FENWICK SOLAR FARM

Fenwick Solar Farm

EN010152

Environmental Statement

Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline

Document Reference: EN010152/APP/6.3

Regulation 5(2)(a)

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

October 2024
Revision Number: 00

BOOM POWER

BOOM-POWER.CO.UK

Revision History

Revision Number	Date	Details
00	October 2024	DCO application

Prepared for:
Fenwick Solar Project Limited

Prepared by:
AECOM Limited

Table of Contents

Tables

1. Introduction

1.1.1 This Appendix to **Environmental Statement (ES) Volume I Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010152/APP/6.1]** sets out the composition of existing views in relation to the identified representative viewpoints and visual receptors (people's views).

1.1.2 This Appendix should be read in combination with **ES Volume II Figure 10-9: Representative Viewpoint Locations [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, which illustrates the location of the viewpoints, and **ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, which depicts the photographs from each viewpoint. The photographs provided were captured during summer and winter conditions to demonstrate the seasonality of effects with winter conditions considered to be a worst-case scenario i.e. when deciduous vegetation is not in leaf.

1.1.3 This Appendix should also be read in combination with **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]** which sets out the sensitivity of the visual receptors and the likely significant effects.

2. Representative Viewpoints

2.1.1 A total of 37 representative viewpoints have been selected across the 2 km Solar PV Site Study Area to help illustrate the visual effects of the Scheme. Viewpoint 32 at Askern Hill is beyond the 2 km Study Area but is included for context. The list of representative viewpoints is not an exhaustive list of all locations where the Scheme will be visible, but instead provides a representative and proportionate variety of views from different visual receptor groups, including residents, users of the Public Rights of Way (PRoW) network, road users, and travellers on the railway.

2.1.2 As well as being representative of existing views across the Solar PV Site, Viewpoints 6, 14, 22, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 have been used to assess visual change that would result from the installation of the Grid Connection Cables.

2.1.3 The selection of representative viewpoints were informed by the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) analysis (see **ES Volume II Figure 10-6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility – Solar PV Panels [EN010152/APP/6.2]**; **ES Volume II Figure 10-7: Zone of Theoretical Visibility – On-Site Substation and BESS Area [EN010152/APP/6.2]**; and **ES Volume II Figure 10-8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility – Solar PV Site (All Features) [EN010152/APP/6.2]**), field work and desk-based research. They have also been shaped by the Scoping Opinion (**ES Volume III Appendix 1-2: EIA Scoping Opinion [EN010152/APP/6.3]**) and consultation with the relevant Local Planning Authorities. In some cases, viewpoints have been included to demonstrate a particular effect, including to demonstrate where there is a lack of visibility.

2.1.4 Representative viewpoints are located on public land in accordance with industry practice. In some cases, representative viewpoints from nearby public land are referred to in the case of private views, for example views from residential properties.

2.1.5 Table 1 identifies the visual receptors within the Solar PV Site Study Area by receptor group and the viewpoint, if relevant, which represents them.

Table 1: Visual Receptors and Representative Viewpoints

Visual Receptor	Representative Viewpoints (as shown on ES Volume II Figure 10-9: Representative Viewpoint Locations [EN010152/APP/6.2])
Residents (within 2 km)	
Residents of Fenwick (see Table 1 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]**)	Viewpoint 5 – View north from Lawn Lane Viewpoint 15 – View southeast from the junction of Shaw Lane and Fenwick Common Lane Viewpoint 17 – View east from PRoW Fenwick 8 Viewpoint 18 – View north from PRoW Fenwick 7

Visual Receptor	**Representative Viewpoints (as shown on ES Volume II Figure 10-9: Representative Viewpoint Locations [EN010152/APP/6.2])**
Residents of Moss (see Table 2 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]**)	Viewpoint 6 – View north from PRoW Moss 6/Fenwick 14 Viewpoint 14 – View northwest from London Lane Viewpoint 33 – View north from Moss Road Viewpoint 34 – View southeast from PRoW Moss 20
Residents of Topham (see Table 3 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/App/6.3]**	Viewpoint 13 – View west from the Topham Ferry Bridge
Residents of Sykehouse (see Table 4 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]**	Viewpoint 28 – View southwest from Bridleway Sykehouse 11
Residents of Balne (see Table 5 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]**)	Viewpoint 30 – View southeast from Park Lane, Balne Viewpoint 31 – View southeast from Highgate, Balne
Residents of Askern (see Table 6 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]**)	Viewpoint 32 – View northeast from Askern Hill
Residents of Fenwick Grange (see Table 7 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]**)	No representative viewpoint. The nearest viewpoint is Viewpoint 22.
Residents of West End (see Table 8 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]**)	Viewpoint 8 – View north from West Lane
Residents of Riddings Farm and Fenwick Hall (see Table 9 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]**)	No representative viewpoint. The nearest viewpoint is Viewpoint 1.
Residents along Lowgate	Viewpoint 23 – View south from Lowgate

Visual Receptor	Representative Viewpoints (as shown on ES Volume II Figure 10-9: Representative Viewpoint Locations [EN010152/APP/6.2])
(see Table 10 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]**)	Viewpoint 24 – View south from Lowgate at Linton House Farm Viewpoint 25 – View south from PRoW 35.3/8/1
Residents around Highgate (see Table 11 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]**)	Viewpoint 29 – View south from Highgate Viewpoint 31 – View southeast from Highgate, Balne
Residents of Thorpe in Balne, Trumfleet and Hawkhouse Green (see Table 12 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]**)	Viewpoint 35 – View northwest from PRoW Moss 20 Viewpoint 36 – View northeast from PRoW Thorpe in Balne 7 Viewpoint 37 – View northeast from PRoW Thorpe in Balne 6
PRoW, Promoted Walking Routes and Cycle Routes (within 2 km)	
Users of the PRoW network within the Solar PV Site (see Table 13 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]**)	Viewpoint 2 – View west from PRoW Fenwick 12 Viewpoint 3 – View north from PRoW Fenwick 15 Viewpoint 4 – View north from PRoW Fenwick 16 Viewpoint 6 – View north from PRoW Moss 6/Fenwick 14 Viewpoint 7 – View northwest from PRoW Sykehouse 29
Users of the PRoW network to the north of the Solar PV Site (see Table 14 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]**)	Viewpoint 9 – View south from PRoW 35.3/15/1 Viewpoint 11 – View south from 35.3/15/2 (west) Viewpoint 12 – View south from PRoW 35.3/15/2 (east) Viewpoint 19 – View southwest from Trans Pennine Trail Viewpoint 25 – View south from PRoW 35.3/8/1 Viewpoint 26 – View southwest from Trans Pennine Trail at Crowcroft Lane
Users of the PRoW network to the south of the Solar PV Site	Viewpoint 6 – View north from PRoW Moss 6/Fenwick 14

Visual Receptor	Representative Viewpoints (as shown on ES Volume II Figure 10-9: Representative Viewpoint Locations [EN010152/APP/6.2])
(see Table 15 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]**)	Viewpoint 14 – View northwest from London Lane Viewpoint 22 – View northwest from PRoW Moss 8 Viewpoint 33 – View north from Moss Road Viewpoint 34 – View southeast from PRoW Moss 20 Viewpoint 35 – View northwest from PRoW Moss 20 Viewpoint 36 – View northeast from PRoW Thorpe in Balne 7 Viewpoint 37 – View northeast from PRoW Thorpe in Balne 6
Users of the PRoW network to the east of the Solar PV Site (see Table 16 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]**)	Viewpoint 13 – View west from the Topham Ferry Bridge Viewpoint 22 – View northwest from PRoW Moss 8 Viewpoint 28 – View southwest from Bridleway Sykehouse 11
Users of the PRoW network to the west of the Solar PV Site (see Table 17 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]**)	Viewpoint 16 – View east from PRoW Fenwick 11 Viewpoint 17 – View east from PRoW Fenwick 8 Viewpoint 18 – View north from PRoW Fenwick 7 Viewpoint 20 – View northeast from PRoW Fenwick 7 at the East Coast Main Line Viewpoint 21 – View east from PRoW Fenwick 6/35.3/14/1 Viewpoint 27 – View southeast from PRoW 35.3/14/1
Users of Trans Pennine Trail and NCN Route 62 (see Table 18 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]**)	Viewpoint 13 – View west from the Topham Ferry Bridge Viewpoint 19 – View southwest from Trans Pennine Trail Viewpoint 26 – View southwest from Trans Pennine Trail at Crowcroft Lane
Roads (within 2 km)	

Visual Receptor	Representative Viewpoints (as shown on ES Volume II Figure 10-9: Representative Viewpoint Locations [EN010152/APP/6.2])
Users of the minor road network in and around Fenwick (see Table 19 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]**)	Viewpoint 1 – View west from Lawn Lane Viewpoint 5 – View north from Lawn Lane Viewpoint 15 – View southeast from the junction of Shaw Lane and Fenwick Common Lane
Users of the minor road network to the south and east of the Solar PV Site (Moss Road, Flashley Carr Lane and West Lane) (see Table 20 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]**)	Viewpoint 8 – View north from West Lane Viewpoint 10 – View northwest from West Lane Railway Bridge Viewpoint 33 – View north from Moss Road Viewpoint 35 – View northwest from PRoW Moss 20
Users of the minor road network to the north of the Solar PV Site (Lowgate and Highgate) (see Table 21 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]**)	Viewpoint 23 – View south from Lowgate Viewpoint 24 – View south from Lowgate at Linton House Farm Viewpoint 25 – View south from PRoW 35.3/8/1 Viewpoint 29 – View south from Highgate Viewpoint 31 – View southeast from Highgate, Balne
Rail (within 2 km)	
Rail users travelling on the East Coast Main Line (see Table 22 in **ES Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3]**)	Viewpoint 20 – View northeast from PRoW Fenwick 7 at the East Coast Main Line

2.1.6 The following text describes the existing ('baseline') view from each viewpoint and also identifies the receptors which it represents.

Viewpoint 1 – View West From Lawn Lane (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Group – Users of the Minor Road Network In and Around Fenwick

2.1.7 This view is representative of users of Lawn Lane.

2.1.8 The view is orientated west along Lawn Lane. Within the left side of the view, vegetation along the southern side of Lawn Lane is gappy, which permits views into field SW2 within the Solar PV Site. Beyond this, a treed horizon forms the background of the view. The right side of the view, which forms the northern side of Lawn Lane, comprises a continuous hedgerow with

hedgerow trees which truncates views into the Solar PV Site to the north. During the Winter months, views into the Solar PV Site to the south are more open and Field SW2 is more obvious behind the low boundary of bare brambles and scrub.

2.1.9 This view is located within the Solar PV Site and therefore the Solar PV Site extends across the extent of the view, however, the northern part of the Solar PV Site is not visible. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced from a moving vehicle. Elsewhere along the road, views of the Solar PV Site are filtered by vegetation, such that the location of the viewpoint represents a worst-case scenario.

Viewpoint 2 – View West From PRoW Fenwick 12 (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRoW Network Within the Solar PV Site

2.1.10 This view is representative of recreational users of PRoW Fenwick 12, Fenwick 10, Sykehouse 29, and other PRoW within the Solar PV Site.

2.1.11 This view is orientated west at the confluence of PRoW Fenwick 12, Fenwick 10 and Sykehouse 29. A large-scale hay field is present in the foreground of the view. In summer, hedgerows along the northern, western and southern side of the field truncates views of surrounding fields and the wider landscape. In winter, occasional glimpses through bare hedgerows are available into surrounding fields. Mature hedgerow trees, including oak, extend onto the skyline. A track is visible along the field edge to the north and south, and a desire line which marks the continuation of PRoW Fenwick 10 can be seen in the centre of the view. The overall composition of the view is therefore short to medium in range and of a rural landscape.

2.1.12 This view is located within the Solar PV Site and therefore the Solar PV Site extends across the extent of the view. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

Viewpoint 3 – View North From PRoW Fenwick 15 (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRoW Network Within the Solar PV Site

2.1.13 This view if representative of recreational users of PRoW Fenwick 15, Fenwick 14, and other PRoW within the Solar PV Site.

2.1.14 This view is orientated north at the confluence of PRoW Fenwick 15 and 14. In summer, a large-scale arable field is present across the foreground of the view. Field boundaries are formed by thick hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees, creating a treeline which extends across the middle ground and background of the view. During winter, the field is bare and waterlogged. Leafless vegetation along the field boundary permits filtered views through to adjacent fields. A wind turbine at Riddings Farm is visible beyond the treeline (in the centre of the photograph), along with pylons (to the right of the

photograph). The overall composition of the view is short to medium in range and of a rural landscape with some visibility of tall infrastructure.

2.1.15 This view is located within the Solar PV Site and therefore the Solar PV Site extends across the extent of the view. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

Viewpoint 4 – View North From PRoW Fenwick 16 (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRoW Network Within the Solar PV Site

2.1.16 This view is representative of recreational users of PRoW Fenwick 16, and PRoW within the Solar PV Site.

2.1.17 This view is orientated north, which extends across a large-scale arable field from PRoW Fenwick 16. The Solar PV Site occupies the field which spans most of this view. PRoW Fenwick 16 extends east and west, following a shelterbelt of trees. Thick hedgerows and frequent hedgerow trees bound the field to the north and east, truncating views of the wider landscape in this northward direction and creating a well treed horizon in summer. During winter, this horizon becomes sparser and gappy. To the west, where a ditch marks the field boundary (not visible in the photograph), there are open views of adjoining fields which sit outside of the Solar PV Site. In the centre of the view, managed hedgerows with infrequent hedgerow trees mean properties at Fenwick are visible. To the west, the roofs of properties along Fenwick Lane, overhead wires and gantries associated with the East Coast Main Line are visible above intervening hedgerows. This becomes increasingly noticeable during the winter months. To the east, pylons extend above the treeline in the distance. The composition of the view is therefore one of a rural landscape, with residential and infrastructure features.

2.1.18 This view is located within the Solar PV Site and therefore the Solar PV Site extends across the extent of the view. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

Viewpoint 5 – View North From Lawn Lane (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Groups – Residents of Fenwick and Users of the Minor Road Network In and Around Fenwick

2.1.19 This view is representative of people using Lawn Lane and properties along the northern side of Lawn Lane in Fenwick.

2.1.20 The view is orientated north towards the Solar PV Site, which occupies the fields in the middle ground. The Solar PV Site spans Lawn Lane, however, the view is focussed northwards due to an open field entrance to the Solar PV Site, located on a bend on Lawn Lane. This allows close range and open views into the Solar PV Site and is therefore represents a worst-case scenario. Grassland occupies the foreground of the view in winter and summer, alongside a track which leads off Lawn Lane to a sheet metal barn

surrounded by agricultural equipment. On the left side of the photograph, a belt of vegetation screens a farmyard both in summer and winter (not included within the Solar PV Site). In the middle-distance is fields surrounded by managed hedgerows interspersed with hedgerow trees. A gap in the vegetation affords longer views into adjoining fields within the centre of the photograph.

2.1.21 This view is located on the boundary of the Solar PV Site and therefore the Solar PV Site extends across the extent of the view. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced from users of Lawn Lane, whilst also being representative of fixed residential views from properties along the northern side of Lawn Lane. The view was chosen to represent the worst-case scenario where there is a large gap in the vegetation associated with a field entrance. Elsewhere along Lawn Lane, views are filtered by vegetation with occasional gaps such that the visibility of the Solar PV Site is reduced. This also applies to properties along the north of Lawn Lane where existing vegetation between the Solar PV Site and properties filters views.

Viewpoint 6 – View North From PRoW Moss 6/Fenwick 14 (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Groups – Residents of Moss and Users of the PRoW Network Within the Solar PV Site and South of the Solar PV Site

2.1.22 This view is representative of recreational users of PRoW Moss 6/Fenwick 14, as well as other PRoW on the southern edge of the Solar PV Site and within the Grid Connection Corridor.

2.1.23 This view has also been considered for residents of Moss. However, additional hedgerows and hedgerow trees between the viewpoint and properties in Moss means there will be no views of the Solar PV Site for residents of Moss in this location.

2.1.24 This is a middle-distance view orientated north where PRoW Moss 6 and Fenwick 14 merge. A large-scale arable field takes up most of the view, all of which is included within the Solar PV Site. The field is bound by tall hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees along most sides, creating a horizonal treeline across much of the periphery of the view. This treeline becomes sparse and gappy during the winter months. A more open boundary comprised of a seasonally wet ditch with occasional scrub and a mature willow marks the field and the Solar PV Site's southern boundary. Extending above the treeline, two turbines can be seen, one at Riddings Farm, and one at Balne, as well as the chimney of Drax Power Station in the centre of the photograph. In the distance, rows of pylons and overhead lines are visible above the intervening vegetation. The overall composition of the view is therefore one of a rural landscape with some influence of tall infrastructure.

2.1.25 This view is located on the edge of the Solar PV Site and therefore it extends across the extent of the view. It is also located on the northern edge of the Grid Connection Corridor. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced along a footpath. The view was chosen to

represent the worst-case scenario for users travelling north on PRoW Moss 6 where it merges with Fenwick 14 and the Solar PV Site. Elsewhere along Moss 6 views of the Solar PV Site are largely truncated by intervening vegetation.

Viewpoint 7 – View Northwest From PRoW Sykehouse 29 (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRoW Network Within the Solar PV Site

2.1.26 This view is representative of recreational users of PRoW Sykehouse 29 and other PRoW within the Solar PV Site.

2.1.27 This view has been considered in respect of views experienced by residents of West End, particularly West End Farm. However, the adjacent densely vegetated boundary of West End Farm truncates any views towards the Solar PV Site in summer and heavily filters them in winter.

2.1.28 This is a middle-distance view orientated northwest as PRoW Sykehouse 29 enters a large-scale hay field. In both summer and winter, the view is relatively open due to the scale of the field; however, the boundary vegetation of thick hedgerows and mature trees means views of surrounding fields are shortened. This treeline, alongside the small block of woodland at Bunfold Shaw creates a wooded horizon, however, this becomes thinner during winter. Pylons cross the field horizontally in the middle ground of the view and adds noticeable large-scale infrastructure into the view. A telephone pole and associated wires also horizontally cross the foreground of the view. In the distance, the wind turbine at Riddings Farm is visible alongside rooftops at Fenwick Hall, which become more noticeable during the winter. On the right-hand side of the view, farm buildings at West End Farm, which are screened during summer, are visible through bare vegetation during winter. The composition of the view is therefore of a rural landscape with a notable visual influence from tall infrastructure.

2.1.29 This view is located within the Solar PV Site and therefore the Solar PV Site extends across the extent of the view. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

Viewpoint 8 – View North From West Lane (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Groups – Residents of West End and Users of the Minor Road Network to the South and East of the Solar PV Site (Moss Road, Flashley Carr Lane, and West Lane)

2.1.30 This view is representative of users of West Lane. It is also representative of two properties along West Lane where views are not screened by vegetation within private gardens during winter.

2.1.31 This is a middle-distance view orientated north towards the Solar PV Site. West Lane stretches across the foreground of the view with a ditch following the northern side the road. A field entrance provides access into the field in

the middle ground. In the centre of the view, the field boundary is largely open during both summer and winter. This affords views across fields to the immediate north of West Lane, as well a field in the distance that is included within the Solar PV Site. Telephone wires and posts cross the fields horizontally in the distance, as well as along West Lane. Elsewhere, vegetation along the northern side of Lawn Lane truncates views during summer and filters views during winter. The base of a pylon is visible on the right side of the view with the overhead wires extending towards a second pylon in the left of the view. Also, on the left side of the view, driveways for properties located on the southern side of West Lane can be seen, alongside the farmhouse of West End Farm in the distance. There is a notable developed character to the composition of the view due to the roads, properties and tall infrastructure.

2.1.32 This view is located to the south of the Solar PV Site and there are immediate, open views of the Solar PV Site in the distance. For users of West Lane, the view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced along West Lane. The view was chosen to represent the worst-case scenario from West Lane where there is a large gap in the boundary vegetation. Elsewhere along the road, views towards the Solar PV Site are filtered by vegetation or built form. It is also a worst-case scenario for properties along West Lane who have additional screening by hedgerows along their front curtilage.

Viewpoint 9 – View South From PRoW 35.3/15/1 (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRoW Network to the North of the Solar PV Site

2.1.33 This view is representative of recreational users of PRoW 35.3/15/1 to the north of the River Went.

2.1.34 This is a longer-distance view orientated south, looking across the River Went from the PRoW which follows its northern bank. During the summer, vegetation associated with the river, including mature white willow, is in the foreground and frames part of the view. During the winter, the bare vegetation permits filtered views through. The river is not visible during the summer due to lush riparian vegetation along its banks which becomes sparse and brown during the winter. The riser-side location is noticeable in both winter and summer due to the damp ground in the foreground of the view. Immediately behind the River Went is a large-scale arable field which marks the northern edge of the Solar PV Site. The field allows relatively open and distant views towards agricultural buildings and a single turbine at Riddings Farm. Hedgerows and intermittent hedgerow trees bound the field and truncate views of the wider Solar PV Site. However, these views become more open during winter. Pylons and overhead power lines are visible extending across the horizon in the background of the view. The composition of the view is therefore a rural landscape with some notable tall infrastructure.

2.1.35 There are immediate, open views of the Solar PV Site in the middle ground of this view. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

Viewpoint 10 – View Northwest From West Lane Railway Bridge (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Group – Users of the Minor Road Network to the South and East of the Solar PV Site (Moss Road, Flashley Carr Lane, and West Lane)

2.1.36 This view is representative of users of West Lane.

2.1.37 In summer, wooden fencing and vegetation along the side of the road and edge of the bridge over the dismantled railway line are visible in the foreground of this view, which negates any longer distance visibility. During the winter, the bare vegetation permits some filtered views through the wooden fencing into a field not included within the Solar PV Site.

2.1.38 The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced from a moving vehicle. The view was chosen to represent a potential worst-case scenario where the viewer is elevated above the surrounding landscape by nature of being on the bridge crossing over the dismantled railway.

Viewpoint 11 – View South From PRoW 35.3/15/2 (West) (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRoW Network to the North of the Solar PV Site

2.1.39 This view is representative of recreational users of PRoW 35.3/15/2 to the north of the River Went.

2.1.40 This is a longer-distance, open view orientated south, looking across the River Went from the PRoW which follows its northern bank. In summer, the foreground consists of grassland with a mosaic of riparian vegetation sitting behind it, marking the course of the river but concealing it from view. During the winter, the short grassland in the foreground permits views of the flooded River Went. During the summer, trees, largely consisting of white willow, shorten views to the east and west. These become more filtered during the winter when trees are not in leaf. Open views of the Solar PV Site are possible across the river during both summer and winter due to the low vegetation and post and wire fence boundary. Here, the Solar PV Site includes several large-scale arable fields bound by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Gaps in the boundary vegetation and fragmented hedgerows allow for glimpses into adjoining fields, including others within the Solar PV Site. To the east, pylons and overhead wires can be seen crossing the River Went and extending into the distance. In the centre of the view, glimpses of agricultural buildings at Riddings Farm can be seen between vegetation and an existing wind turbine breaks the treeline. The composition of the view is therefore one of a riparian and rural landscape with some notable tall infrastructure.

2.1.41 There are immediate, open views of the Solar PV Site in the middle ground of this view. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

Viewpoint 12 – View South From PRoW 35.3/15/2 (East) (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRoW Network to the North of the Solar PV Site

2.1.42 This view is representative of recreational users of PRoW 35.3/15/2 to the north of the River Went.

2.1.43 This is a middle ground view orientated south, looking across the River Went from the PRoW which follows its northern bank. In summer, in the foreground, a mosaic of grassland, riparian vegetation and open water extends across the view. During the winter, the course of the River Went is flooded with sparse vegetation cover. Mature white willows truncate longer distance view to the east and largely truncate views of the Solar PV Site on the opposite side of the river. These views are more filtered and open during the winter. A pylon is visible above the intervening vegetation on the left of the photograph. The composition of the view is of a riparian and rural landscape with some notable tall infrastructure.

2.1.44 There are glimpsed views of the Solar PV Site due to breaks in the row of trees and scrub on the river's southern bank. These views become more open during the winter. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

Viewpoint 13 – View West From the Topham Ferry Bridge (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Groups – Residents of Topham, Users of the Trans Pennine Trail and NCN Route 62, and Users of the PRoW Network to the East of the Solar PV Site

2.1.45 This view is representative of recreational users of the Trans Pennine Trail, National Cycle Network Route 62, and bridleway 35.3/17/2/Sykehouse 1. It also illustrates the screening effect of vegetation between Topham and the Solar PV Site.

2.1.46 The view is orientated west from the Topham Ferry Bridge, towards the Solar PV Site. The focus of the view is the River Went which extends into the distance and, in the summer, is framed by a hierarchy of lush vegetation before disappearing into a mass of willow. In the winter, the river's floodplain is barren and brown. Mature willow trees screen views of the Solar PV Site as well as the village of Topham in the summer. During the winter, Topham Ferry Farmhouse is visible through the bare vegetation. However, the density of the vegetation means the Solar PV Site is still screened from view. The pylons and overhead wires that extend horizontally across the middle ground of the view are very notable, in an otherwise rural and riparian landscape.

2.1.47 The Solar PV Site is not visible due to intervening mature vegetation in summer and winter. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced along a footpath. The view was chosen to show the screening effect of vegetation around Topham.

Viewpoint 14 – View Northwest From London Lane (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Groups – Residents of Moss and Users of the PRoW Network to the South of the Solar PV Site

2.1.48 This view is representative of residents along the northern section of London Lane, as well as recreational users of PRoW Moss 5.

2.1.49 This is a shorter distance view orientated northwest towards the Solar PV Site. In both summer and winter, semi-open views are afforded across a ploughed field (not within the Solar PV Site), through a gap in the hedgerow along London Lane. In the middle-ground, a hedgerow, marking the southwestern boundary of the Solar PV Site, is visible. A gap in this hedgerow permits glimpses of the adjoining ploughed field which is bounded by hedgerows and rows of mature trees. This field forms part of the Solar PV Site. On the right-hand side of the photograph, London Lane is visible, extending north towards Jet Hall Farm, where vehicles and infrastructure can be seen. PRoW Moss 5 extends from London Lane through the farmyard at Jet Hall. In the distance, properties along Fenwick Common Lane, including the Old School House and Sunrise Cottage can be seen above the intervening vegetation during winter. There is therefore a developed context to the composition of the view via the road, overhead wires and properties.

2.1.50 There is a glimpse of a field included within the southwest corner of the Solar PV Site within the middle-distance of this view. The rest of the Solar PV Site is screened by intervening vegetation and built form. This view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views along London Lane and PRoW Moss 5. This view has been chosen to represent the worst-case scenario from London Lane where there is a gap in the vegetation which allows semi-open views. Elsewhere along the road, views are more filtered by hedgerows.

Viewpoint 15 – View Southeast From the junction of Shaw Lane and Fenwick Common Lane (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Groups – Residents of Fenwick and Users of the Minor Road Network In and Around Fenwick

2.1.51 This view is representative of residents in Fenwick around the junction of Shaw Lane and Fenwick Common Lane, who have views from south-facing first floor windows. It is also representative of users of Fenwick Common Lane and Shaw Lane.

2.1.52 The view is orientated southeast towards the Solar PV Site. The focus of the view is an agricultural field located outside of the Solar PV Site which is framed by a gap in the boundary vegetation along Fenwick Common Lane

which is present during both summer and winter. In the middle ground of the view, a row of shrubs and small trees mark the visible extent of the western Solar PV Site, as well as the course of Fenwick Common Drain and PRoW Fenwick 11. Fenwick Common Lane extends into the distance on the right and left side of the view and is bound by hedgerows and hedgerow trees on either side. The junction with Shaw Lane is visible on the right of the photograph. There is therefore a developed context to the composition of the view via the road junction and overhead wires in the foreground.

2.1.53 Glimpses of a field included within the Solar PV Site are possible through the row of small trees and shrubs which adjoin Fenwick Common Drain and PRoW Fenwick 11. These views are more open in the winter months, although some evergreen shrubs are located along this boundary. The rest of the Solar PV Site is screened by intervening vegetation in both summer and winter. This view was chosen to represent the worst-case scenario from Fenwick Common Lane where there is a large gap in the vegetation. Elsewhere along the road, views are filtered by vegetation with occasional gaps which allow for outward views.

Viewpoint 16 – View East From PRoW Fenwick 11 (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRoW Network to the West of the Solar PV Site

2.1.54 This view is representative of recreational users from PRoW Fenwick 11.

2.1.55 This is a short-range view orientated east towards the Solar PV Site from PRoW Fenwick 11. Occasional gaps in the otherwise thick hedgerow, which are marked by makeshift post and barbed wire fencing, afford views into an adjoining field, which is not located within the Solar PV Site, during both summer and winter. The dense hedgerow and frequent hedgerow trees in the middle ground truncate views of the next field, which is also located outside of the Solar PV Site, during both summer and winter.

2.1.56 The Solar PV Site is not visible in summer or winter due to intervening hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The view has been included to illustrate the view from the edge of Fenwick. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced along a footpath. The view was chosen to represent the worst-case scenario from PRoW Fenwick 11 where there is a large gap in the vegetation. Elsewhere along the footpath, views are largely screened by intervening vegetation.

Viewpoint 17 – View East From PRoW Fenwick 8 (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Groups – Residents of Fenwick and Users of the PRoW Network to the West of the Solar PV Site

2.1.57 This view is representative of recreational users of PRoW Fenwick 8 and residents within the western part of Fenwick.

2.1.58 This is a middle-distance view orientated east towards the Solar PV Site from PRoW Fenwick 8. A large-scale hay field is present in the foreground, bound by thick hedgerows and intermittent hedgerow trees. The clay tile

roofs and first floor windows of properties along Fenwick Lane, Fenwick Common Lane and Shaw Lane can be seen emerging above intervening vegetation. These become more obvious during winter views. A telephone line and wooden poles can be seen extending into the distance in the centre of the view. There is therefore a developed context to the composition of the view via the overhead wires and properties.

2.1.59 The Solar PV Site is not visible in summer due to intervening hedgerows, vegetation and built form. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

Viewpoint 18 – View North From PRoW Fenwick 7 (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Groups – Residents of Fenwick and Users of the PRoW Network to the West of the Solar PV Site

2.1.60 This view is representative of recreational users of PRoW Fenwick 7 and residents located on the northern side of Fenwick Lane.

2.1.61 This is a longer-distance view orientated north across a large, linear arable field. Hedgerows bound the field, shortening views of surrounding land, including in winter. On one side, low wooden fencing and chicken wire mark the boundary of a back garden of a property on Fenwick Lane. This property experiences similar open views across this field. Agricultural buildings at Gate Farm, including sheet metal barns, shorten views to the west. In the middle ground, small agricultural buildings can be seen in the adjacent field. Overhead wires and gantries associated with the East Coast Main Line can be seen above the intervening hedgerow. During the summer, views include a single wind turbine at Balne and the chimney of Drax Power Station extending onto the skyline in the background of the view. During the winter, an additional wind turbine at Pollington and the cooling towers of Drax Power Station are visible. The composition of the view is therefore of a rural landscape with some notable infrastructure.

2.1.62 The Solar PV Site is not visible due to numerous intervening hedgerows. The view has been included to illustrate the view from residents to the north of Fenwick Lane. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath, or represents a static view from residents in Fenwick.

Viewpoint 19 – View South From Trans Pennine Trail (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Groups – Users of the Trans Pennine Trail and Users of the PRoW Network to the North of the Solar PV Site

2.1.63 This view is representative of recreational users of the Trans Pennine Trail promoted walking route/National Cycle Network Route 62/Bridleway 35.3/17/1.

2.1.64 This is a middle ground view orientated south towards the Solar PV Site from bridleway 35.3/17/1, which also forms part of the Trans Pennine Trail and National Cycle Network Route 62. The focus of the view is a prominent row of pylons and overhead wires which extend from the foreground into the background. Much of the remainder of the view is taken up by a large arable field which permits open views towards the River Went and the northeast corner of the Solar PV Site. Mature vegetation associated with the River Went partially screens the Solar PV Site. In the west, this vegetation starts to thin, affording glimpses of agricultural buildings at Riddings Farm, as well as a single turbine extending onto the skyline. During the winter, this vegetation becomes sparser, permitting less filtered views of the northeast corner of the Solar PV Site. The edge of a maize field can be seen in the foreground of this view in summer. This temporary vegetation seasonally foreshortens any views of the Solar PV Site until this point for users of the path travelling south. The composition of the view is therefore of a rural landscape which includes very notable tall infrastructure.

2.1.65 This view has been included to demonstrate the most open view towards the Solar PV Site from the Trans Pennine Trail/NCN Route 62. Elsewhere across the route, views towards the Solar PV Site are largely screened by intervening vegetation.

2.1.66 Glimpses of the Solar PV Site in the distance are afforded where there are gaps in the vegetation, particularly within the west of the view. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced along a footpath. The view was chosen to represent the worst-case scenario from the Trans Pennine Trail for users travelling south. From here, views towards the Solar PV Site are mostly open due to sparser vegetation along the River Went. Elsewhere along the route, intervening vegetation, including seasonal crops, screen views.

Viewpoint 20 – View Northeast From PRoW Fenwick 7 at the East Coast Main Line (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Groups – Users of the PRoW Network to the West of the Solar PV Site and Rail Users Travelling on the East Coast Main Line

2.1.67 This view is representative of recreational users of PRoW Fenwick 7, as well as rail travellers on the East Coast Main Line.

2.1.68 This is a middle-distance view orientated northeast towards the Solar PV Site. The view is focussed through a former gate entrance which is framed by vegetation in the summer. During the winter, the view becomes more open. In the centre of the view, the eye is drawn to an existing wind turbine around Balne extending onto the skyline and seen alongside a cluster of vertical poplar trees. Steam emerging from the cooling towers at Drax Power Station is also visible in the centre of the view. In the middle ground, a highly fragmented hedgerow allows views across the adjoining field before they become shortened by a dense hedgerow and belt of trees, meaning the Solar PV Site is screened during both summer and winter. To the west, the slightly raised embankment of the East Coast Main Line, alongside its

overhead wires and gantries, extends from the foreground into the distance of the view.

2.1.69 The Solar PV Site is not visible due to numerous intervening hedgerows and vegetation. The view has been included to illustrate the view from the East Coast Main Line. The view is a transient one (especially for train passengers) and forms part of a sequence of views experienced along a footpath in relation to the recreational users. The view was chosen as it represents a worst-case scenario where there is a gap in the existing vegetation.

Viewpoint 21 – View East From PRoW Fenwick 6/35.3/14/1 (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRoW Network to the West of the Solar PV Site

2.1.70 This view is representative of recreational users of PRoW Fenwick 6/35.3/14/1.

2.1.71 This is a short-distance view orientated east from a footbridge which crosses the River Went, where PRoW Fenwick 6 and 35.3/14/1 merge. The view is truncated by the embankment of the East Coast Main Line and associated vegetation. An arched red brick bridge occupies the centre of the view where the trainline crosses the River Went. Associated overhead wires, gantries and a signal can also be seen in the foreground and extending into the distance. This view forms part of a wider 360-degree view, which includes views west along the River Went. However, the view has been orientated this way to take account of the direction of the Solar PV Site.

2.1.72 The Solar PV Site are not visible during both summer and winter due to the screening effect of the East Coast Main Line and associated vegetation. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

Viewpoint 22 – View Northwest From PRoW Moss 8 (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Groups – Users of the PRoW Network to the South of the Solar PV Site and Users of the PRoW Network to the East of the Solar PV Site

2.1.73 This view is representative of recreational users of PRoW Moss 8.

2.1.74 This is a middle-distance view orientated northwest towards the Solar PV Site from PRoW Moss 8. The view spans across a large field of pasture. Remnants of a former hedgerow boundary which divide the field into two can be seen in the foreground, alongside a row of trees extending into the middle ground. Mature oaks and tufts of grass on the left-hand side of the summer view marks the Ell Wood and Fenwick Grange Drain that bounds the south of the field. During the winter, the drain is open and full. Mature hedgerow trees create a horizontal treeline which extends across most of the view.

Gaps in the treeline, afford outward views to the west where a red brick property and agricultural buildings at Mosely House Farm can be seen. To the north, glimpses of built form at Fenwick Grange can be seen through the vegetation. These views become more open during the winter due to sparser vegetation. The eye is drawn to a row of pylons and overhead lines that extend horizontally across most of the background of the view. The composition of the view is therefore of a rural landscape with notable infrastructure.

2.1.75 The Solar PV Site is not visible during both summer and winter due to the intervening hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

Viewpoint 23 – View South From Lowgate (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Groups – Residents Along Lowgate and Users of the Minor Road Network to the North of the Solar PV Site (Lowgate and Highgate)

2.1.76 This view is representative of users travelling along Lowgate and residents of Lowgate with views from south-facing windows.

2.1.77 This is a longer distance view orientated south from Lowgate, a lane which forms part of the minor road network to the north of the Solar PV Site. The view across a large arable field is framed by rows of trees, including mature oaks and willow on the right hand-side of the view and a row of Lombardy poplar and oak on the left-hand side of the view. During the winter, the bare branches of this vegetation permits wider views into surrounding fields. The network of hedgerows and hedgerow trees within the Solar PV Site, as well as along the River Went, create a varied treeline which expands across the horizontal plane of the view which is retained during the winter. Utility poles and overhead wires extend horizontally across the view in the middle ground. In the distance, a single turbine at Riddings Farm extends above the treeline and is seen alongside filtered views of agricultural buildings. A row of pylons extends across the background of the view. The composition of the view is of a rural landscape overall, with some influence of tall infrastructure.

2.1.78 This view is representative of views from south-facing windows of properties along Lowgate. Individual views from properties will vary depending on boundary treatments. Some properties enjoy open views across surrounding agricultural fields, similar to this view, whereas other properties have vegetated boundaries which shorten and enclose views.

2.1.79 Glimpses of the Solar PV Site in the distance are afforded where there are gaps in the vegetation, particularly along the River Went. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced from users travelling along Lowgate, whilst also being representative of fixed residential views.

Viewpoint 24 – View South From Lowgate at Linton House Farm (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Groups – Residents Along Lowgate and Users of the Minor Road Network to the North of the Solar PV Site (Lowgate and Highgate)

2.1.80 This view is representative of residential receptors along Lowgate, particularly around Linton House Farm and Fir Tree Farm. It is also representative of users travelling along Lowgate.

2.1.81 This is a longer distance view orientated south towards the Solar PV Site from Lowgate. Much of the view comprises a large-scale arable field with open boundaries. A row of trees marks the edge of the field and the curtilage of Linton House Farm in the centre of the view. A telephone line and posts cross the field horizontally. On the right-hand side, the eye is drawn to the backs of a small solar array associated with Linton House Farm. The roofs of barns can be seen emerging above the Solar PV Panels. Willows and other trees associated with the River Went can be seen extending across the view. During the winter, more filtered views of the northern boundary of the Solar PV Site are available due to bare vegetation. In the distance, pylons can be seen extending across the horizon, as well as the wind turbine at Riddings Farm. The composition of the view is of a rural landscape with notable energy infrastructure.

2.1.82 Glimpses of the Solar PV Site in the distance are afforded where there are gaps in the vegetation along the River Went. This becomes more apparent during the winter months. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced from users travelling along Lowgate, whilst also being representative of fixed residential views.

Viewpoint 25 – View South From PRoW 35.3/8/1 (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Groups – Residents Along Lowgate, Users of the PRoW Network to the North of the Solar PV Site, and Users of the Minor Road Network to the North of the Solar PV Site (Lowgate and Highgate)

2.1.83 This view is representative of recreational users of PRoW 35.3/8/1 and users of Lowgate, as well as views from south-facing windows of properties along Lowgate.

2.1.84 This is a longer distance view orientated south towards the Solar PV Site from PRoW 35.3/8/1. The linear shape of the hay field affords longer views towards mature vegetation which lines the River Went, although from here it is not obvious the river is there. Relatively open field boundaries, including ditches with occasional trees, means longer views across surrounding fields is possible. During summer, seasonal maize truncates views on the left-hand side of the view. These views open up during the winter when crops are not present, and vegetation is not in leaf. There are a number of vertical features within the view, including a single turbine in the distance at Riddings Farm, which can be seen alongside agricultural buildings. A row of pylons are also visible across the background of the view which become more noticeable

during winter. In the foreground, a utility pole and overhead wires extend horizontally across the view.

2.1.85 This view is representative of views from south-facing windows of properties along Lowgate. Individual views from properties will vary depending on boundary treatments. Some properties enjoy open views across surrounding agricultural fields, whereas other properties have vegetated boundaries which shorten and enclose views.

2.1.86 Glimpses of the Solar PV Site in the distance are afforded where there are gaps in the vegetation, particularly along the River Went. These gaps become larger during the winter months. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced along a footpath.

Viewpoint 26 – View Southwest From the Trans Pennine Trail at Crowcroft Lane (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Groups – Users of the Trans Pennine Trail and NCN Route 62 and Users of the PRoW Network to the North of the Solar PV Site

2.1.87 This view is representative of recreational users travelling west on the Trans Pennine Trail/National Cycle Network 62/PRoW 35.3/17/1.

2.1.88 This is a longer distance view orientated southwest towards the Solar PV Site. Most of the view comprises a large-scale arable field bound by mature vegetation. The eye is drawn to a line of pylons and overhead wires that extend across the view horizontally in the middle ground and into the distance. The route of the Trans Pennine Trail extends into the distance towards agricultural buildings at Balne Hall. Balne Hall Wood, a small block of woodland, sits prominently on the horizon in the centre of the view during both summer and winter. Other surrounding trees and woodland associated contribute towards the sense of a wooded horizon which becomes sparser during winter.

2.1.89 Glimpses of the northern boundary of the Solar PV Site are possible in distance, however most of the Solar PV Site itself is screened by vegetation. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced along the Trans Pennine Trail. The view was chosen to represent the worst-case scenario from the route for users travelling south.

Viewpoint 27 – View East From PRoW 35.3/14/1 (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRoW Network to the West of the Solar PV Site

2.1.90 This view is representative of recreational users of PRoW 35.3/14/1.

2.1.91 This is a shorter distance view orientated southeast towards the Solar PV Site. A large-scale arable field comprises much of the foreground. Telephone wires and associated wooden poles cross the field and extend into the distance. A farm track, which also doubles up as the route of PRoW 35.3/14/1, is also visible in the foreground. The extent of the view is

truncated by the Main Line vegetated embankment of the East Coast Main Line which crosses the middle ground of the view and becomes less defined during the winter. Gantries and overhead wires associated with the railway extend onto the skyline and a mixture of Heras fencing and trees bound the slightly elevated embankment. Beyond the East Coast Main Line, a wind turbine at Riddings Farm and a row of pylons can be seen extending onto the horizon.

2.1.92 The Solar PV Site is not visible due to the screening of the East Coast Main Line and intervening vegetation during both the summer and winter. This viewpoint has been included to illustrate the influence of vegetation and the railway embankment on intervisibility across a generally low lying and very gently undulating landscape. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

Viewpoint 28 – View Southwest From Bridleway Sykehouse 11 (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Groups – Residents of Sykehouse and Users of the PRoW Network to the East of the Solar PV Site

2.1.93 This view is representative of recreational users of Bridleway Sykehouse 11/North Lane, as well as residential receptors around North Lane, Moor Lane and Chapel Lane.

2.1.94 In summer, this is a shorter distance view orientated southwest towards the Solar PV Site along North Lane/Sykehouse 11. The view is focussed along North Lane where dense tree and hedgerow vegetation limit any outward views. During the winter, the leafless vegetation permits filtered views into adjoining fields not included within the Solar PV Site, and towards properties in Sykehouse.

2.1.95 The Solar PV Site is not visible due to the intervening vegetation in summer and winter. This view has been included to illustrate the effect of this vegetation on intervisibility from this part of the PRoW. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced along a footpath.

Viewpoint 29 – View South From Highgate (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Groups – Residents Around Highgate and Users of the Minor Road Network to the North of the Solar PV Site (Lowgate and Highgate)

2.1.96 This view is representative of residents in Highgate with views from south-facing windows, as well as users of Highgate.

2.1.97 Orientated south towards the Solar PV Site, in summer, the view is dominated by a field of maize in its foreground which shortens outward views south, although this will be temporary, and first floor windows will have views over this across the remainder of the field. During the winter, the foreground is occupied by a large-scale arable field with a mixture of open and

vegetated boundaries. This permits longer views south towards Lowgate and the northern boundary of the Solar PV Site, although this is not discernible due to the intervening distance. The view is seen in the context of residential land uses and telegraph poles adjacent to the road. Trees, including a row of Lombardy poplars, can be seen extending above the skyline.

2.1.98 The Solar PV Site is not visible in summer due to the intervening crop and field boundary vegetation. In winter, the Solar PV Site is visible at a distance through small gaps in intervening vegetation and built form; however, it is not discernible from this distance.

Viewpoint 30 – View Southeast From Park Lane, Balne (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Group – Residents of Balne

2.1.99 This view is representative of residents along Park Lane in Balne, with views from south-facing windows, as well as users of Park Road and the minor road network around Balne.

2.1.100 Orientated southeast towards the Solar PV Site, this view is demonstrating the primary view from the font façade of a row of bungalows along Park Lane. In summer, two fields of maize occupy the foreground and middle ground and largely screen views to the southeast and west from Park Lane. Between these two maize fields, there are glimpsed views through to adjoining arable fields towards a vegetated horizon. During the winter, these crops are not present and therefore there are more open views towards the Lowgate Level Crossing and East Coast Main Line, where several properties and agricultural buildings can be seen between the intervening vegetation, as well as a telecommunications tower at Chapel Hill. Field boundaries are generally open with occasional oak trees contributing towards the landscape structure.

2.1.101 The Solar PV Site is not visible during winter or summer due to the intervening distance, vegetation, properties and the East Coast Main Line.

Viewpoint 31 – View Southeast From Highgate, Balne (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Groups – Residents of Balne, Residents Around Highgate, and Users of the Minor Road Network to the North of the Solar PV Site (Lowgate and Highgate)

2.1.102 This view is representative of residential receptors in Balne, as well as users of Highgate.

2.1.103 This is a middle-distance view orientated southeast towards the Solar PV Site. Large-scale arable fields occupy the foreground of the view. Semi-open field boundaries with fragmented hedgerows and hedgerow trees permit views into adjoining fields during both summer and winter. In the distance, gantries of the East Coast Main Line can be seen extending above the treeline. The Railway Cottages, which adjoin the Main Line, can be seen on

the left-hand side of the photograph. A telephone line and wooden poles extend through the fields in the foreground towards the cottages. On the right-hand side, agricultural buildings at Lockgate Farm can be seen in the distance. In the foreground, Four Horseshoes located on the edge of Balne is visible.

2.1.104 The Solar PV Site is not visible in summer or winter due to the intervening distance, vegetation and the East Coast Main Line.

Viewpoint 32 – View Northeast From Askern Hill (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Group – Residents of Askern

2.1.105 This view is representative of recreational users of Askern Hill.

2.1.106 This view has been considered in relation to residents at Askern Hill, with views from the east or northeast facing windows. However, east-facing views from these properties towards the Solar PV Site are limited due to the orientation of the buildings. Furthermore, properties around Park Avenue and Asgolds Way are set back from the edge of Askern Hill by Warren House Park, therefore shortening the extent of visibility across the wider landscape and towards the Solar PV Site.

2.1.107 This is a long-distance view orientated northeast towards the Solar PV Site from a path on the top of Askern Hill. A mixture of mown grass, scrub, grassland and trees make up the foreground which becomes less dense during the winter. In the summer, this vegetation mostly screens views of any built form on the sides of Askern Hill and along the A19 below. A short terrace of houses at Hilton Street and the bell of St Peter’s Church can be seen through the vegetation. The wider built context of Askern becomes more noticeable during the winter. Open views across the countryside between Askern and the Solar PV Site are afforded on the left side of the view during both summer and winter. This includes views across large-scale arable fields often bound by fragmented hedgerows and mature trees. Beyond this, a wooded horizon is created by the layering of hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Glimpses of clay tiled roofs of properties in Fenwick are possible between the trees all year-round. The eye is drawn to the cooling towers at Drax Power Station in the distance. Rows of pylons connect with the power station and cross the landscape horizontally in the distance. Also on the distant skyline, several wind farms can be seen, including Goole Fields and Tween Bridge. In the centre and to the right-hand side of the photograph, vegetation along the railway line shortens outward views and creates the perception of a wooded landscape.

2.1.108 The view has been chosen as a worst-case scenario from the edge of Askern Hill where gaps in the vegetation afford outward views in the direction of the Solar PV Site. Glimpses towards the Solar PV Site in the distance are possible on the left side of the photograph due to small gaps in intervening vegetation during both summer and winter. However, due to the distance, the Solar PV Site is not discernible.

Viewpoint 33 – View North From Moss Road (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

2.1.109 Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRoW Network to the South of the Solar PV Site, Users of the Minor Road Network to the South and East of the Solar PV Site, and Residents of Moss.This view is representative of recreational users of PRoW Moss 6, as well as residents along Moss Road and users of Moss Road.

2.1.110 This is a middle-distance view orientated north along PRoW Moss 6 at the field entrance off Moss Road, located to the east of Moss village. An arable field bound by hedgerows and hedgerow trees occupies the foreground. A telephone wire and wooden poles cross the field in the right-hand side of the view. Views north are shortened by a gappy vegetated boundary in the middle ground that permits some views into the next field, which is located outside the Solar PV Site. On the left-hand side of the view, glimpses of the adjacent field, which is also located outside of the Solar PV Site, are available through leafless vegetation during the winter. Pylons and overhead wires, alongside the chimney at Drax Power Station, can be seen extending above the treeline in the distance. The overall composition of the view is of a rural landscape with notable tall infrastructure.

2.1.111 The southern boundary of the Solar PV Site is open and therefore is not discernible from this location. However, glimpses of the Solar PV Site are visible at a distance. The viewpoint is located within the working width of the Grid Connection Corridor. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced from users of PRoW Moss 6. It also represents a worst-case scenario of transient views for users of Moss Road where there is a gap in the intervening hedgerow, as well as a worst-case scenario for fixed views for residential receptors along the north of Moss Road where there is sparser intervening vegetation.

Viewpoint 34 – View Southeast From PRoW Moss 20 (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRoW Network to the South of the Solar PV Site.

2.1.112 This view is representative of recreational users of PRoW Moss 20.

2.1.113 This is a middle-distance view orientated southeast along PRoW Moss 20 at the access off Brick Kiln Lane. A medium-scale pastoral field occupies most of the view. Hedgerows and hedgerow trees bound the field, shortening any outward views. A desire line which marks the route of PRoW Moss 20 is located in the centre of the view. On the right-hand side of the view, agricultural buildings at Heyworth Lane Farm can be seen through bare branches during the winter. A telephone wire and wooden pole can also be seen extending overhead. In the distance, a pylon and overhead wires extend above the treeline. The composition of the view is of a rural landscape with a tall infrastructure presence.

2.1.114 The Solar PV Site is not visible in summer or winter from this location; however, a small part of the Grid Connection Corridor is located within the

field in the foreground. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced by users of PRoW Moss 20.

Viewpoint 35 – View Northwest From PRoW Moss 20 (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRoW Network to the South of the Solar PV Site and Residents of Thorpe in Balne, Trumfleet and Hawkhuse Green.

2.1.115 This view is representative of recreational users of PRoW Moss 20, users of Trumfleet Lane and residential receptors around Trumfleet.

2.1.116 This is a short-range view orientated northwest along PRoW Moss 20 at the gate entrance off Trumfleet Lane. The view is focussed along the track which marks PRoW Moss 20 which is lined by sparse vegetation an weather board fencing. The view is truncated by stacked hay bales and intervening vegetation. Gaps in the vegetation on the left-hand side of the view permit filtered views towards outbuildings at Glebe Farm located along Trumfleet Lane and a telephone pole within the adjacent field. The right-hand side of the view is occupied by weatherboard fencing that surrounds Moss Villa. The overall composition of the view is therefore short to medium in range and of a rural landscape.

2.1.117 The Solar PV Site is not visible in summer or winter from here; however, it is located within the working width of the Grid Connection Corridor, which also includes the field within the left of the view. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced by users of PRoW 20 and Trumfleet Lane, as well as fixed views for residential receptors. It has been included as a worst-case scenario where the viewer is located on the Grid Connection Corridor.

Viewpoint 36 – View Northeast From PRoW Thorpe in Balne 7 (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRoW Network to the South of the Solar PV Site and Residents of Thorpe in Balne, Trumfleet and Hawkhouse Green.

2.1.118 This view is representative of recreational users of PRoW Thorpe in Balne 7 and residential receptors around Thorpe in Balne.

2.1.119 This is a middle-distance view into a medium-scale pastoral field. The eye is drawn to a row of pylons and overhead wires that extend from the middle ground into the distance of the view. The field is bound by hedgerows and hedgerow trees on the right- and left-hand side of the view, as well as a wet ditch along the left side. This vegetation largely truncates outward views, however, leafless branches during the winter months permit some filtered views towards Manor House Farm on the left-hand side of the view. In the middle distance, a sparser vegetated boundary coupled with post and wire fencing permits some longer views into adjacent fields. The overall

composition of the view is therefore short to medium in range and of a rural landscape with notable tall infrastructure.

2.1.120 The Solar PV Site is not visible from this location during the summer or winter. However, the working width of the Grid Connection Corridor is located within the view to the right of the pylon and overhead line. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views for users of PRoW Thorpe in Balne 7.

Viewpoint 37 – View Northeast From PRoW Thorpe in Balne 6 (ES Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography [EN010152/APP/6.2])

Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRoW Network to the South of the Solar PV Site and Residents of Thorpe in Balne, Trumfleet and Hawkhouse Green.

2.1.121 This view is representative of recreational users of PRoW Thorpe in Balne 6, as well as residential receptors around Thorpe in Balne.

2.1.122 This is a middle-distance view focussed along PRoW Thorpe in Balne 6 within the centre of the view as it passes through the grounds adjacent to Manor House Farm. The farmhouse and its outbuildings are located within the left-hand side of the view, behind wooden post and rail fencing. A planned row of trees lines the right-hand side of the PRoW, permitting filtered views towards a pond surrounded by grassy mounds. The overall composition of the view is short to medium in range and of a rural landscape.

2.1.123 The Solar PV Site is not visible from this location during the summer or winter, nor is the Grid Connection Corridor which is located behind vegetation within the right of the view. This view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views for users of PRoW Thorpe in Balne 6; however, was also included to demonstrate a fixed residential view from a nearby property with minimal curtilage vegetation.

BOOM
POWER

BUILD | OWN | OPERATE | MAINTAIN

BOOM-POWER.CO.UK