

Springwell Solar Farm

Environmental Statement

Appendix 10.3: Landscape Sensitivity
Appraisal

Volume 3

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Springwell Energyfarm Ltd

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)
Planning Act 2008
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1.1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. This appendix considers the sensitivity of landscape character within the defined landscape study area of the Proposed Development as shown on **ES Volume 2, Figure 10.1: Landscape Study Area Context Designations [EN010149/APP/6.2]**. The concluding judgements regarding landscape sensitivity are carried through into the assessment of landscape effects presented in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual [EN010149/APP/6.1]**.
- 1.1.2. In the context of LVIA, landscape sensitivity as described in paragraph 5.39 of The Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (GLVIA 3) [Ref 1], is not absolute and is specific to each development and its location. To assess the sensitivity of a particular landscape it is good practice to consider the value attached to the landscape and its susceptibility to the particular type of change likely to result from the Proposed Development.
- 1.1.3. The appraisal of sensitivity in this appendix draws upon observations contained within National Character Area Profile 47 (NCA 47) [Ref 2] and the North Kesteven Landscape Character Assessment (NKLCA) [Ref 3] as summarised in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 10.2: Baseline Landscape Character Appraisal [EN010149/APP/6.3]**; as well as observations made in the field during the baseline assessment of landscape character. Where relevant, extracts from the two documents above are reproduced in the appraisal below (in italics).
- 1.1.4. The landscape value criteria below are based on guidance contained within Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02-21 - Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations [Ref 4]; specifically Table 1 within that document.
- 1.1.5. The Proposed Development site falls across two district Landscape Character Areas (LCAs), namely LCA 7: Limestone Heath and LCA 11: Central Clays and Gravels. These two LCAs are considered to be 'host landscape character areas'. It has been determined that there would be no greater than a negligible effect on any other LCAs and therefore the appraisal of sensitivity in this appendix focuses solely on the two LCAs identified above. The district LCAs are illustrated on **ES Volume 2, Figure 10.2: Landscape Character Areas [EN010149/APP/6.2]**.
- 1.1.6. It should be noted that both LCAs extend considerably beyond the study area. Some of the descriptive text relating to these two LCAs in the North Kesteven Landscape Character Assessment is therefore not relevant and the discussion of landscape sensitivity below specifically focuses on the tract of the LCAs within the defined landscape study area of the Proposed Development as shown on **ES Volume 2, Figure 10.1: Landscape Study Area Context Designations [EN010149/APP/6.2]**.

- 1.1.7. As noted above, part of the process of determining landscape sensitivity requires a judgement regarding the susceptibility of the LCAs to the specific type of change likely to result from the Proposed Development. It should be noted that whilst Solar PV development and Satellite Collector Compounds are proposed across both LCAs, the Springwell Substation, Main Collector Compound and BESS would only be located within LCA 7: Limestone Heath approximately 5 km away from LCA 11: Central Clays and Gravels. At this distance, these taller structures would have a negligible effect on LCA 11.
- 1.1.8. The judgements below relating to LCA 7 therefore assume that the type of development is Solar PV development only (with infrequent Satellite Collector Compounds) whilst the judgements relating to LCA 11 assume that the type of development also includes ancillary energy infrastructure typical of the proposed Springwell Substation, Main Collector Compound and BESS.
- 1.1.9. **Table A10.3.1** summarises the value, susceptibility and sensitivity judgments relating to LCA 7: Limestone Heath.
- 1.1.10. **Table A10.3.2** summarises the value, susceptibility and sensitivity judgments relating to LCA 11: Central Clays and Gravels.

Table A10.3.1 Landscape Sensitivity Appraisal for LCA 7: Limestone Heath

Host Landscape: LCA 7 – Limestone Heath				
Factors affecting sensitivity	Indicators of Lower Sensitivity to Solar development	Indicators of Higher Sensitivity to Solar development	Explanation	Judgement
Value attached to Landscape				
Designated scenic quality	No specific designation	National or regional designation	There are no national or local landscape designations covering any part of the LCA within the study area.	Community
Natural Heritage	Landscape with little evidence of ecological, geological, geomorphological or physiographic interest which contributes positively to the landscape	Landscape with strong evidence of ecological, geological, geomorphological or physiographic interest which contributes positively to the landscape	<p>Ecological interest is relatively limited and the landscape is primarily occupied by intensive arable farmland. Bloxham Woods (a local nature reserve) is a small pocket of ecological interest and other copses/plantations provide the main focus of attention locally.</p> <p><i>“Semi-natural habitats – including calcareous and neutral grassland and broadleaved woodland – are fragmented and sparsely scattered. (NCA 47)”</i></p> <p><i>“Field boundaries are often absent, broken or delineated by a strip of rough grass” and a “lack of tree cover” (NKLCA).</i></p>	Community

			<p>Underlying geology results in a gentle landform and there is no discernible evidence of geomorphological change. Dry valleys provide local interest but result in relatively modest variation in topography. The distinct cliff on the Lincoln Edge has no influence on the character of the LCA within the study area.</p> <p><i>“gently undulating plateau with the gradient sloping down from west to east” (NKLCA).</i></p>	
Cultural Heritage	Landscape with little evidence of archaeological, historical or cultural interest which contributes positively to the landscape	Landscape with strong evidence of archaeological, historical or cultural interest which contributes positively to the landscape	<p>Primary evidence of Roman activity is Ermine Street. There is some buried archaeological interest and there is a scattering of listed buildings throughout the landscape but the <i>“latter half of the 20th century saw widespread agricultural intensification, involvingremoval of drystone walls” (NCA 47).</i></p> <p>Settlements with historic cores with limestone buildings are typically <i>“surrounded by significant levels of 20th Century development” (NKLCA)</i> and have little influence on the character of the wider landscape within the study area.</p>	Community

RAF infrastructure is of local heritage interest but does not contribute positively to landscape character.

Heritage assets within Ashby de la Launde, Bloxham, Brauncewell and Temple Bruer provide localised heritage interest but are not widely visible across the landscape as a whole.

<p>Landscape Condition</p>	<p>Landscape which is in a poor physical state both with regard to individual elements and overall landscape structure</p>	<p>Landscape which is in a good physical state both with regard to individual elements and overall landscape structure</p>	<p>Whilst managed effectively as a productive landscape, in terms of its landscape fabric and structure, this is a landscape generally in poor condition.</p> <p><i>“Limestone dry stone walls are apparent along roadside and some field boundaries, but are generally in poor condition” (NKLCA)</i></p> <p><i>“Field boundaries are often absent, broken or delineated by a strip of rough grass or remnant hedgerow or wall” (NKLCA)</i></p> <p><i>Individually, clusters of properties, farmsteads, farm tracks and tree belts are typically well maintained by estates.</i></p>	<p>Community</p>
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Associations	Landscape which has few recognised connections with notable people, events and the arts	Landscape which has well recognised connections with notable people, events and the arts	No known associations with notable people, events and the arts.	Community
Distinctiveness	Landscape that has a weak sense of identity or a sense of identity that is appreciated principally by local communities.	Landscape that has a strong sense of identity and is valued more widely by society.	The landscape has a strong sense of identity as an intensively farmed landscape but is not specifically valued as such beyond the local community.	Community
Recreational	Landscape offering few recreational opportunities where experience of landscape is important	Landscape offering many recreational opportunities where experience of landscape is important	Landscape provides limited recreational offering except by informal consent of the estates. PROWs are sparse and not well connected, thus informally local residents frequently use field margins for walking. <i>“Publicly accessible routes and areas are less prolific than in some NCAs; there are only 0.9 km per km² of public rights of way and no country parks or National Nature Reserves.” (NCA 47)</i>	Community
Perceptual (Scenic)	Landscape that has little that appeals to the senses, primarily the visual sense	Landscape that appeals strongly to the senses, primarily the visual sense	A pleasantly rural, open landscape with long distance views and ‘big skies’, understandably valued locally by residents and appreciated by travellers passing through the landscape but no characteristics which elevate the scenic	Community

			qualities of the landscape above other similar landscapes.	
Perceptual (Wildness and Tranquillity)	Landscape with a weak perceptual value notably wildness, tranquillity and/or dark skies	Landscape with a strong perceptual value notably wildness, tranquillity and/or dark skies	<p>A working arable landscape; sparsely settled and remote with a sense of detachedness in places but not wild.</p> <p><i>“The area is moderately tranquil; less-disturbed areas include the more remote parts of the sparsely settled areas and the open landscape of the dip slope” (NCA 47) but the A15 is a “major transport link” and a “busy A road” (NCA 47). Views of and the audible sound of moving vehicles diminishes any sense of tranquillity locally.</i></p>	Community

<p>Functional</p>	<p>Landscape which does not perform a clearly identifiable and valuable function, particularly in the healthy functioning of the landscape</p>	<p>Landscape which performs a clearly identifiable and valuable function, particularly in the healthy functioning of the landscape</p>	<p>The overriding function of this landscape is farming and food production, but it contributes little else beyond the local community in terms of other ecosystem services.</p> <p><i>“The primary ecosystem services provided by this area include food provision, biomass provision, water availability, sense of place and sense of history.” (NCA 47)</i></p>	<p>Community</p>
<p>Susceptibility</p>				
<p>Scale</p>	<p>Landscapes where scale of development is similar to or smaller than scale of receiving landscape</p>	<p>Landscapes where scale of development is larger than scale of receiving landscape</p>	<p>The landscape is large scale and predominantly open.</p> <p><i>“the limestone plateau, giving rise to a large-scale open landscape of arable cultivation with large, regular fields” (NCA 47)</i></p> <p><i>“It is predominantly an empty, open landscape with wide views to the skyline in all directions.” (NKLCA)</i></p> <p>Large scale solar PV could reflect the scale of the landscape. Associated grid infrastructure and BESS of the scale proposed could be out of scale with other</p>	<p>Medium</p>

			structures in the landscape depending on design.	
Landform	Smooth regular flowing, or uniform landscapes	Dramatic and rugged landscapes	<p>A gentle landscape with some undulations across dry valleys but no prominent landform, irregular topography or notables hill sides.</p> <p><i>“The landform consists of an open, gently undulating plateau with the gradient sloping down from west to east” (NKLCA)</i></p>	Low
Openness/enclosure	Enclosed and sheltered landscapes	Open and exposed landscapes	<p>An open and exposed landscape.</p> <p><i>“A large-scale open landscape of arable cultivation with large, regular fields and few boundaries” (NCA 47)</i></p> <p><i>“Its position on the upper reaches of the cliff’s dip slope gives it a feeling of relative elevation and exposure” and “It is predominantly an empty, open landscape with wide views to the skyline in all directions.” (NKLCA)</i></p>	High
Land cover, complexity and patterns	Areas of simple or regular landcover, linear features and patterns or with a	Complex, intimate or irregular patterns or with limited vegetation cover	Simple patterns in the landscape with notable linear features (eg the A15) and some woodland blocks/plantations which	Medium

mosaic of vegetation cover

provide backdrop to development but overall limited vegetation cover.

“regular fields and few boundaries” (NCA 47)

<p>Built Environment</p>	<p>Contemporary masts, pylons, industrial elements, buildings infrastructure, settlements</p>	<p>Established, traditional or historic built character</p>	<p>A generally sparsely settled landscape but utilitarian farm buildings are frequent. The A15 is a prominent linear feature through the landscape and overhead pylons.</p> <p><i>“Utility Infrastructure, which although sparse, makes an impact on the landscape including prominent pylons and the main A15 running north to south” and “RAF installations have made a significant impact on the landscape sub-area with several large bases and training centres” and “Mineral working is a feature of the sub-area with several large limestone quarries.” (NKLCA)</i></p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Views and intervisibility</p>	<p>Visually contained and have limited inward or outward views</p>	<p>Extensive views within or of the area with distant horizons.</p>	<p>An open landscape enabling long distance views across exposed arable farmland but no clear vistas or focal points and no prominent horizon which is the focus of these long distance views.</p> <p><i>“Its position on the upper reaches of the cliff’s dip slope gives it a feeling of relative elevation and exposure” and</i></p>	<p>Medium</p>

“It is predominantly an empty, open landscape with wide views to the skyline in all directions.” (NKLCA)

<p>Landscapes that form settings, skylines, backdrops, focal points</p>	<p>Generally low lying landscapes without distinctive landform or horizon</p>	<p>Areas with strong features, focal points that define the setting or skyline</p>	<p>A low lying landscape with no distinctive horizon. Skylines are typically defined by distant woodland blocks. Energy infrastructure would generally sit below the tree lines formed by blocks of woodland and not define the skyline.</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>Overall Judgement of Susceptibility</p>				<p>Medium</p>
<p>Overall Judgement of Sensitivity</p>				<p>Medium/Low</p>

Table A10.3.2 Landscape Sensitivity Appraisal for LCA 11: Central Clays and Gravel

Host Landscape: LCA 11 – Central Clays and Gravels				
Factors affecting sensitivity	Indicators of Lower Sensitivity to Solar development	Indicators of Higher Sensitivity to Solar development	Explanation	Judgement
Value attached to Landscape				
Designated scenic quality	No specific designation	National or regional designation	There are no national or local landscape designations covering any part of the LCA within the study area.	Community
Natural Heritage	Landscape with little evidence of ecological, geological, geomorphological or physiographic interest which contributes positively to the landscape	Landscape with strong evidence of ecological, geological, geomorphological or physiographic interest which contributes positively to the landscape	<p>Ecological interest is primarily focussed on blocks of woodland and hedgerows; otherwise habitats are largely limited to arable farmland and small areas of improved pasture.</p> <p><i>“hedgerows are the predominant boundary and the landscape with more trees, woodland and parkland.”</i> (NCA 47)</p> <p><i>“Small copses of broadleaved woodland throughout the sub-area”</i> (NKLCA).</p> <p>Underlying geology results in a gentle landform and there is no discernible</p>	Community

			evidence of geomorphological change or physiographic interest. <i>“A gently undulating lowland”</i> (NKLCA).	
Cultural Heritage	Landscape with little evidence of archaeological, historical or cultural interest which contributes positively to the landscape	Landscape with strong evidence of archaeological, historical or cultural interest which contributes positively to the landscape	Several villages designated in the local plan as Conservation Areas and several listed buildings scattered throughout the landscape. The settlements are typically enclosed by woodland and do not influence the wider landscape although some church towers and spires are visible in the wider landscape. In localised areas, farmland exhibits the characteristics of historic estate management. <i>“The spring-line settlements all have similar characteristics, with the original buildings constructed of honey coloured limestone walls with pantiled roofs. The streams often running beside the central village streets with adjacent greenspaces are an attractive feature of these villages.”</i> <i>and</i> <i>“Blankney has a distinctly different and strong identity as an estate village with dwellings built in dressed and</i>	Regional

coursed limestone in a pseudo-Elizabethan or Tudor style with mullioned windows and elaborate chimneys.” (NKLCA)

<p>Landscape Condition</p>	<p>Landscape which is in a poor physical state both with regard to individual elements and overall landscape structure</p>	<p>Landscape which is in a good physical state both with regard to individual elements and overall landscape structure</p>	<p>Farmland management throughout the LCA varies. Locally, the farmland is well maintained and much of the landscape fabric is in good condition but elsewhere the hedgerows have been removed and agriculture intensified.</p> <p><i>“Well kept hedgerows along roadsides and sometimes between fields” and “The general impression of this sub-area is of a gentle, agricultural landscape which is well managed and settled.” (NKLCA)</i></p>	<p>Regional</p>
<p>Associations</p>	<p>Landscape which has few recognised connections with notable people, events and the arts</p>	<p>Landscape which has well recognised connections with notable people, events and the arts</p>	<p>No specific associations have been identified although there are local associations with the RAF throughout the 20th century.</p>	<p>Community</p>

Distinctiveness	Landscape that has a weak sense of identity or a sense of identity that is appreciated principally by local communities.	Landscape that has a strong sense of identity and is valued more widely by society.	The landscape has a strong sense of identity as agricultural farmland and locally there are associations with the Blankney estate but identity is valued primarily at a local to regional scale.	Regional/Community
Recreational	Landscape offering few recreational opportunities where experience of landscape is important	Landscape offering many recreational opportunities where experience of landscape is important	Landscape is relatively well served by PROWs and the Spires and Steeples Trail passes through the landscape from north to south. Whilst these are well used by residents/ communities in Lincolnshire there are no recreational opportunities which attract wider interest.	Regional
Perceptual (Scenic)	Landscape that has little that appeals to the senses, primarily the visual sense	Landscape that appeals strongly to the senses, primarily the visual sense	A pleasantly rural, landscape with a pleasing combination of farmland and woodland; understandably valued locally by residents but no characteristics which elevate the scenic qualities of the landscape above other similar landscapes.	Community
Perceptual (Wildness and Tranquillity)	Landscape with a weak perceptual value notably wildness,	Landscape with a strong perceptual value notably wildness, tranquillity and/or dark skies	A working, predominantly arable landscape; sparsely settled and remote with a sense of detachedness in places but not wild.	Community

tranquillity and/or
 dark skies

“The area is moderately tranquil; less-disturbed areas include the more remote parts of the sparsely settled areas.... and the more sheltered, enclosed, traditional landscapes of the claylands” (NCA 47) but “The main infrastructure feature in the sub-area is the main line Lincoln-Sleaford railway line.” (NKLCA)

<p>Functional</p>	<p>Landscape which does not perform a clearly identifiable and valuable function, particularly in the healthy functioning of the landscape</p>	<p>Landscape which performs a clearly identifiable and valuable function, particularly in the healthy functioning of the landscape</p>	<p>The overriding function of this landscape is farming and food production, but it also provides local recreational opportunities.</p> <p><i>“The primary ecosystem services provided by this area include food provision, biomass provision, water availability, sense of place and sense of history.” (NCA 47)</i></p>	<p>Community</p>
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Overall Judgement of Value

Regional/Community

Susceptibility

<p>Scale</p>	<p>Landscapes where scale of development is similar to or smaller than scale</p>	<p>Landscapes where scale of development is larger than scale of receiving landscape</p>	<p><i>“This is generally a mid-scaled landscape. There are some very large fields but also fields of mixed shape and size.” (NKLCA)</i></p>	<p>Medium</p>
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of receiving
 landscape

Large scale solar PV could reflect the scale of the landscape. Blocks of mature planting provide vertical scale comparison but solar panels have the potential to impose on the existing scale of PROWs and lanes.

Landform	Smooth regular flowing, or uniform landscapes	Dramatic and rugged landscapes	A gentle landscape with some undulations but no prominent landform, irregular topography or notable hill sides. <i>“A gently undulating lowland” (NKLCA)</i>	Low
Openness/enclosure	Enclosed and sheltered landscapes	Open and exposed landscapes	Openness varies across the landscape but locally is relatively well enclosed due to woodland blocks and mature hedgerows. <i>“Small copses of broadleaved woodland throughout the sub-area and larger areas of woodland on the eastern edge.” and “Although generally flat and of low relief, this sub-area differs from its immediate neighbours, it does not have the same emptiness and exposure of the limestone heath nor the uniform flatness of the Fens.” (NKLCA)</i>	Low

<p>Land cover, complexity and patterns</p>	<p>Areas of simple or regular landcover, linear features and patterns or with a mosaic of vegetation cover</p>	<p>Complex, intimate or irregular patterns or with limited vegetation cover</p>	<p>A mosaic of farmland and woodland copses which provides opportunities for existing natural screening. Solar development likely to fit within the existing pattern of the landscape.</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>Built Environment</p>	<p>Contemporary masts, pylons, industrial elements, buildings infrastructure, settlements</p>	<p>Established, traditional or historic built character</p>	<p>Locally and away from the roads, a relatively sparse landscape.</p> <p><i>“the limestone villages following the spring lines coming off the limestone plateau” (NKLCA)</i></p> <p><i>“There are a few scattered agricultural buildings mostly associated with farmsteads and occasional poultry units. The only industrial and commercial uses are located on the edges of the larger settlements such as Metherringham and Ruskington.”</i></p> <p><i>“The main infrastructure feature is the main line Lincoln-Sleaford railway line.” And “High voltage power lines and pylons cross the area but ...are generally less prominent.” (NKLCA)</i></p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>Views and intervisibility</p>	<p>Visually contained and have limited</p>	<p>Extensive views within or of the area</p>	<p>A variable landscape; open in places enabling long distance views across arable farmland but there are no recognised vistas or focal points and</p>	<p>Medium</p>

	inward or outward views	with distant horizons.	no prominent horizon which is the focus of any long distance views. Locally views are foreshortened by woodland blocks. The claylands are <i>“more sheltered, enclosed, traditional landscapes.” (NCA 47)</i>	
Landscapes that form settings, skylines, backdrops, focal points	Generally low lying landscapes without distinctive landform or horizon	Areas with strong features, focal points that define the setting or skyline	A low lying landscape with no distinctive horizon. Skylines are typically defined by woodland blocks. Energy infrastructure would generally sit below the tree lines formed by blocks of woodland and not define the skyline.	Low
Overall Judgement of Susceptibility				Medium/Low
Overall Judgement of Sensitivity				Medium/Low

1.2. References

- **Ref 1:** *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (GLVIA3)* (2013). Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment.
- **Ref 2:** *National Character Area Profile 47 – Southern Lincolnshire Edge* (2014) Natural England. Available online: [REDACTED]
- **Ref 3:** *North Kesteven Landscape Character Assessment* (2007) David Tyldesley and Associates for North Kesteven District Council. Available online: [North Kesteven Landscape Character Assessment Report \(n-kesteven.gov.uk\)](http://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk)
- **Ref 4:** *Technical Guidance Note 02/21: Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations (TGN 02/21)* (2021) Landscape Institute Available online: [REDACTED].



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