GREEN HILL
SOLAR FARM

Green Hill Solar Farm
EIA Scoping Report Appendices
Part 2 of 8 (Appendices 7.2-9)
Revision A

Date: July 2024

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EIA Scoping Report
Appendix 7: Landscape and Visual Impact
Revision A

Prepared by: Lanpro Services

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Issue Sheet

Report Prepared for: Green Hill Solar Farm

Appendix 7.2: LVIA Methodology

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1 LVIA Methodology

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The assessment methodology follows the 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment' Third Edition (GLVIA3) (Ref 1). As recommended by GLVIA3, the process concentrates on principles and process and states that 'It does not provide a detailed or 'formulaic' recipe that can be followed in every situation – it remains the responsibility of the professional to ensure that the approach and methodology adopted are appropriate to the task in hand'. The methodology that underpins the LVIA process is therefore tailored to be proportionate to the assessment and nature and location of the Scheme. The methodology also considers the following guidance:

- An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (October 2014) (Ref 2).
- Landscape Institute (17 September 2019) Technical Guidance Note 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals (Ref 3).
- Landscape Institute (26 May 2021) Technical Guidance Note 02/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations (Ref 4).
- Landscape Institute Draft Technical Guidance Note 05/23 (July 2023) Notes and Clarifications on aspects of the 3rd Edition Guidelines on Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) – Consultation (Ref 5).

1.1.2 GLVIA3 advises that LVIA must deal with and clearly distinguish between the assessment of landscape effects and the assessment of visual effects. This is set out in paragraphs 2.21 and 2.22:

- *Assessment of landscape effects: assessing effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right;*
- *Assessment of visual effects: assessing effects on specific views and on general visual amenity experienced by people.*

The distinction between these two aspects is very important but often misunderstood, even by professionals. LVIA must deal with both and should be clear about the differences between them. If a professional assessment does not properly define them or distinguish between them, then other professionals and members of the public are likely to be confused."

1.1.3 The significance of landscape and visual effects is determined through consideration of the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of change. Sensitivity is judged through consideration of the value of the landscape or view, and the susceptibility of the receptor to change.

1.1.4 The time period for the assessment covers the construction of the Scheme and associated infrastructure, to completion of the works and the commencement of its operation and decommissioning, including identification of residual effects. Matters of residual effects are set out in Figure 4.7 of GLVIA3.

1.1.5 The assessment involves a process of iterative design and re-assessment of any remaining, residual effects that would not otherwise be mitigated or 'designed out'. The type of effect is also considered and may be direct or indirect; temporary or permanent (reversible); and positive, neutral, or negative. The landscape and visual appraisals unavoidably involve a combination of both quantitative and qualitative assessment and wherever possible a consensus of professional opinion is sought through consultation, internal peer review, and the adoption of a systematic, impartial, and professional approach.

1.2 Terminology

1.2.1 A description of the definitions, scope and context of the terminology used in the LVIA process is provided in the Glossary in Table 7.2.1.16 of this methodology.

1.2.2 GLVIA3 (paragraph 1.15) identifies with regard to impacts, effects and significance that 'Terminology can be complex and potentially confusing in this area, particularly in the use of the words 'impact' and 'effect' in LVIA within EIA and SEA'. In this case, it encourages the consistent use of the terms 'impact' and 'effect' but recognises that there may be circumstances where this is not appropriate, for example where other practitioners involved in an EIA are adopting a different convention and states that:

1.2.3 "*This applies to 'appraisals' of landscape and visual impacts outside the formal requirements of EIA as well as those that are part of formal assessment.*"

1.2.4 For the purpose of the LVIA process, the methodology adopts the consistent use of terms to ensure that the same meaning and ultimate judgements are applied in a transparent way throughout the assessment process. Clarity on the use of terms in the LVIA process is set out below.

Sensitivity of Receptor

1.2.5 This judgement is established by considering the concept of value of the receptor combined with the susceptibility of the receptor to specific change. The combination of these two criteria then informs the sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors as set out in Sections 1.6.9 to 1.6.12 and 1.7.21 to 1.7.23.

1.2.6 For the purpose of the LVIA process, a receptor sensitivity is classified on a four-point scale of: very low, low, medium, and high (refer to Tables 7.2.1.4 and 7.2.1.10). This division is not black and white and in reality, there will be a gradation in the judgement of sensitivity of receptor.

Resource / Receptor Value

1.2.7 The concept of value of the receptor is related to a range of factors and indicators. This list of factors is not fixed as the criteria need to be appropriate to each designation process.

1.2.8 In terms of value of the Landscape Character Types or Areas, this would, for example, relate to any designations at both national and local levels, and where there are no designations, judgements are based on criteria set out within the Landscape Institute technical guidance note (TGN) (Ref 6) that provides information and guidance to landscape professionals and others who need to make judgements about the value of landscapes (outside national landscape designations).

1.2.9 In terms of the value of local landscape designations, this would for example relate to locally valued landscapes such as Special Landscape Areas or Areas of Great Landscape Value. For these receptors, it is necessary to understand their reasons for designation and to examine how the criteria relate to the area in question in order to make judgements on their value.

1.2.10 In terms of visual receptors, this would for example relate to recreation and enjoyment and to the recognition attached to a particular view by visitors (through appearances in guidebooks or on tourist maps and the provision of facilities such as car parking and interpretation). These visual receptors would include road users, walkers, and horse riders, but would also include users of waterways (boats), leisure cyclists and train users, where appropriate.

1.2.11 In terms of landscape receptors, this would for example relate to local distinctiveness and sense of place where the landscape may be designated for its cultural associations.

1.2.12 For the purpose of the LVIA process, a receptor value is classified on a four-point scale of: very low, low, medium, and high (refer to Tables 7.2.1.1 and 7.2.1.8). This division is not

black and white and in reality, there will be a gradation in the judgement of resource/receptor value.

Susceptibility to Change

1.2.13 Susceptibility to change is not recorded as part of the baseline situation but is instead considered as part of the assessment of effects and tailored to the project.

1.2.14 In terms of landscape receptors, susceptibility to change means the ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies.

1.2.15 In terms of visual receptors, this is a product of the occupation or activity of people experiencing the view and the extent to which their attention or interest may therefore be focused on the views and visual amenity they experience.

1.2.16 For the purpose of the LVIA process, susceptibility to change is classified on a four-point scale of: very low, low, medium, and high (refer to Tables 7.2.1.3 and 7.2.1.9). This division is not black and white and in reality, there will be a gradation in the judgement of susceptibility to change.

Magnitude of Change

1.2.17 Magnitude of change is gauged by assessing the type and amount of change predicted to occur as a result of the Scheme in relation to the specific landscape or visual receptor. Factors influencing the magnitude of change include: size or scale; geographical extent; and duration and reversibility of effect as set out in Sections 1.6.13 to 1.6.22 and 1.7.24 to 1.7.31.

1.2.18 For the purpose of the LVIA process, the overall magnitude of change is classified on a four-point scale of: very low, low, medium, and high (refer to Tables 7.2.1.7 and 7.2.1.12). This division is not black and white and in reality, there will be a gradation in the judgement of magnitude of change.

Significance of Effects

1.2.19 Significance of landscape and visual effects is gauged by considering the magnitude of change along with the sensitivity of the receptor using professional judgement.

1.2.20 For the purpose of the LVIA process, the significance of effects is set out within Section 6, for example: negligible, minor, moderate to minor, moderate, major to moderate and major (Table 7.2.1.13). This division is not black and white and in reality, there will be a gradation in the judgement of significance of effects.

1.2.21 In line with best practice guidance set out in GLVIA3 (paragraph 1.17), in addition to assessing significance, effects are classified as: beneficial (positive), adverse (negative) or neutral, as well as direct and indirect. An effect is understood to be neutral when the predicted residual change would, on balance, result in neither an improvement, nor a deterioration of the landscape and visual resource compared with the existing situation.

1.3 Assessment Approach

1.3.1 The assessment of landscape character and visual amenity is both a subjective and objective process. Whilst subjectivity can never be removed, by following a systematic and robust step by step process, rational and transparent conclusions can be drawn.

1.3.2 The process of LVIA is therefore based on the following principles and processes:

- Baseline appraisal including desk based and field surveys to identify the nature of the existing landscape and visual resource;
- Identification of the individual landscape and visual receptors likely to experience change from the Scheme and a description of the effects, both adverse and beneficial;

- An assessment of the significant effects identified; and
- Identification of any additional mitigation or monitoring measures that may be required.

1.3.3 In accordance with GLVIA3 (paragraphs 2.20 and 2.21), the assessment of landscape and visual effects are separate but linked procedures; the landscape is assessed as an environmental resource in its own right, whereas visual effects are assessed on views and visual amenity experienced by people.

1.3.4 Landscape effects are concerned with the effects of the Scheme on the character of the landscape, combined with an understanding of the proposed change or development Key steps in the process defined by GLVIA3 (paragraph 5.34), are as follows.

- *"The first step is to identify the components of the landscape that are likely to be affected by the scheme, often referred to as the landscape receptors, such as overall character and key characteristics, individual elements or features, and specific aesthetic or perceptual aspects.*
- *The second step is to identify interactions between these landscape receptors and the different components of the development at all different stages, including construction, operation and, where relevant, decommissioning and restoration/reinstatement."*

1.3.5 Visual effects are concerned with changes in available views of the landscape and the effect of those changes on people, often referred to as visual receptors. A range of issues to assist in describing effects on views (not restricted to) are defined in GLVIA3 (paragraph 6.27), as follows:

- *The nature of the view of the scheme, for example a full or partial view or only a glimpse;*
- *The proportion of the scheme or particular features that would be visible (such as full, most, small, part, none);*
- *The distance of the viewpoint from the development and whether the viewer would focus on the development due to its scale and proximity or whether the development would be only a small minor element in a panoramic view.*
- *Whether the view is stationary or transient or one of the sequences views as from the footpath or moving vehicle*
- *The nature of the change's which must be judged individually for each project but may include, for example, changes in the existing skyline profile, creation of a new visual focus in the view, introduction of new man made objects, changes in visual simplicity or complexity, alteration of visual scale and change to the degree of visual enclosure.*

1.3.6 It is important to recognise that the LVIA process is an integral part of the design process. Following an initial assessment of the baseline conditions and consultation, the embedded mitigation and enhancement measures are fed back into the development proposals and its design as part of an iterative approach.

Consultation

1.3.7 In terms of consultation, the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment notes that *"In general the EIA procedures only formally require consultation with the public at the stage of submission and review of the Environmental Statement, although in some cases there may be a requirement for pre-application consultation. Nevertheless, there are considerable benefits to be gained from involving the public in early discussion of the proposals and of the environmental issues that may arise. This can make a positive contribution to scoping the landscape and visual issues"* (Ref 7).

1.3.8 The Guidance also notes that: *"Consultation is an important part of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment process, relevant to many of the stages described above. It has a role in gathering specific information about the site, and in canvassing the views of the public on the proposed development. It can be a valuable tool in seeking understanding and agreement about the key issues and can highlight local interests and values which may otherwise be overlooked. With commitment and engagement in a genuinely open and responsive process, consultation can also make a real contribution to schemed design"* (Ref 8).

1.4 Baseline Assessment

1.4.1 GLVIA3 sets out the requirements of the Baseline Assessment as follows:

- *For the landscape baseline the aim is to provide an understanding of the landscape in the area that may be affected – its constituent elements, its character and the way this varies spatially, its geographic extent, its history (which may require its own specialist study), its condition, the way the landscape is experienced, and the value attached to it.*
- *For the visual baseline the aim is to establish the area in which the development may be visible, the different groups of people who may experience views of the development, the places where they will be affected and the nature of the views and visual amenity at those points.*

1.4.2 The landscape and visual baseline conditions of the assessment are established by undertaking a detailed desk study, fieldwork, and analysis of findings to create a detailed understanding of the existing landscape and visual context of both the Sites, Cable Route Search Area and surrounding landscape within the proposed Study Area.

1.4.3 Together, the established baseline provides an understanding of the components of the landscape and visual resource that may be affected by the Scheme, which includes the identification of key landscape and visual receptors which represent the existing situation. The baseline for the LVIA process is of sufficient detail to enable a well-informed assessment of the likely landscape & visual effects on the baseline conditions.

1.4.4 The desk and field-based assessment involves the following key activities:

- Familiarisation with the landscape and visual resources of the area through site visits and fieldwork within which the Scheme would be located;
- Identification of landscape and visual resources through site visits and fieldwork likely to be significantly affected by the Scheme;
- Preparation of Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) maps;
- Identification of the location of viewpoints, informed by site visits /fieldwork and the ZTV, that are used to inform the assessment of effects of both landscape and visual resources; and
- Identification of suitable Study Areas for the LVIA.

1.4.5 Field work is undertaken by a Chartered Landscape Architect, from a car, bicycle or on foot.

Landscape Baseline

1.4.6 The landscape baseline is established by undertaking a detailed desk study including a review of published Landscape Character Assessments, fieldwork, and analysis of findings to create a detailed understanding of the existing landscape context of the Sites, Cable Route Search Area and surrounding landscape within the Study Area. The desk-based assessment begins with a review of legislation, policy and guidance including published landscape and townscape character assessments of the area and its wider context.

1.4.7 The baseline for assessing landscape effects addresses the effects of change and development on the landscape as a resource i.e.:

- The landscape components which contribute to the character of the landscape; topography, landcover, land use, vegetation, settlement and buildings for example;
- The aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape;
- Landscape character and the key characteristics that contribute it.

Visual Baseline

1.4.8 The visual baseline establishes the areas from where the new components of the Scheme would be seen, who would see them, the places where those who would see them would be affected and the nature of views and visual amenity. Photography is used to record this.

1.4.9 This includes the identification of key receptors and viewpoints which represent such receptors. In order to assist with viewpoint selection and to appreciate the potential influence of the development in the wider landscape, preliminary ZTV plans may be used. ZTV plans illustrate the area from where it may be theoretically possible to view all, or part, of the proposed development. Viewpoints are illustrated on a plan and accompanied by a photographic record.

1.4.10 The visual assessment aims to determine from which points the Scheme t can be seen in the surrounding landscape; this is known as the visual envelope. Once determined, a series of key representative viewpoints are chosen (i.e. areas within the visual envelope from where it may be possible to see the Scheme t from publicly accessible viewpoints), such as residential areas, public open spaces, PRoW / public footpaths and roads.

1.4.11 Viewpoints identified through consultation and during desk studies are ground-truthed through fieldwork and their positions fixed prior to photography being undertaken. Landscape character types (LCTs) are reviewed during fieldwork and the descriptions contained in the published landscape character assessment are augmented where necessary. Landscape and visual receptors are also assessed to ensure they are accurately represented through desk-based assessment.

1.4.12 The baseline for assessing visual effects establishes the area from which Scheme may be visible and the nature and number of different groups of people (receptors) who are likely to experience change. For assessing visual effects, the receptors may include:

- Users of properties: such as residents, employees or visitors;
- Users of public rights of way: public footpaths, bridleways, byways and permissive paths;
- Users of transport routes: main roads and residential streets; and
- Users of places accessible to the public including open space areas, gardens and other destinations.

1.5 Approach to Mitigation

1.5.1 In accordance with the EIA Regulations, measures proposed to prevent/avoid, reduce and where possible offset or remedy (or compensate for) any significant adverse landscape and visual effects are described. The LVIA takes the following approach to mitigation and what is required in the process of assessment of both the landscape and visual effects. Mitigation measures are considered to fall into the categories of: Embedded mitigation, developed through the iterative design process and integrated or embedded into the project design; standard construction and operational management practices; and Additional mitigation, specifically intended to address significant residual adverse effects but not built into the Scheme.

Embedded Mitigation

1.5.2 Paragraph 4.21 to 4.27 of GLVIA3 describes the approach to the mitigation hierarchy of landscape and visual effects. In line with this the LVIA process would ensure that through an iterative design process the design of the scheme and mitigation occurs in parallel with the EIA process through consideration of the various stages of an EIA including:

1.5.3 Embedded mitigation is informed by the following;

- Feasibility
- Scoping
- Post scoping – scoping opinion
- Co design initial consultation
- Design evolution
- Statutory consultation
- Post consultation design refinement
- Detailed Design and optimisation

1.5.4 The approach combines assessment, defines parameters, provides refinement and mitigation; together with an integrated approach to environmental constraints and consultation responses. This would ensure that the final design would embed mitigation in an integrated way to reduce any potential significant effects from the Schemeon identified receptors.

1.5.5 Embedded mitigation forms an integral, committed and deliverable part of the Scheme design and can also comprise standard construction practices. They are assumed to be implemented and are therefore factored into the assessment process. Embedded mitigation is taken into account during the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme.

1.5.6 The mitigation measures are iterative and modify the scale and layout of the Scheme and also strive to achieve to raise the bar of acceptability in terms of planning policy compliance. Embedded mitigation can include modifications to siting, access, layout, buildings, structures, ground modelling and landscaping (including conservation of existing vegetation and new planting). These measures aim to ensure a reasonable balance of viability and to meet with policy expectations and importantly must be deliverable.

1.5.7 It is expected that these measures would be implemented as they are to be an integral part of the scheme. They would therefore be secured by conditions on a consent.

1.5.8 A detailed list of examples of embedded mitigation considered in the LVIA which may mitigate or reduce the effects of the scheme is provided in the table below:

Table.7.2.1.1 Examples of Embedded Mitigation

Initial Assessment	Information obtained from work undertaken as part of the desk based and feasibility assessment that informs the design process. Information obtained from an assessment and understanding of the Sites and Cable Route Search Area from initial site visit and scoping stage that informs the design process. Information gathered and observed through subsequent site visits undertaken during the ES process including an understanding of the key characteristic features of the Sites, Cable Route Search Area and surrounding landscape character.

	Undertaking of an initial high level parameters plan based on OS and GIS data sets and inclusions of information from site visits and surveys by the landscape architect and other consultants. Consultation through non statutory Co:Design workshops and statutory consultation as part of the DCO process. Undertaking of detailed parameters planning based on topographical survey data and integrating data from other disciplines such as ecology, arboriculture, archaeology, heritage, glint and glare, transport, flood risk and drainage, acoustics noise, and vibration, and agricultural land value (not exhaustive). This data will be available at various stages of the design evolution and detailed information is collated throughout the process until the scheme design is fixed. These parameters will be used to develop and ultimately fix the layout whilst providing sufficient areas for any proposed mitigation to be capable of being implemented and in terms of planting maturing to the desired height, width and function. Detailed design and assessment through the LVIA which informs the siting of the development, its design and likely materials would be undertaken in line with the above and would be subject to final design refinement prior to design fix.
Design	Preparation of Parameters which define the location of the solar panels and Associated Development, their spatial arrangement in the landscape and materials associated with the development including transformers and sub stations. Retention of natural features of the Sites, Cable Route Search Area and surrounding landscape such as topography, watercourses, designations both statutory and non-statutory, woodland and vegetation, hedgerows. Retention of existing structures and buildings.
Mitigation	Existing features Gapping up of existing hedgerows and supplementary woodland/vegetation planting, changes to management of hedgerows and woodland/vegetation to improve quality, height, width or to ensure the existing features are suitable for long term mitigation and management associated with the mitigation requirements of landscape and visual receptors. Restoration or retention of existing earthworks. Restoration or retention of Existing boundary structures/features such as fencing, walls, earth mounds. Restoration of historic hedgerows and woodland/vegetation in the landscape. New Planting Planting of new hedgerows, woodlands, shelterbelts, scrub, individual trees and vertical/woody vegetation aligned to landscape character.

	Planting of wildflowers and grassland to improve the overall landcover associated with solar farms and any other landscape features required for mitigation of effects at construction, year 1, and year 15 and decommissioning. Forward planting that may be required to mitigate effects. Proposed earthworks associated with the screening of components of the scheme. Proposed boundary structures/features such as fencing, walls, earth mounds to screen development. Measures for the management of vegetation at year 15 post construction or at decommissioning stages to ensure that the management of the mitigation and its establishment is adequate. This provides a robust response in relation to pressures on embedded mitigation such as planting for example as a result of climate change and growing prevalence of arboreal diseases and changing landscape character.
Construction and Management controls	Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) would control the construction process to ensure appropriate practices are followed to enable the above to be secured. Landscape and Environmental Management Plan (LEMP) would control how mitigation is implemented and managed to achieve the outcomes relied upon in the LVIA and as part of the DCO. The above documents would be subject to a DCO condition ensuring their delivery.

1.5.9 The above shows examples of the LVIA approach to embedded to ensure the LVIA responds as sensitively as possible to the landscape and visual resources on the Sites, Cable Route Search Area and in the surrounding landscape.

1.5.10 The embedded mitigation would provide the best possible fit of the scheme within the landscape and consequently in views of the landscape from receptors being assessed.

Additional Mitigation

1.5.11 Additional mitigation is that over and above the embedded mitigation that may be required and has the potential to mitigate any significant adverse effects identified following the assessment of the Scheme inclusive of its embedded mitigation.

1.5.12 Additional mitigation measures are those that are not built into the final development of the Scheme and are considered in relation to the assessment of the landscape and visual effects of the Scheme as the means of addressing the significant adverse residual effects identified.

1.5.13 As additional mitigation measures are not incorporated in the Scheme being assessed, there will need to be careful consideration of how they can be secured. In an ideal world, applying Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment as an iterative planning and design tool would allow all necessary and desirable mitigation to be embedded into the project design, such that additional mitigation should not prove necessary.

1.5.14 Where significant effects remain, following the implementation of embedded mitigation and achievable further measures would lower the identified effect, the assessment shall identify what (if any) additional mitigation applicable and explain how this would be secured, for example via a specific DCO requirement or via a management plan, or document secured by a DCO requirement such as the CEMP or LEMP. An example of

such mitigation could be temporary fencing to reduce glint and glare for visual receptors until planting has established on the Sites.

Enhancement

1.5.15 Where relevant, enhancement measures are identified. Enhancement measures are not required to mitigate significant effects of the Scheme as any enhancement that could achieve this should form part of the iterative design process and be assessed accordingly and are not factored into the determination of residual effects. They are further measures which would have additional beneficial outcomes should they be implemented. Examples of enhancement may be improvements to the local Public Rights of Way (PRoW) network such as footpath improvements, bridges, gates or stiles; interpretation boards; community orchards for example and are usually derived through the consultation process. They may also form part of embedded ecological mitigation for example but not contribute to a reduction in landscape or visual effects.

1.6 Assessment of Landscape Effects

Assessing Landscape Sensitivity

1.6.1 The sensitivity of landscape receptors is assessed through consideration of their value and susceptibility to change. The process for determining landscape sensitivity is set out below.

Landscape Value

1.6.2 For landscape receptors, value concerns the importance of the landscape resource as evidenced by the presence of landscape designations and professional judgement. Susceptibility is concerned with the landscape's ability to absorb change brought about by the Scheme.

1.6.3 The European Landscape Convention (Ref 9) promotes the need to take account of all landscapes, with less emphasis on the special and more recognition that ordinary landscapes, such as community landscapes also have their own value. GLVIA3 paragraph 5.19 also recognises that relative value is attached to different landscapes and states that *"value can apply to areas of landscape as a whole, or to individual elements, features and aesthetic or perceptual dimensions which contribute to the character of the landscape."* And that *"the value attached to undesignated landscapes also needs to be carefully considered and individual elements of the landscape – such as trees, buildings or hedgerows – may also have value.".*

1.6.4 To assess the value attached to undesignated landscapes, criteria are set out within the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02/21 (TGN 02/21) (Table A2.15 2020) (Ref 10).

1.6.5 Table 7.2.1.2 illustrates the selection of criterion used for assessing the value of undesignated landscapes within TGN 02/21.

Table 7.2.1.2: Criterion for Assessing the Value of Undesignated Landscapes

Factor	Definition	Examples of evidence
Natural heritage	Landscape with clear evidence of ecological, geological, geomorphological or physiographic interest which contribute positively to the landscape	Landscape character assessment. LANDMAP Geological Landscape and Landscape Habitats Aspects (in Wales). Ecological and geological designations.

Factor	Definition	Examples of evidence
		SSSI citations and condition assessments. Geological Conservation Review. Habitat surveys. Priority habitats. Nature recovery networks/ nature pathways. Habitat network opportunity mapping/ green infrastructure mapping. Catchment management plans. Ecosystem services assessment/ schemes. Specialist ecological studies.
Cultural heritage	Landscape with clear evidence of archaeological, historical or cultural interest which contribute positively to the landscape.	Landscape character assessment. LANDMAP Historic Landscape and Cultural Landscape Services Aspect (in Wales). Historic environment and archaeological designations. Conservation Area appraisals, Village Design Statements. Historic maps. Historic landscape character assessments, Historic Land Use Assessment and Historic Area Assessments. Place names. Specialist heritage studies.

Factor	Definition	Examples of evidence
Landscape condition	Landscape which is in a good physical state both with regard to individual elements and overall landscape structure.	Landscape character assessment. LANDMAP condition and trend questions (in Wales). Hedgerow/ tree surveys. Observations about intactness/ condition made in the field by the assessor. SSSI condition assessments. Historic landscape character assessments/ map regression analysis.
Associations	Landscape which is connected with notable people, events and the arts	Information about arts and science relating to a place. Historical accounts, cultural traditions and folklore. Guidebooks/ published cultural trails. LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Services aspect (in Wales).
Distinctiveness	Landscape that has a strong sense of identity	Landscape character assessment. LANDMAP Visual & Sensory question 3 and 25, – Historic Landscape question 4 (in Wales). Guidebooks Observations about identity/ distinctiveness made in the field by the assessor.
Recreational	Landscape offering recreational opportunities where experience of landscape is important	Definitive public rights of way mapping/ OS map data. National Trails, long distance trails, Coastal Paths, Core Paths.

Factor	Definition	Examples of evidence
		Open access land (including registered common land). Database of registered town or village greens Visitor surveys/ studies. Observations about recreational use/ enjoyment made in the field by the assessor.
Perceptual (Scenic)	Landscape that appeals to the senses, primarily the visual sense	Landscape character assessment LANDMAP Visual and Sensory scenic quality question 46 (in Wales). Protected views, views studies. Areas frequently photographed or used in images used for tourism/ visitor/ promotional purposes, or views described or praised in literature. Observations about scenic qualities made in the field by the assessor. Conservation Area Appraisals Village Design Statements, or similar.
Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Landscape with a strong perceptual value notably wildness, tranquillity and/or dark skies	Tranquillity mapping and factors which contribute to and detract from tranquillity. Dark Skies mapping. Wildness mapping, and Wild Land Areas in Scotland. Land cover mapping. Field survey LANDMAP. Visual and Sensory Aspect.
Functional	Landscape which performs a clearly	Land cover and habitat maps.

Factor	Definition	Examples of evidence
	identifiable and valuable function, particularly in the healthy functioning of the landscape	Ecosystem services assessments and mapping (particularly supporting and regulating services). Green infrastructure studies/strategies. Development and management plans for nationally-designated landscapes, Local Plans and SPDs. Landscape character assessments.

Landscape Value

1.6.6 Table 7.2.1.3 below illustrates the criteria for determining the value of the identified landscape receptors.

Table 7.2.1.3: Landscape Receptor Value

Landscape Value	Recognition	Features / Quality	Condition
High	Typically, a landscape / feature of international or national recognition e.g., World Heritage Sites, National Landscapes, National Parks, Scheduled Monuments and Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens	A strong sense of place with landscape / features worthy of conservation; Absence of detracting features.	A very high-quality landscape / feature; attractive landscape / feature; exceptional
Medium	Regional recognition e.g., Conservation Areas; Grade II Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens	A number of distinguishing features worthy of conservation; evidence of some degradation and occasional detracting features.	Ordinary to good quality landscape / feature with some potential for substitution; a reasonably attractive landscape / feature.
Low	Undesignated, but locally valued landscape / features	Few landscape features worthy of conservation; evidence of	Ordinary landscape / feature with high potential for substitution; quality

Landscape Value	Recognition	Features / Quality	Condition
		degradation with some detracting features.	that is fairly commonplace.
Very Low	Typically, an undesignated landscape / feature.	No landscape features worthy of conservation; evidence of degradation with many detracting features.	Very low quality landscape / feature with very high potential for substitution; limited variety or distinctiveness; commonplace

Susceptibility of the Landscape Receptors to Change

1.6.7 This means the ability of the landscape receptor (whether it be the overall character or quality/condition of a particular landscape type or area, or an individual element and/or feature, or a particular aesthetic and perceptual aspect) to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies (Ref 11).

1.6.8 Table 7.2.1.4 below illustrates the criteria for determining the susceptibility to change of the identified landscape receptor:

Table 7.2.1.4: Landscape Receptor Susceptibility to Change

Landscape Susceptibility	Criterion
High	The landscape receptor is highly susceptible to the Scheme, and a low ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, because the key characteristics of the landscape have no or very limited ability to accommodate the specific proposed change without undue adverse effects taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, and/or achievement of relevant planning policies and strategies.
Medium	The landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, because the relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate it without undue adverse effects, taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, and/or achievement of relevant planning policies and strategies.
Low	The landscape receptor has low susceptibility to the Scheme, and a high ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, because the relevant characteristics of the landscape are generally able to accommodate it with little, or no, undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation, taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape.
Very Low	Very high ability to accommodate the specific proposed change; no undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline

Landscape Susceptibility	Criterion
	situation (receptor value) and/or achievement of relevant planning policies and strategies.

Landscape Sensitivity

1.6.9 GLVIA3 (paragraph 5.39) indicates that combining susceptibility and value can be achieved in a number of ways and needs to include professional judgement. However, it is generally accepted that a combination of high susceptibility and high value is likely to result in the highest sensitivity, whereas a low susceptibility and low value is likely to result in the lowest level of sensitivity. It should be noted that the levels are indicative and in practice there is not a clear distinction between criteria levels.

1.6.10 Table 7.2.1.5 provides a summary of the likely characteristics of the differing levels of sensitivity of the landscape receptor.

Table 7.2.1.5: Landscape Receptor Sensitivity Criterion

Landscape Sensitivity	Characteristics
High	Landscape character, characteristics, and elements where, through consideration of the landscape resource and characteristics, there would generally be a lower landscape tolerance or scope for landscape change or positive enhancement, and higher landscape value and quality. Often includes landscapes which are highly valued for their scenic quality, including most statutorily (nationally / internationally designated landscapes). Elements/features that could for example be described as unique or are nationally scarce. Mature vegetation with provenance such as ancient woodland or mature parkland trees, and/or mature landscape features which are characteristic of and contribute to a sense of place and illustrates time- depth in a landscape and if replaceable, would for example not be replaced other than in the long term.
Medium	Landscape character, characteristics, and elements where, through consideration of the landscape resource and characteristics, there would be a medium landscape tolerance or some scope for landscape change. Often includes landscapes of medium landscape value and quality which may be locally designated. Areas that have a positive landscape character but include some areas of alteration/degradation/or erosion of features. Perceptual/aesthetic aspect has some vulnerability to unsympathetic development; and/or features/elements that are

Landscape Sensitivity	Characteristics
	locally commonplace; unusual locally but in moderate/poor condition; or mature vegetation that is in moderate/poor condition or readily replicated.
Low	Landscape character, characteristics, and elements where, through consideration of the landscape resource and characteristics, there would be higher landscape tolerance or scope for landscape change or positive enhancement. Damaged or substantially modified landscapes with few characteristic features of value. Capable of absorbing major change, and landscape elements/features that might be considered to detract from landscape character such as obtrusive man-made features.
Very Low	Landscape character, characteristics, and elements where there is a high landscape tolerance or a planned desire for landscape change. Usually applies to landscapes with a lower landscape susceptibility or higher landscape tolerance for the Scheme. May also apply to derelict landscapes, spoil heaps, and de-graded urban fringe areas that require restoration or re- development / re-planting. Areas that are relatively bland or neutral in character with few/no notable features. 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. Opportunities for the restoration of landscape through mitigation measures associated with the proposal.

1.6.11 The judgement on landscape sensitivity as explained above is based on consideration of both the landscape receptor's value and its susceptibility to change arising from the Scheme.

1.6.12 Table 7.2.1.6 below illustrates how landscape value and susceptibility are combined to determine the level of landscape sensitivity.

Table 7.2.1.6: Matrix for Determining Landscape Sensitivity

Landscape Susceptibility / Landscape Value	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
High	High	High to Medium	Medium	Medium to Low
Medium	High to Medium	Medium	Medium to Low	Low
Low	Medium	Medium to Low	Low	Low to Very Low
Very Low	Medium to Low	Low	Low to Very Low	Very Low

Magnitude of Landscape Change

1.6.13 The determination of the magnitude of landscape change combines an assessment of the size or scale of change likely to be experienced as a result of each effect (Ref 12), the geographical extent of the area likely to be influenced and the duration and reversibility of effects.

Size or Scale

1.6.14 Judgements are needed about the size or scale of change in the landscape that is likely to be experienced as a result of each effect. GLVIA3 (paragraph 5.49), states that "The judgements should, for example, take account of:

1.6.15 The extent of the existing landscape elements that would be lost, the proportion of the total extent that this represents and the contribution of that element to the character of the landscape – in some cases this may be quantified;

1.6.16 The degree to which aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape are altered either for example, removal of existing components of the landscape or by addition of new ones – for example, removal of hedges may change a small scale, intimate landscape into a large-scale, open one, or introduction of new buildings or tall structures may alter open skylines;

1.6.17 Whether the effects change the key characteristics of the landscape, which are critical to its distinctive character."

Geographical Extent

1.6.18 The geographical area over which the landscape change would be experienced is also considered. This is dependent upon the nature of the proposal and the scale of effects upon the receiving landscape/landscapes; however, GLVIA3 (paragraph 5.49), notes that, in general effects may have an *influence at varying scales and states that "this will vary according to the nature of the project and may not always be relevant on every occasion:*

- *at the site level, within the proposed development site itself;*
- *at the level of the immediate setting of the site;*
- *at the scale of the landscape type or character area within which the proposal lies;*
- *on a larger scale, influencing several landscape types or character areas."*

Duration and Reversibility of the Landscape Effects

- GLVIA3 (paragraph 5.51), notes that duration and reversibility are separate but linked considerations. Duration can usually be simply judged on a scale such as:
- Short-term: 0-5 years;
- Medium- term: 5-10 years;
- Long-term: 10-40 years (or longer).

1.6.19 Reversibility is a judgement about whether or not the Scheme can be removed, and once removed whether the landscape can be reinstated and/or fully restored. GLVIA3 notes at paragraph 5.52 that *"Mineral workings may be partially reversible in that the landscape can be restored to something similar to, but not the same as, the original…Duration and reversibility can sometimes usefully be considered together, so that a temporary or partially reversible effect is linked to definition of how long that effect will last".*

1.6.20 Table 7.2.1.7 below indicates the type of land use and the respective assessment of reversibility defined by GLVIA3 (paragraph 6.41).

Table 7.2.1.7: Magnitude of Landscape Change: Duration and Reversibility

Category	Description
Permanent	Permanent, is irreversible change to the landscape, such as housing development, as it not possible to remove such a development and restore the land to the original state.
Partially Reversible	Partially Reversible, is change to the landscape, where the landscape can be restored to something similar to the landscape that was removed. For example, mineral developments, as it is possible to restore the land to something similar to the original state, but not the same state.
Reversible	Reversible, is change to the landscape where the landscape can be fully restored. For example, a marine fish farm development, as it is possible to wholly remove the remove such a development and to restore the landscape to the original state. This also includes construction activities which are of temporary nature.

Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change

1.6.21 The overall magnitude of landscape change combines size and scale, geographical extent and duration and reversibility. Not all aspects of a criterion need to be met for an evaluation to be given.

1.6.22 Table 7.2.1.8 below sets out the criterion used to assess the overall magnitude of landscape change.

Table 7.2.1.8 - Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change

Magnitude Evaluation	Size, scale and nature	Geographical Extent	Duration & Reversibility
High	A large extent of existing landscape elements would be lost / adjusted, the proportion that this represents within the	The change would affect all of the landscape receptors being assessed, as the Scheme would	Long term; permanent / non-reversible or

Magnitude Evaluation	Size, scale and nature	Geographical Extent	Duration & Reversibility
	landscape is considerable and the resultant change to the landscape character resulting from such a loss is large. Large scale alteration of the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape such as the removal of existing components of the landscape or by addition of new ones – for example, removal of hedges may change a small scale, intimate landscape into a large-scale, open one, or introduction of new buildings or tall structures may alter open skylines. The effects change the key characteristics of the landscape features and landscape character, which are critical to its distinctive overall character.	occupy a large geographical extent, e.g., the change would be on a large scale, influencing several landscape types or character areas.	partially reversible.
Medium	A medium extent of existing landscape elements would be lost / adjusted, the proportion that this represents within the landscape is medium and the resultant change to the landscape character resulting from such a loss is medium. Medium scale alteration of the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape such as the removal of existing components of the landscape or by addition of new ones. The effects change some of the key characteristics of the landscape features and	The change would affect a medium extent of the landscape receptors being assessed, as the Scheme would occupy a moderate geographical extent, e.g., at the scale of the landscape type or character area within which the proposal lies.	Medium term; semi-permanent or partially reversible.

Magnitude Evaluation	Size, scale and nature	Geographical Extent	Duration & Reversibility
	landscape character, which are critical to its distinctive overall character.		
Low	A small extent of existing landscape elements would be lost / adjusted, the proportion that this represents within the landscape is low and the resultant change to the landscape character resulting from such a loss is low. Small scale alteration of the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape such as the removal of existing components of the landscape or by addition of new ones. The effects change a small number of the key characteristics of the landscape features and landscape character, which are critical to its distinctive overall character.	The change would affect a small part of the landscape receptors being assessed, as the Scheme would occupy a small geographical extent, e.g., at the level of the immediate setting of the Scheme.	Short term / temporary; partially reversible or reversible.
Very Low	A barely perceptible extent of landscape features and elements of importance to the character of the baseline are lost / adjusted. There is a barely discernible change to aesthetic and / or perceptual attributes of landscape features and landscape character and such changes occur across a very limited geographical area and / or proportion of the landscape receptor. The effects change a barely discernible number of the key characteristics of the landscape, which are critical to its distinctive character.	The change would affect only a negligible part of the landscape receptors being assessed, as the Scheme would occupy a limited geographical extent, e.g., the site level, within the Scheme itself.	Short term / temporary; partially reversible or reversible.

1.7 Assessment of Visual Effects

1.7.1 Visual effects relate to changes in available views of the landscape and the effect of those changes on people, including:

- The direct effects of the Scheme on the content and character of views through the intrusion or obstruction and/or the change or loss of existing elements.
- The overall effect on visual amenity, be it degradation or enhancement.

1.7.2 Visual effects are concerned with the effect of the Scheme on views, and the general visual amenity of users and are defined by the Landscape Institute in GLVIA 3 (paragraph 6.1), as follows:

"An assessment of visual effects deals with the effects of change and development on views available to people and their visual amenity. The concern ... is with assessing how the surroundings of individuals or groups of people may be specifically affected by changes in the context and character of views."

1.7.3 Visual effects are identified for different receptors (people) who will experience the view at their places of residence, during recreational activities, at work, or when travelling through the area. The visual effects may include the following:

- Visual effect: a change to an existing static view, sequential views, or wider visual amenity as a result of the Scheme, or
- the loss of particular landscape elements or features already present in the view.

1.7.4 The visual assessment for the LVIA process aims to determine from which points the Scheme can be seen in the surrounding landscape; this is known as the visual envelope. Once determined, a series of representative, specific and illustrative viewpoints are chosen (i.e., areas within the visual envelope from where it may be possible to see the Scheme from publicly accessible viewpoints), such as residential areas, public open spaces, PRoW / public footpaths and roads.

- Visual effects relate to changes in available views of the landscape and the effect of those changes on people, including:
- The direct effects of the Scheme on the content and character of views through the intrusion or obstruction and/or the change or loss of existing elements.

1.7.5 The overall effect on visual amenity, be it degradation or enhancement.

1.7.6 In predicting the effects of the Scheme on the visual receptors from the viewpoints being assessed, GLVIA3 (para 6.27), states that it is helpful to consider (but not restricted to) the following factors:

- Nature of the view (full, partial or glimpsed);
- Proportion of the Scheme visible (full, most, part or none);
- Distance of the viewpoint from the Scheme and whether it would be the focus of the view or only a small element;
- Whether the view is stationary, transient, or sequential; and
- The nature of the changes to the view.

1.7.7 Additionally, the seasonal effects of vegetation are considered, in particular the varying degree of screening and filtering of views.

1.7.8 People have different responses to views which are dependent upon context such as the:

- Location;
- Time of day;

- Season; and
- Degree of exposure to views.

1.7.9 Responses to views are also dependent upon the purpose of people being in a particular place such as:

- Recreation;
- Residence;
- Employment; and
- Passing through on roads, rail, or other forms of transport.

1.7.10 As people move through the landscape, certain activities or locations may be specifically associated with the experience and enjoyment of the landscape, such as:

1.7.11 The use of paths such as core paths, footpaths, bridleways, byways open to all traffic (BOATs) and National Trails;

- National or local cycle routes; and
- Tourist or scenic routes, and associated viewpoints on land or water.

Assessing Visual Sensitivity

1.7.12 To determine visual effects both the sensitivity of the visual receptor and the magnitude of change are considered. Determining visual sensitivity is the combination of susceptibility to change and value of a view. It is considered that a combination of high susceptibility to change and high value is likely to result in the highest sensitivity, whereas a low susceptibility and low value is likely to result in the lowest level. The value, susceptibility to change and resultant sensitivity of a visual receptor are categorised based on the following Tables 7.2.1.9 to 7.2.1.12. It should be noted that the levels are indicative and in practice there is not a clear distinction between criteria levels.

1.7.13 The susceptibility of visual receptors to changes in the view and visual amenity is related to activity they are engaged in and the extent to which their attention is focussed on the views and visual amenity at that location. As such, those receptors most sensitive to change are likely to include people engaged in outdoor activities where an appreciation of the landscape is the focus or residents in areas where the landscape setting contributes to the setting of the properties.

1.7.14 Conversely, those considered least sensitive to change include (but are not restricted to) people engaged in outdoor sports or recreation where there is no focus on the surrounding landscape/views and people at their place of work where the focus is on the work activity.

Value of Views

1.7.15 The value attached to views is judged based on the following factors:

- Recognition of the value attached to particular views, for example in relation to heritage assets, or through planning designations; and
- Indicators of the value attached to views by visitors, for example through appearances in guidebooks or on tourist maps, provision of facilities for their enjoyment and references to them in literature or art.

1.7.16 Table 7.2.1.9 summarises the criterion used to assess the value attached to views.

Table 7.2.1.9: Value Attached to Views

Visual Value	Criterion
High	Views from and within landscapes / viewpoints of national importance (National Parks, AONBs), highly popular visitor attractions where the view forms an important part of the experience, or heritage assets, or through planning designations such as conservation areas, listed buildings, Registered Parks & Gardens, or with important cultural associations, or where the view is deemed by the assessor to be of a high value.
Medium	Views from landscapes / viewpoints of regional/district importance, or visitor attractions at regional or local levels where the view forms part of the experience, or local planning designations, or with local cultural associations, or where the view is deemed by the assessor to be of a medium value.
Low	Views from landscapes / viewpoints with no designations, and not particularly popular as a viewpoint, and unlikely to be visited specifically to experience the view available, with minimal or no cultural associations, or where the view is deemed by the assessor to be of a low value.
Very Low	Views from landscapes / viewpoints with no designations, and not popular as a viewpoint, and where view provides no positive contribution to the appreciation of the landscape with no cultural associations, or where the view is deemed by the assessor to be of very low value.

Susceptibility of the Visual Receptors to Change

1.7.17 The susceptibility of visual receptors to changes in views depends upon:

- The occupation or activity of people experiencing the view at particular locations; and
- The extent to which their attention or interest may therefore be focussed on the views and the visual amenity they experience at particular locations (Ref 13).

1.7.18 Table 7.2.1.10 summarises the criterion used to assess the susceptibility of a visual receptor to change.

Table 7.2.1.10: Visual Receptor Susceptibility to Change

Visual Susceptibility	Type of Receptor
High	Residents at home. Views from well used public rights of way including strategic footpaths / long distance trails and cycle routes (where the attractive nature of the countryside is a significant factor in the enjoyment of the walk). Visitors along scenic routes and to recognised viewpoints. Visitors to protected landscapes or heritage assets where views of the surroundings are an important contributor to the experience. The location, numbers, frequency of use and visual context of the viewpoint would be high. Communities where views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by residents in the area. Travellers on road, rail, or other transport routes along scenic routes, where the appreciation of the view contributes to the enjoyment and quality of the journey.
Medium	Views experienced from boats, public rights of way / footpaths used locally and passing through the landscape and well used footpaths within settlements. Views from places of worship and associated grounds, schools, country parks and golf clubs. Views experienced by users of local roads where there are clear / open views across the landscape and low levels of traffic. The location, numbers, frequency of use and visual context of the viewpoint would be medium.
Low	Views experienced from places of work where workers and visitors are concentrating on their day-to-day activities. Views experienced by or near to motorways or major roads. Views experienced by users of the rail network and main roads travelling at speed or local roads where the focus is upon the road ahead owing to traffic conditions and the context / composition of the view. Views experienced from less well used public rights of way which pass through less attractive landscapes or townscapes and are not used for enjoyment of the scenery. Views experienced by those playing or spectating at outdoor sports or utilising outdoor sports facilities. The location, numbers, frequency of use and visual context of the viewpoint would be low.
Very Low	Views experienced from places of work where workers and visitors are concentrating on their day-to-day activities. Views experienced by or near to motorways or major roads.

Visual Susceptibility	Type of Receptor
	Views experienced by users of the rail network and main roads travelling at high speed or local roads where the focus is upon the road ahead owing to traffic conditions and the context / composition of the view. Views experienced from very infrequently used public rights of way which pass through unattractive or discordant landscapes or townscapes and are not used for enjoyment of the scenery. Views experienced by those of which the view is unlikely to be part of the receptor's experience. The location, numbers, frequency of use and visual context of the viewpoint would be very low.

Sensitivity of Visual Receptors

1.7.19 The sensitivity of visual receptors is defined in terms of the relationship between the value of views and the susceptibility of the different viewers to the proposed change. Professional judgements are made on the merit of the view based on the visual receptor. It should be noted that the levels are indicative and in practice there is not a clear distinction between criteria levels.

1.7.20 Table 7.2.1.11 below summarises the likely characteristics of the differing levels of sensitivity.

Table 7.2.1.11: Visual Receptor Sensitivity Criterion

Visual Sensitivity	Characteristics
High	A well-balanced view containing attractive features and notable for its scenic quality with no or very few/minimal visual detractors. A view which is an important reason for receptors being there. A view which is experienced by a large number of people and/ or recognised for its qualities. A view with a medium – high susceptibility to change and experienced by visual receptors of a high value.
Medium	An otherwise attractive view that includes some attractive or discordant features/visual detractors. A view which plays a part in the reason why a receptor would be there. A view which is locally recognised. A view with a low - medium susceptibility to change and experienced by visual receptors of a low - medium value.
Low	A view that is simplistic and contains few attractive or notable features or a number of visual detractors which may dominate the view.

Visual Sensitivity	Characteristics
	A view which plays a small part in the reason why a receptor would be there. A view with a low susceptibility to change, and a low value.
Very Low	A view that is unattractive, discordant and/or contains many visual detractors. A view which is unlikely to be part of the receptor's experience. A view with a very low susceptibility to change, and very low sensitivity.

1.7.21 The judgement on visual sensitivity as explained above is based on consideration of both the visual receptor's value and its susceptibility to change arising from the Scheme.

1.7.22 Table 7.2.1.12 illustrates how visual value and susceptibility are combined to determine the level of visual sensitivity.

Table 7.2.1.12: Matrix for Determining Visual Sensitivity

Visual Susceptibility Visual Value	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
High	High	High to Medium	Medium	Medium to Low
Medium	High to Medium	Medium	Medium to Low	Low
Low	Medium	Medium to Low	Low	Low to Very Low
Very Low	Medium to Low	Low	Low to Very Low	Very Low

1.7.23 All the identified visual receptors are first established in the assessment of potential visual effects to identify visual sensitivity. It is only those visual receptors that are identified as having a Medium, High to Medium or High Sensitivity to the Scheme that are carried forward to the assessment stage.

Magnitude of Visual Change

1.7.24 The magnitude of change to visual receptors is assessed in terms of the following factors:

Size or Scale

- The scale of the change in the view with respect to the loss or addition of features in the view and changes in its composition, including the proportion of the view occupied by the Scheme;

- The degree of contrast or integration of any new features or changes in the landscape with the existing or remaining landscape elements and characteristics in terms of form, scale and mass, line, height, colour, and texture; and
- The nature of the view of the Scheme, in terms of the relative amount of time over which it would be experienced and whether views would be full, partial or glimpses.

1.7.25 Not all aspects of a criterion need to be met for an evaluation to be given.

Geographical Extent

1.7.26 The geographical extent of the visual change identified at viewpoints is assessed by reference to a combination of the ZTV and field work.

1.7.27 The following factors are considered:

- The angle of view in relation to the main activity of the receptor;
- The distance of the viewpoint from the Scheme; and
- The extent of the area over which the changes would be visible.

Duration and Reversibility of Visual Effects

1.7.28 The following terminology, which considers whether views would be permanent and irreversible or temporary and reversible, is used to describe the duration of the visual change at representative, specific and illustrative viewpoints:

- Short-term: 0-5 years;
- Medium-term: 5-10 years; and
- Long-term: 10 to 40 years (or longer…).

1.7.29 For the purposes of the LVIA process, the Scheme is assessed as a long-term duration.

1.7.30 Reversibility is the judgement about whether or not the Scheme can be removed, and once removed whether the view can be fully restored.

Overall Magnitude of Visual Change

1.7.31 Table 7.2.1.13 below sets out the criterion used to assess the overall magnitude of visual change.

Table 7.2.1.13 Overall Magnitude of Visual Change.

Magnitude Evaluation	Size, scale and nature	Geographical Extent	Duration & Reversibility
High	Occupies an extensive proportion of the view and may even obstruct a significant portion of the view. Views may become the dominant feature. Considerable change to the majority / many existing landscape elements and/or landscape character; fundamental changes the surroundings and baseline to a large extent; very noticeable.	Ranging from notable change over extensive area to intensive change over a more limited area.	Long term; permanent/ non-reversible or partially reversible.

Magnitude Evaluation	Size, scale and nature	Geographical Extent	Duration & Reversibility
Medium	Occupies much of the view but would not fundamentally change its characteristics. Changes would be immediately visible but not a key feature of the view. Some change to existing landscape elements and /or landscape character; discernible changes the surroundings of a receptor, such that its baseline is partly altered; readily noticeable.	Moderate changes in a localised area.	Medium term; semi-permanent or partially reversible.
Low	Occupies a small portion of the view and therefore would not result in a change to the view's composition. Small change to existing landscape elements and/or landscape character; slight, but detectable impacts that do not alter the baseline of the receptor materially not readily noticeable.	Minor changes in a localised area.	Short term / temporary; partially reversible or reversible.
Very Low	Occupies a small portion of the view and therefore would not result in a change to the view's composition. Small change to existing landscape elements and/or landscape character; slight, but detectable impacts that do not alter the baseline of the receptor materially not readily noticeable.	Minor changes in a localised area.	Short term / temporary; partially reversible or reversible.

1.8 Nature of Effects

1.8.1 The nature of an effect is also assessed. This is dependent on a number of criteria which vary between effects upon the landscape and effects on visual amenity. Effects are classified as beneficial, neutral, or adverse according to the following definitions:

- **Beneficial effects** contribute to the landscape and visual resource through the enhancement of desirable characteristics or the introduction of new, positive attributes. The removal of undesirable existing elements or characteristics can also be beneficial, as can their replacement with more appropriate components;
- **Neutral effects** occur where the Scheme neither contributes to nor detracts from the landscape and visual resource or where the effects are so limited that the change is hardly noticeable. A change to the landscape and visual resource is not

considered to be adverse simply because it constitutes an alteration to the existing situation; and

- **Adverse effects** are those that detract from or weaken the landscape and visual resource through the introduction of elements that contrast in a detrimental way with the existing characteristics of the landscape and visual resource, or through the removal of elements that are key in its positive characterisation.

1.8.2 For the purpose of the LVIA, the process describes the overall effects on receptors and explains the justification for each assessment. For each assessed effect, a conclusion is drawn on whether the effect is beneficial, neutral, or adverse.

1.9 Significance of Effect and Criteria

1.9.1 The significance of landscape and visual effect and whether it is significant or not is assessed based on a combination of the sensitivity of the receptor, and the magnitude of change, alongside the professional judgement of a chartered landscape architect.

1.9.2 The combined sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of change is then used to determine the significance of effect. The nature of Landscape and Visual effects can be either beneficial, neutral, or adverse in nature.

Matrix of Combined Factors

1.9.3 Table 7.2.1.14 below shows how the combined factors of sensitivity and magnitude are considered together to determine the significance of landscape and visual effects.

Table 7.2.1.14: -Matrix for Determining Significance of Landscape and Visual Effects

Sensitivity / Magnitude	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
High	Major	Major/ Moderate	Moderate	Moderate/Minor
Medium	Major/ Moderate	Moderate	Moderate/ Minor	Minor
Low	Moderate	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	Minor/ Negligible
Very Low	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	Minor/ Negligible	Negligible

1.9.4 In accordance with Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017, it is important to determine whether the predicted landscape and visual effects arising from the Scheme are likely to be significant. Landscape and visual effects which result in a Major, Major to Moderate, and Moderate landscape or visual effect are considered to be significant.

Categories of Effect

1.9.5 Table 7.2.1.15 summarises the categories of landscape and visual effects.

Table 7.2.1.15: Categories of Landscape and Visual Effects

Significance of Effect	Description of Landscape Effects	Description of Visual Effects
Major	Considerable change over an extensive area of a highly sensitive	The Scheme would become a prominent feature and would result in a very noticeable change to an existing highly sensitive and well composed view.

Significance of Effect	Description of Landscape Effects	Description of Visual Effects
	landscape, fundamentally affecting the key characteristics and the overall impression of its character.	
Moderate	Small or noticeable change to a highly sensitive landscape or more intensive change to a landscape of medium or low sensitivity, affecting some key characteristics and the overall impression of its character.	The Scheme would introduce some enhancing or detracting features to an existing highly sensitive and well composed view or would be prominent within a less well composed and less sensitive view, resulting in a noticeable improvement or deterioration of the existing view.
Minor	Small change to a limited area of landscape of high or medium sensitivity or a more widespread area of a less sensitive landscape, affecting few characteristics without altering the overall impression of its character.	Where the Scheme would form a perceptible but not enhancing or detracting feature within a view of high or medium sensitivity or would be a more prominent feature within a poorly composed view of low sensitivity, resulting in a small improvement or deterioration of the existing view.
Negligible	No discernible improvement or deterioration to the existing landscape character.	No discernible improvement or deterioration in the existing view.
No Effect	Where there is a perceived or anticipated effect, but upon investigation non is found.	Where there isa perceived or anticipated effect, but upon investigation non is found.

Limitations of the assessment

1.9.6 It should be noted that this tabulated approach does not always result in a useful final assessment. Very noticeable changes for highly sensitive receptors will always result in

major effects. If the changes are well designed and are appropriate to the context or replace inappropriate elements this will not necessarily be an adverse effect, but neither will it be a major beneficial effect. Where this is the case an assessment of the final effect is made according to professional judgement.

1.10 Glossary

Table 7.2.1.16: Glossary Terms (Ref 14)

Term	Definition
Access land	Land where the public have access either by legal right or by informal agreement.
Baseline studies	Work done to determine and describe the environmental conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed.
Characterisation	The process of identifying areas of similar landscape character, classifying and mapping them, and describing their character.
Characteristics	Elements, or combinations of elements, which make a contribution to distinctive landscape character.
Compensation	Measures devised to offset or compensate for residual adverse effects which cannot be prevented/avoided or further reduced.
Competent authority	The authority which determines the application for consent, permission, licence or other authorisation to proceed with a proposal. It is the authority that must consider the environmental information before granting any kind of authorisation.
Consultation bodies	Anybody specified in the *Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations) which the competent authority must consult in respect of an EIA, and which also has a duty to provide a scoping opinion and information.
Designated landscape	Areas of landscape identified as being of importance at international, national, or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plans or other documents.
Development	Any proposal that results in a change to the landscape and/or visual environment.
Direct effect	An effect that is directly attributable to the Scheme.
'Do Nothing' situation	Continued change or evolution in the landscape in the absence of the proposed development.
Ecosystem services	The benefits provided by ecosystems that contribute to making human life both possible and worth living. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment grouped ecosystem services into four broad categories: Supporting services, such as nutrient cycling, oxygen production and soil formation. These underpin the provision of the other 'service' categories. Provisioning services, such as food, fibre, fuel and water. Regulating services, such as climate regulation, water purification and flood protection.

Term	Definition
	Cultural services, such as education, recreation, and aesthetic value.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations	The EIA Regulations form part of the development management system in England. The EIA Regulations cover certain types of development which have the potential to give rise to significant effects on the environment. The EIA Regulations enable planning authorities to understand and take account of the environmental implications of development in their decisions on planning applications. The EIA Regulations applicable to this DCO application are the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.
Elements	Individual parts which make up the landscape, such as, for example, trees, hedges, and buildings.
Enhancement	Proposals that seek to improve the landscape resource and the visual amenity of the Scheme and its wider setting, over and above its baseline condition.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	The process of gathering environmental information; describing a development; identifying and describing the likely significant environmental effects of the project; defining ways of preventing/avoiding, reducing, or offsetting or compensating for any adverse effects; consulting the general public and specific bodies with responsibilities for the environment; and presenting the results to the competent authority to inform the decision on whether the project should proceed.
Environmental statement	A statement that includes the information that is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of the development and which the applicant can, having regard in particular to current knowledge and methods of assessment, reasonably be required to compile, but that includes at least the information referred to in the EIA Regulations.
Feature	Particularly prominent or eye-catching elements in the landscape, like tree clumps, church towers, or wooded skylines or a particular aspect of the project proposal.
Geographical Information System (GIS)	A system that captures, stores, analyses, manages, and presents data linked to location. It links spatial information to a digital database.
Green Infrastructure (GI)	Networks of green spaces and watercourses and water bodies that connect rural areas, villages, towns, and cities.
Heritage	The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.
Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) and Historic Land-use	Historic characterisation is the identification and interpretation of the historic dimension of the present-day landscape or townscape within a given area. HLC is the term used in England and Wales, HLA is the term used in Scotland.

Term	Definition
Assessment (HLA)	
Indirect effects	Effects that result indirectly from the proposed project, as a consequence of the direct effects, often occurring away from the Scheme, or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or as a result of a complex pathway. They may be separated in distance or in time from the source of the effects.
Iterative design process	The process by which project design is amended and improved by successive stages of refinement which respond to growing understanding of environmental issues.
Key characteristics	Those combinations of elements which are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.
Land use	What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agriculture and forestry.
Land cover	The surface cover of the land, usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. Related to but not the same as land use.
Landform	The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is a tool used to identify and assess the likely significance of the effects of change resulting from development on both the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity.
Landscape character	A distinct, recognisable, and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)	Landscape character assessment is the process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive. The process results in the production of a Landscape Character Assessment.
Landscape Character Types (LCTs)	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
Landscape classification	A process of sorting the landscape into different types using selected criteria but without attaching relative values to different sorts of landscape.

Term	Definition
Landscape effects	Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right.
Landscape quality (Condition)	A measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which typical character is represented in individual areas, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements.
Landscape receptor	A defined aspect of the landscape resource that has the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Landscape strategy	The overall vision and objectives for what the landscape should be like in the future, and what is thought to be desirable for a particular landscape type or area as a whole, usually expressed in formally adopted plans and programmes or related documents.
Landscape value	The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons.
Magnitude (of effect)	A term that combines judgments about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long term in duration.
Parameters	A limit or boundary which defines the scope of a particular process or activity.
Perception	Combines the sensory (that we receive through our senses) with the cognitive (our knowledge and understanding gained from many sources and experiences).
Photomontage	A visualisation which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs.
Scoping	The process of identifying the issues to be addressed by an EIA. It is a method of ensuring that an EIA focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered to be less significant.
Sensitivity	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgments of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor.
Significance	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
Stakeholders	The whole constituency of individuals and groups who have an interest in a subject or place.
Strategic Environmental Assessment	The process of considering the environmental effects of certain public plans, programmes, or strategies at a strategic level.

Term	Definition
Susceptibility	The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue negative consequences.
Time depth	Historical layering - the idea of landscape as a 'palimpsest', a much written over manuscript.
Townscape	The character and composition of the built environment including the buildings, the relationships between them, the different types of urban open spaces, including greenspaces, and the relationship between buildings and open spaces.
Tranquillity	A state of calm and quietude associated with peace, considered to be a significant asset of landscape.
Visual amenity	The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area.
Visual effect	Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.
Visual receptors	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Visualisation	Computer simulation, photomontage, or other technique to illustrate the predicted appearance of a development.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (sometimes Zone of Visual Influence)	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible.
* Change/s to Glossary when compared with standard GLVIA3 Glossary.	

2 Cumulative Assessment Methodology

Introduction

2.1.1 Assessment of cumulative effects is required both by the EIA and the SEA Directives and by the associated Regulations. Cumulative effects are defined in a broad generic sense as 'impacts that result from incremental changes caused by other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions together with the project' (Hyder, 1999: 7).

2.1.2 GLVIA3 states that the key for all cumulative impact assessments is to focus on the likely significant effects and in particular those likely to influence decision making.

2.1.3 GLVIA3 defines cumulative effects and sets out that both cumulative landscape and cumulative visual effects must be considered in LVIA when it is carried out as part of EIA. In Scotland, considerable effort has been devoted to addressing definitions and interpretation around cumulative effects and the resulting guidance has been used widely, not only in Scotland, and so is considered relevant for this assessment. This guidance defines cumulative effects as follows:

- **Cumulative effects** as 'the additional changes caused by a proposed development in conjunction with other similar developments or as the combined effect of a set of developments, taken together' (Scottish National Heritage)
- **Cumulative landscape effects** as effects that 'can impact on either the physical fabric or character of the landscape, or any special values attached to it' (SNH, 2012:10)
- **Cumulative visual effects** as effects that 'can be caused by combined visibility, which occurs where the observer is able to see two or more developments from one viewpoint and/or sequential effects which occur when the observer has to move to another viewpoint to see different developments' (SNH 2012: 11).

2.1.4 GLVIA3 states that:

"It is always important to remember that the emphasis in EIA is on likely significant effects rather than on comprehensive cataloguing of every conceivable effect that might occur."

And that:

"The emphasis must always be on the main project being assessed and how or whether it adds to or combines with the others being considered to create a significant cumulative effect" (Author's emphasis).

2.1.5 In most cases the focus of the cumulative assessment will be on the additional effect of the project in conjunction with other developments of the same type. In some cases, development of another type or types may be relevant and may help to give a more complete picture of the likely significant cumulative effects.

2.1.6 GLVIA3 sets out the timescale of proposals for inclusion within cumulative assessments.

"Taking 'the project' to mean the main proposal that is being assessed, it is considered that existing schemes and those which are under construction should be included in the baseline for both landscape and visual effects assessments (the LVIA baseline)."

"The baseline for assessing cumulative landscape and visual effects should then include those schemes considered in the LVIA and in addition potential schemes that are not yet present in the landscape but are at various stages in the development and consenting process:

- *schemes with planning consent; and*
- *schemes that are the subject of a valid planning application that has not yet been determined.*

Schemes that are at the pre-planning or scoping stage are not generally considered in the assessment of cumulative effects because firm information on which to base the assessment is not available and because of uncertainty about what will actually occur, that is, it is not 'reasonably foreseeable'. But there may be occasions where such schemes may be included in the assessment if the competent authority or consultation bodies consider this to be necessary. Such a request should only be made if absolutely necessary to make a realistic assessment of potential cumulative effects."

Types of Cumulative Effects

Landscape

2.1.7 Cumulative landscape effects may result from adding new types of change or from increasing or extending the effects of the main project when it is considered in isolation. For example, the landscape effects of the main project may be judged of relatively low significance when taken on their own, but when taken together with the effects of other development, usually of the same type, the cumulative landscape effects may become more significant. The key for all cumulative impact assessments is to focus on the likely significant effects and in particular those likely to influence decision making.

2.1.8 Cumulative landscape effects are likely to include effects:

- *on the fabric of the landscape as a result of removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape and/or the introduction of new elements or features;*
- *on the aesthetic aspects of the landscape – for example its scale, sense of enclosure, diversity, pattern and colour, and/or on its perceptual or experiential attributes, such as a sense of naturalness, remoteness or tranquillity;*
- *on the overall character of the landscape as a result of changes in the landscape fabric and/or in aesthetic or perceptual aspects, leading to modification of key characteristics and possible creation of new landscape character if the changes are substantial enough.*

2.1.9 Cumulative landscape effects must be considered particularly in terms of consequences for the key characteristics of the landscape in question. The most significant cumulative landscape effects are likely to be those that would give rise to changes in the landscape character of the Study Area so as to result in significant effects on its key characteristics and even, in some cases, to transform it into a different landscape type.

Visual

2.1.10 Cumulative visual effects are the effects on views and visual amenity enjoyed by people, which may result either from adding the effects of the project being assessed to the effects of the other projects on the baseline conditions or from their combined effect. This may result from changes in the content and character of the views experienced in particular places due to introduction of new elements or removal of or damage to existing ones.

2.1.11 The distance between the visual receptors or viewpoints and the various projects does influence the magnitude of the cumulative visual effects and so feeds into judgements of their significance. Depending on the type of development it may be considered that more distant views are not likely to be significant.

2.1.12 As a number of separate developments must be considered, it is important to understand how these may be visually experienced.

2.1.13 At one viewpoint someone looking at the view in one direction may see all the projects at the same time, or someone turning through the whole 360 degrees may see different developments in different directions and sectors of the view in succession. This is referred to as combined visibility.

2.1.14 Users of linear routes, especially footpaths or other rights of way, or transport routes, may potentially see the different developments revealed in succession as a series of sequential views. This is referred to as sequential visibility.

2.1.15 Both types of experience are considered where they are relevant.

Combined Occurs when the observer is able to see two or more developments from one viewpoint.	In Combination	Where two or more developments are or would be within the observers arc of vision at the same time without moving their head.
	In Succession	Where the features appear regularly and with short time lapses between instances depending on speed of travel and distance between the viewpoints.
Sequential Occurs when the observer has to move to another viewpoint to see the same or different developments. Sequential effects may be assessed for travel along regularly used routes such as major roads or popular paths.	Frequently sequential	Where the features appear regularly and with short time lapses between instances depending on speed of travel and distance between the viewpoints
	Occasionally sequential	Where longer time lapses between appearances would occur because the observer is moving very slowly and/or there are larger distances between the viewpoints.

2.1.16 The approach to assessing the significance of cumulative visual effects is guided by the same principles as the approach to the initial project assessment. It has considered the following criteria:

- *"the susceptibility of the visual receptors that have been assessed to changes in views and visual amenity;*
- *the value attached to the views they experience;*
- *the size or scale of the cumulative visual effects identified;*
- *the geographical extent of the cumulative visual effects identified;*
- *the duration of the cumulative visual effects, including the timescales relating to both the project being assessed and the other projects being considered, and the extent to which the cumulative effects may be considered reversible."*

2.1.17 Higher levels of significance may arise from cumulative visual effects related to:

- *"developments that are in close proximity to the main project and are clearly visible together in views from the selected viewpoints;*
- *developments that are highly inter-visible, with overlapping ZTVs (Zones of Theoretical Visibility) – even though the individual developments may be at some distance from the main project and from individual viewpoints, and when viewed individually not particularly significant, the overall combined cumulative effect on a viewer at a particular viewpoint may be more significant."*

Approach to Assessment

2.1.18 As the Sites and Study Area for the Scheme are made up of 9 areas of land and the Cable Route Search Area, we apply professional judgement about what is reasonable and proportionate to develop an appropriate assessment approach given the disassociated nature of the Scheme. We also consider the potential for cumulative effects of the Scheme where more than one of the Sites and the Cable Route Search Area can be observed from a particular landscape or visual receptor, or where the Schemes in proximity to other similar developments may have a cumulative effect on a landscape or visual receptor. We approach the cumulative assessment as two separate divisions under the following headings:

- the assessment of **Cumulative Sites** based on the Sites and Cable Route Search Area; and
- the assessment of **Cumulative Developments** being the Scheme in combination with other similar developments, these being solar projects in the local area.

2.1.19 **Definition of Cumulative Sites** is based on the Sites, and is defined as such due to the disassociated nature of the Scheme. In assessing the Scheme, professional judgment is applied alongside reference to the suite of landscape and visual figures and desktop and site based assessment. The cumulative effects of each of the Sites and Cable Route Search Area are assessed and the combined set of effects of the Scheme and reached an overall conclusion on where **likely significant effects** might occur as a result of the Scheme.

2.1.20 **Cumulative Developments** this assessment considers the additional effects resulting from the Scheme in combination with the effects resulting from other similar developments, these being other solar projects taken together, that are listed below. In this case, the Scheme has assessed the cumulative effects as a combined set of effects as **'Developments'** reaching an overall conclusion on where **likely significant effects** might occur based on the following Cumulative Developments

Assessment of In-combination Effects

2.1.21 The In-combination landscape and visual effects relating to the Cumulative Sites is considered as part of this LVIA cumulative assessment. In combination effects relating to the Schemeare considered within the Cumulative Sites assessment.

Assessment of Cumulative Effects

2.1.22 The Cumulative landscape and visual effects relating to the Cumulative Developments are considered as part of this LVIA cumulative assessment. Cumulative Effects relating to other similar developments (Cumulative Developments) are considered within the Cumulative Developments assessment.

3 Residential Visual Amenity Assessment Methodology

Introduction

3.1.1 Planning law contains a widely understood principle that individuals (i.e., visual receptors at a single residential property) have no 'right to a view' and that the outlook or view from a private property is a private interest and not therefore protected by the UK planning system.

3.1.2 However, the UK planning system also recognises situations where the effects on residential visual amenity are considered as a matter of public interest. This matter has been examined at a number of public inquiries where the key determining issue was not the identification of significant effects on views, but whether a development would have an overbearing effect and/or result in unsatisfactory living conditions, leading to a property being regarded, objectively, as an unattractive (as opposed to a less attractive) place in which to live.

3.1.3 As a consequence, the visual assessment methodology provides for a much more detailed assessment of the closest residential properties. This allows the assessor, and consequently the determining authority, to make a judgement as to whether the residents at these properties would be likely to sustain unsatisfactory living conditions which it would not be in the public interest to create. Reviews of decisions demonstrate that significant changes to the views available from a residential property, and its curtilage, are not the decisive consideration.

3.1.4 By way of further clarification, the methodology for assessing the visual effects on views from residential properties allows for four stages of assessment, which is set out within current guidance on Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) contained within the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 02/19. Steps 1-3 of RVAA guidance align with the standard LVIA based approach as defined in GLVIA3. The guidance recommends that the effects on residential amenity should be assessed as follows:

1. Step 1 – Definition of the Study Area and scope of the assessment
2. Step 2 – Evaluation of Baseline Visual Amenity
3. Step 3 – Assessment of likely change to visual amenity of properties
4. Step 4 – Forming the RVAA judgement

3.1.5 Step 4 of the RVAA is defined as being required as follows:

"In this final step, and only for those properties where the largest magnitude of effect has been identified, a further judgement is required."

3.1.6 The LVIA chapter and appendices are prepared to take account of steps 1-3 as part of the LVIA for the Scheme. Where, following assessment of effects upon residential properties at year 15, there remain significant effects at the highest magnitude of significance (major), then a full RVAA will be undertaken where appropriate for those properties affected. This is often defined as the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.

3.1.7 The assessment process considers the visual amenity from principal rooms under steps 1-3 above as defined by GLVIA3. At these stages, where likely significant effects are identified for Year 1, the assessment of and conclusion on significance of effect at Year 15 takes into account landscape mitigation measures (both primary and secondary) in views from principal rooms. In forming the judgement for a full RVAA under step 4 above, at Year 15 only, the effects from principal rooms are taken into consideration along with the associated landscape mitigation measures (both primary and secondary).

3.1.8 A residential property, for the purpose of environmental impact assessment, should be one that was designed and built/converted for that purpose and currently (at the time of the assessment) remains in a habitable condition, of a safe construction, wind and watertight with appropriate vehicle access, and services (drinking water, sanitation, and power supply). Related buildings such as barns/outbuildings, garage, huts and derelict

properties should generally be excluded from the assessment, unless they form part of the curtilage of an existing residence.

3.1.9 The susceptibility of individual residential receptors is assessed as high in each case.

3.1.10 Whilst most of the properties can be viewed at close range from public roads and footpaths, some of these properties are accessed via private or gated roads and due to these access limitations, they are assessed from the nearest public road or footpath which may be at greater distance from the property. The assessment, in this instance, is regarded as a 'best estimate' of the likely visual effects. In some instances, residential properties are visited and viewed internally when this is requested by the owner.

3.1.11 The assessment is further supported by aerial and ground level photography as well as map-based data. The assessment takes account of the likely views from principal rooms and main garden areas but excludes upper floors and other land that may be connected with the property. Relevant information to be considered as part of the assessment for the LVIA process may include, but is not limited to, the following factors:

Scale of the Scheme:

5. Number and height of the Scheme;
6. The horizontal extent or angle of view (AOV) of the Scheme and
7. Separation distance (closest and furthest buildings).

Description of the property, as far as can be ascertained:

8. Orientation and size of property and whether views from the property towards the Scheme would be direct or oblique;
9. Location of principle rooms and main living areas such as living/dining rooms, kitchens and conservatories, as opposed to working areas such as farm buildings and utility areas;
10. Location of principle garden areas which may include patios and seating areas as opposed to less well used areas such as paddocks or garages; and
11. The effects of any screening by landform, vegetation or nearby built form.

Location and Context:

12. The aspect of the property in terms of the overall use and relationship to the garden areas and surrounding landscape;
13. The principle direction of main views and visual amenity; and
14. The context and nature of any intervening structures e.g., other existing development, farm buildings or forestry.

4 Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Methodology

4.1.1 For the purpose of the LVIA process in order to assist with viewpoint selection and to appreciate the potential influence of the Scheme in the wider landscape, bare earth ZTV plans (Figures 7.8,7.8.1 - 7.8.8) are used. The bare earth ZTV plans illustrate the area from where it may be theoretically possible to view all, or part, of the Scheme. The ZTV does not however take account of the screening effects of buildings, localised landform, and vegetation, unless specifically mentioned (see represented by individual figures within the LVA process). As a result, there may be roads, tracks and footpaths in the vicinity of the Scheme and in the wider setting which, although shown as falling within the ZTV, are screened or filtered by banks, walls and vegetation which would otherwise preclude viewing opportunities.

4.1.2 As a result, the ZTVs provide a starting point in the assessment process and accordingly tend towards giving a 'worst case' or greatest calculation of the theoretical visibility.

4.1.3 The Environment Agency's LiDAR Terrain dataset was used as the Digital Terrain Model (DTM) for the Bare Earth ZTV. The DTM is a 2 m by 2 m raster dataset that is representative of the landform across England. The effect of earth curvature and light refraction are included in the Bare Earth ZTV analysis and a viewer height of 1.7m above ground level is used.

4.1.4 The ZTV was produced using ESRIS ArcGIS Pro 3.1.1software, utilising the viewshed geoprocessing tool which creates a raster image indicating visibility (or not) of the Scheme.

4.1.5 Further augmented ZTV's (Figures 7.9, 7.9.1 - 7.9.8) are also produced utilising the Environment Agency's Digital Surface Model (DSM). Tree canopies from BlueSky's National Tree Map dataset and hedgerows provided from a topographical survey are indicatively added to the DSM to give an impression of likely screening of views. Specific viewpoints (for example, a key view from a specific visitor attraction) are identified taking into account the following criteria:

- Illustrative viewpoints (chosen to demonstrate a particular effect/specific issue);
- Any important sequential views, for example, along key transport routes; and
- Any additional viewpoints that are requested by consultees at Scoping.

4.1.6 For the purpose of the LVIA process, all of the viewpoints are taken from publicly accessible land.

5 References

Ref.1 Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition, Routledge, London.

Ref.2 An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (October 2014) (Christine Tudor, Natural England) Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), (2002) Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland. (Online) Available at landscape-character-assessment.pdf (publishing.service.gov.uk) (Last accessed 13/12/2021).

Ref.3 Landscape Institute (1 September 2019) Technical Guidance Note 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals.

Ref.4 Landscape Institute (26 May 2021) Technical Guidance Note 02/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations.

Ref.5 Landscape Institute Draft Technical Guidance Note 05/23 (July 2023) Notes and Clarifications on aspects of the 3rd Edition Guidelines on Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) – Consultation.

Ref.6 Landscape Institute (26 May 2021) Technical Guidance Note 02/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations.

Ref.7 Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition, Routledge, London Paragraph 3.40.

Ref.8 2013, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition, Routledge, London Paragraph 3.42.

Ref.9 The European Landscape Convention for the UK. Available online at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/european-landscape-convention-guidelines-for-managing-landscapes.

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

Ref.11 Landscape Institute Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition, Paragraph 5.40, Page 88.

Ref.12 Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (page 90)

Ref.13 Ibid. 1. Paragraph 6.32.

Ref.14 Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition, Routledge, London. Glossary Page 155 to 159.{Reference details}

GREEN HILL
SOLAR FARM

Green Hill Solar Farm

EIA Scoping Report

Appendix 7.3: Viewpoint Photography

Revision A

Prepared by: Lanpro Services

Date: July 2024

PINS reference: EN010170

Key View 1 - Lamport House & Gardens

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.1
Taken on:	April 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking southeast towards Green Hill A
Approximate distance to site:	3.5km

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Key View 2 - Townsend Road/Old Road

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.2
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north towards Green Hill A
Approximate distance to site:	500m

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Key View 3 - Broughton Road

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.3
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking southeast towards Green Hill A
Approximate distance to site:	8m

Key View 4 - Broughton Road

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.4
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking east towards Green Hill A
Approximate distance to site:	0m

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Key View 5 - Newlands Road

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.5
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking west towards Green Hill A
Approximate distance to site:	2m

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Key View 6 - Tilthe Farm Car Park

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.6
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking northwest towards Green Hill B
Approximate distance to site:	23m

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Key View 7 - PRoW NN|CW|1

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.7
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking southwest towards Green Hill B
Approximate distance to site:	0m

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Key View 8 - PRoW NN|CW|1

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.8
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north towards Green Hill B
Approximate distance to site:	0m

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Key View 9 - PRoW NN|DG|2#2

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.9
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north towards Green Hill B
Approximate distance to site:	310m

Key View 10 - Beckworth Emporium

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.10
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking northeast towards Green Hill C
Approximate distance to site:	5m

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Key View 11 - Sywell Road

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.11
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking northeast towards Green Hill C
Approximate distance to site:	5m

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Key View 12 - Bridleway NN|TN|7

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.12
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking east towards Green Hill C
Approximate distance to site:	0m

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Key View 13 - Moonshine Gap and NN|TN|3#1

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.13
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking south towards Green Hill D
Approximate distance to site:	0m

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Key View 14 - Highfield Road

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.14
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking southwest towards Green Hill D
Approximate distance to site:	5m

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Key View 15 - Highfield Footpath NN|TN|3#1

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.15
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north towards Green Hill D
Approximate distance to site:	0m

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Key View 16 - Wilby Road near Allotments

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.16
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking northeast towards Green Hill E
Approximate distance to site:	5m

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Key View 17 - Pumping Station, Wilby Road

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.17
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking south towards Green Hill E
Approximate distance to site:	5m

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Key View 18 - Mears Ashby Road

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.18
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking east towards Green Hill E
Approximate distance to site:	475m

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Key View 19 - Line Way

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.19
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north towards Green Hill E
Approximate distance to site:	230m

Key View 20 - Mears Ashby Road, PRoW

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.20
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking east towards Green Hill E
Approximate distance to site:	0m

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

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Key View 21 - A4500 Main Layby

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.21
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north towards Green Hill E
Approximate distance to site:	315m

GREEN HILL
SOLAR FARM

Key View 22 - Pasture Farmhouse

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.22
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking south towards Green Hill BESS
Approximate distance to site:	150m

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Key View 23 - PRoW NN\|TF\|3

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.23
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking southeast to Grenn Hill BESS
Approximate distance to site:	600m

Key View 24 - Site Entrance, Station Road

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.24
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking east towards Green Hill BESS
Approximate distance to site:	3m

GREEN HILL
SOLAR FARM

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Key View 25 - PRoW NN|TF|4

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.24
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking northwest to Green Hill BESS
Approximate distance to site:	580m

GREEN HILL
SOLAR FARM

Key View 26 - PRoW NN|TF|1

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.26
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking northwest to Green Hill BESS
Approximate distance to site:	510m

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Key View 27 - PRoW NN|TF|81

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.27
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking southeast towards Green Hill F
Approximate distance to site:	765m

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Key View 28 - PRoW NN|TD|3

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.28
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north towards Green Hill F
Approximate distance to site:	115m

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Key View 29.1 - PRoW NN|TD|5

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.29.1
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking west towards Green Hill F
Approximate distance to site:	0m

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Key View 29.2 - PRoW NN|TD|5

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.29.2
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north towards Green Hill F
Approximate distance to site:	0m

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Key View 30 - Junction of NN|TA|3, NN|TA|17 and NN|TA|42

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.30
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking northwest towards Green Hill F
Approximate distance to site:	165m

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Key View 31- PRoW NN|TA|41

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.31
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking west towards Green Hill F
Approximate distance to site:	3m

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Key View 32 - Wollaston Road

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.32
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking west towards Green Hill F
Approximate distance to site:	5m

Key View 33 - Castle Ashby

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.33
Taken on:	April 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking east towards Green Hill F
Approximate distance to site:	1.5km

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Key View 34 - PRoW MK|Lavendon|004

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.34
Taken on:	May 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking west towards Green Hill G
Approximate distance to site:	0m

Key View 35 -Milton Keynes Boundary Walk Long Distance Route - PRoW MK|Lavendon|005

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.35
Taken on:	May 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking south towards Green Hill G
Approximate distance to site:	2m

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

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Key View 36 - Milton Keynes Boundary Walk Long Distance Route - PRoW Photograph
NN|TD|5

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.36.1	Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Taken on:	May 2024	Camera Height:	1.5m
Weather:	Cloudy	Direction of view:	Looking west within Green Hill G
		Approximate distance to site:	0m

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Key View 36 - Milton Keynes Boundary Walk Long Distance Route - PRoW Photograph
NN|TD|5

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.36.2	Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Taken on:	May 2024	Camera Height:	1.5m
Weather:	Cloudy	Direction of view:	Looking east within Green Hill G
		Approximate distance to site:	0m

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Key View 37 - Junction of Milton Keynes Boundary Walk and Three Shires Photograph
Way Long Distance Routes

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.37	Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Taken on:	May 2024	Camera Height:	1.5m
Weather:	Cloudy	Direction of view:	Looking north towards Green Hill G
		Approximate distance to site:	0m

GREEN HILL
SOLAR FARM

Key View 38 - PRoW MK|Lavendon|001

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.38
Taken on:	May 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking west towards Green Hill G
Approximate distance to site:	195m

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Key View 39 - Three Shires Way Long Distance Route - PRoW
MK|Lavendon|015#2

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.39
Taken on:	May 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north within Green Hill G
Approximate distance to site:	0m

GREEN HILL
SOLAR FARM

Key View 40 - A428

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.40
Taken on:	May 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north towards Green Hill G
Approximate distance to site:	25m

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Key View 41 - Junction of PRoW MK|Lavendon|014, Mk|Lavendon|001 and MK|Lavendon|019

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.11.41
Taken on:	May 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking northwest to Green Hill G
Approximate distance to site:	226m

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

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GREEN HILL
SOLAR FARM

Green Hill Solar Farm

EIA Scoping Report

Appendix 7.4: Landscape Receptor Scoping Sheets

Revision A

Prepared by: Lanpro Services

Date: July 2024

PINS reference: EN010170

Appendix 7.4.1 Landscape Receptor Scoping Sheets

National Character Areas

Refer to Figure 7.5 in Appendix 7.1: Landscape Character Areas

NCA code	NCA name	Column1	Distance to RLB (m)	Nearest Green Hill Site	Scoped IN/OUT
89	Northamptonshire Vales		0.00	A, B, C, D, E and BESS	In
91	Yardley-Whittlewood Ridge		0.00	F and G	In
95	Northamptonshire Uplands		0.00	A and B	In
88	Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire Claylands		0.00	G	In

Landscape Character Receptors

Refer to Figure 7.5 in Appendix 7.1: Landscape Character Areas

LCT	LCA	LocalAuthority	Distance to RLB (m)	Nearest Green Hill Site	Scoped in or out
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SCOPED IN					
Urban	Urban - Northampton	Northamptonshire	2492.26	E	In
Urban	Urban - Wellingbourgh	Northamptonshire	565.75	E	In
8 Low Wooded Clay Ridge	8b Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase	Northamptonshire	0.00	F	In
6 Undulating Claylands	6b Hackleton Claylands	Northamptonshire	595.10	F	In
6 Undulating Claylands	6c Bozeat Claylands	Northamptonshire	0.00	F	In
5 Clay Plateau	5b Sywell Plateau	Northamptonshire	0.00	A/B/C/D/E	In
4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes	4b Moulton Slopes	Northamptonshire	119.33	B	In
4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes	4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes	Northamptonshire	0.00	E	In
4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes	4e Pitsford Water	Northamptonshire	0.00	B	In
18 Broad River Valley Floodplain	18d The Nene - Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill	Northamptonshire	0.00	BESS	In
17 River Valley Floodplain	17c Brampton Valley Floodplain	Northamptonshire	2991.45	B	In
13 Undulating Hills and Valley	13d Cottesbrooke and Arthingworth	Northamptonshire	4444.14	A	In
12 Limestone Valley Slopes	12a Wollaston to Irchester	Northamptonshire	0.00	F	In
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SCOPED OUT					
4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes	4d Hanging Houghton	Northamptonshire	3094.03	A	Out
4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes	4f Kettering and Wellingborough Slopes	Northamptonshire	1698.30	D	Out
18 Broad River Valley Floodplain	18c The Nene - Duston Mill to Billing Wharf	Northamptonshire	4581.03	E	Out
MILTON KEYNES SCOPED IN					
1 Clay Plateau Farmland	1a Wooded Wolds	Milton Keynes	0.00	G	In

LCT	LCA	LocalAuthority	Distance to RLB (m)	Nearest Green Hill Site	Scoped in or out
2 Undulating Clay Farmland	5a Ouse Northern Undulating Valley Slopes	Milton Keynes	0.00	G	In
2 River Valley	2b Ouse Rural River Valley	Milton Keynes	1558.30	G	In
MILTON KEYNES SCOPED OUT					
2 Undulating Clay Farmland	5b Ouse Southern Undulating Valley Slopes	Milton Keynes	1928.85	G	Out
BEDFORDSHIRE SCOPED IN					
2 Wooded Wolds	2A Hinwick	Bedfordshire	0.00	G	In
BEDFORDHIRE SCOPED OUT					
1 Clay Farmland	1A Cranfield to Stagsden	Bedfordshire	4348.29	G	Out
1 Clay Farmland	1B Riseley	Bedfordshire	3831.72	F	Out
3 Wooded Wolds	2B Pavenham	Bedfordshire	2528.70	G	Out
3 Limestone Valleys	3A Harrold - Great Ouse	Bedfordshire	2394.60	G	Out
17 River Valley Floodplain	17d River Isle Floodplain	Bedfordshire	4900.00	E	Out

GREEN HILL
SOLAR FARM

Green Hill Solar Farm

EIA Scoping Report

Appendix 7.5: Visual Receptor Scoping Sheets

Revision A

Prepared by: Lanpro Services

Date: July 2024

PINS reference: EN010170

Appendix 7.5.1 Visual Receptor Scoping Sheets

Residential Receptors

Refer to Figure 7.11 in Appendix 7.6: Residential Receptors

Lanpro ID	Name	Status	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped IN or OUT
RESIDENTIAL SETTLEMENTS SCOPED IN					
RS02	Mawsley Village	Settlement	A	904	In
RS03	Walgrave	Settlement	A	271	In
RS04	Wellingborough	Settlement	E	570	In
RS05	Mears Ashby	Settlement	E	0	In
RS06	Moulton (West Northamptonshire)	Settlement	B	981	In
RS07	Sywell and Overstone	Settlement	C	208	In
RS08	Wilby	Settlement	E	1031	In
RS10	Earls Barton	Settlement	E	0	In
RS13	Grendon (North Northamptonshire)	Settlement	BESS	0	In
RS14	Bozeat	Settlement	F	45	In
RS16	Lavendon	Settlement	G	449	In
RESIDENTIAL SETTLEMENTS SCOPED OUT					
RS01	Broughton (North Northamptonshire)	Settlement	A	1906	Out
RS09	Great Doddington	Settlement	E	1992	Out
RS11	Ecton	Settlement	E	1783	Out
RS12	Wollaston	Settlement	F	1751	Out
RS15	Yardley Hastings	Settlement	F	1687	Out
RESIDENTIAL GROUPS SCOPED IN					
RG04	Red Lodge, Old	Group	A	311	In
RG05	White Lodge, Old	Group	A	300	In
RG06	Old	Group	A	68	In

Lanpro ID	Name	Status	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped IN or OUT
RG07	New Lodge Farm, Old	Group	A	745	In
RG08	Cherry Hill, Old	Group	A	326	In
RG10	Hannington	Group	A	1820	In
RG12	Hardwick	Group	D	1298	In
RG15	Holcot	Group	B	284	In
RG16	Hillcrest, Holcot	Group	B	82	In
RG18	Moulton Lodge Farm, Holcot	Group	B	255	In
RG19	Tithe Farm, Holcot	Group	B	0	In
RG20	White House, Holcot	Group	B	690	In
RG21	North Farm, Moulton	Group	B	614	In
RG22	Holcot Road, Moulton north	Group	B	512	In
RG24	Holcot Road, Moulton south	Group	B	584	In
RG25	Grange Cottages & Overstone Grange, Overstone	Group	B	419	In
RG26	The Grange, Mears Ashby	Group	D	24	In
RG27	Glebe Road, Mears Ashby	Group	D	388	In
RG29	The Old Dairy, Wilby	Group	E	827	In
RG30	Brookhill House & Farm, Earls Barton	Group	E	265	In
RG32	Mears Ashby Road, Earls Barton	Group	E	209	In
RG37	341-355 Grendon Road, Earls Barton	Group	BESS	887	In
RG38	Long Lodge Farm	Group	BESS	699	In
RG39	The Old Station, Grendon Road, Earls Barton	Group	BESS	406	In
RG40	Strixton	Group	F	1053	In
RG42	Lower End, Grendon	Group	F	797	In
RG44	Lakeside Farm, Grendon	Group	BESS	381	In
RG46	Top Lodge Farm, Grendon	Group	F	303	In
RG48	Parkhill Farm, Castle Ashby	Group	F	943	In
RG49	Easton Maudit	Group	F	36	In
RG50	Home Farm & Oakfield, Easton Maudit	Group	F	30	In
RG51	Stocking Hollow Farm, Bozeat	Group	F	100	In
RG53	Nunirons, Warrington	Group	G	368	In
RG54	Castle Road, Lavendon	Group	G	238	In
RG55	Warrington	Group	G	769	In
RG57	Abbey Farm and Lavendon Grange	Group	G	809	In

Lanpro ID	Name	Status	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped IN or OUT
RESIDENTIAL GROUP SCOPED OUT					
RG01	Mawsley Wood	Group	A	1803	Out
RG02	Old Lodge, Mawsley	Group	A	1620	Out
RG03	The Old Willows, Old Northampton Road	Group	A	1386	Out
RG09	Red Hill House, Holcto Road, Walgrave	Group	A	1525	Out
RG11	Hardwick Lodge, Hardwick	Group	C	1377	Out
RG13	Hardwick Grange, Hardwick	Group	C	1073	Out
RG14	Merrydale Lodge, Hardwick	Group	D	1712	Out
RG17	Moulton Grange Farm, Moulton	Group	B	1696	Out
RG23	Sywell Lodge Farm, Sywell	Group	B	1052	Out
RG28	Horseshow Cottages, Sywell	Group	C	1182	Out
RG31	Cut Throat Lane, Great Doddington	Group	E	1445	Out
RG33	Debdale Spring Farm, Great Doddington	Group	E	1865	Out
RG34	Glebe Farm, Earls Barton	Group	E	1674	Out
RG35	Hardwater Mill, Great Doddington	Group	BESS	1874	Out
RG36	South Lodge, Ecton	Group	E	1666	Out
RG41	Poplars Farm, Wollaston	Group	F	1559	Out
RG43	Whiston, Cogenhoe and Whiston	Group	BESS	1415	Out
RG45	Combe Hill houses, Cogenhoe and Whiston	Group	BESS	1379	Out
RG47	Castle Ashby	Group	BESS	1528	Out
RG52	Spotley Wood, Yardley Hastings	Group	F	1277	Out
RG56	Olney Hyde	Group	G	1479	Out
RESIDENTIAL INDIVIDUAL SCOPED IN					
RI03	The Barn, Red Lodge, Mawsley	Individual	A	772	In
RI04	Mill Lodge, Old	Individual	A	906	In
RI05	GLEBE FARM, OLD	Individual	A	202	In
RI08	Bales Barn, Old	Individual	A	271	In
RI10	White Lodge Farm Cottages, Walgrave	Individual	A	882	In
RI11	Pollys Cottage, Newland Road, Walgrave	Individual	A	14	In
RI12	Walgrave Lodge, Newlands Road, Walgrave	Individual	A	40	In

Lanpro ID	Name	Status	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped IN or OUT
RI16	Rectory Farm, Walgrave	Individual	A	1446	In
RI17	BRIDGE FIELD FARM, WALGRAVE	Individual	A	713	In
RI18	MANVELL FARM, WALGRAVE	Individual	A	557	In
RI19	Red Springs, Walgrave	Individual	A	531	In
RI20	Manvell Farm, Walgrave	Individual	A	695	In
RI22	Walgrave Hall, Wallgrave	Individual	A	1012	In
RI26	THE HAWTHORNS, HOLCOT	Individual	B	352	In
RI27	North Fields, Holcot	Individual	B	687	In
RI28	THE BUNGALOW, FOXHILL FARM HOLCOT	Individual	B	260	In
RI29	FOXHILL FARM, HOLCOT	Individual	B	236	In
RI31	NEW COLLEGE FARM, HOLCOT	Individual	B	353	In
RI32	100-138 APPLEBY BARN, SYWELL ROAD, WELLINGBOROUGH	Individual	D	354	In
RI33	MOBILE HOME APPLEBY BARN, SYWELL ROAD, WELLINGBOROUGH	Individual	D	340	In
RI34	OAKHAM FIELDS, HOLCOT	Individual	B	626	In
RI35	House on Sywell Road, Wellingborough	Individual	D	964	In
RI36	Highfield Lodge, Highfield Road, Mears Ashby	Individual	D	21	In
RI38	SYWELL ROAD, MEARS ASHBY	Individual	D	96	In
RI39	Wood Lodge Farm, Sywell	Individual	C	25	In
RI40	Meadery Recotry Farm, Overstone	Individual	B	326	In
RI41	Glebe House, Mears Ashby	Individual	C	39	In
RI42	Overstone Old Rectory, Overstone	Individual	B	266	In
RI43	Houses by Sywell Aerodrome	Individual	C	983	In
RI44	WILBY HALL FARM, MEARS ASHBY	Individual	E	121	In
RI45	Rectory Farm Cottage, Overstone	Individual	B	593	In
RI47	GLEBE ROAD, MEARS ASHBY	Individual	C	695	In
RI48	Glebe Road, Mears Ashby	Individual	D	89	In
RI50	GLEBE BARN, WILBY	Individual	E	118	In
RI51	Hockerill Farm, Wilby	Individual	E	11	In
RI53	Park View House, Ecton	Individual	E	457	In
RI56	50 Harrold Road, Bozeat	Individual	E	819	In
RI62	Grendon House Farm, Strixton	Individual	F	1130	In
RI63	THE OLD BARN ANNEXE TO PASTURES FARM, STATION ROAD, GREND	Individual	BESS	16	In
RI64	Pastures Farm, Grendon	Individual	BESS	14	In

Lanpro ID	Name	Status	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped IN or OUT
RI65	The Station Lodge, Cogenhoe and Whiston	Individual	BESS	117	In
RI66	GREENFIELD LODGE, STRIXTON	Individual	F	622	In
RI67	Greenfield Lodge, Strixton	Individual	F	484	In
RI74	LOG CABIN EASTON WAY, GRENDON	Individual	F	144	In
RI76	LONDON ROAD, BOZEAT	Individual	F	495	In
RI77	SLYPE FARM, BOZEAT	Individual	F	14	In
RI78	EASTON VIEW, BOZEAT	Individual	F	3	In
RI79	LOW FARM COTTAGE, EASTON MAUDIT	Individual	F	87	In
RI80	LOW FARM, EASTON MAUDIT	Individual	F	97	In
RI81	WHITE HOUSE FARM, BOZEAT	Individual	F	604	In
RI83	EASTON LODGE FARM, BOZEAT	Individual	F	376	In
RI84	1 BOZEAT GRANGE COTTAGE, BOZEAT	Individual	F	492	In
RI85	GRANGE FARM, BOZEAT	Individual	G	438	In
RI87	New Pastures Farm, Warringotn	Individual	G	1016	In
RI89	The Willows, Warringotn	Individual	G	515	In
RI90	Lavendon Lodge Farm, Warringotn	Individual	G	648	In
RI91	Warrington House, Warrington	Individual	G	809	In
RI93	Lower Farm, Lavendon	Individual	G	13	In
RI94	Home Farm, Warrington	Individual	G	683	In

Lanpro ID	Name	Status	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped IN or OUT
RESIDENTIAL INDIVIDUAL SCOPED OUT					
RI01	Kites Hall Farm, Mawsley	Individual	A	1908	Out
RI02	Faxton, Lamport	Individual	A	1959	Out
RI06	Hockley Lodge, Walgrave	Individual	A	1076	Out
RI07	Highcroft Farm, Walgrave	Individual	A	1083	Out
RI09	Top Lodge, Pytchley	Individual	A	1974	Out
RI13	Gibb Wood, Kettering Road, Walgrave	Individual	A	1313	Out
RI14	Mill Hill Farm, Scaldwell	Individual	A	1786	Out
RI15	High Hedge Farm, Scaldwell	Individual	A	1741	Out
RI21	Hannington Grange Farm, Walgrave	Individual	A	1854	Out
RI23	2 & 6 Red House Lane, Hannington	Individual	A	1815	Out
RI24	The Lodge, Holcot	Individual	B	1099	Out
RI25	New Grange Farm, Brixworth	Individual	B	1609	Out
RI30	Teacaddy Farm, Sywell	Individual	B	1079	Out
RI37	South Lodge, Moulton	Individual	B	1743	Out
RI46	Rectory Farm, Sywell	Individual	B	1649	Out
RI49	57 Ecton Lane, Sywell	Individual	E	1623	Out
RI52	North Lodge, Ecton	Individual	E	1386	Out
RI54	East Lodge Farm, Ecton	Individual	E	1109	Out
RI55	West Lodge Cottages, Ecton	Individual	E	1981	Out
RI57	Ecton Lodge, Ecton	Individual	E	1227	Out
RI58	Strixton	Individual	BESS	1370	Out
RI59	Meadow Head, Strixton	Individual	F	1955	Out
RI60	Cottage Farm, Strixton	Individual	F	1438	Out
RI61	End of Shepherds Hill, Wollaston	Individual	F	1853	Out
RI68	House on private road nr Whiston, Cogenhoe and Whiston	Individual	BESS	1679	Out
RI69	Shepherds Lodge, Castle Ashby	Individual	BESS	1327	Out
RI70	75 Harrold Road, Bozeat	Individual	F	1734	Out
RI71	73 Harrold Road, Bozeat	Individual	F	1620	Out
RI72	47 Shepherds Hill, Wollaston	Individual	F	1303	Out
RI73	House by Engine Pond, Castle Ashby	Individual	BESS	1873	Out
RI75	63 Parkhill Road, Castle Ashby	Individual	F	1188	Out

Lanpro ID	Name	Status	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped IN or OUT
RI82	Yardley Lodge Farm, Yardley Hastings	Individual	F	1172	Out
RI86	Roundhay Farm, Yardley Hastings	Individual	F	1306	Out
RI88	Lone Pine, Warrington	Individual	G	1017	Out
RI88	Lone Pine, Warrington	Individual	F	1540	Out
RI89	The Willows, Warringotn	Individual	F	1633	Out
RI90	Lavendon Lodge Farm, Warringotn	Individual	F	1601	Out
RI91	Warrington House, Warrington	Individual	F	1669	Out
RI92	Harrold Lodge Farm	Individual	G	1891	Out
RI95	Longland Farm	Individual	G	1896	Out
RI96	Lavendon Mill	Individual	G	1701	Out

Appendix 7.5.2 Visual Receptor Scoping Sheets

Transport Receptors

Refer to Figure 7.12 in Appendix 7.6: Transport Receptors

Lanpro_ID	Road Name	Status	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped in or out
A ROAD SCOPED IN					
TR002	A43 Kettering Road	A Road	A2	10	In
TR003	NORTHAMPTON ROAD	A Road	A	1587	In
TR005	MAIN ROAD	A Road	E	11	In
TR008	NORTHAMPTON ROAD	A Road	E	388	In
TR010	PARK FARM WAY	A Road	E	953	In
TR011	WELLINGBOROUGH ROAD (UNOFFICIAL)	A Road	E	986	In
TR014	A509 London Road	A Road	G	6	In
TR015	A428 Northampton Road	A Road	G	7	In
TR016	A509 Warrington Bypass Warrington	A Road	G	157	In
TR019	A428 High Street Lavendon	A Road	G	762	In
A ROAD SCOPED OUT					
TR001	KETTERING ROAD	A Road	A2	750	Out
TR004	A45 NENE VALLEY WAY	A Road	BESS	1218	Out
TR006	NIORT WAY	A Road	E	1840	Out
TR007	NORTHAMPTON ROAD	A Road	E	1998	Out
TR009	NORTHAMPTON ROAD	A Road	E	1783	Out
TR012	WILBY WAY	A Road	E	1794	Out
TR013	A428 Bedford Road East Yardley Hastings	A Road	F	1324	Out
TR017	A509 Warrington Road Olney	A Road	G	1446	Out
TR018	A428 Bedford Road	A Road	G	1091	Out
B ROAD - SCOPED IN					
TR018	A428 Bedford Road	A Road	G	1091	In
TR020	BROAD STREET	B Road	E	1012	In

Lanpro_ID	Road Name	Status	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped in or out
B ROAD - SCOPED OUT					
TR022	B565	B Road	G	1378	Out
CLASSIFIED - SCOPED IN					
TR023	Earls Barton Road	Classified	E	257	In
TR023	Earls Barton Road	Classified	E	257	In
CLASSIFIED UNNUMBERED ROAD SCOPED IN					
TR025	Harrington Road Old	Classified Unnumbered	A	185	In
TR026	High Street Walgrave	Classified Unnumbered	A	700	In
TR027	Holcot Road Walgrave	Classified Unnumbered	A	793	In
TR028	OLD ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	A	694	In
TR030	Scaldwell Road Old	Classified Unnumbered	A	409	In
TR031	Broughton Road	Classified Unnumbered	A	6	In
TR032	BROUGHTON ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	A2	615	In
TR033	Kettering Road Walgrave	Classified Unnumbered	A2	4	In
TR035	Red House Lane Hannington	Classified Unnumbered	A2	586	In
TR036	Redhouse Road	Classified Unnumbered	A2	651	In
TR037	Brixworth Road Holcot	Classified Unnumbered	B	640	In
TR040	Hannington Road Holcot	Classified Unnumbered	B	928	In
TR044	Holcot Road Moulton	Classified Unnumbered	B	166	In
TR045	Moulton Road Holcot	Classified Unnumbered	B	14	In
TR049	Sywell Road Holcot	Classified Unnumbered	B	10	In
TR051	Walgrave Road Holcot	Classified Unnumbered	B	858	In
TR053	HOLCOT LANE	Classified Unnumbered	B	863	In
TR055	Earls Barton Road Grendon	Classified Unnumbered	BESS	8	In
TR058	MAIN ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	BESS	609	In
TR059	MANOR ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	BESS	575	In
TR060	STATION ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	BESS	3	In
TR061	WHISTON ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	BESS	143	In
TR062	GRENDON ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	BESS	1279	In
TR065	GLEBE ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	C	10	In
TR068	LITTLE HARROWDEN ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	D	752	In
TR069	MOONSHINE GAP	Classified Unnumbered	D	14	In
TR070	SYWELL ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	D	756	In

Lanpro_ID	Road Name	Status	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped in or out
TR071	WELLINGBOROUGH ROAD (UNOFFICIAL)	Classified Unnumbered	D	4	In
TR075	HIGH STREET	Classified Unnumbered	E	826	In
TR076	MEARS ASHBY ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	E	5	In
TR077	MEARS ASHBY ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	E	0	In
TR079	SYWELL ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	E	260	In
TR080	EASTON LANE	Classified Unnumbered	F	0	In
TR081	EASTON WAY	Classified Unnumbered	F	0	In
TR082	HARROLD ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	F	753	In
TR083	YARDLEY ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	F	662	In
TR084	YARDLEY ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	F	3	In
TR085	LONDON ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	F	31	In
TR086	GRENDON ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	F	5	In

Lanpro_ID	Road Name	Status	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped in or out
CLASSIFIED UNNUMBERED ROAD SCOPED OUT					
TR029	Old Road Scaldwell	Classified Unnumbered	A	1103	Out
TR034	Main Street Hannington	Classified Unnumbered	A2	1141	Out
TR038	Chater Street Moulton	Classified Unnumbered	B	1640	Out
TR039	Cross Street	Classified Unnumbered	B	1835	Out
TR041	High Street Moulton	Classified Unnumbered	B	1769	Out
TR042	Holcot Road Brixworth	Classified Unnumbered	B	1103	Out
TR043	Holcot Road Hannington	Classified Unnumbered	B	1285	Out
TR046	Overstone Road Moulton	Classified Unnumbered	B	1702	Out
TR047	Pitsford Road Moulton	Classified Unnumbered	B	1624	Out
TR048	Stocks Hill	Classified Unnumbered	B	1845	Out
TR050	The Grove Moulton	Classified Unnumbered	B	1154	Out
TR052	West Street	Classified Unnumbered	B	1835	Out
TR054	Denton Road Whiston Cogenhoe	Classified Unnumbered	BESS	1548	Out
TR056	GRENDON ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	BESS	1377	Out
TR057	HARDWATER ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	BESS	1934	Out
TR063	ECTON LANE	Classified Unnumbered	C	1520	Out
TR064	OVERSTONE ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	C	1250	Out
TR066	HARDWICK ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	D	1729	Out
TR067	HARDWICK ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	D	1944	Out
TR072	DODDINGTON ROAD Earls Barton	Classified Unnumbered	E	1180	Out
TR073	DODDINGTON ROAD nr Wilby	Classified Unnumbered	E	1089	Out
TR074	EARLS BARTON ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	E	1718	Out
TR078	STATION ROAD	Classified Unnumbered	E	1016	Out
NOT CLASSIFIED ROAD SCOPED OUT					
TR087	Holcot Lane Scaldwell	Not Classified	A	1983	Out
TR088	Overstone Stratford Drive area	Not Classified	B	1026	Out
TR089	Compton Road Castle Ashby	Not Classified	BESS	1484	Out
TR090	Road to sewage works Yardley Hastings	Not Classified	F	1992	Out
UNCLASSIFIED ROAD SCOPED IN					
TR091	Walgrave residential streets	Unclassified	A	409	In
TR092	Old residential streets	Unclassified	A	288	In

Lanpro_ID	Road Name	Status	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped in or out
TR093	Mawsley residential streets	Unclassified	A	919	In
TR094	Bridle Road Old	Unclassified	A	391	In
TR095	Cherry Hill Old	Unclassified	A	307	In
TR096	Hannington Lane Walgrave	Unclassified	A	793	In
TR098	Mawsley Road	Unclassified	A	4	In
TR099	Mill Lane Old	Unclassified	A	168	In
TR100	Newland Road Walgrave	Unclassified	A	0	In
TR101	Old Road Walgrave	Unclassified	A	398	In
TR102	Walgrave Road Old	Unclassified	A	260	In
TR109	Halcot residential streets	Unclassified	B	560	In
TR110	Boughton Fair Lane Moulton	Unclassified	B	610	In
TR114	Main Street Holcot	Unclassified	B	671	In
TR120	Grendon residential streets	Unclassified	BESS	569	In
TR121	CHURCH WAY	Unclassified	BESS	566	In
TR124	Grendon Road Castle Ashby	Unclassified	BESS	409	In
TR131	WELLINGBOROUGH ROAD	Unclassified	C	15	In
TR132	HIGHFIELD ROAD	Unclassified	D	3	In
TR135	WELLINGBOROUGH ROAD	Unclassified	D	116	In
TR136	Earls Barton residential roads east	Unclassified	E	994	In
TR137	APPLEBY LODGE WAY	Unclassified	E	670	In
TR139	Earls Barton residential streets north	Unclassified	E	384	In
TR140	Wellington industrial estate	Unclassified	E	783	In
TR153	WASHBROOK LANE	Unclassified	E	11	In
TR154	WELLINGBOROUGH ROAD	Unclassified	E	196	In
TR155	WILBY ROAD	Unclassified	E	0	In
TR156	Mears Ashby residential streets	Unclassified	E	92	In
TR157	Bozeat residential streets	Unclassified	F	33	In
TR158	ALLENS HILL	Unclassified	F	493	In
TR159	BLACKMILE LANE	Unclassified	F	805	In
TR162	Grendon Road	Unclassified	F	575	In
TR163	Parkhill Road Castle Ashby	Unclassified	F	524	In
TR164	ROAD TO EASTON MAUDIT VILLAGE	Unclassified	F	11	In
TR167	LAVENDON LODGE OFF A428, WARRINGTON	Unclassified	G	454	In
TR169	Lane to east of A509 Warrington	Unclassified	G	651	In
TR170	Lane west side of A509 Warrington	Unclassified	G	364	In

Lanpro_ID	Road Name	Status	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped in or out
TR171	Castle Road Lavendon	Unclassified	G	66	In
TR173	Old A509 Southwest of A509A428 Roundabout	Unclassified	G	189	In
TR174	Olney Road Lavendon	Unclassified	G	827	In
TR175	Lavendon residential streets	Unclassified	G	565	In
TR176	Lavendon Grange	Unclassified	G	942	In
UNCLASSIFIED ROAD SCOPED OUT					
TR097	Lamport Road Scaldwell	Unclassified	A	1353	Out
TR103	Hannington residential streets	Unclassified	A2	1138	Out
TR104	Track east of Kettering Road	Unclassified	A2	1193	Out
TR105	Walgrave Road Hanninghton	Unclassified	A2	1177	Out
TR106	NORTHAMPTON ROAD	Unclassified	A2	1934	Out
TR107	Broughton residential streets	Unclassified	A2	1935	Out
TR108	Moulton residential streets east	Unclassified	B	1234	Out
TR111	Moulton residential streets west	Unclassified	B	1256	Out
TR112	Church Hill Moulton	Unclassified	B	1704	Out
TR113	Church Street Moulton	Unclassified	B	1640	Out
TR115	Northampton Lane North	Unclassified	B	1919	Out
TR116	Park View	Unclassified	B	1736	Out
TR117	Sywell Road Overstone	Unclassified	B	1697	Out
TR118	Castle Ashby Road	Unclassified	BESS	1409	Out
TR119	Castle Road Castle Ashby	Unclassified	BESS	1551	Out
TR122	Castle Ashby local roads	Unclassified	BESS	1579	Out
TR123	Denton Road Castle Ashby	Unclassified	BESS	1593	Out
TR125	Home Farm Lane	Unclassified	BESS	1693	Out
TR126	Whiston local roads	Unclassified	BESS	1423	Out
TR127	Whiston Road Castle Ashby	Unclassified	BESS	1374	Out
TR128	Road to bridleway	Unclassified	BESS	1623	Out
TR129	Sywell residential streets	Unclassified	C	1265	Out
TR130	ROAD TO HARDWICK LODGE	Unclassified	C	1403	Out
TR133	Hardwick residential streets	Unclassified	D	1235	Out
TR134	WELLINGBOROUGH ROAD	Unclassified	D	1405	Out
TR138	Earls Barton residential streets south	Unclassified	E	1382	Out
TR141	Wellingborough residential streets nr Sywell Rd	Unclassified	E	1738	Out
TR142	Wellington residential streets	Unclassified	E	1097	Out

Lanpro_ID	Road Name	Status	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped in or out
TR143	BRICKHILL ROAD	Unclassified	E	1986	Out
TR144	Wilby residential streets	Unclassified	E	1185	Out
TR145	BURNS ROAD	Unclassified	E	1387	Out
TR146	Ecton residential streets	Unclassified	E	1827	Out
TR147	QUEENSWAY	Unclassified	E	1882	Out
TR148	ROAD NEAR ELECTRICITY SUB STATION	Unclassified	E	1352	Out
TR149	RUSKIN AVENUE	Unclassified	E	1701	Out
TR150	SHELLEY ROAD	Unclassified	E	1344	Out
TR151	STANWELL WAY	Unclassified	E	1644	Out
TR152	SYWELL LANE	Unclassified	E	1729	Out
TR160	Wollaston residential streets	Unclassified	F	1769	Out
TR161	Castle Ashby Road	Unclassified	F	1926	Out
TR165	ROAD TO STRIXTON	Unclassified	F	1096	Out
TR166	SHEPHERDS HILL	Unclassified	F	1840	Out
TR168	ROAD TO IVES FARM OFF A428, WARRINGTON	Unclassified	G	1200	Out
TR172	Harrold Road Lavendon	Unclassified	G	1069	Out
UNKNOWN ROAD SCOPED OUT					
TR177	Castle Ashby Road	Unknown	F	1960	Out

Appendix 7.5.3 Visual Receptor Scoping Sheets

Public Right of Way Receptors

Refer to Figure 7.13 in Appendix 7.6: PRoW Receptors

Lanpro ID	Name	Status	Authority	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped IN or OUT
RESTRICTED BYWAY SCOPED IN						
TP228	MK|Lavendon|019	Restricted Byway	Milton Keynes	G	228	In
BOAT SCOPED IN						
TP113	<Null>	BOAT	North Northamptonshire	E	19	In
TP135	<Null>	BOAT	North Northamptonshire	BESS	1095	In
TP160	<Null>	BOAT	North Northamptonshire	F	522	In
TP162	<Null>	BOAT	North Northamptonshire	F	209	In
BOAT SCOPED OUT						
TP006	NN|DA|11	BOAT	West Northamptonshire	A	1708	Out
TP008	NN|DF|12	BOAT	West Northamptonshire	A	1585	Out
TP049	NN|DT|15	BOAT	West Northamptonshire	A	1417	Out
TP140	<Null>	BOAT	North Northamptonshire	BESS	1860	Out
TP156	<Null>	BOAT	North Northamptonshire	F	1870	Out
BRIDLEWAY SCOPED IN						
TP003	GG/011	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	A	686	In
TP012	NN|DA|12	Bridleway	West Northamptonshire	A	1250	In
TP014	GD/014	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	A	655	In
TP032	NN|DF|6	Bridleway	West Northamptonshire	A	510	In

Lanpro ID	Name	Status	Authority	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped IN or OUT
TP077	<Null>	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	C	716	In
TP081	<Null>	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	D	667	In
TP082	<Null>	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	D	873	In
TP088	<Null>	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	C	0	In
TP148	<Null>	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	BESS	856	In
TP167	<Null>	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	F	538	In
TP197	NN|LE|26	Bridleway	West Northamptonshire	F	303	In
TP201	<Null>	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	F	116	In
TP202	<Null>	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	G	0	In
TP208	<Null>	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	F	0	In
TP217	MK|Lavendon|002	Bridleway	Milton Keynes	G	0	In
TP220	MK|Lavendon|004	Bridleway	Milton Keynes	G	0	In
TP227	MK|Lavendon|015#2	Bridleway	Milton Keynes	G	0	In
TP229	MK|Lavendon|014	Bridleway	Milton Keynes	G	0	In
TP240	MK|Lavendon|015#1	Bridleway	Milton Keynes	G	16	In
BRIDLEWAY SCOPED OUT						
TP001	GR/007	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	A	1827	Out
TP002	GG/009	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	A	1312	Out
TP004	GG/019	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	A	1347	Out
TP005	HK/001	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	A	1044	Out
TP007	NN|DF|5	Bridleway	West Northamptonshire	A	1164	Out
TP020	GW/018	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	A	1894	Out
TP030	TR/008	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	A	1789	Out
TP039	NN|CT|3	Bridleway	West Northamptonshire	A	1352	Out
TP042	NN|DM|7	Bridleway	West Northamptonshire	A	1983	Out
TP058	<Null>	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	C	1475	Out
TP059	NN|CT|5	Bridleway	West Northamptonshire	C	1720	Out
TP063	<Null>	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	C	1602	Out

Lanpro ID	Name	Status	Authority	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped IN or OUT
TP065	<Null>	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	C	1324	Out
TP070	NN|CT|8	Bridleway	West Northamptonshire	B	1378	Out
TP075	<Null>	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	D	1740	Out
TP139	<Null>	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	BESS	1218	Out
TP147	<Null>	Bridleway	North Northamptonshire	BESS	1623	Out
TP150	NN|KF|19	Bridleway	West Northamptonshire	BESS	1681	Out
TP158	NN|KF|20	Bridleway	West Northamptonshire	BESS	1561	Out
TP177	NN|KF|25	Bridleway	West Northamptonshire	BESS	1768	Out
TP216	NN|LE|25	Bridleway	West Northamptonshire	F	1341	Out
TP248	MK|Lavendon|016	Bridleway	Milton Keynes	G	1628	Out
TP249	MK|Clifton Reynes|012	Bridleway	Milton Keynes	G	1774	Out
FOOTPATH SCOPED IN						
TP010	NN|DA|7	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	889	In
TP013	NN|DF|4	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	7	In
TP016	GD/002	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	A	812	In
TP017	NN|DA|10	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	1217	In
TP018	NN|DF|3	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	491	In
TP019	NN|DM|4#1	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	1384	In
TP021	NN|DF|7	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	289	In
TP023	NN|DF|8	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	170	In
TP024	NN|DT|8	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	562	In
TP025	NN|DF|9	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	410	In
TP026	NN|DF|10	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	451	In
TP027	NN|DF|11	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	464	In
TP028	NN|DF|2	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	645	In
TP031	NN|DF|1	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	424	In
TP034	NN|DF|13	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	849	In
TP035	NN|DT|9#1	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	661	In

Lanpro ID	Name	Status	Authority	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped IN or OUT
TP036	NN|DT|11	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	619	In
TP037	NN|DT|6	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	568	In
TP038	NN|DT|13	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	635	In
TP040	NN|DT|7	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	737	In
TP041	NN|DT|14	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	801	In
TP043	NN|DT|2	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	849	In
TP044	NN|DT|3	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	925	In
TP045	NN|DT|5	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	925	In
TP068	NN|CT|7	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	858	In
TP071	NN|CW|5	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	861	In
TP072	NN|CW|4	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	647	In
TP073	NN|CW|11	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	643	In
TP074	NN|CW|7	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	582	In
TP076	NN|CW|10	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	746	In
TP079	NN|CW|2	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	487	In
TP080	NN|CW|3#1	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	445	In
TP083	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	C	471	In
TP084	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	D	149	In
TP085	NN|CW|3#2	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	468	In
TP086	NN|CW|1	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	0	In
TP087	NN|DD|6#1	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	743	In
TP089	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	135	In
TP090	NN|DG|2#2	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	3	In
TP091	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	0	In
TP092	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	D	0	In
TP093	NN|DG|3	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	365	In
TP094	NN|DG|4	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	519	In
TP095	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	518	In
TP097	NN|DG|2#1	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	640	In
TP099	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	D	903	In

Lanpro ID	Name	Status	Authority	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped IN or OUT
TP103	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	D	435	In
TP105	NN|DD|1	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	958	In
TP106	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	299	In
TP107	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	296	In
TP108	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	317	In
TP109	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	428	In
TP112	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	258	In
TP114	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	0	In
TP122	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	14	In
TP124	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	84	In
TP127	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	561	In
TP128	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	844	In
TP129	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	775	In
TP130	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	644	In
TP131	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	875	In
TP133	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	935	In
TP141	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	BESS	447	In
TP149	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	BESS	777	In
TP151	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	990	In
TP152	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	834	In
TP154	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	BESS	448	In
TP155	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	BESS	0	In
TP157	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	1210	In
TP161	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	BESS	646	In
TP163	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	750	In
TP164	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	BESS	426	In
TP165	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	1	In
TP168	NN|KF|23	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	BESS	1332	In
TP169	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	BESS	619	In
TP170	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	BESS	215	In

Lanpro ID	Name	Status	Authority	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped IN or OUT
TP171	NN|KF|18	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	BESS	1343	In
TP172	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	BESS	592	In
TP173	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	689	In
TP174	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	0	In
TP175	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	0	In
TP176	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	37	In
TP178	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	BESS	575	In
TP179	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	772	In
TP180	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	775	In
TP181	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	0	In
TP182	NN|KE|1	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	BESS	791	In
TP183	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	464	In
TP184	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	0	In
TP185	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	2	In
TP186	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	0	In
TP187	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	605	In
TP188	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	158	In
TP189	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	632	In
TP190	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	332	In
TP191	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	521	In
TP192	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	897	In
TP193	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	481	In
TP194	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	482	In
TP196	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	340	In
TP198	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	10	In
TP199	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	464	In
TP200	NN|LE|1#2	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	F	396	In
TP203	NN|LE|1#1	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	F	590	In
TP204	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	651	In
TP205	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	0	In

Lanpro ID	Name	Status	Authority	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped IN or OUT
TP206	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	0	In
TP207	NN|LE|9	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	F	852	In
TP209	NN|LE|11#2	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	F	1074	In
TP210	NN|LE|11#1	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	F	1111	In
TP212	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	G	213	In
TP213	MK|Warrington|007	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	94	In
TP214	BF|HARROLD|10	Footpath	Bedford	G	162	In
TP215	MK|Lavendon|005	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	0	In
TP218	MK|Warrington|005	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	821	In
TP221	MK|Warrington|004	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	1389	In
TP222	MK|Warrington|002	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	671	In
TP223	BF|HARROLD|10	Footpath	Bedford	G	951	In
TP224	BF|HARROLD|16	Footpath	Bedford	G	952	In
TP225	MK|Lavendon|003	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	153	In
TP226	MK|Lavendon|001	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	0	In
TP230	MK|Lavendon|013	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	428	In
TP231	MK|Olney|005#2	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	1350	In
TP233	MK|Warrington|001	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	451	In
TP234	MK|Lavendon|017	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	463	In
TP235	MK|Lavendon|010	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	257	In
TP236	MK|Lavendon|006	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	760	In
TP237	MK|Lavendon|007#2	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	877	In
TP238	MK|Lavendon|008	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	693	In
TP239	MK|Lavendon|007#1	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	911	In
TP241	MK|Lavendon|008A	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	805	In
TP242	MK|Lavendon|009#1	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	561	In
TP246	MK|Lavendon|011	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	934	In
FOOTPATH SCOPED OUT						
TP009	GD/003	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	A	1916	Out

Lanpro ID	Name	Status	Authority	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped IN or OUT
TP011	NN|DA|6	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	1729	Out
TP015	GW/014	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	A	1891	Out
TP022	NN|DM|4#2	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	1464	Out
TP029	NN|DM|3	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	1397	Out
TP033	NN|DM|2	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	1933	Out
TP046	NN|DT|4	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	1104	Out
TP047	NN|DT|9#2	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	1229	Out
TP048	NN|CT|2	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	1530	Out
TP050	NN|CT|1	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	1757	Out
TP051	NN|CT|4	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	A	1819	Out
TP052	NN|DT|10	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	1635	Out
TP053	NN|CG|12#1	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	1586	Out
TP054	NN|CW|12	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	1390	Out
TP055	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	D	1932	Out
TP056	NN|CW|13	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	1395	Out
TP057	NN|CG|2	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	1813	Out
TP060	NN|CT|6	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	C	1753	Out
TP061	NN|CW|6	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	1211	Out
TP062	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	D	1662	Out
TP064	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	C	1410	Out
TP066	NN|CG|12#2	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	1692	Out
TP067	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	D	1701	Out
TP069	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	D	1477	Out
TP078	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	D	1625	Out
TP096	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	C	1021	Out
TP098	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	C	1426	Out
TP100	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	C	1427	Out
TP101	NN|DD|5	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	1638	Out
TP102	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	1192	Out
TP104	NN|DG|1	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	1003	Out

Lanpro ID	Name	Status	Authority	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped IN or OUT
TP110	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	1826	Out
TP111	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	1793	Out
TP115	NN|DD|18#2	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	1966	Out
TP116	NN|DD|18#1	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	1953	Out
TP117	NN|DD|12#1	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	1963	Out
TP118	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	1284	Out
TP119	NN|DD|4	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	1985	Out
TP120	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	1852	Out
TP121	NN|DD|2	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	B	1798	Out
TP123	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	1633	Out
TP125	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	1792	Out
TP126	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	1165	Out
TP132	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	1022	Out
TP134	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	1317	Out
TP136	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	BESS	1585	Out
TP137	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	1448	Out
TP138	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	E	1403	Out
TP142	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	1627	Out
TP143	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	1826	Out
TP144	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	1974	Out
TP145	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	1628	Out
TP146	<Null>	Footpath	North Northamptonshire	F	1797	Out
TP153	NN|KF|4#2	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	BESS	1587	Out
TP159	NN|KF|4#1	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	BESS	1680	Out
TP166	NN|KF|10	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	BESS	1598	Out
TP195	NN|KE|2	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	F	1954	Out
TP211	NN|LE|2	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	F	1443	Out
TP219	NN|LE|24	Footpath	West Northamptonshire	F	1429	Out
TP232	MK|Olney|006#1	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	1447	Out
TP243	MK|Lavendon|009#2	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	1016	Out

Lanpro ID	Name	Status	Authority	Nearest Green Hill Site	Distance to RLB (m)	Scoped IN or OUT
TP244	MK|Olney|006#2	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	1209	Out
TP245	MK|Olney|005#1	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	1550	Out
TP247	MK|Olney|007	Footpath	Milton Keynes	G	1843	Out

GREEN HILL
SOLAR FARM

Green Hill Solar Farm
EIA Scoping Report
Appendix 7.6: LVIA Visual Receptors Figures
Revision A

Prepared by: Lanpro Services

Date: July 2024

PINS reference: EN010170

Contents

472000 476000 430000 484000 488000 492000 496000

276000 272000 268000 264000 260000 256000 252000

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Figure 7.11 Residential Receptors

Document:

Landscape and Visual Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Area
- 1km Study Area
- 2km Study Area

Residential Receptor

- Settlement (RS)
- Group (RG)
- Individual (RI)

Drawing no.: P3535_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_PEIR_0153

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:90,000 @ A3

0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

476000 480000 484000

276000 272000

DRAUGHTON CP
LODDINGTON CP
CRANSLEY CP
BROUGHTON CP
LAMPORT CP
MAWSLEY CP
OLD CP
PYTCHLEY CP
SCALDWELL
WALGRAVE CP
ORLINGBURY CP
BRIXWORTH CP
HANNINGTON CP
LITTLE HARROWDEN CP
HARDWICK CP
HOLCOT CP

RS01 RS02 RS03 RS04

RG01 RG02 RG03 RG04 RG05 RG06 RG07 RG08 RG09 RG10 RG11 RG12 RG13 RG14 RG15 RG16 RG17 RG18 RG19 RG20 RG58 RG59

RI01 RI02 RI03 RI04 RI05 RI06 RI07 RI08 RI09 RI10 RI11 RI12 RI13 RI14 RI15 RI17 RI18 RI19 RI20 RI21 RI22 RI23 RI24 RI25 RI26 RI27 RI28 RI29 RI30 RI32 RI33 RI34 RI35 RI97 RI98 RI99

Pitsford Water

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:
Figure 7.11.1 Residential Receptors
Green Hill A & A.2

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Area
- 0.5km Study Area
- 1km Study Area
- 2km Study Area

Residential Receptor

- Settlement (RS)
- Group (RG)
- Individual (RI)

Data: Environment Agency, 2024; Lanpro, 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 Ordnance Survey 0100031673Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022

Drawing no.: P3535_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_PEIR_0153
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:35,000 @ A3

0 1 2 Kilometers

N W E S

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

476000 480000 484000

272000 268000 264000

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:
Figure 7.11.2 Residential Receptors
Green Hill B

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Area
- 0.5km Study Area
- 1km Study Area
- 2km Study Area

Residential Receptor

- Settlement (RS)
- Group (RG)
- Individual (RI)

Data: Environment Agency, 2024; Lanpro, 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 Ordnance Survey 0100031673Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022

Drawing no.: P3535_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_PEIR_0153
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:35,000 @ A3

0 1 2 Kilometers

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

480000

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GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:
Figure 7.11.3 Residential Receptors
Green Hill C, D & E

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Area
- 0.5km Study Area
- 1km Study Area
- 2km Study Area

Residential Receptor

- Settlement (RS)
- Group (RG)
- Individual (RI)

Data: Environment Agency, 2024; Lanpro, 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 Ordnance Survey 0100031673Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022

Drawing no.: P3535_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_PEIR_0153
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:35,000 @ A3

0 1 2 Kilometers

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

484000 488000 492000

264000 260000 256000

RI57 RI56 RS09 RG33 RS11 RS10 RG34 RG35 RG36 RI58 RI59 RI60 RI61 RS12 RG37 RG38 RG39 RI62 RG40 RI63 RI64 RI65 RS13 RG41 RG42 RI66 RI67 RG43 RG44 RG45 RI68 RI69 RI71 RI70 RI72 RG46 RI73 RI74 RI75 RG47 RG48 RI77 RI76 RS14 RI78 RG49 RI79 RI80 RI81 RI82 RG50 RG51 RS15 RI83 RI84 RI85 RI86 RG52 RI87 RI88 RI89 RI91 RI90 RI92 RG53

ECTON CP EARLS BARTON CP WOLLASTON CP STRIXTON CP GRENDON CP COGENHOE AND WHISTON CP CASTLE ASHBY CP DENTON CP YARDLEY HASTINGS CP EASTON MAUDIT CP WARRINGTON CP BOZEAT CP HARROLD

Earls Barton Wollaston Hinwick Yardley Chase

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:
Figure 7.11.4 Residential Receptors
Green Hill F & BESS

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Area
- 0.5km Study Area
- 1km Study Area
- 2km Study Area

Residential Receptor

- Settlement (RS)
- Group (RG)
- Individual (RI)

Drawing no.: P3535_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_PEIR_0153
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:35,000 @ A3

N W E S

0 1 2 Kilometers

Island GREEN POWER Lanpro

488000 492000 496000

260000 256000 252000

RG45 RI68 RI69 RG44 RS13 RI73 RG47 RI75 RG48 RG46 RI74 RI77 RI78 RI76 RI71 RI70 RI72 RS14 RG49 RI79 RI80 RI81 RI82 RG50 RG51 RS15 RI83 RI84 RI85 RI86 RG52 RI87 RI88 RI89 RI91 RI90 RG53 RI92 RI93 RG54 RG55 RI94 RG56 RS16 RG57 RI95 RI96

YARDLEY HASTINGS CP
WARRINGTON CP
OLNEY CP
WESTON UNDERWOOD CP
NEWTON BLOSSOMVILLE CP
COLD BRAYFIELD CP
LAVENDON CP
TURVEY CP
HARROLD CP
BOZEAT CP
EASTON MAUDIT CP
ODELL CP

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:
Figure 7.11.5 Residential Receptors
Green Hill G

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Area
- 0.5km Study Area
- 1km Study Area
- 2km Study Area

Residential Receptor

- Settlement (RS)
- Group (RG)
- Individual (RI)

Drawing no.: P3535_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_PEIR_0153
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:35,000 @ A3

0 1 2 Kilometers

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

472000 476000 430000 484000 488000 492000 496000

276000 272000 268000 264000 260000 256000 252000

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:
Figure 7.12 Transport Receptors

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Area
- 1km Study Area
- 2km Study Area

Status

- A Road
- B Road
- C Road
- Local Road

Data: Environment Agency, 2024; Lanpro, 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 Ordnance Survey 0100031673Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022

Drawing no.: P3535_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_PEIR_0154

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:90,000 @ A3

0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

480000

484000

276000

272000

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Figure 7.12.1 Transport Receptors
Green Hill A & A.2

Document:

Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Area
- 1km Study Area
- 2km Study Area

Transport Receptor

Status

- A Road
- B Road
- C Road
- Local Road

Data: Environment Agency, 2024; Lanpro, 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 Ordnance Survey 0100031673Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022

Drawing no.: P3535_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_PEIR_0154

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Meters

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

476000

480000

268000

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Figure 7.12.2 Transport Receptors
Green Hill B

Document:

Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Area
- 1km Study Area
- 2km Study Area

Transport Receptor

Status

- A Road
- B Road
- C Road
- Local Road

Drawing no.: P3535_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_PEIR_0154

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:20,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Meters

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

484000

268000

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:
Figure 7.12.3 Transport Receptors
Green Hill C, D & E north

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Area
- 1km Study Area
- 2km Study Area

Transport Receptor

Status

- A Road
- B Road
- C Road
- Local Road

Data: Environment Agency, 2024; Lanpro, 2024
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Drawing no.: P3535_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_PEIR_0154
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:20,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Meters

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

484000

488000

264000

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Figure 7.12.4 Transport Receptors
Green Hill E south & BESS

Document:

Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Area
- 1km Study Area
- 2km Study Area

Transport Receptor

Status

- A Road
- B Road
- C Road
- Local Road

Data: Environment Agency, 2024; Lanpro, 2024
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Drawing no.: P3535_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_PEIR_0154

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:20,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Meters

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

488000

492000

260000

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:
Figure 7.12.5 Transport Receptors
Green Hill F north

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Area
- 1km Study Area
- 2km Study Area

Transport Receptor

Status

- A Road
- B Road
- C Road
- Local Road

Drawing no.: P3535_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_PEIR_0154
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:20,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Meters

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

488000

492000

260000

256000

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Figure 7.12.6 Transport Receptors
Green Hill F south

Document:

Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Area
- 1km Study Area
- 2km Study Area

Transport Receptor

Status

- A Road
- B Road
- C Road
- Local Road

Data: Environment Agency, 2024; Lanpro, 2024
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Drawing no.: P3535_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_PEIR_0154

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Meters

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

488000

492000

256000

252000

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:
Figure 7.12.7 Transport Receptors
Green Hill G

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Area
- 1km Study Area
- 2km Study Area

Transport Receptor

Status

- A Road
- B Road
- C Road
- Local Road

Drawing no.: P3535_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_PEIR_0154
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Meters

N W E S

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

472000 476000 430000 484000 488000 492000 496000

276000 272000 268000 264000 260000 256000 252000

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Figure 7.13 PRoW Receptors

Document:

Landscape and Visual Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Area
- 1km Study Area
- 2km Study Area

PRoW Receptor

- Restricted Byway
- Byway Open To All Traffic
- Bridleway
- Footpath

Drawing no.: P3535_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_PEIR_0155

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:90,000 @ A3

0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

N W E S

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

476000 480000 484000

276000

272000

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Figure 7.13.1 PRoW Receptors
Green Hill A & A.2

Document:

Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Area
- 1km Study Area
- 2km Study Area

PRoW Receptor

- Byway Open To All Traffic
- Bridleway
- Footpath

Data: Environment Agency, 2024; Lanpro, 2024
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Drawing no.: P3535_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_PEIR_0155

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:35,000 @ A3

N W E S

0 1 2 Kilometers

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

476000 480000 484000

272000

268000

264000

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Figure 7.13.2 PRoW Receptors
Green Hill B

Document:

Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Area
- 1km Study Area
- 2km Study Area

PRoW Receptor

- Byway Open To All Traffic
- Bridleway
- Footpath

Drawing no.: P3535_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_PEIR_0155

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:35,000 @ A3

0 1 2 Kilometers

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

480000

484000

488000

268000

264000

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Figure 7.13.3 PRoW Receptors
Green Hill C, D & E

Document:

Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Area
- 1km Study Area
- 2km Study Area

PRoW Receptor

- Byway Open To All Traffic
- Bridleway
- Footpath

Drawing no.: P3535_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_PEIR_0155

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:35,000 @ A3

0 1 2 Kilometers

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

484000

488000

492000

264000

260000

256000

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Figure 7.13.4 PRoW Receptors
Green Hill F & BESS

Document:

Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Area
- 1km Study Area
- 2km Study Area

PRoW Receptor

- Restricted Byway
- Byway Open To All Traffic
- Bridleway
- Footpath

Data: Environment Agency, 2024; Lanpro, 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2023 Ordnance Survey 0100031673Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2022

Drawing no.: P3535_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_PEIR_0155

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:35,000 @ A3

N W E S

0 1 2 Kilometers

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

488000 492000 496000

260000 256000 252000

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Figure 7.13.5 PRoW Receptors
Green Hill G

Document:

Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Area
- 1km Study Area
- 2km Study Area

PRoW Receptor

- Restricted Byway
- Bridleway
- Footpath

Drawing no.: P3535_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_PEIR_0155

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:35,000 @ A3

0 1 2 Kilometers

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

GREEN HILL
SOLAR FARM

Green Hill Solar Farm
EIA Scoping Report
Appendix 8: Ecology and Biodiversity
Revision A

Prepared by: Clarkson Woods

Date: July 2024

PINS reference: EN010170

Contents

8.1 Natural England Discretionary Advice Service (DAS) Email Correspondence - 18/03/2024

RE: DAS Consultation - FAO [redacted] - w/c 11 March

[redacted]

Mon 18/03/2024 3:36 PM

[redacted]

Hi [redacted]

Many thanks for getting back to me on this in [redacted] absence; please note that there will not be a need for 2 year's surveys as per our discussions, a single year will be suffice, as agreed, in line with a surveying effort which covers the following:

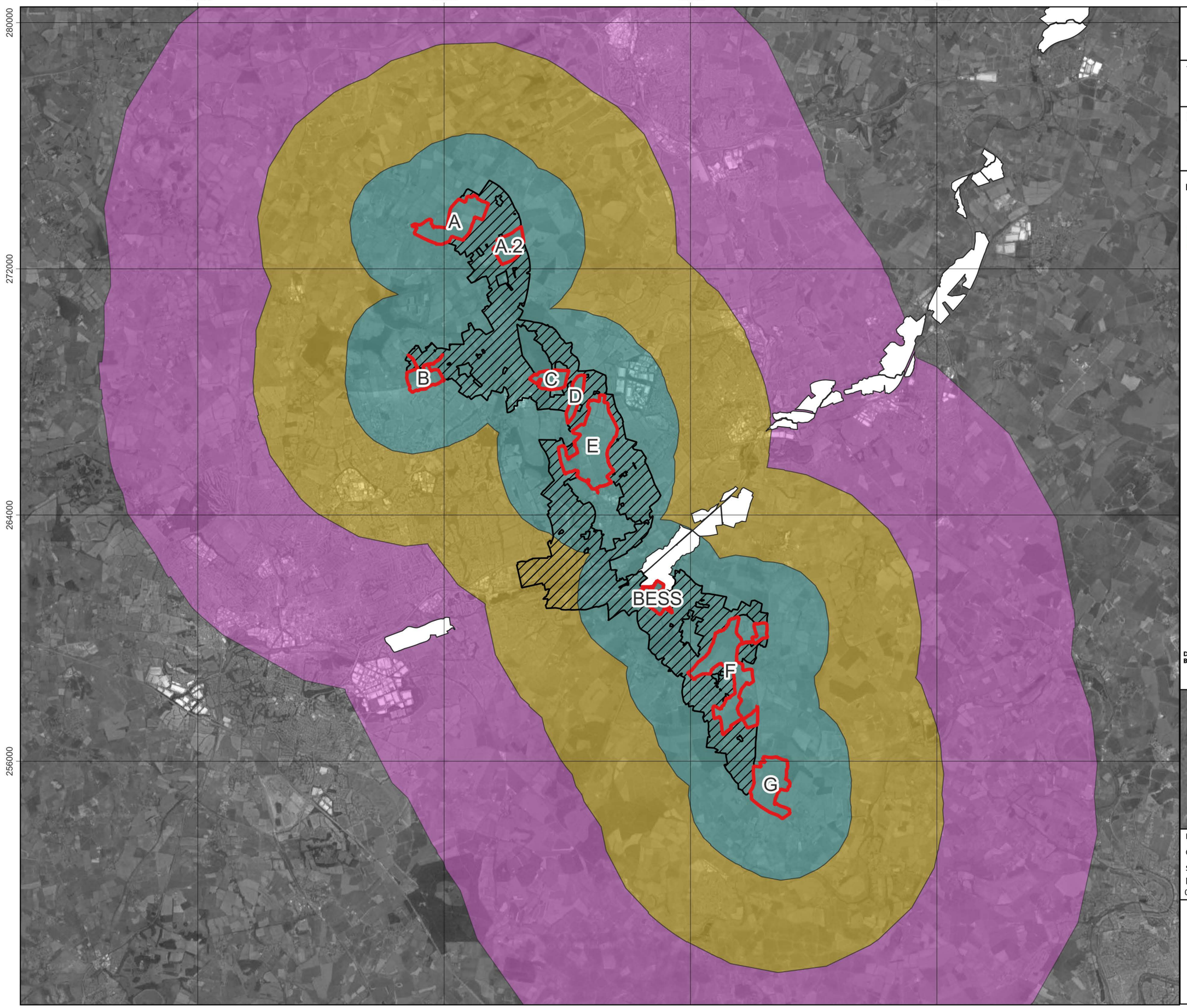
- Diurnal wintering bird surveys – full suite of surveys completed between Oct – Feb 23/24, with the exception of one land parcel to be subject to further monthly survey in Oct and Nov 2024 (due to the late addition of this parcel/surveys not starting until Dec 2023);
- Nocturnal wintering bird surveys – three nocturnal surveys carried out between early Feb (proxy for late Jan), late Feb and due mid-March 2024, but excluding one land parcel (Parcel A) that lies beyond 10km/the consultation zone, as defined within associated SPD docs (see below);
- Diurnal breeding bird surveys – full suite surveys to be carried out between mid-March and July 2024.

In terms of availability after Easter, I have availability on the afternoon of Monday April 8th and also Wednesday April 10th if either of those dates work for yourselves?

Best,

[redacted]

8.2 Figures to Chapter 8



GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

International Statutory Designated Sites within 10km of the Site Boundary

Document:

EIA Scoping Report

Legend:

- Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Red Line Boundary
- Cable Route Search Area
- 2km Buffer
- 5km Buffer
- 10km Buffer

Drawing no.: CW.EIASR.1

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:115810 @ A3

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 m

N W E S

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

472000
476000
480000
484000
488000
276000
272000
268000
264000

Birch Spinney and Mawsley Marsh
A
A2
Badsaddle, Withmale Park and Bush Walk Woods
Hardwick Lodge Meadow
Pitsford Reservoir
B
C
D
E
Glamis Meadow and Wood
Crowfields Common
Wollaston Meadows
Scrub Field
Lings Wood
Summer Leys
Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

National and Local Statutory Designated Sites within 5km of the Site Boundary (1 of 2)

Document:

EIA Scoping Report

Legend:

- Local Nature Reserves (LNR)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Red Line Boundary
- Cable Route Search Area
- 2km Buffer
- 5km Buffer

Drawing no.: CW.EIASR.1

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:57268 @ A3

N
W
E
S

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 m

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

480000
484000
488000
492000
496000
264000
260000
256000
252000

E
F
G
BESS
Wollaston Meadows
Irchester Old Lodge Pit
Summer Leys
Lings Wood
Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits
Dungee Corner Meadow
Bozeat Meadow
Odell Great Wood
Harrold Odell Country Park
Yardley Chase

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

National and Local Statutory Designated Sites within 5km of the Site Boundary (2 of 2)

Document:

EIA Scoping Report

Legend:

- Local Nature Reserves (LNR)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Red Line Boundary
- Cable Route Search Area
- 2km Buffer
- 5km Buffer

Drawing no.: CW.EIASR.1

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:51944 @ A3

N
W
E
S

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 m

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

476000
479500
483000
486500
490000
273000
269500
266000

Old Poors Gorse LWS
Broughton Green Lane LWS
Highcroft Farm Meadow LWS
A
A.2
Hardwick Wood LWS
Hardwick Road Verge LWS
B
C
D
E
Vivians Covert LWS
Park Farm Industrial Estate LWS
Hog Hole Spinney LWS
Cowpasture Spinney LWS
Wilby Way Meadows LWS
Sywell Reservoir and Country Park LWS
Wilby Meadows Stream LWS
Cutthroat Lane LWS
Hardwater Meadows LWS

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Non-Statutory Designated Sites within 2km of the Site Boundary (1 of 2)

Document:

EIA Scoping Report

Legend:

- Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)
- Red Line Boundary
- Cable Route Search Area
- 2km Buffer

Drawing no.: CW.EIASR.1

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

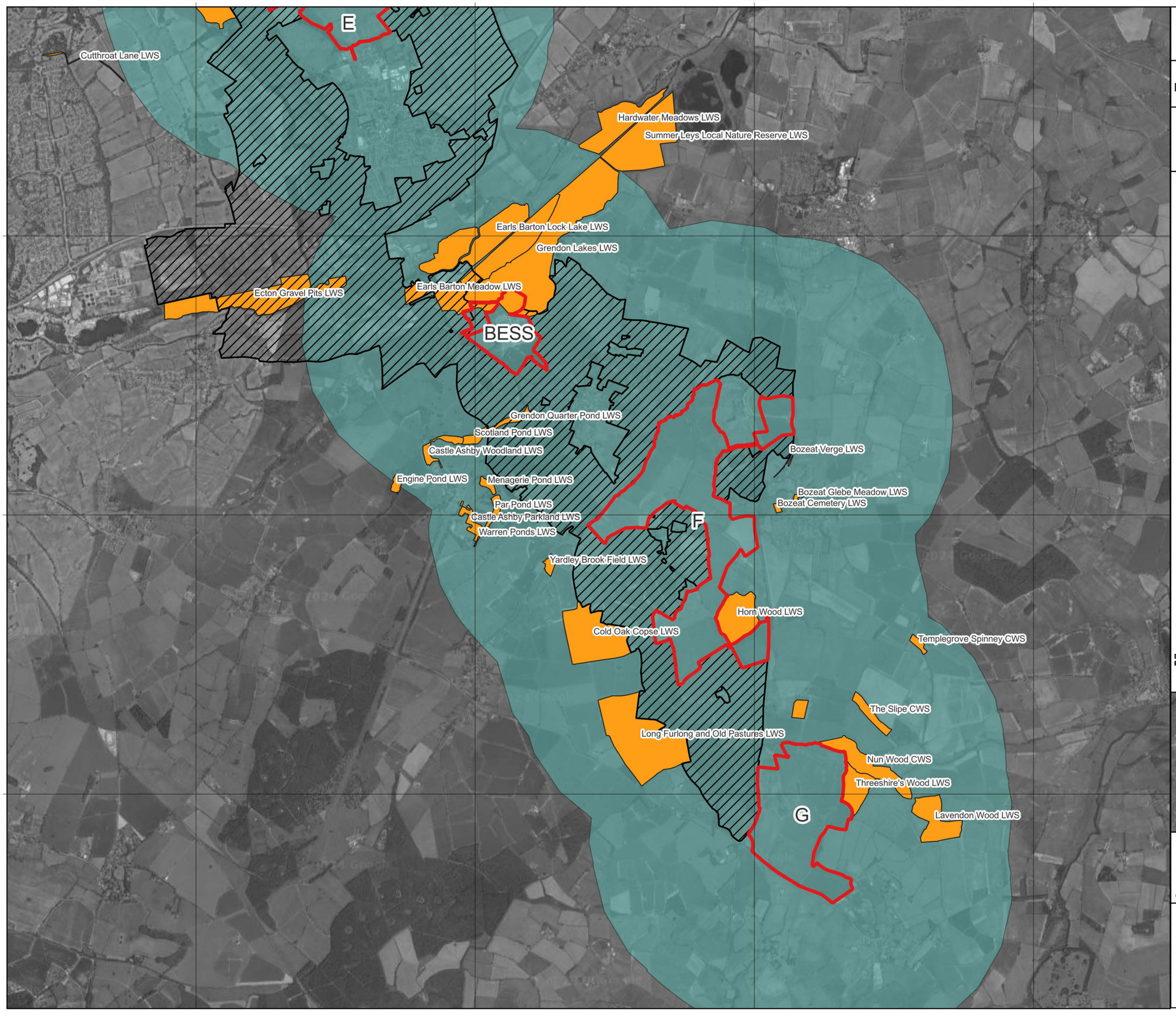
Scale: 1:44871 @ A3

N
W
E
S

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 m

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro



GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

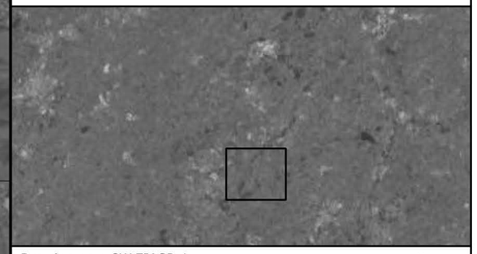
Non-Statutory Designated Sites within 2km of the Site Boundary (2 of 2)

Document:

EIA Scoping Report

Legend:

- Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)
- Red Line Boundary
- Cable Route Search Area
- 2km Buffer



Drawing no.: CW.EIASR.1

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:44871 @ A3

N W E S

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 m

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

476000
480000
484000
488000
272000
268000
264000

A
A.2
B
C
D
E

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Priority Habitats within 2km of the Site Boundary (1 of 2)

Document:

EIA Scoping Report

Legend:

Priority Habitats

- Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh
- Deciduous woodland
- Good quality semi-improved grassland
- Lowland calcareous grassland
- Lowland fens
- Lowland meadows
- No main habitat but additional habitats present
- Traditional orchard
- Red Line Boundary
- Cable Route Search Area
- 2km Buffer

Drawing no.: CW.EIASR.1

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:42734 @ A3

N
W
E
S

0 1,000 2,000 m

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

484000
488000
492000
264000
260000
256000
E
BESS
F
G

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Priority Habitats within 2km of the Site Boundary (2 of 2)

Document:

EIA Scoping Report

Legend:

Priority Habitats

- Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh
- Deciduous woodland
- Good quality semi-improved grassland
- Lowland calcareous grassland
- Lowland meadows
- No main habitat but additional habitats present
- Reedbeds
- Traditional orchard
- Red Line Boundary
- Cable Route Search Area
- 2km Buffer

Drawing no.: CW.EIASR.1

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:44871 @ A3

N
W
E
S

0 1,000 2,000 m

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

GREEN HILL
SOLAR FARM

Green Hill Solar Farm

EIA Scoping Report

Appendix 9: Hydrology, Flood Risk and Drainage

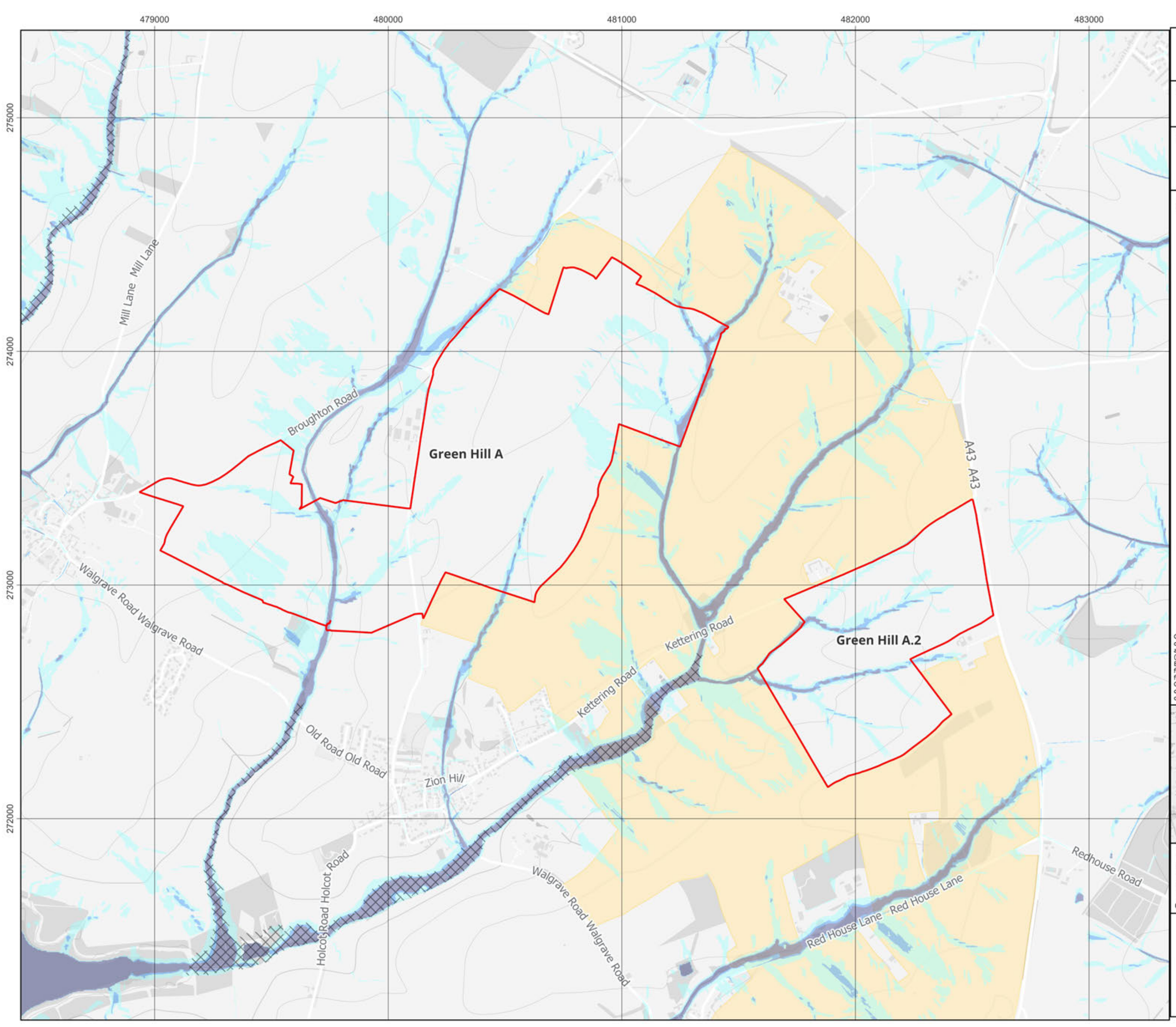
Revision A

Prepared by: Mabbett & Associates

Date: July 2024

PINS reference: EN010170

Contents



GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Figure 9.1 - Green Hill A and Green Hill A.2

Document:

Flood Risk and Drainage

Legend:

- Green Hill A and A.2

Fluvial Flood Risk

- EA Flood Zone 2
- EA Flood Zone 3

Surface Water Flood Risk

- High Likelihood (>3.3% AEP)
- Medium Likelihood (between 1% and 3.3% AEP)
- Low Likelihood (between 0.1% and 1% AEP)
- Very Low Likelihood (<0.1% AEP)
- Cable Route Search Area

Drawing no.: 313532-ENG-DAT-01

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:15129 @ A3

N W E S

0 500 1,000 m

Mabbett®

478000 478500 479000 479500 480000 480500

269500 269000 268500 268000 267500

Brixworth Road
Holcot
Play Space
Holcot Allotment Gardens
Northfield Farm
Northfields Tennis Court
North Farm Bay
Moulton Road
Foxhill Farm
Foxhill Farm Buildings
Sywell Road
New College Farm
Moulton Lodge
White House
North Farm
Holcot Road
Green Hill B
New House
Holcot Road
Rectory Farm
Overstone Old Rectory
Slade House
A43
The Old Farmhouse
Overstone Old Rectory Lodge
Kettering Road
Boughton Fair Lane
Brookwood House
Hog Hole Spinney
Marsh Spinney

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Figure 9.2 - Green Hill B

Document:

Flood Risk and Drainage

Legend:

Site Boundaries

Green Hill B

Fluvial Flood Risk

EA Flood Zone 2

EA Flood Zone 3

Surface Water Flood Risk

High Likelihood (>3.3% AEP)

Medium Likelihood (between 1% and 3.3% AEP)

Low Likelihood (between 0.1% and 1% AEP)

Very Low Likelihood (<0.1% AEP)

Cable Route Search Area

Drawing no.: 313532-ENG-DAT-02

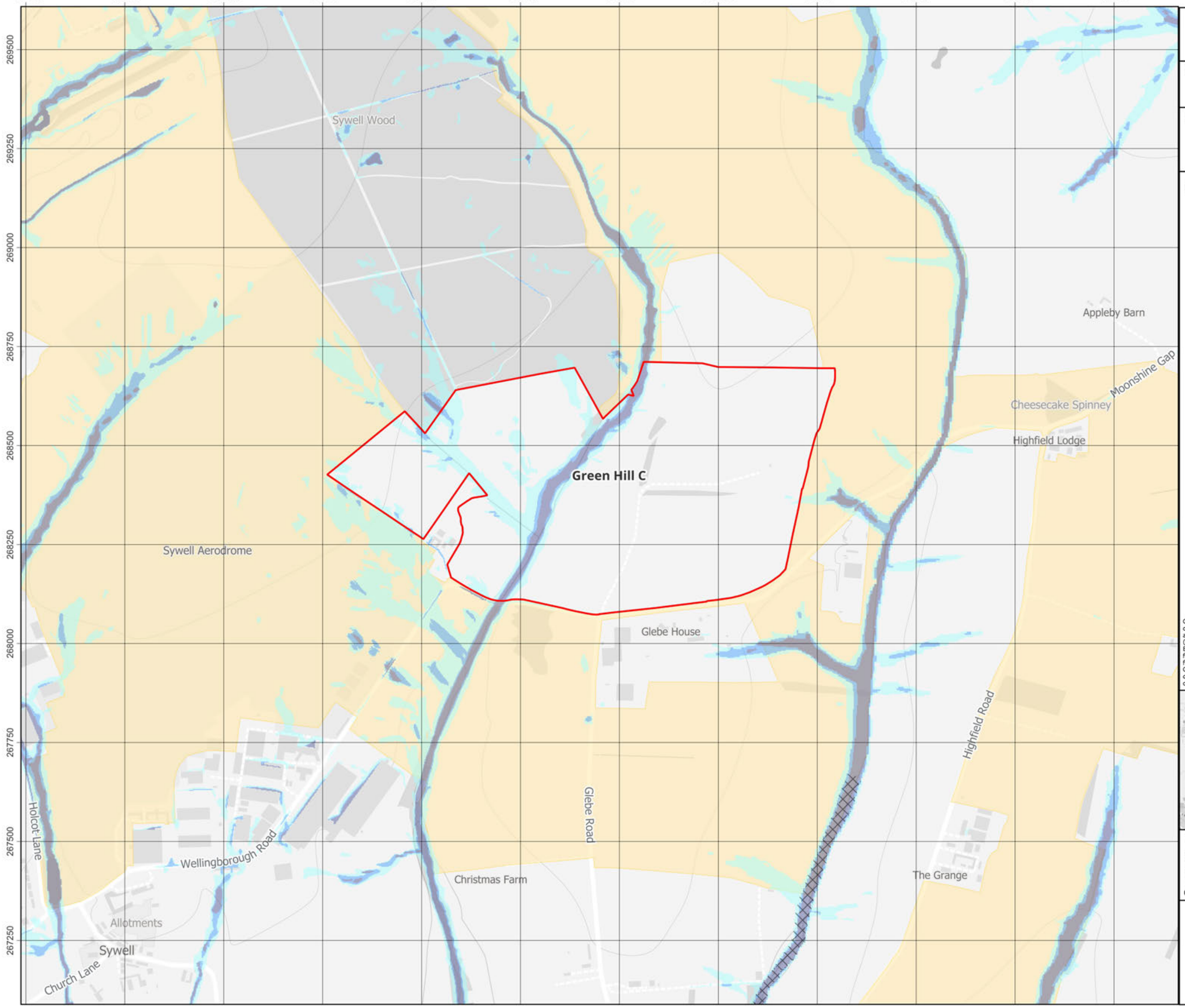
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:10000 @ A3

0 100 200 m

N W E S

Mabbett®



GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Figure 9.3 - Green Hill C

Document:

Flood Risk and Drainage

Legend:

- Green Hill C

Fluvial Flood Risk

- EA Flood Zone 2
- EA Flood Zone 3

Surface Water Flood Risk

- High Likelihood (>3.3% AEP)
- Medium Likelihood (between 1% and 3.3% AEP)
- Low Likelihood (between 0.1% and 1% AEP)
- Very Low Likelihood (<0.1% AEP)
- Cable Route Search Route

Drawing no.: 313532-ENG-DAT-03

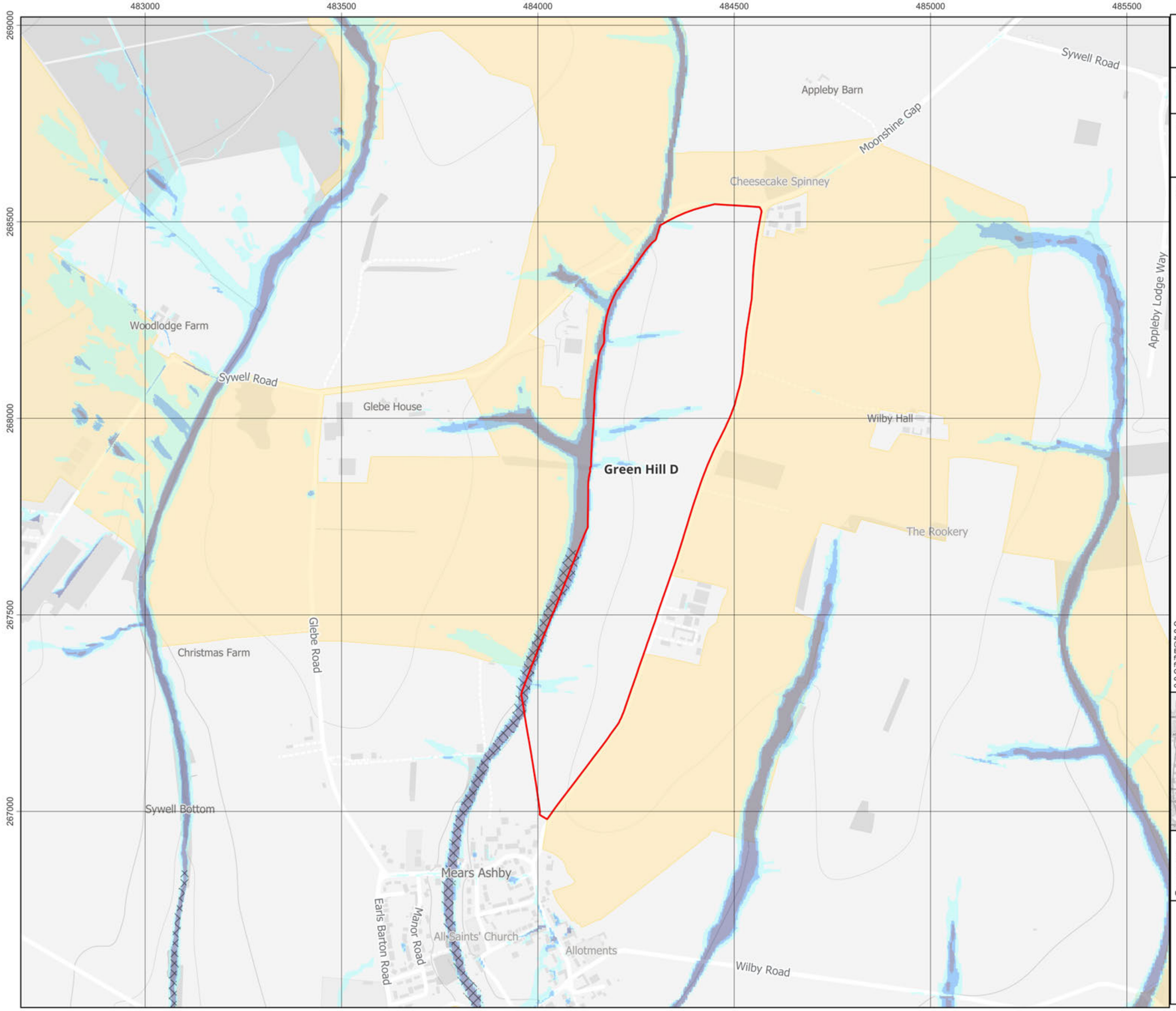
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:9000 @ A3

0 100 200 m

N W E S

Mabbett®



GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Figure 9.4 - Green Hill D

Document:

Flood Risk and Drainage

Legend:

- Green Hill D

Fluvial Flood Risk

- EA Flood Zone 2
- EA Flood Zone 3

Surface Water Flood Risk

- High Likelihood (>3.3% AEP)
- Medium Likelihood (between 1% and 3.3% AEP)
- Low Likelihood (between 0.1% and 1% AEP)
- Very Low Likelihood (<0.1% AEP)
- Cable Route Search Area

Drawing no.: 313532-ENG-DAT-04

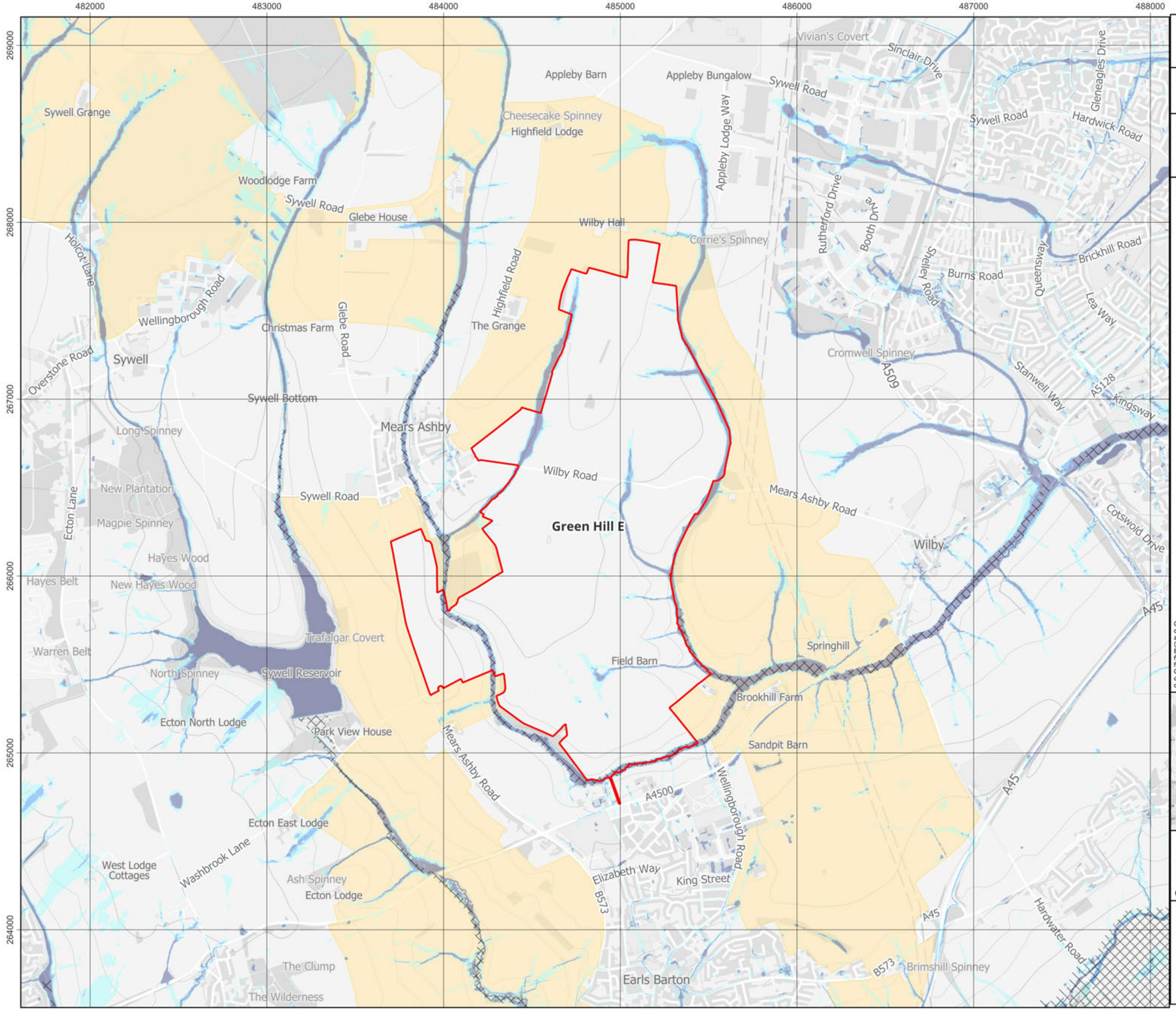
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:9000 @ A3

0 200 400 m

N W E S

Mabbett®



GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Figure 9.5 - Green Hill E

Document:

Flood Risk and Drainage

Legend:

- Green Hill E

Fluvial Flood Risk

- EA Flood Zone 2
- EA Flood Zone 3

Surface Water Flood Risk

- High Likelihood (>3.3% AEP)
- Medium Likelihood (between 1% and 3.3% AEP)
- Low Likelihood (between 0.1% and 1% AEP)
- Very Low Likelihood (<0.1% AEP)
- Cable Route Search Area

Drawing no.: 313532-ENG-DAT-05

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:20000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 m

N E S W

Mabbett®

GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Figure 9.6 - Green Hill F

Document:

Flood Risk and Drainage

Legend:

- Green Hill F
- **Fluvial Flood Risk**
- EA Flood Zone 2
- EA Flood Zone 3
- **Surface Water Flood Risk**
- High Likelihood (>3.3% AEP)
- Medium Likelihood (between 1% and 3.3% AEP)
- Low Likelihood (between 0.1% and 1% AEP)
- Very Low Likelihood (<0.1% AEP)
- Cable Route Search Area

Drawing no.: 313532-ENG-DAT-06

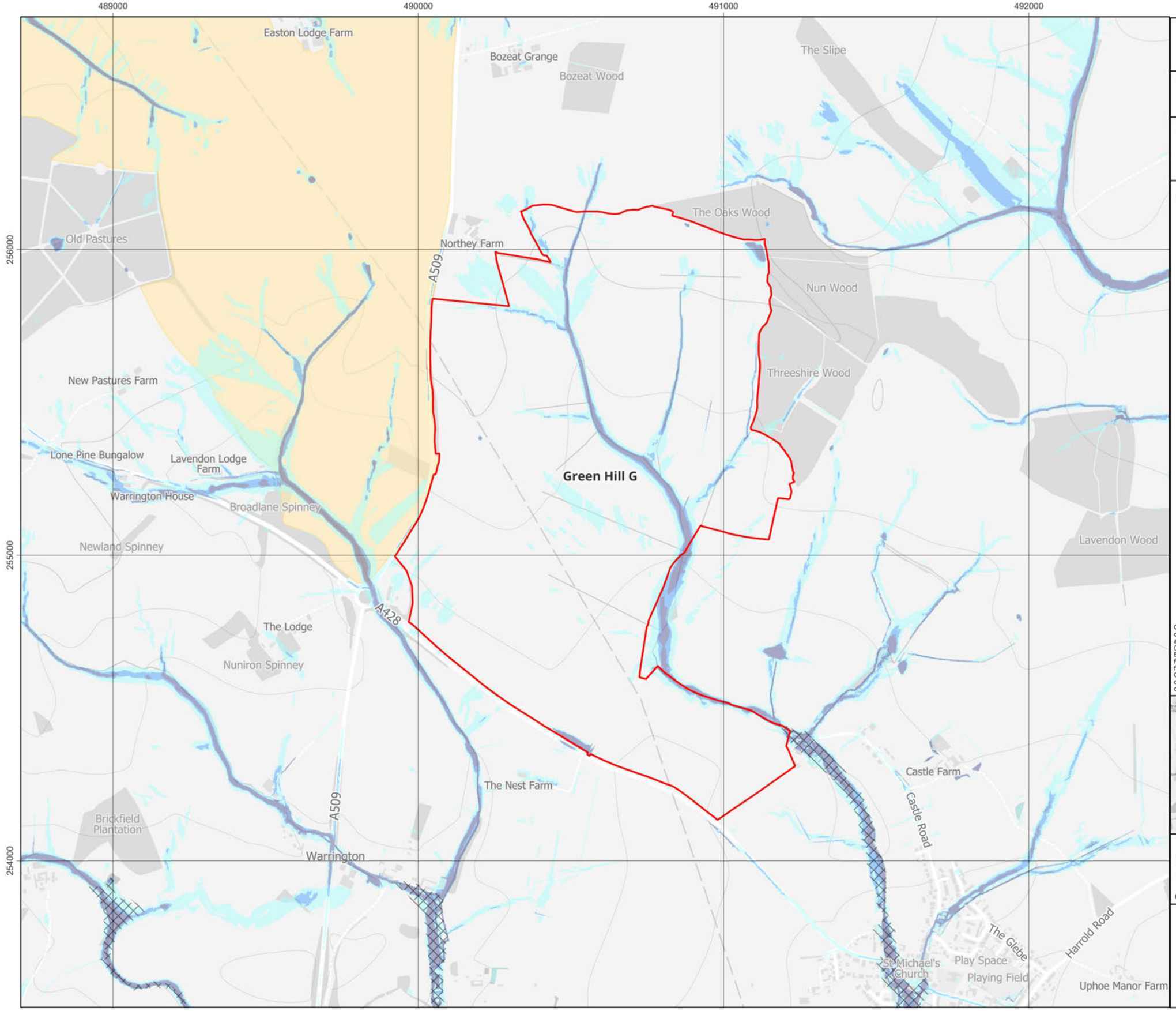
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:20000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 m

N W E S

Mabbett®



GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Figure 9.7 - Green Hill G

Document:

Flood Risk and Drainage

Legend:

- Green Hill G

Fluvial Flood Risk

- EA Flood Zone 2
- EA Flood Zone 3

Surface Water Flood Risk

- High Likelihood (>3.3% AEP)
- Medium Likelihood (between 1% and 3.3% AEP)
- Low Likelihood (between 0.1% and 1% AEP)
- Very Low Likelihood (<0.1% AEP)
- Cable Route Search Area

Drawing no.: 313532-ENG-DAT-07

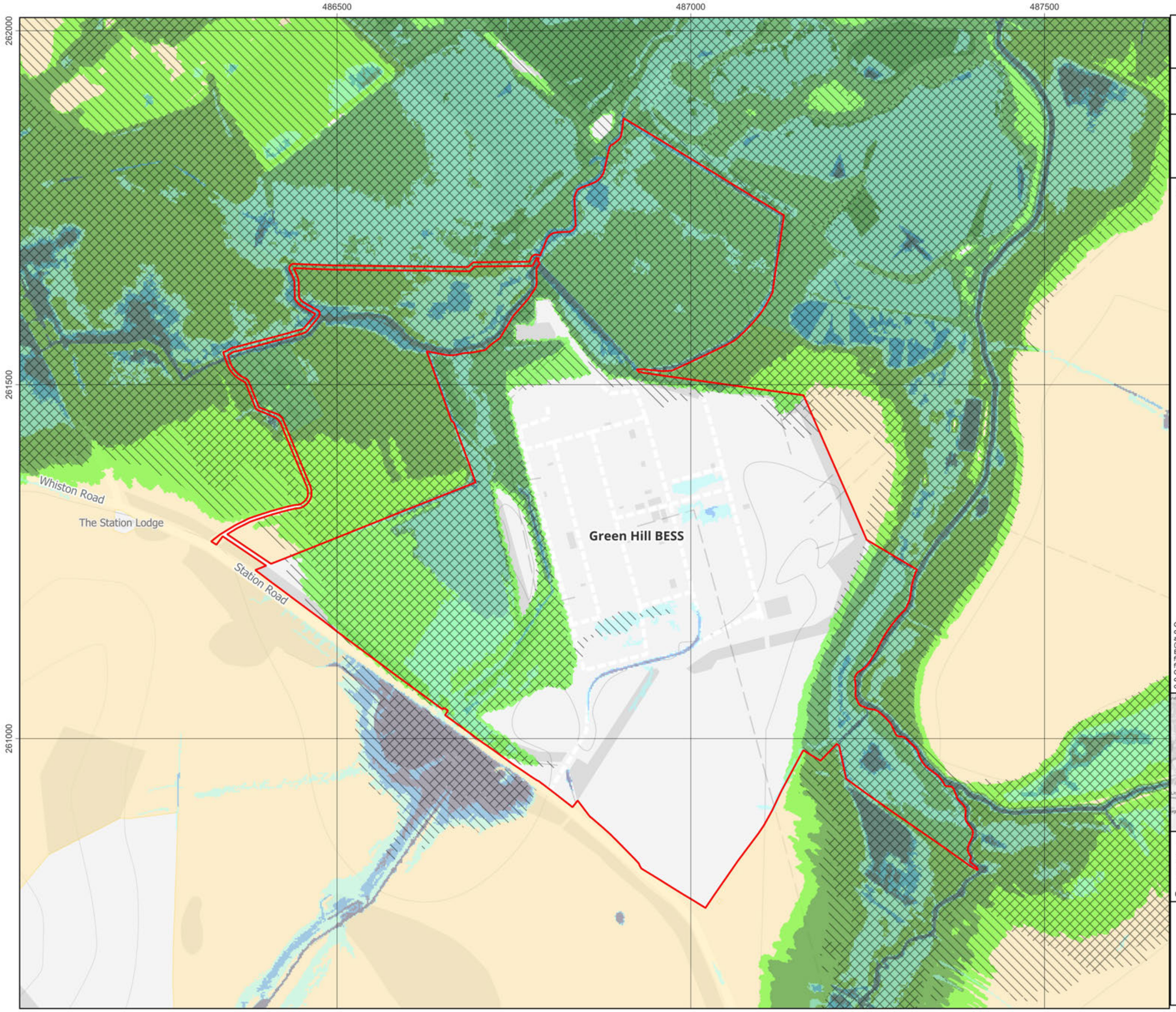
Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:11575 @ A3

0 200 400 m

N W E S

Mabbett®



GREEN HILL SOLAR FARM

Title:

Figure 9.8 - Green Hill BESS

Document:

Flood Risk and Drainage

Legend:

- Green Hill BESS

Fluvial Flood Risk

- EA Flood Zone 2
- EA Flood Zone 3

Surface Water Flood Risk

- High Likelihood (>3.3% AEP)
- Medium Likelihood (between 1% and 3.3% AEP)
- Low Likelihood (between 0.1% and 1% AEP)
- Very Low Likelihood (<0.1% AEP)
- Cable Route Search Area

Drawing no.: 313532-ENG-DAT-08

Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:5000 @ A3

0 100 200 m

N W E S

Mabbett®