adverse - Significant
Viewpoint 5	Long-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 6	Long-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant	The planting of larger specimen hedge and tree stock to provide increased screening from Year 1.	Residents – Minor adverse – Not significant Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 7	Long-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant	The planting of larger specimen hedge and tree stock to provide increased screening from Year 1.	Residents – Minor adverse – Not significant Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Viewpoint 8	Long-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 9	Long-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 10a	Long-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW/ Road users – Moderate adverse - Significant	None identified	PRoW/ Road users – Moderate adverse - Significant
Viewpoint 10b	Long-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW/ Road users – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	PRoW/ Road users – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 11	Long-term prominent change	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – Moderate adverse - Significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – Moderate adverse - Significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
	to the composition of the view				
Viewpoints 12a	Long-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents– Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 13	Long-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 14	Long-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users –Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 15	Long-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Viewpoint 16	Long-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Minor adverse - Not significant Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents – Minor adverse - Not significant Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 17	Long-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 18	Long-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 19	Long-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Viewpoint 20	No change to the composition of the view. Long-term.	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users - No change - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users - No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 21	Long-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 22	Long-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 23	Long-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 24	No change to the composition of the view. Long-term.	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users - No change - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users - No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 25	Long-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
			Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant		
Viewpoint 26	Long-term barely discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 27	No change to the composition of the view. Long-term	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – No change - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 28	Long-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Road users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 29	Long-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Recreational users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Recreational users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Users of the long-distance Howden 20 walking route	Long-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users - Moderate adverse - Significant	None identified	PRoW users - Moderate adverse - Significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Users of the main transport route	Long-term barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Negligible adverse - Not significant
Users of local roads	Long-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Minor adverse - Not significant

Table 10-19. Residual effects – Landscape and visual amenity (operation Year 15)

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Landscape Receptors					
Landscape Character – NCA 39	Minimal change to key characteristics within NCA in the long-term.	As set out in section 10.6	Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Negligible adverse - Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Landscape Character – LCT 23 / LCA 10, 15	No change to key characteristics within LCT/ LCA	As set out in section 10.6	No change - Not significant	None identified	No change - Not significant
Landscape Character –LCT 24, LCA 5, 6, 4A	No change to key characteristics within LCT/ LCA	As set out in section 10.6	No change - Not significant	None identified	No change - Not significant
Landscape Character – LCA 5A	Long-term prominent change to key characteristics within LCA	As set out in section 10.6	Moderate adverse - Significant	None identified	Moderate adverse - Significant
Landscape Character – LCA 5B	Long-term minimal change to key characteristics within LCA	As set out in section 10.6	Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Minor adverse - Not significant
Landscape Character – LCA 7A, 7B	Long-term minimal change to key characteristics within LCT	As set out in section 10.6	Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Minor adverse - Not significant
Visual Receptors					

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Viewpoint 1	Long-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 2	Long-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 3	Long-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ road users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ road users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 4	Long-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 5	Long-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ road users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified other than the ready hedges planted at Year 1.	Residents/ road users – Minor adverse - Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Viewpoint 6	Long-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Minor adverse - Significant Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents – Minor adverse – Not significant Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 7	Long-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ road users – Minor adverse – Not significant	None identified other than the ready hedges planted at Year 1.	Residents/ road users – Minor adverse – Not significant
Viewpoint 8	No change to the composition of the view. Long-term	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ Road users – No change - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ Road users – No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 9	No change to the composition of the view. Long-term	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – No change - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 10a	Long-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW/ Road users – Minor adverse – Not significant	None identified	PRoW/ Road users – Minor adverse – Not significant
Viewpoint 10b	Long-term noticeable change	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW/ Road users – Minor adverse – Not significant	None identified	PRoW/ Road users – Minor adverse – Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
	to the composition of the view		Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant		Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 11	Long-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoints 12a	Long-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents– Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 13	Long-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 14	Long-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Minor adverse – Not significant	None identified	Residents – Minor adverse – Not significant Road users –Negligible adverse - Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
			Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant		
Viewpoint 15	Long-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 16	Long-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 17	No change to the composition of the view. Long-term	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ Road users – No change - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ Road users – No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 18	No change to the composition of the view. Long-term	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ Road users – No change - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ Road users – No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 19	Long-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Viewpoint 20	No change to the composition of the view. Long-term.	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users - No change - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users - No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 21	No change to the composition of the view. Long-term	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – No change - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 22	No change to the composition of the view. Long-term	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – No change - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 23	No change to the composition of the view. Long-term	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – No change - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 24	No change to the composition of the view. Long-term.	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users - No change - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users - No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 25	Long-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Viewpoint 26	No change to the composition of the view. Long-term	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – No change - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 27	No change to the composition of the view. Long-term	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – No change - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 28	Long-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 29	No change to the composition of the view. Long-term	As set out in section 10.6	Recreational users – No change - Not significant	None identified	Recreational users – No change - Not significant
Users of the long-distance Howden 20 walking route	Long-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users - Minor adverse – Not significant	None identified	PRoW users - Minor adverse – Not significant
Users of the main transport route	Long-term barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Negligible adverse - Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Users of local roads	Long-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Minor adverse - Not significant

Table 10-20. Residual effects – Landscape and visual amenity (decommissioning)

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Landscape Receptors					
Landscape Character – NCA 39	Minimal change to key characteristics within NCA in the short-term.	As set out in section 10.6	Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Negligible adverse - Not significant
Landscape Character – LCT 23 / LCA 10, 15	Short-term minimal change to key characteristics within LCT/ LCA	As set out in section 10.6	Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Negligible adverse - Not significant
Landscape Character – LCT 24, LCA 5, 6, 4A	Short-term minimal change to key	As set out in section 10.6	Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Negligible adverse - Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
	characteristics within LCT/ LCA				
Landscape Character – LCA 5A	Short-term minimal change to key characteristics within LCT	As set out in section 10.6	Minor adverse – Not significant	None identified	Minor adverse – Not significant
Landscape Character – LCA 5B	Short-term minimal change to key characteristics within LCT	As set out in section 10.6	Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Minor adverse - Not significant
Landscape Character – LCA 7A, 7B	Short-term minimal change to key characteristics within LCT	As set out in section 10.6	Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Minor adverse - Not significant
Visual Receptors					
Viewpoint 1	Short-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents – Moderate adverse - Significant PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Viewpoint 2	Short-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 3	Short-term barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 4	Short-term barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 5	Short-term barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 6	Short-term barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Viewpoint 7	No change to the composition of the view. Short-term	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ road users – No change - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ road users – No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 8	No change to the composition of the view. Short-term	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ Road users – No change - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ Road users – No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 9	No change to the composition of the view. Short-term	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – No change - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 10a	Short-term barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW/ Road users – Negligible adverse – Not significant	None identified	PRoW/ Road users – Negligible adverse – Not significant
Viewpoint 10b	Short-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Minor adverse – Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – Moderate adverse - Significant Road users – Minor adverse – Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Viewpoint 11	No change to the composition of the view. Short-term	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – No change - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – No change - Not significant
Viewpoints 12a	No change to the composition of the view. Short-term	As set out in section 10.6	Residents – No change - Not significant	None identified	Residents– No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 13	No change to the composition of the view. Short-term	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – No change - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 14	Short-term barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ road users –Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 15	Short-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 16	Short-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Viewpoint 17	No change to the composition of the view. Short-term	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ Road users – No change - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ Road users – No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 18	No change to the composition of the view. Short-term	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ Road users – No change - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ Road users – No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 19	Short-term barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 20	Short-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 21	No change to the composition of the view. Short-term	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ PRoW users – Moderate adverse - Significant	None identified	Residents/ PRoW users – Moderate adverse - Significant
Viewpoint 22	Short-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – Moderate adverse - Significant	None identified	PRoW users – Moderate adverse - Significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Viewpoint 23	Short-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – Minor adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 24	Short-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents - Minor adverse - Not significant PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents - Minor adverse - Not significant PRoW users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 25	Short-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Residents/ road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 26	No change to the composition of the view. Short-term	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – No change - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – No change - Not significant
Viewpoint 27	No change to the composition of the view. Short-term	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users – No change - Not significant	None identified	PRoW users – No change - Not significant

Receptor	Description of impacts including duration	Embedded mitigation	Significance of effect with embedded mitigation	Additional mitigation/enhancement measures	Residual effect
Viewpoint 28	Short-term discernible change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Road users – Negligible adverse - Not significant
Viewpoint 29	Short-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Recreational users – Moderate adverse - Significant	None identified	Recreational users – Moderate adverse - Significant
Users of the long-distance Howden 20 walking route	Short-term prominent change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	PRoW users - Moderate adverse – ~~Not s~~Significant	None identified	PRoW users - Moderate adverse – ~~Not s~~Significant
Users of the main transport route	Short-term barely noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Negligible adverse - Not significant	None identified	Negligible adverse - Not significant
Users of local roads	Short-term noticeable change to the composition of the view	As set out in section 10.6	Minor adverse - Not significant	None identified	Minor adverse - Not significant

10.10 Cumulative Effects

10.10.1 This section assesses the potential effects of the Scheme in combination with the potential effects of other proposed and committed plans and projects including other developments (referred to as 'cumulative schemes') within the surrounding area.

10.10.2 The cumulative schemes to be considered in combination with the Scheme have been agreed in consultation with relevant Local Planning Authorities and are listed in **Appendix 17-1: Shortlist of Cumulative Schemes, ES Volume 2 [EN010106/APP/6.2].** The cumulative assessment methodology is presented within **Chapter 5: EIA Methodology, ES Volume 1 [EN010106/APP/6.1].**

10.10.3 This cumulative effect assessment identified for each receptor those areas where the predicted effects of the Scheme could interact with effects arising from other plans and, or projects on the same receptor based on a spatial and, or temporal basis.

10.10.4 The assessment considers the potential for cumulative effects to static views within the landscape which may be either simultaneous (where developments would be observable at the same time) or successive (where an observer would be required to turn to experience multiple developments).

10.10.5 Cumulative landscape effects may result where effects resulting from a number of developments combine, increasing the prevalence of such development within a landscape to an extent where they may become a defining characteristic. The likely significance of these effects relates to the number of developments affecting the landscape, their scale, their inter-relationship and the sensitivity and ability of the particular landscape to accommodate this type of development.

10.10.6 Cumulative visual effects may result where effects resulting from a number of developments combine to increase the appearance and dominance within a particular view. The likely significance of these effects relates to the number of developments visible and their scale, location and inter-relationship to each other within the view.

10.10.7 Landscape and visual receptors that have been assessed as having negligible adverse effects from the Scheme have not been included in the assessment of cumulative effects, as it is considered unlikely that the addition of a negligible adverse effect to the cumulative effects of other developments within the ZoI would lead to a significant cumulative impact.

10.10.8 For the purposes of the cumulative landscape and visual assessment, the unlikely worst-case scenario of all the identified developments being constructed and therefore present in the landscape simultaneously has been assumed and if construction were not to occur simultaneously then the reported cumulative effect would be reduced.

Landscape Cumulative Effects

10.10.9 Potential landscape cumulative effects which may arise during the construction and operation phases of the Scheme are outlined in Table 10-21~~Table 10-21~~ below.

Formatte

10.10.10 The developments identified in **Table 10-21**~~Table 10-21~~, which lie in LCA 5A and 7B have been screened into the assessment of cumulative landscape effects below. None of the identified developments of a similar scale that have intervisibility with the Scheme lie within LCA 5B and 7A. Therefore, these landscape receptors have been scoped out of the landscape cumulative assessment. The identified developments that would not give rise to cumulative effects as a result of scale or lack of intervisibility with the Scheme have been scoped out of the cumulative landscape assessment. The other developments were scoped out of the cumulative landscape assessment as they lie within landscape receptors that have been assessed as having a negligible adverse effect from the Scheme as set out above.

Formatte

Table 10-21. Landscape effects cumulative effects assessment

Landscape Receptor	Receptor Sensitivity	Developments included in assessment	Description of impact	Residual cumulative effect
Howden to Bubwith Farmland (LCA 5A)	Low	2 - 22/01990/STPLFE SEGL 3 - 2022/0711/EIA SEGL 7 - 22/02118/STPLFE Residential	Construction: The cumulative developments will introduce construction activity into the LCA. It is assessed that the introduction of construction activity associated with the short list cumulative developments alongside the Scheme would result in a limited change to the LCA. It is assessed that the cumulative impact would remain at medium, the same for the Scheme assessed in isolation. Operation Year 1 and Year 15: The residential cumulative development will introduce additional built form within the LCA. Although due to the nature of the residential cumulative development it is assessed that the cumulative impact would remain at high, the same for the Scheme assessed in isolation. Decommissioning: The residential development would be present, although due to the nature of the cumulative development it is assessed that the cumulative impact would remain at medium, the same for the Scheme assessed in isolation.	Construction – Minor adverse (not significant) Operation Year 1 – Moderate adverse (significant) Operation Year 15 – Moderate adverse (significant) Decommissioning - Minor adverse (not significant)
Eastrington Farmland (LCA 7B)	Low	2 - 22/01990/STPLFE SEGL 3 - 2022/0711/EIA SEGL	Construction: The cumulative developments will introduce construction activity into the LCA. It is assessed that the introduction of construction activity associated with the short list cumulative developments alongside the Scheme would result in a limited change to the LCA. It is assessed that the	Construction – Minor adverse (not significant) Operation Year 1 – Minor adverse (not significant)

Landscape Receptor	Receptor Sensitivity	Developments included in assessment	Description of impact	Residual cumulative effect
		15 - 20/01043/STPLFE Poultry Buildings	cumulative impact would remain at medium, the same for the Scheme assessed in isolation. Operation Year 1 and Year 15: The poultry building development will introduce additional built form within the LCA. Although due to the small scale it is assessed that the cumulative impact would remain at medium, the same for the Scheme assessed in isolation. Decommissioning: The poultry building development would be present, although due to its scale it is assessed that the cumulative impact would remain at medium, the same for the Scheme assessed in isolation.	Operation Year 15 – Minor adverse (not significant) Decommissioning - Minor adverse (not significant)

10.10.11 The visual cumulative assessment assesses the potential for cumulative effects upon identified visual receptors within the Study Area.

10.10.12 Potential cumulative effects which may arise during the construction and operation phases of the Scheme are outlined in **Table 10-22**~~**Table 10-22**~~ below.

10.10.13 The developments identified in **Appendix 17-1, ES Volume 2 [EN010143/APP/6.2**], that are potentially visible from the identified sensitive receptors, and their inter-relationships within the view from viewpoints 2, 14, 23, 24 and 29 have been screened into the assessment of cumulative visual effects below. The developments that would not give rise to cumulative effects as a result of scale, distance or lack of intervisibility with the Scheme have been scoped out of the cumulative visual assessment.

10.10.14 For the purposes of this assessment, the unlikely worst-case scenario of all the shortlisted developments being constructed and therefore present in the landscape simultaneously has been assumed and if construction were not to occur simultaneously then the reported cumulative effect would be reduced.

10.10.15 Effects for all identified landscape and visual receptors do not increase as a result of the introduction of the Scheme alongside the identified short list cumulative developments.

Table 10-22. Visual effects cumulative effects assessment

Visual Receptor	Receptor Sensitivity	Developments included in assessment	Description of impact	Residual cumulative effect
Viewpoint 2	High – residents Medium – PRoW users	2 - 22/01990/STPLFE SEGL 3 - 2022/0711/EIA SEGL	Construction: The construction of 2/ 3 SEGL will be visible across the view when the willow crop has been harvested, viewed to the right of the Scheme. The addition of the construction activities associated with the Scheme will result in a low cumulative impact, although no greater than that assessed for the Scheme in isolation. The impact will be low, short-term and reversible. Operation Year 1 and Year 15: The cumulative development will not be visible during operation resulting in no cumulative effect. Decommissioning: It is anticipated that impacts associated with the SEGL development would be similar to those assessed at construction, resulting in a low impact that is short-term and reversible.	Construction – Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse (not significant) Operation Year 1 and Year 15 – No cumulative effect Decommissioning - Residents/ PRoW users – Minor adverse (not significant)
Viewpoint 14	High – residents	2 - 22/01990/STPLFE SEGL 3 - 2022/0711/EIA SEGL	Construction: The construction of SEGL will be visible across the view, viewed in front of and partly screening construction activity associated with the Scheme. The addition of the construction activities associated with the Scheme will result in a cumulative impact, although no greater than that assessed for the Scheme in isolation. The impact will be medium, short-term and reversible. Operation Year 1 and Year 15: The cumulative development will not be visible during operation resulting in no cumulative effect.	Construction – Residents – Moderate adverse (significant) Operation Year 1 – Residents – Moderate adverse (significant)

Visual Receptor	Receptor Sensitivity	Developments included in assessment	Description of impact	Residual cumulative effect
			Decommissioning: It is anticipated that impacts associated with the SEGL development would be similar to those assessed at construction, resulting in a medium impact that is short-term and reversible.	Operation Year 15 – Residents – Minor adverse (not significant) Decommissioning - Residents – Negligible adverse (not significant)
Viewpoint 23	Low – PRoW users	4 - EN010120 Drax Carbon Capture 5 - EN070006 Humber Low Carbon Pipelines 6 - EN010091 Drax re-power	Construction: Construction activity associated with the identified cumulative developments will be visible across the panorama at close proximity. The large scale of construction operations associated with the identified cumulative developments will change the context of the view for the receptor. The addition of construction activity associated with the Scheme would result in a low cumulative impact, although no greater than that assessed for the Scheme in isolation. The impact will be medium, short-term and reversible. Operation Year 1 and Year 15: Not assessed due to Negligible impact for the Scheme assessed in isolation. Decommissioning: It is anticipated that impacts associated with the cumulative developments would be similar to those assessed at construction, resulting in a medium impact that is short-term and reversible.	Construction – PRoW users – Minor adverse (not significant) Decommissioning – PRoW users – Minor adverse (not significant)

Visual Receptor	Receptor Sensitivity	Developments included in assessment	Description of impact	Residual cumulative effect
Viewpoint 24	Medium – residents	2 - 22/01990/STPLFE SEGL 3 - 2022/0711/EIA SEGL 4 - EN010120 Drax Carbon Capture 5 - EN070006 Humber Low Carbon Pipelines 6 - EN010091 Drax re-power	Construction: Construction activity associated with the identified cumulative developments will be visible across the panorama at close proximity. The large scale of construction operations associated with the identified cumulative developments will change the context of the view. The addition of construction activity associated with the Scheme would be screened behind the cumulative developments resulting in and effect no greater than that assessed for the Scheme in isolation. The impact will be medium, short-term and reversible. Operation Year 1 and Year 15: Not assessed due to Negligible impact for the Scheme assessed in isolation. Decommissioning: It is anticipated that impacts associated with the cumulative developments would be similar to those assessed at construction, resulting in a medium impact that is short-term and reversible.	Construction - Residents – Minor adverse (not significant) Decommissioning - Residents – Minor adverse (not significant)
Viewpoint 29	High – Recreational users	5 - EN070006 Humber Low Carbon Pipelines	Construction: Construction activity associated with the identified cumulative development will be visible across the background of the view. The large scale of construction operations associated with the identified cumulative development will change the context of the view. The addition of construction activity associated with the Scheme would be visible although no greater than that assessed for the Scheme in isolation. The impact will be medium, short-term and reversible.	Construction - Recreational users – Moderate adverse (significant) Decommissioning - Recreational users – Moderate adverse (significant)

Visual Receptor	Receptor Sensitivity	Developments included in assessment	Description of impact	Residual cumulative effect
			Operation Year 1 and Year 15: Not assessed due to Negligible impact for the Scheme assessed in isolation. Decommissioning: It is anticipated that impacts associated with the cumulative development would be similar to those assessed at construction, resulting in a medium impact that is short-term and reversible.	

10.11 References

Ref. 10-1 Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2013). 'The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Amenity Third Edition'.

Ref. 10-2 H.M. Government (2017). Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations.

Ref. 10-3 Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (2011). National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_da ta/file/47854/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf

Ref. 10-4 Department for Energy Security & Net Zero DESNZ (2023). Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1147380/NPS_EN-1.pdf.

Ref. 10-5 DECC (2011). National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3). Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_da ta/file/47856/1940-nps-renewable-energy-en3.pdf.

Ref. 10-6 DESNZ (2023). National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3). Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1147382/NPS_EN-3.pdf.

Ref. 10-7 DECC (2011). National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5). Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47858/1942-national-policy-statement-electricity-networks.pdf.

Ref. 10-8 DESNZ (2023). National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5). Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1147384/NPS_EN-5.pdf.

Ref. 10-9 Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (2023). National Planning Policy Framework, Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1182995/NPPF_Sept_23.pdf [Date Accessed 19 September 2023].

Ref. 10-10 East Riding of Yorkshire Council (2016). East Riding Local Plan 2012 – 2029 Strategy Document. Available at: https://www.eastriding.gov.uk/planning-permission-and-building-control/planning-policy-and-the-local-plan/east-riding-local-plan/.

Ref. 10-11 East Riding of Yorkshire Council (2021). East Riding Local Plan Update 2020-2039: Draft Strategy Document Update. Available at: Local Plan Strategy Document Update (1).pdf.

Ref. 10-12 Selby District Council (2013). Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan. Available at: https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fileroot/planning_migrated/planning_policy/CS_Adoption_Ver_OCT_2013_REDUCED.pdf.

Ref. 10-13 Selby District Council (2013). Selby District Local Plan 2005 (saved policies), Available at https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fileroot/planning_migrate

d/planning_policy/local_plan_contents_part1.pdf [Accessed 15 August 2023].

Ref. 10-14 Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and MHCLG (2019) Planning Practice Guidance: Natural Environment (Landscape). Available at https://www.gov.uk/guidance/natural-environment#landscape.

Ref. 10-15 Natural England (2014). National Character Area 39: Humberhead Levels.

Ref. 10-16 The North Yorkshire and York Landscape Character Assessment (2011). Available at: https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/describing-and-understanding-ourlandscape#:~:text=The%20North%20Yorkshire%20and%20York,planning%20and%20land%20management%20tool. [Accessed 09 August 2023]

Ref. 10-17 The Selby Landscape Character Assessment (2019). Available at: https://www.selby.gov.uk/landscape-character-assessments [Accessed 09 August 2023]

Ref. 10-18 The East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Character Assessment (2021). Available at: https://www.eastriding.gov.uk/planning-permission-and-building-control/planning-policy-and-the-local-plan/landscape-character-assessment/ [Accessed 09 August 2023]

Ref. 10-19 East Riding of Yorkshire Council Lower Derwent Valley Supplementary Planning Document (2018). Available at: https://www.eastriding.gov.uk/planning-permission-and-building-control/planning-policy-and-the-local-plan/supplementary-planning-documents/ [Accessed 09 August 2023]

Ref. 10-20 Google Earth.

Ref. 10-21 Google Street View.

Ref. 10-22 MAGIC open source data. www.magic.defra.gov.uk.

Ref. 10-23 Landscape Institute (2019).Visual Representation of Development Proposals, Technical Guidance Note 06/19.

Ref. 10-24 Landscape Institute (2021). Assessing landscape value outside national designations, Technical Guidance Note 02/21.

Ref. 10-25 Landscape Institute (2020). Infrastructure, Technical Guidance Note 04/2020.

Ref. 10-26 Chris Blandford Associates on behalf of North Yorkshire County Council (2011). North Yorkshire and York landscape Characterisation Project.

Ref. 10-27 LUC on behalf of Selby District Council (2009). Selby Landscape Character Assessment.

Ref. 10-28 AECOM on behalf of East Riding of Yorkshire Council (2018). Landscape Character Assessment Update.

Ref. 10-29 East Riding of Yorkshire Council (2018). Lower Derwent Valley Supplementary Planning Document.

Ref. 10-30 CPRE The Countryside Charity (2007). Tranquillity Map: England.

Ref. 10-31 National Tree Map dataset. Available at https://bluesky-world.com/.

Ref. 10-32 Forestry Commission Open Data (2020). National Forest inventory Woodland England. Available at https://data-forestry.opendata.arcgis.com/search?tags=England.

Ref. 10-33 Landscape Institute (2020). Infrastructure: Technical Guidance Note (TGN 04/2020).

Ref. 10-34 Landscape Institute (2019). Residential Visual Amenity Assessment Technical Guidance Note (TGN 2/19).