

Tween Bridge Solar Farm

Environmental Statement Appendix 6.5: Viewpoint Assessment

Planning Act 2008
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms
and Procedure) Regulations 2009

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

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APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

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1 VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

1.1. Introduction

- 1.1.1. The following table provides a detailed visual assessment of the shortlisted viewpoints and includes the description of baseline views for all of the identified viewpoints. **ES Appendix 6.3 – Viewpoint Photographs [Document Reference 6.3.6.3]** provides photographic evidence and supports the assessment, with photomontages provided at **ES Appendix 6.4 – Photomontage Visualisations [Document Reference 6.3.6.4]**.
- 1.1.2. The assessment of the construction phase is written with reference to the **Design Approach Document [Document Reference 5.6]**.

Table 1-1: Viewpoint 1

Viewpoint 1				
Public Right of Way (Thorne No.15)				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Footpath	High	High	High	7m

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Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 1.1 and 1.2 Photomontage 1.1 and 1.2 (Both at Year 1 and Year 15)		
Existing View: The viewpoint is situated on public right of way (Thorne No.15) which runs to the north of the Order Limits, north of Land Parcel A. There are limited oblique views towards the Order Limits where there are gaps within the vegetation. The turbines associated with Tween Bridge Wind Farm are visible on the skyline, providing prominent vertical components in the view. The lattice pylons and overhead lines are other prominent vertical components. Agricultural sheds associated with Dairy Farm and units within the Coulman Road business park are also visible in the view. Most of the view is occupied by arable fields with limited intervening vegetation delineating or dividing the fields. In the eastern portion of the view there is some visibility of properties forming the residential edge of Thorne and other agricultural buildings. Occasional individual trees and small blocks of trees from the edge of the western field and garden boundaries.			
Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme			
Description of Predicated View/Change		Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
Construction Phase:		High	Medium –term, temporary –

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<p>There would be clear oblique views, (where available through the gaps in vegetation) towards the Order Limits during the construction phase as the footpath lies directly north of Land Parcel A. Construction activity would include installation of fencing, solar PV modules and other infrastructure along the edge of the Scheme. As the construction phase progresses, more of the Scheme would become visible in the view. Construction activity would not occur in views to the north from the footpath.</p> <p>Cranes and the presence of vehicles would be visible and would increase as the construction progresses.</p>		Major (Significant)
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>The Scheme would occupy the entire oblique view, (where gaps in the vegetation are available, other views would be filtered) which would consist of solar modules and perimeter fencing. The solar modules would be 3.5m high and fencing 1.8m high. The solar PV modules and associated infrastructure would be at a lower height than other vertical features already present in the eastern part of the view, these include wind turbines and overhead lines. The upper parts of the wind turbines would be visible above the solar PV modules. The solar PV modules and fencing would be prominent in the view from the footpath to the south with the undersides of the solar PV modules visible. The Scheme would not be visible in views to the north of the footpath.</p> <p>There would be likely views of the taller elements of the substations in Land Parcel A.</p>	High	Long-term, non-permanent – Major (Significant)

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Mitigation Measures: It is proposed that planting would consist of new hedgerow planting adjacent to the full length of the perimeter fence, with scattered tree planting. The Scheme would be re-seeded within the Order Limits with either a meadow seed mix or species rich grassland seed mix.		
Residual Effects: The proposed mitigation planting would filter most views towards the Scheme, albeit the views across agricultural land would be lost. However, the vegetation pattern along the edge of the Order Limits would be similar in nature to the vegetation pattern along the public right of way.	Medium/Low	Long-term, non-permanent – Moderate (Not Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary, and short-term.	High	Medium-term, non-permanent Major (Significant)

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Table 2-2: Viewpoint 2

Viewpoint 2				
Public Right of Way (Thorne No.15)				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Footpath	High	High	High	6m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 2.1 and 2.2			
<p>Existing View:</p> <p>The viewpoint is situated at the north-eastern extent of public right of way (Thorne 15), which is situated to the northern boundary of the Order Limits, Land Parcel A. There are open views looking towards the Order Limits over the arable fields. In the western part of the view the woodland edge of Thorne Moors Nature Reserve forms a defined edge to the Order Limits. Existing turbines associated with Tween Bridge Wind Farm create prominent tall structures within the immediate landscape. Lattice pylons and overhead lines create other vertical elements in the more distant portion of the view. In the eastern part of the view agricultural buildings at Dairy Farm are visible.</p>				

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Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme		
Description of Predicated View/Change	Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>The entire view from this open section of the footpath would be occupied with construction activity associated with the Scheme. Construction of the solar PV modules and fencing, along with other infrastructure along the edge of the Order Limits would be clearly visible. As the construction phase progresses, infrastructure and vehicle movements would occupy more of the view.</p>	High	Medium-term, non-permanent Major (Significant)
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>The solar PV modules to the north-eastern edge of Land Parcel A would be clearly visible due to the open nature of the view at this point of the footpath. The solar PV modules, fencing and other associated infrastructure would be at a much lower height than other vertical features already present in the eastern part of the view, including wind turbines and overhead lines. There would be likely views of the taller elements of the substations in Land Parcel A.</p>	High	Long -term, non-permanent Major (Significant)

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Mitigation Measures: It is proposed that planting would consist of new native hedgerow planting along the perimeter fence, with scattered tree planting. The Scheme would be re-seeded within the Order Limits with either a meadow seed mix or species rich grassland seed mix.		
Residual Effects: The proposed mitigation planting would filter most views towards the Scheme, albeit the views across agricultural land would be lost.	Medium/Low	Long-term, non-permanent – Moderate (Not Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised, temporary and short-term.	High	Medium-term, non-permanent Major (Significant)

Table 3–3: Viewpoint 3

Viewpoint 3

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Public Right of Way (Thorne No.19)				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Footpath	High	High	High	Within the Order Limits
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 3.1 and 3.2 Photomontage 3.1 and 3.2 (Both at Year 1 and Year 15)			
Existing View: The viewpoint is taken from a public right of way (Thorne 19) from within the Order Limits to the south-west of Land Parcel A. Tween Bridge Wind Farm turbines are prominent vertical skyline features within the view. Overhead lines and associated lattice towers are also visible. There is the occasional scattered tree within what is prominently flat open agricultural land. There are trees and groups of trees visible in the distant views.				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme				

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Description of Predicated View/Change	Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>There would be construction of solar PV modules at 3.5m high, as well as fencing and other infrastructure in the northern part of the view to the north of the track, within Land Parcel A. Construction of solar PV modules in the southern part of Land Parcel A would be visible in the distance to the east, with construction of fencing in the foreground. Construction of the BESS and associated substation is also likely to be visible in the distance to the north-east.</p> <p>Cranes and the presence of vehicles within the Order Limits would be visible and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>	High	Medium-term, non-permanent Major (Significant)
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>The northern part of the view, to the north of the track would be taken up with 3.5m high solar PV modules and fencing, with views to the BESS and associated substation obscured by the solar PV modules. Solar PV modules in the southern portion of Land Parcel A would be visible in the distance, in the eastern part of the view, however, with fencing located in the foreground.</p>	High	Long-term, non-permanent Major (Significant)

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Mitigation Measures: It is proposed that a hedgerow would follow the boundary of the solar PV modules both to the north and south of the footpath, with scattered tree planting. The Scheme would be re-seeded within the Order Limits with either a meadow seed mix or species rich grassland seed mix.		
Residual Effects: The proposed mitigation planting would filter most views towards the Scheme, albeit most of the views across agricultural land would be lost.	Medium	Long –term, non-permanent Major/Moderate (Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised, temporary and short-term.	High	Medium-term, non-permanent Major (Significant)

Table 4-4: Viewpoint 4

Viewpoint 4

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Public Right of Way (Thorne No.19)				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Footpath	High	High	High	Within the Order Limits
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3			
<p>Existing View:</p> <p>The viewpoint is taken from public right of way (Thorne No.19) in the northern part of the Order Limits, Land Parcel A. There is a large presence of vertical infrastructure from the turbines associated with Tween Bridge Wind Farm. Overhead lines and lattice pylons are other vertical elements within the view. The woodland edge of Thorne Moors Nature Reserve provides visual enclosure to the north, with an existing woodland copse to the south. The footpath stops at a dead end at this point where the track continuing to the east is secured by large steel gates and fencing.</p>				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme				

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Description of Predicated View/Change	Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>Construction of solar PV modules with associated fencing and infrastructure would be visible from all sides of the footpath, within Land Parcel A. Views towards the construction of the BESS and its associated substation would be visible to the south-east of the footpath. Cranes and the presence of vehicles would be visible and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>	High	Medium-term, non-permanent Major (Significant)
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>The entire view would be taken up with 3.5m high solar PV modules with associated fencing and infrastructure, which form part of Land Parcel A. The solar modules would be at a much lower height than other vertical features already present surrounding the footpath, including wind turbines and overhead lines. The BESS and associated substation would be glimpsed beyond the solar PV modules in the foreground.</p>	High	Long-term, non-permanent Major (Significant)
<p>Mitigation Measures:</p>		

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Proposed mitigation includes native hedges adjacent to the perimeter fences with scattered tree planting.		
Residual Effects: The proposed mitigation planting would filter some views towards the Scheme, albeit most of the views across agricultural land would be lost.	Medium	Long-term, non-permanent Major/Moderate (Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.	High	Medium-term, non-permanent Major (Significant)

Table 5-5: Viewpoint 5

Viewpoint 5
Stainforth and Keadby Canal Towpath

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Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Footpath	High	High	High	32m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5 Photomontage 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5			
Existing View: The viewpoint is situated on the Stainforth and Keadby Canal Towpath which forms part of the Isle Greenway (Thorne–Crowle–Ealand–Keadby–Scunthorpe). There are open views across the Order Limits in all directions, specifically towards Land Parcels A and C. The turbines associated with Tween Bridge Wind Farm are visible in the view to the north and north-east. Narrow boats on the canal and recreational users would have open views looking towards Land Parcels A and C. There is limited vegetation along the canal towpath and to the northern edge of the canal. Within the wider Order Limits isolated trees and hedgerows, break up the edges of fields and limit more distant views. Overhead lattice powerlines, wooden pole line and mast are visible in the view.				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme				

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Description of Predicated View/Change	Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>Construction of solar PV modules with associated fencing and infrastructure would be visible from all sides of the towpath, within Land Parcels A and C. Construction activity would be offset to the north of the canal. Cranes and the presence of vehicles on the Scheme would be visible and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>	High	Medium-term, non-permanent Major (Significant)
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>The solar PV modules in Land Parcels A and C would be prominent in the view by users of the towpath and boat users on the canal, to both the north and south. The solar modules and associated infrastructure would be at a much lower height than other vertical features already present to the north and north-east, which include wind turbines, overhead lines, and mast.</p> <p>To the south views towards solar PV modules within Land Parcel C would be possible, broken up by existing field boundary vegetation present within the Order Limits. Solar PV modules to the north would be offset from the edge of the canal.</p>	High	Long -term, non-permanent Major (Significant)

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Mitigation Measures: Proposed woodland planting is to be located to the north of the canal, set back from the edge. which would form the southern edge to the solar PV modules, within Land Parcel A. The perimeter fences and solar PV modules to the south would be planted with proposed hedgerow planting, with scattered tree planting.		
Residual Effects: The proposed woodland, hedgerow and tree planting would filter some views towards the Scheme, albeit most of the views from the towpath across agricultural land would be lost.	Medium	Long –term, non-permanent Major/Moderate (Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised, temporary, and short-term.	High	Medium-term, non-permanent Major (Significant)

Table 6–6: Viewpoint 6

Viewpoint 6

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Stainforth and Keadby Canal Towpath				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Footpath	High	High	High	298m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4			
<p>Existing View:</p> <p>The viewpoint is situated on the Stainforth and Keadby Canal Towpath looking which forms part of the Isle Greenway (Thorne–Crowle–Ealand–Keadby–Scunthorpe). There are open views across the agricultural landscape, which include towards the Order Limits and specifically towards Land Parcels A and C. Views towards Land Parcel B are curtailed by intervening areas of woodland. The turbines associated with Tween Bridge Wind Farm are visible to the north of the canal. Existing vegetation on the banks of the canal including reeds with dispersed tree planting limit the extent in which views of the Order Limits to the north and north-west. Overhead lattice powerlines and railway signals are also visible to the north.</p>				
<p>Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme</p>				

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Description of Predicated View/Change	Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>There would be glimpses of construction activity, including cranes and the presence of vehicles to the north-west, south-west and south of the canal, including towards the construction of solar PV modules and the BESS with associated substation. Views towards construction activity within Land Parcel B would be limited by intervening woodland. Views towards construction activity would be reduced by vegetation along the canal, as well as within adjacent agricultural fields.</p>	Medium/Low	<p>Medium-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate (Not Significant)</p>
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>The solar PV modules within Land Parcels A and C would be glimpsed, limited in part by intervening vegetation along the canal and nearby field boundaries. Glimpses towards the BESS and associated substation also visible within Land Parcel C.</p>	Medium/Low	<p>Long -term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate (Not Significant)</p>
<p>Mitigation Measures:</p>		

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Proposed woodlands, hedgerows and tree planting would filter some views towards the Scheme, including towards solar PV modules and the BESS.		
Residual Effects: Views towards the proposed solar PV modules and BESS with associated substation would be filtered as a result of the proposed mitigation planting.	Low	Long –term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.	Medium/Low	Medium-term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)

Table 7-7: Viewpoint 7

Viewpoint 7
Clay Bank Road

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Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Road	Low	Medium	Medium	7m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 7.1, 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4			
<p>Existing View:</p> <p>The viewpoint is taken from Clay Bank Road which also forms part of the Isle Greenway, located to the west of the Order Limits, adjacent to Land Parcel C. There are open views across the surrounding agricultural landscape with no field boundary hedgerows, including towards the Order Limits. There is limited vegetation within the Order Limits, with views towards Land Parcel A curtailed by vegetation along or close to the Stainforth and Keadby Canal. Tween Bridge Wind Farm turbines are visible on the skyline, in the distance.</p>				
<p>Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme</p>				
Description of Predicated View/Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect

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<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>There would be clear and open views towards construction activity within the Order Limits to the north of Clay Bank Road. As the construction phase increases more of the construction activity would become visible in the view.</p> <p>Cranes and the presence of vehicles would be visible and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>	High	<p>Medium-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Major/Moderate for road users (Significant)</p> <p>Major for walkers along Isle Greenway (Significant)</p>
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>The Scheme would be prominent to the north of Clay Bank Road, which would consist of solar PV modules with associated fencing and infrastructure. The solar PV modules would be 3.5m high and fencing 1.8m high. The upper parts of the wind turbines would be visible above the solar PV modules. Open views would be possible to the south across agricultural land, with only very limited glimpses of the Scheme within Land Parcel D.</p>	High	<p>Long-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Major/Moderate for road users (Significant)</p> <p>Major for walkers along Isle Greenway (Significant)</p>

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<p>Mitigation Measures:</p> <p>The perimeter fences and solar PV modules to the north would be planted with proposed hedgerow planting, with scattered tree planting.</p>		
<p>Residual Effects:</p> <p>Proposed hedgerows and tree planting would filter some direct views along the road towards the Scheme along Clay Bank Road.</p>	Medium	<p>Long –term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate for road users (Not Significant)</p> <p>Major/Moderate for walkers along Isle Greenway (Significant)</p>
<p>Decommissioning Phase:</p> <p>During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.</p>	High	<p>Medium-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Major/Moderate (Significant)</p>

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Table 8–8: Viewpoint 8

Viewpoint 8				
High Levels Bank (A18) at Double Bridges Road				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Road	Medium	Low	Medium	443m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 8.1 and 8.2			
Existing View: The viewpoint is taken from High Levels Bank (A18) at Double Bridges Road, between Land Parcels C and D, looking south. The viewpoint overlooks open agricultural fields in context of the A18 in the foreground, with limited vegetation present, which mainly consists of small trees and broken hedgerows. Groups and clusters of trees tend to be situated close to properties and farm buildings. Further tree blocks are visible in distant views. Wooden pole lines cross through the flat open landscape.				

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Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme		
Description of Predicated View/Change	Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>Construction activity would be visible at a distance of over 400m. The visibility of the scheme would increase as the construction activity increases. Views towards construction activity to the north within Land Parcel C curtailed by intervening vegetation.</p> <p>Cranes and vehicles would be visible in the distance and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>	Medium/Low	<p>Medium-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)</p>
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>Glimpses towards proposed solar PV modules would be possible at a distance of over 400m, with the solar PV modules at 3.5m high and fencing at 1.8m high. The nearest panels are situated 446m south of the viewpoint in Land Parcel D. The surrounding existing vegetation and farm buildings help to break up views towards</p>	Low	<p>Long-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)</p>

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the Scheme in the landscape. Views towards the Scheme to the north within Land Parcel C curtailed by intervening vegetation.		
Mitigation Measures: The perimeter fences and solar PV modules to the north of Land Parcel D would be planted with proposed hedgerow planting, with scattered tree planting.		
Residual Effects: Proposed hedgerows and tree planting would filter some direct views along the road towards the Scheme to the south.	Low	Long –term, non-permanent Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.	Medium/Low	Medium-term, non-permanent Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)

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Table 9–9: Viewpoint 9

Viewpoint 9				
Tudworth Road (A18)				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Road	Low	Low	Low	721m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 9.1 and 9.2			
Existing View: The viewpoint is taken from Tudworth Road (A18) to the south-west of the M180 motorway. Traffic on the M180 and wind turbines are visible to the north-east. Agricultural farm buildings are visible to both the north and south in proximity to the viewpoint. Wooden pole lines and lighting columns are visible vertical features within the view. The landscape is flat with limited vegetation present within adjacent agricultural fields. In the wider landscape there is dispersed blocks of trees and tree groups.				

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Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme		
Description of Predicated View/Change	Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>Construction activity within Land Parcel D would be glimpsed from the viewpoint, at a distance of 650m, seen in context of traffic along the motorway. The visibility of the scheme would increase as the construction activity increases.</p> <p>Cranes and vehicles would be visible in the distance and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>	Medium/Low	<p>Medium-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)</p>
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>The Scheme would be glimpsed from the viewpoint, which would consist of solar PV modules 3.5m high and fencing at 1.8m high. The surrounding vegetation and farm buildings would break up the massing of the Scheme in the landscape.</p>	Medium/Low	<p>Long-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)</p>
Mitigation Measures:		

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The Scheme within Land Parcel D would be planted with proposed hedgerow planting, with scattered tree planting.		
Residual Effects: Proposed hedgerows and tree planting would filter some direct views towards the Scheme.	Low	Long –term, non-permanent Minor (Not Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised, temporary and short-term.	Medium/Low	Medium-term, non-permanent Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)

Table 10-10: Viewpoint 10

Viewpoint 10

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Sandtoft Road				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Road	Low	Low	Medium	302m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 10.1 and 10.2			
<p>Existing View:</p> <p>The viewpoint is situated on Sandtoft Road with open views possible towards the Order Limits, mainly due to the limited vegetation along the edge of the road. Views of turbines associated with Tween Bridge Wind Farm are visible in the distance. A number of tree and woodland blocks are located amongst the agricultural fields, some of which border Order Limits.</p>				
<p>Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme</p>				

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Description of Predicated View/Change	Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>Construction activity would be visible at a distance of over 400m, limited to activity within Land Parcel D. The visibility of the scheme would increase as the construction activity increases.</p> <p>Cranes and vehicles would be visible in the distance and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>	Medium/Low	<p>Medium-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)</p>
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>The Scheme would be visible from this viewpoint at a distance of over 400m, including views towards the solar PV modules at 3.5m high and fencing at 1.8m high. The solar PV modules would be viewed at a much lower height than other vertical features already present in the existing landscape, including the views towards wind turbines of Tween Bridge wind farm.</p>	Medium/Low	<p>Long -term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)</p>
<p>Mitigation Measures:</p>		

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The Scheme within Land Parcel D would be planted with proposed hedgerow planting, with scattered tree planting.		
Residual Effects: Proposed hedgerows and tree planting would filter some direct views towards the Scheme.	Low	Long –term, non-permanent Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised, temporary and short-term.	Medium/Low	Medium-term, non-permanent Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)

Table 11-11: Viewpoint 11

Viewpoint 11
Bull Moor Road/Public Right of Way (Hatfield No. 39)

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Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Road/ PRow	Medium	Medium/High	High	747m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 11.1 and 11.2			
<p>Existing View:</p> <p>The viewpoint is situated on Bull Moor Road which is a gravel road used to access private properties and also forms part of Public Right of Way (Hatfield No.39). The viewpoint is taken at the intersection of two public rights of way between Hatfield Woodhouse to the south-west and Sandtoft Road to the north-east. There are clear open views towards the Order Limits across intervening agricultural land. Two residential properties are situated in the foreground which are partly surrounded by trees. Occasional woodland blocks are evident within the surrounding landscape, however, are limited in nature. There are the occasional trees located along field boundaries which are often defined by drainage ditches. The turbines of Tween Bridge Wind Farm are visible on the distant skyline.</p>				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme				

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Description of Predicated View/Change	Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>At a distance of nearly 750m, construction activity within Land Parcel D would be visible, filtered by the network of trees and woodland within the surrounding landscape, as well as obscured by residential properties. The visibility of the scheme would increase as the construction activity increases.</p> <p>Cranes and vehicles would be visible in the distance and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>	Low	<p>Medium-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate (Not Significant)</p>
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>At a distance of nearly 750m, the solar PV modules would be glimpsed and would be barely discernible above vegetation in the background, as well as partly obscured by residential properties in the foreground. The Scheme would be seen in context of Tween Bridge Wind Farm on the skyline.</p>	Low	<p>Long -term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate (Not Significant)</p>
<p>Mitigation Measures:</p>		

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

The Scheme within Land Parcel D would be planted with proposed hedgerow planting, with scattered tree planting.		
Residual Effects: Proposed hedgerows and tree planting would filter direct views towards the Scheme.	Very Low	Long –term, non-permanent Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.	Low	Medium-term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)

Table 12-12: Viewpoint 12

Viewpoint 12
Stainforth Moor Road

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Road	Low	Low	Low	321m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 12.1 and 12.2			
<p>Existing View:</p> <p>The viewpoint is situated on Stainforth Moor Road, located to the south of Land Parcel D. There are open views towards the scheme with limited vegetation between Stainforth Moor Road and the Order Limits, however, isolated scattered trees and the occasional tree groups, predominantly around nearby residential properties serve to filter some direct views. Tween Bridge Wind Farm is visible on the distant skyline, partly screened by intervening trees, as well as traffic visible along the M180.</p>				
<p>Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme</p>				
Description of Predicated View/Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>At a distance of over 300m, construction activity within Land Parcel D would be visible, filtered by the network of trees and woodland within the surrounding landscape, as well as obscured by nearby residential properties. The visibility of the scheme would increase as the construction of the Scheme increases.</p> <p>Cranes and vehicles would be visible in the distance and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>	Low	Medium-term, non-permanent Minor (Not Significant)
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>At a distance of over 300m, the solar PV modules would create a horizontal line within the landscape, seen below vegetation in the background and integrated by surrounding trees and tree groups within the landscape. The solar PV modules would be seen in context of traffic along the M180 and Tween Bridge Wind Farm on the skyline.</p>	Low	Long-term, non-permanent Minor (Not Significant)
<p>Mitigation Measures:</p> <p>The Scheme within Land Parcel D would be planted with proposed hedgerow planting, with scattered tree planting.</p>		

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Residual Effects: Proposed hedgerows and tree planting would filter direct views towards the Scheme.	Low	Long -term, non-permanent Minor (Not Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised and temporary, and short-term.	Low	Medium-term, non-permanent Minor (Not Significant)

Table 13-13: Viewpoint 13

Viewpoint 13
High Levels Bank (A18) adjacent to Tithe Farm

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Road	Medium	Medium	Medium	119m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 13.1 and 13.2			
<p>Existing View:</p> <p>The viewpoint is taken from High Levels Bank (A18), adjacent to Tithe House Farm, to the north of Land Parcel D. There would be clear open views looking towards the Order Limits which border the A18, with no vegetation present along the field boundary of the adjacent agricultural field. Tithe House Farm obscures some direct views of the Order Limits to the south-east, with trees along the A18 filtering views towards parts of Land Parcel C to the north. There are isolated and groups of trees in the distance, mostly surrounding properties and farms.</p>				
<p>Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme</p>				
Description of Predicated View/Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>Despite the proximity of the Order Limits, construction activity associated with the Scheme would be some distance from users of the road, albeit seen in both directions. Views towards construction activity would be open in nature, limited in part by intervening vegetation to the north of the road, which would increase as the construction of the Scheme increases.</p> <p>Cranes and vehicles would be visible in the distance and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>	Medium/Low	Medium-term, non-permanent Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>Despite the proximity of the Order Limits, the Scheme would be some distance from users of the road, albeit seen in both directions. The Scheme would be visible below the trees and woodland on the skyline. Buildings in the foreground would obscure views towards the Scheme to the south-east.</p>	Medium/Low	Long -term, non-permanent Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)
<p>Mitigation Measures:</p> <p>Proposed hedgerow planting, with scattered tree planting would be planted along the boundaries of the Scheme, both within Land Parcels C and D. Views towards the Scheme would be open in nature, limited in part by intervening vegetation to the north of the road.</p>		

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Residual Effects: Proposed hedgerows and tree planting would filter direct views towards the Scheme both to the north and south.	Low	Long -term, non-permanent Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.	Medium/Low	Medium-term, non-permanent Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)

Table 14-14: Viewpoint 14

Viewpoint 14				
Crow Tree Bank				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Road	Medium	Low	Medium	On the edge of Order Limits
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 14.1 and 14.2			
Existing View:				
The viewpoint is taken from Crow Tree Bank, adjacent to Land Parcel D, with the Order Limits located to the east, west and south. The view looks onto open agricultural fields, with the wind turbines associated with Tween Bridge Wind Farm visible in the distance and on the skyline. There are occasional individual trees on the field boundaries. In the distance there are small woodland blocks which will assist in containing the scheme. Views to the south are curtailed by strong field boundary vegetation to the south, with views to the Order Limits obscured to the west due to intervening residential properties along Crow Tree Bank.				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme				
Description of Predicated View/Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>There would be clear open views towards construction activity associated with the Scheme over adjacent agricultural fields. The visibility of construction activity would increase as the construction of the Scheme increases. Views towards construction activity to the south and west would be curtailed by intervening vegetation and buildings. Views towards construction activity to the north would be limited by intervening buildings and by vegetation along the A18.</p> <p>Cranes and vehicles would be visible in the distance and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>	Medium	<p>Medium-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate (Significant)</p>
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>There would be clear open views towards the Scheme over adjacent agricultural fields. Views towards the Scheme to the south and west would be curtailed by intervening vegetation and buildings. Views towards the Scheme to the north would be limited by intervening buildings and by vegetation along the A18. Views of the Scheme would be seen in context of Tween Bridge Wind Farm, visible on the skyline.</p>	Medium	<p>Long -term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate (Not Significant)</p>
<p>Mitigation Measures:</p> <p>Proposed hedgerow planting would be planted along the boundaries of the Scheme and along the farm access track.</p>		

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Residual Effects: Proposed hedgerows would filter direct views towards the Scheme to the east.	Medium	Long -term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.	Medium/Low	Medium-term, non-permanent Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)

Table 15-15: Viewpoint 15

Viewpoint 15				
Crow Tree Bank on Bridge over M180				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Road	Medium	Medium	Medium	50m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 15.1 and 15.2 Photomontage 15.1 and 15.2 (Both at Year 1 and Year 15)			
Existing View: The viewpoint is situated on the Crow Tree Bank on the road bridge over the M180, situated close to Land Parcel D. Substantial tree planting is located adjacent to the M180 which encloses the road and limits views towards the Order Limits. However, open views are possible towards the Order Limits from Crow Tree Bank due to its elevated location and where gaps within the vegetation allow.				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme				
Description of Predicated View/Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
Construction Phase: There would be open views towards construction activity to the north-west, south-west and south-east from the elevated road, partly filtered by intervening vegetation along the M180 and associated with planting on adjacent embankments.			Medium	Medium-term, non-permanent

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

The visibility of construction activity would increase as the construction of the Scheme increases. Cranes and vehicles would be visible in the distance and would increase as construction intensifies.		Moderate (Not Significant)
Operational Phase: There would be open and noticeable views towards the Scheme to the north-west, south-west and south-east from the elevated road, partly filtered by intervening vegetation along the M180 and associated with planting on adjacent embankments. The solar PV modules with associated fencing and infrastructure, as well as substations would both be visible from the elevated road.	High	Long -term, non-permanent Major/Moderate (Significant)
Mitigation Measures: Proposed hedgerows would be planted along boundaries of the Scheme.		
Residual Effects: Due to the elevated nature of the road, the proposed mitigation would only filter limited views towards the Scheme.	Medium	Long -term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.	Medium	Medium-term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)
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Table 16–16: Viewpoint 16

Viewpoint 16				
High Levels Bank (A18) looking north				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Road	Low	Low	Low	8m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 16.1, 16.2 and 16.3			
Existing View:				
The viewpoint represents views from High Levels Bank (A18), with the Order Limits located on both sides of the road, including Land Parcel C to the north and Land Parcel E to the south. Views to the north of the road are over open agricultural fields with a gappy hedgerow defining the field boundary. Views to the south are filtered by mature trees and vegetation along the road. Views to the north, beyond the adjacent field are relatively enclosed by residential properties with their associated vegetation and by other trees and tree groups within the surrounding landscape. The turbines associated with Tween Bridge Wind Farm are visible on the skyline.				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme				
Description of Predicated View/Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
Construction Phase:			High	Medium-term, non-permanent

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

<p>Construction activity would be located on both sides of the road, albeit with activity mostly filtered by intervening vegetation to the south of the road. There would be open views towards construction activity, to the north, with limited vegetation adjacent to the A18.</p> <p>The visibility of construction activity would increase as the level of construction increases. Cranes and vehicles would be visible in the distance and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>		Moderate (Not Significant)
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>The Scheme to the south would be partly filtered by existing vegetation adjacent to the road. However, the Scheme would be clearly noticeable to the north due to the lack of intervening vegetation, including views towards solar PV modules, fencing and associated infrastructure.</p>	High	<p>Long –term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate (Not Significant)</p>
<p>Mitigation Measures:</p> <p>Proposed hedgerows would be planted along boundaries of the Scheme, including along both sides of the road.</p>		
<p>Residual Effects:</p>	Medium	Long –term, non-permanent

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Proposed hedgerows would filter direct views towards the Scheme to the north and further filter views towards the Scheme to the south.		Moderate (Not Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.	High	Medium-term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)

Table 17-17: Viewpoint 17

Viewpoint 17				
High Levels Bank (A18) looking south				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Road	Low	Low	Low	9m

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 17.1, 17.2 and 17.3		
Existing View: The viewpoint represents views from High Levels Bank (A18), with the Order Limits located on both sides of the road, including Land Parcel C to the north and Land Parcel E to the south. There are open views towards the Order Limits on both sides of the road, consisting of agricultural land, with limited or no vegetation present along field boundaries. Views to the north and south, beyond adjacent fields, are partly enclosed in places by trees and tree groups within the surrounding landscape. The turbines associated with Tween Bridge Wind Farm are visible on the skyline.			
Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme			
Description of Predicated View/Change	Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect	
Construction Phase: Construction activity would be clearly noticeable, located on both sides of the road, with a lack of vegetation along either side of the road.	High	Medium-term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)	

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

The visibility of construction activity would increase as the level of construction increases. Cranes and vehicles on the Scheme would be visible in the distance and would increase as the construction intensifies.		
Operational Phase: The Scheme would be clearly noticeable on both sides of the road due to the lack of intervening vegetation, including views towards solar PV modules, fencing and associated infrastructure.	High	Long –term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)
Mitigation Measures: Proposed hedgerows would be planted along boundaries of the Scheme, including along both sides of the road.		
Residual Effects: Proposed hedgerows would filter direct views towards the Scheme along both sides of the road.	Medium	Long –term, non-permanent Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)
Decommissioning Phase:	High	Medium-term, non-permanent

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.		Moderate (Not Significant)
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Table 18-18: Viewpoint 18

Viewpoint 18				
Low Levels Bank				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Road	Low	Low	Low	611m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 18.1 and 18.2			
Existing View:				

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

The viewpoint is situated on Low Levels Bank, to the south of the Order Limits, with Land Parcel E to the north and Land Parcel D to the north-west. Views towards the Order Limits are limited by linear lines of tree planting to the north of the road. Glimpses of traffic travelling along the M180 are possible directly to the south of the Order Limits, with vegetation along the motorway limited by gappy vegetation. Limited glimpses of turbines associated with Tween Bridge Wind Farm are visible in the skyline in between intervening vegetation. Wooden pole lines run along the boundary of the field with Low Levels Bank in the foreground.

Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme

Description of Predicated View/Change	Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>There would be limited visibility of construction activity from this location due to the distance and intervening features within the landscape. The M180 motorway embankments and surrounding vegetation also limit visibility.</p> <p>Cranes and the presence of vehicles would be visible and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>	Low	Medium-term, non-permanent Minor (Not Significant)

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>There would be very limited visibility from this location due to the distance and intervening features within the landscape. The M180 motorway embankments and surrounding vegetation also limit visibility.</p> <p>Further detail will be included in the next iteration of the Environmental Statement once more detailed information is available.</p>	Very Low	<p>Long –term, non-permanent</p> <p>Minor/No effect (Not Significant)</p>
<p>Mitigation Measures:</p> <p>Proposed hedgerows would be planted along boundaries of the Scheme.</p>		
<p>Residual Effects:</p> <p>Proposed hedgerows would further filter already very limited views towards the Scheme.</p>	Very Low	<p>Long –term, non-permanent</p> <p>Minor/No effect (Not Significant)</p>
<p>Decommissioning Phase:</p> <p>During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.</p>	Low	<p>Medium-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Minor (Not Significant)</p>

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Table 19-19: Viewpoint 19

Viewpoint 19				
Jacque’s Bank, near Groves Cottage				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Road	Medium	Low	Medium	481m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 19.1 and 19.2			
Existing View: The viewpoint is situated on Jacque’s Bank, with Land Parcel C located to the south–west and Land Parcel B to the north–east. An open view is possible from the road over the adjacent agricultural land, with a lack of vegetation along the foreground field boundary. Clusters of scattered trees are visible throughout the landscape and form the skyline, with the				

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

wind turbines of Tween Bridge Wind Farm and lattice pylons and overhead lines forming prominent vertical elements within the view.		
Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme		
Description of Predicated View/Change	Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>Construction activity would be visible within limited parts of Land Parcel C. However, intervening vegetation would likely filter views towards construction activity within Land Parcel B.</p> <p>The visibility of solar panels and associated infrastructure would increase as the construction of the development increases. Cranes and vehicles would be visible in the distance and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>	Medium/Low	Medium-term, non-permanent Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>The solar PV modules and BESS would be visible below the vegetation in the background within Land Parcel C, with the exception of the proposed substation</p>	Medium/Low	Long -term, non-permanent

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

seen on the skyline. The Scheme would be seen in context of Tween Bridge Wind Farm and overhead powerlines and pylons on the skyline.		Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)
Mitigation Measures: Proposed hedgerows would be planted along boundaries of the Scheme.		
Residual Effects: Proposed hedgerows would filter views towards the Scheme.	Low	Long –term, non-permanent Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.	Medium/Low	Medium-term, non-permanent Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)

Table 20–20: Viewpoint 20

Viewpoint 20

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Crook o’Moor Road (BOAT)				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Footpath	Medium	High	High	Within the Order Limits
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 20.1 and 20.2			
<p>Existing View:</p> <p>The viewpoint is taken from Crook o’Moor Road, which borders the south-western edge of Land Parcel B. Whilst the route is a Public Right of Way, it also provides access to nearby residential properties. There are clear open views across adjacent agricultural fields within the Order Limits, with no vegetation either side of the ditch in the foreground. A dense group of trees borders the Order Limits to the south of Land Parcel B, providing visual enclosure. There are isolated trees scattered throughout the fields with distant views towards Crowle. The wooden pole line and lattice overhead lines are noticeable in the view and create prominent vertical features within the landscape.</p>				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme				

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Description of Predicated View/Change	Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>There would be clear and open visibility of construction activity with no Intervening vegetation. Views of construction activity further to the south would be screened by intervening woodland.</p> <p>The visibility of construction activity would increase as the construction of the development increases.</p> <p>Cranes and vehicles would be visible in the distance and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>	High	<p>Medium-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Major (Significant)</p>
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>There would be clear and open views of the Scheme, consisting of solar PV modules, fencing and other associated infrastructure. The Scheme would be a prominent feature in the view.</p>	High	<p>Long -term, non-permanent</p> <p>Major (Significant)</p>
<p>Mitigation Measures:</p>		

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Proposed hedgerows with scattered tree planting would be planted along boundaries of the Scheme.		
Residual Effects: Proposed hedgerows with scattered trees would filter some direct views towards the Scheme.	Medium	Long –term, non-permanent Major/ Moderate (Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.	High	Medium-term, non-permanent Major (Significant)

Table 21-21: Viewpoint 21

Viewpoint 21
Moor Road/Peatlands Way

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Footpath	Medium	High	High	500m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 21.1 and 21.2 Photomontage 21.1 and 21.2 (Both at Year 1 and Year 15)			
Existing View: The viewpoint is taken from Moor Road, which forms part of the long distance footpath, namely Peatlands Way. Wooden pole lines, lattice pylons and overhead lines and the wind turbines associated with Tween Bridge Wind Farm are visible on the skyline. Relatively open views are possible from the road over adjacent agricultural land, with some intervening buildings in the foreground limiting views towards the Order Limits.				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme				
Description of Predicated View/Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>There would be some visibility of construction activity, however it would occupy a small proportion of the view, limited by buildings in the foreground.</p> <p>The visibility of construction activity would increase as the construction increases. Cranes and vehicles would be visible in the distance and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>	Medium/Low	<p>Medium-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate (Not Significant)</p>
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>The solar PV modules would be glimpsed either side of intervening foreground buildings and would occupy a small proportion of the view.</p>	Low	<p>Long -term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate (Not Significant)</p>
<p>Mitigation Measures:</p> <p>Proposed hedgerows would be planted along boundaries of the Scheme.</p>		
<p>Residual Effects:</p> <p>Proposed hedgerows would filter some direct views towards the Scheme.</p>	Low	<p>Long -term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate (Not Significant)</p>

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.	Medium/Low	Medium-term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)
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Table 22-22: Viewpoint 22

Viewpoint 22				
Bridleway No.18, Near Crowle				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Footpath	Medium	High	High	3m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 22.1, 22.2 and 22.3			

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Existing View: <p>The viewpoint is taken from bridleway, No.18 located to the east of Land Parcel B, with limited vegetation in the immediate foreground when looking towards the Order Limits, other than occasional scattered trees. The edge of the nature reserve to the north of scheme is visible in the distance as well as wind turbines associated with Tween Bridge Wind Farm and overhead lines with lattice pylons visible on the skyline. Views further to south-west and south are curtailed by residential properties and their associated boundary vegetation.</p>		
Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme		
Description of Predicated View/Change	Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
Construction Phase: <p>There would be some limited visibility of construction activity occupying a small proportion of the view.</p> <p>The visibility of construction activity would increase as the construction of the Scheme increases. Cranes and vehicles would be visible in the distance and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>	Low	Medium-term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Operational Phase: The solar PV modules would be glimpsed, occupying a small proportion of the view.	Low	Long -term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)
Mitigation Measures: Proposed hedgerows would be planted along boundaries of the Scheme.		
Residual Effects: Proposed hedgerows would filter some direct views towards the Scheme.	Low	Long -term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.	Low	Medium-term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Table 23–23: Viewpoint 23

Viewpoint 23				
Idle Bank on Bridge over M180 (Looking west)				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Road	Medium	Medium	Medium	243m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 23.1, 23.2, 23.3 and 23.4 Photomontage 23.2, 23.3 and 23.4 (Both at Year 1 and Year 15)			
Existing View: The viewpoint is taken from Idle Bank, a road over the M180 motorway and looks north-west and north-east towards the Order Limits, to the south of Land Parcel E. There would be open views towards the Order Limits from Idle Bank due to its elevated location and from the M180 where gaps are present within the vegetation. Wooden poles and wind turbines associated with Tween Bridge Wind Farm are visible on the distant skyline.				

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme		
Description of Predicated View/Change	Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>Construction activity would be clearly noticeable both to the north-west and north-east from this elevated location along the road. There would be limited intervening vegetation, with the Scheme seen in context of traffic along the M180.</p> <p>The visibility of construction activity would increase as the construction of the development increases. Cranes and vehicles would be visible in the distance and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>	Medium	<p>Medium-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate (Not Significant)</p>
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>The Scheme would be clearly noticeable both to the north-west and north-east from this elevated location along the road. There would be limited intervening vegetation, with the Scheme, seen in context of traffic along the M180.</p>	Medium	<p>Long -term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate (Not Significant)</p>
Mitigation Measures:		

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Proposed hedgerows with scattered tree planting would be planted along boundaries of the Scheme.		
Residual Effects: Proposed hedgerows with scattered tree planting would filter some direct views towards the Scheme.	Medium	Long –term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.	Medium	Medium-term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)

Table 24-24: Viewpoint 24

Viewpoint 24
Minor road adjacent to North Engine Drain looking south-east

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Road	Medium	Medium	Medium	1m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 24.1 and 24.2			
Existing View: The viewpoint is taken from a minor road adjacent to North Engine Drain which is located directly to the north of Land Parcel E. The landscape is large, expansive, and flat with no vegetation present along the field boundary adjacent to the road. Despite the open nature of the immediate agricultural fields, nearby vegetated field boundaries within the Order Limits provide visual enclosure.				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme				
Description of Predicated View/Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>Construction activity would be prominent in the foreground, with the pattern of surrounding field boundary vegetation limiting views beyond those immediately adjacent to the road. Glimpses towards construction of the substation would be possible in the distance, filtered by intervening vegetation.</p> <p>Cranes and vehicles would be visible in the distance and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>	High	Medium-term, non-permanent Major/Moderate (Significant)
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>The Scheme would be prominent in the foreground which would include views towards the solar PV modules, fencing and other associated infrastructure. The pattern of surrounding field boundary vegetation would serve to limit views beyond those immediately adjacent to the road. Glimpses towards the substation would be possible in the distance, filtered by intervening vegetation.</p>	High	Long –term, non-permanent Major/Moderate (Significant)
<p>Mitigation Measures:</p> <p>Proposed hedgerows with scattered tree planting would be planted along boundaries of the Scheme.</p>		

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Residual Effects: Proposed hedgerows with scattered tree planting would filter some direct views towards the Scheme.	Medium	Long –term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.	High	Medium-term, non-permanent Major/Moderate (Significant)

Table 25–25: Viewpoint 25

Viewpoint 25				
Minor road adjacent to North Engine Drain looking south-west				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Road	Medium	Medium	Medium	1m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 25.1 and 25.2			
Existing View: The viewpoint is taken from a minor road adjacent to North Engine Drain, located directly adjacent to the north-eastern edge of Land Parcel E. There is no vegetation present within the flat open field allowing open views across the Order Limits in the foreground. Despite the open nature of the immediate agricultural field, nearby vegetated field boundaries within the Order Limits, as well as tree belts within the adjacent golf course, provide visual enclosure.				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme				
Description of Predicated View/Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
Construction Phase: Construction activity would be prominent in the foreground, with the pattern of surrounding field boundary vegetation limiting views beyond those immediately			High	Medium-term, non-permanent Major/Moderate (Significant)

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

<p>adjacent to the road. Glimpses towards construction of the substation would be possible in the distance, filtered by intervening vegetation.</p> <p>Cranes and vehicles would be visible in the distance and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>		
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>The Scheme would be prominent in the foreground which would include views towards the solar PV modules, fencing and other associated infrastructure. The pattern of surrounding field boundary vegetation would serve to limit views beyond those immediately adjacent to the road. Glimpses towards the substation would be possible in the distance, filtered by intervening vegetation.</p>	High	<p>Long –term, non-permanent</p> <p>Major/Moderate (Significant)</p>
<p>Mitigation Measures:</p> <p>Proposed hedgerows with scattered tree planting would be planted along boundaries of the Scheme.</p>		
<p>Residual Effects:</p> <p>Proposed hedgerows with scattered tree planting would filter some direct views towards the Scheme.</p>	Medium	<p>Long –term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate (Not Significant)</p>

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.	High	Medium-term, non-permanent Major/Moderate (Significant)
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Table 26-26: Viewpoint 26

Viewpoint 26				
Public Right of Way No.21				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Footpath	Medium	High	High	46m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 26.1 and 26.2 Photomontage 26.1 and 26.2 (Both at Year 1 and Year 15)			

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Existing View: <p>The viewpoint represents users of the Public Right of Way 21, which runs close to the south-eastern edges of Land Parcel E and adjacent to the River Torne. There are open oblique views towards the Order Limits, with no vegetation along the field boundary or along the river. Despite the open nature of the immediate agricultural fields, nearby vegetated field boundaries within the Order Limits, as well as tree belts within the adjacent golf course, provide visual enclosure.</p>		
Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme		
Description of Predicated View/Change	Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
Construction Phase: <p>Construction activity would be prominent in the foreground to the north and west, with the pattern of surrounding field boundary vegetation limiting most views beyond those immediately adjacent to the footpath. Glimpses towards construction of the substation and BESS would be possible in the distance to the west, filtered by intervening vegetation.</p> <p>Cranes and vehicles would be visible in the distance and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>	High	Medium-term, non-permanent Major (Significant)

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>The Scheme would be prominent in the foreground to the north and west, with the pattern of surrounding field boundary vegetation limiting most views beyond those immediately adjacent to the footpath. Glimpses towards the substation and BESS would be possible in the distance, filtered by intervening vegetation.</p>	High	<p>Long –term, non-permanent</p> <p>Major (Significant)</p>
<p>Mitigation Measures:</p> <p>Proposed hedgerows with scattered tree planting would be planted along boundaries of the Scheme.</p>		
<p>Residual Effects:</p> <p>Proposed hedgerows with scattered tree planting would filter some direct views towards the Scheme.</p>	Medium	<p>Long –term, non-permanent</p> <p>Major/Moderate (Significant)</p>
<p>Decommissioning Phase:</p> <p>During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.</p>	Medium	<p>Medium-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Major/Moderate (Significant)</p>

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Table 27–27: Viewpoint 27

Viewpoint 27				
Stainforth and Keadby Canal Towpath				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Footpath	Medium	High	High	33m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 27.1, 27.2 and 27.3			
Existing View: The viewpoint is located along the towpath of the Stainforth and Keadby Canal, with Land Parcel C to the south-east and Land Parcel A to the north-east. Parcels of scrub and small trees are located in the foreground, which provide an element of screening from direct views towards the Order Limits. However, gaps within the vegetation do allow for some glimpses towards the Order Limits and the surrounding landscape. Views to the north-east are limited by residential properties				

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

and vegetation along High Bridge Road. Vertical structures such as wind turbines associated with Tween Bridge Wind Farm and lattice pylons are visible on the skyline.		
Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme		
Description of Predicated View/Change	Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>Construction activity to the south-east would be clearly noticeable, limited by the pattern of intervening vegetation in the foreground and by the offset of the Scheme from the canal. There would be very limited views towards construction activity to the north-east due to intervening residential properties and vegetation along High Bridge Road.</p> <p>Cranes and vehicles would be visible in the distance and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>	Medium	<p>Medium-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Major/Moderate (Significant)</p>
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>The Scheme to the south-east would be clearly noticeable including views towards solar PV modules, fencing and associated infrastructure. Views towards the</p>	Medium	Long-term, non-permanent

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Scheme would be limited by the pattern of intervening vegetation in the foreground and by the offset of the Scheme from the edge of the towpath and canal. There would be very limited views towards the Scheme to the north-east due to intervening residential properties and vegetation along High Bridge Road.		Major/Moderate (Significant)
Mitigation Measures: Proposed hedgerows with scattered tree planting would be planted along boundaries of the Scheme.		
Residual Effects: Proposed hedgerows with scattered tree planting would filter some direct views towards the Scheme.	Medium/Low	Long –term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.	Low	Medium-term, non-permanent Moderate (Significant)

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Table 28–28: Viewpoint 28

Viewpoint 28				
Stainforth and Keadby Canal Towpath, towards Clay Bank Farm				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Footpath	Medium	High	High	27m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 28.1, 28.2, 28.3 and 28.4			
<p>Existing View:</p> <p>The viewpoint is located along the locally elevated towpath of the Stainforth and Keadby Canal and in proximity to High Bridge Road, with Land Parcel A to the north and Land Parcel C to the south. There is limited vegetation on the edge of the canal, with the occasional isolated tree allowing open views towards the Order Limits both to the north and the south. Overhead lines, lattice pylons, masts and turbines associated with Tween Bridge Wind Farm are tall vertical elements within the landscape seen on the skyline.</p>				

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Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme		
Description of Predicated View/Change	Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>Construction activity to the south of the towpath would be clearly noticeable from this locally elevated location, limited in part by the sporadic pattern of intervening vegetation along the canal. There would be some views towards construction activity to the north, limited by intervening vegetation and the distance from the towpath beyond the railway line, as well as being seen in context of wind turbines on the skyline.</p>	High	<p>Medium-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Major (Significant)</p>
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>To the south of the towpath, the Scheme would be clearly noticeable from this locally elevated location, limited in part by the sporadic pattern of intervening vegetation along the canal. There would be some views towards the Scheme to the north, limited by intervening vegetation and the distance from the towpath beyond the railway line, as well as being seen in context of wind turbines on the skyline.</p>	Medium/High	<p>Long-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Major/Moderate (Significant)</p>

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Mitigation Measures: Proposed hedgerows with scattered tree planting would be planted along boundaries of the Scheme.		
Residual Effects: Proposed hedgerows with scattered tree planting would filter some direct views towards the Scheme to both the north and south.	Medium	Long –term, non-permanent Major/Moderate (Not Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.	High	Medium-term, non-permanent Major (Significant)

Table 29–29: Viewpoint 29

Viewpoint 29

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Stainforth and Keadby Canal Towpath				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Footpath	Medium	High	High	65m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 29.1 and 29.2			
<p>Existing View:</p> <p>The viewpoint is located along the Stainforth and Keadby Canal towpath to the south-east of Land Parcel B. Open views are possible towards the Order Limits with limited intervening vegetation along the edge of the canal, other than tall grasses and reeds with the occasional tree. The railway line to the north of the canal is glimpsed from the towpath. Vegetation to the south of the canal obscures views towards the Order Limits to the south and south-west. Vertical features associated with wind turbines as part of Tween Bridge Wind Farm and lattice pylons and overhead lines provide vertical elements provide a contrast to the low lying landscape and are visible on the skyline. There are further wind turbines visible in the distance.</p>				
<p>Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme</p>				

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Description of Predicated View/Change	Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
Construction Phase: Construction activity to the north of the towpath would be clearly noticeable, seen beyond the railway line and limited in part by the sporadic pattern of intervening vegetation to the north of the canal. Construction activity would be seen in context of wind turbines and pylons on the skyline.	Medium/High	Medium-term, non-permanent Major/Moderate (Significant)
Operational Phase: The Scheme would be clearly noticeable to the north of the towpath, seen beyond the railway line and limited in part by the sporadic pattern of intervening vegetation to the north of the canal. The Scheme would be seen in context of wind turbines and pylons on the skyline.	Medium	Long-term, non-permanent Major/Moderate (Significant)
Mitigation Measures: Proposed hedgerows with scattered tree planting would be planted along boundaries of the Scheme.		

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Residual Effects: Proposed hedgerows with scattered tree planting would filter direct views towards the Scheme.	Medium/Low	Long -term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.	Medium	Medium-term, non-permanent Major/Moderate (Significant)

Table 30–30: Viewpoint 30

Viewpoint 30				
Stainforth and Keadby Canal Towpath (Looking south-east towards Crowle)				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Footpath	Medium	High	High	610m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 30.1, 30.2, 30.3 and 30.4			
Existing View: The viewpoint is located on the towpath of the Stainforth and Keadby Canal, with Land Parcel B to the north-west and Land Parcel E to the south. Trees along both edges of the canal provide some visual enclosure, with limited or no views towards the Order Limits to the north-west. However, some gaps within the vegetation allow views out towards the wider landscape and towards the Order Limits to the south.				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme				
Description of Predicated View/Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
Construction Phase: There would be limited visibility towards construction activity, which would be limited to cranes visible in the distance over intervening vegetation and would increase as the development construction intensifies.			Low	Medium-term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>There would be very limited visibility of the Scheme due to screening from vegetation and intervening features in the landscape.</p>	Very Low	<p>Long –term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)</p>
<p>Mitigation Measures:</p> <p>Proposed hedgerows with scattered tree planting would be planted along boundaries of the Scheme.</p>		
<p>Residual Effects:</p> <p>Proposed hedgerows with scattered tree planting would further filter direct views towards the Scheme.</p>	Very Low	<p>Long –term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate/Minor (Not Significant)</p>
<p>Decommissioning Phase:</p> <p>During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.</p>	Low	<p>Medium-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Moderate (Not Significant)</p>

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Table 31-31: Viewpoint 31

Viewpoint 31				
Stainforth and Keadby Canal Towpath, south of Orchard Farm				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Footpath	Medium	High	High	19m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 31.1, 31.2, 31.3 and 31.4			
<p>Existing View:</p> <p>The viewpoint is located along the locally elevated towpath of the Stainforth and Keadby Canal and in proximity to High Bridge Road, with Land Parcel A to the north and Land Parcel C to the south. There is limited vegetation on the edge of the canal, with the occasional isolated tree allowing open views towards the Order Limits both to the north and the south. Overhead lines, lattice pylons, masts and turbines associated with Tween Bridge Wind Farm are tall vertical elements within the landscape seen on the skyline.</p>				

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme		
Description of Predicated View/Change	Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>Construction activity to the south of the towpath would be clearly noticeable from this locally elevated location, limited in part by the sporadic pattern of intervening vegetation along the canal. There would be some views towards construction activity to the north, limited by intervening vegetation and the distance from the towpath beyond the railway line, as well as being seen in context of wind turbines on the skyline.</p>	High	<p>Medium-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Major (Significant)</p>
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>To the south of the towpath, the Scheme would be clearly noticeable from this locally elevated location, limited in part by the sporadic pattern of intervening vegetation along the canal. There would be some views towards the Scheme to the north, limited by intervening vegetation and the distance from the towpath beyond the railway line, as well as being seen in context of wind turbines on the skyline.</p>	Medium/High	<p>Long -term, non-permanent</p> <p>Major/Moderate (Significant)</p>

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Mitigation Measures: Proposed hedgerows with scattered tree planting would be planted along boundaries of the Scheme.		
Residual Effects: Proposed hedgerows with scattered tree planting would filter some direct views towards the Scheme to both the north and south.	Medium	Long -term, non-permanent Major/Moderate (Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.	High	Medium-term, non-permanent Major (Significant)

Table 32-32: Viewpoint 32

Viewpoint 32

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Moor Road and junction of PROW 18 (Crowle)				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Footpath	Medium	High	High	185m
Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 32.1 and 32.2			
<p>Existing View:</p> <p>The viewpoint is taken from the junction of Moor Road with PROW 18 (Crowle). Wooden pole lines, lattice pylons and overhead lines and the wind turbines associated with Tween Bridge Wind Farm are visible on the skyline. Open views are available from the track over adjacent agricultural land. A wooden footbridge provides access to the bridleway over the adjacent ditch.</p>				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme				

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Description of Predicated View/Change	Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase:</p> <p>There would be some visibility of construction activity.</p> <p>The visibility of construction activity would increase as the construction increases. Cranes and vehicles would be visible in the distance and would increase as the construction intensifies.</p>	Medium	<p>Medium-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Major/Moderate (Significant)</p>
<p>Operational Phase:</p> <p>The solar PV modules would be clearly seen to the west.</p>	High	<p>Long-term, non-permanent</p> <p>Major (Significant)</p>
<p>Mitigation Measures:</p> <p>Proposed hedgerows would be planted along boundaries of the Scheme.</p>		

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Residual Effects: Proposed hedgerows would filter some direct views towards the Scheme.	Medium	Long –term, non-permanent Major/Moderate (Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.	Medium/Low	Medium-term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)

Table 33–33: Viewpoint 33

Viewpoint 33				
PROW 18 (Crowle)				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Order Limits (Metres)
Footpath	Medium	High	High	300m

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Viewpoint Photographs:	Viewpoint 33.1 and 33.2		
Existing View: This viewpoint is taken from a mid-point along (PROW 18 Crowle). Wooden pole lines, lattice pylons and overhead lines and the wind turbines associated with Tween Bridge Wind Farm are visible on the skyline. Open views are available from the route over adjacent agricultural land.			
Predicted Visual Impacts of Scheme			
Description of Predicated View/Change		Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
Construction Phase: There would be some visibility of construction activity. The visibility of construction activity would increase as the construction increases. Cranes and vehicles would be visible in the distance and would increase as the construction intensifies.		Medium/Low	Medium-term, non-permanent Moderate (Not Significant)

APPENDIX 6.5 – VIEWPOINT ASSESSMENT

Operational Phase: The solar PV modules would be viewed over the intervening open agricultural land.	High	Long -term, non-permanent Major (Significant)
Mitigation Measures: Proposed hedgerows would be planted along boundaries of the Scheme.		
Residual Effects: Proposed hedgerows would filter some direct views towards the Scheme.	High	Long -term, non-permanent Major (Significant)
Decommissioning Phase: During the decommissioning phase views are likely to include the cranes and activities across different parts of the Scheme but these would be highly localised temporary and short-term.	Medium	Medium-term, non-permanent Major/Moderate (Significant)