FENWICK SOLAR FARM

Fenwick Solar Farm
EN010152

Environmental Statement

Volume III Appendix 10-5: Landscape Assessment

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Revision History

Revision Number	Date	Details
00	October 2024	DCO Application
01	December 2024	Update prior to acceptance of the DCO Application
02	May 2025	Deadline 2 (inclusion of The Site as a receptor)

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1. Introduction

1.1.1 This Appendix to **ES Volume I Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010152/APP/6.1]** presents the details of the landscape effects from the Scheme, with respect to the Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) (or relevant Landscape Character Types (LCTs) where LCAs are not present) identified across the Study Area. Detail on the baseline of each of these landscape receptors is presented within **ES Volume III Appendix 10-3: Landscape Character Baseline [EN010152/APP/6.3]**. Landscape effects are assessed during construction, operation and maintenance at year 1, during operation and maintenance at year 15, and decommissioning. All effects are assessed during Winter (i.e. when the deciduous vegetation is not in leaf) and therefore a maximum extent of visibility and perception of the Scheme, such that this represents a precautionary and worse case assessment scenario). The assessment of effects during operation and maintenance at year 15 also includes a Summer assessment to illustrate the seasonality of effects and the likely changes in effects due to the establishment of the proposed planting when all vegetation is in leaf.

1.1.2 The landscape assessment is based upon the emerging Scheme design described in **ES Volume I Chapter 2: The Scheme [EN010152/APP/6.1]** and illustrated on **ES Volume II Figure 2-3: Indicative Site Layout [EN010152/APP/6.2]**. The Scheme design presents a realistic layout in accordance with the Design Principles, within the Rochdale Envelope.

1.1.3 Details of the mitigation measures incorporated into the design of the Scheme are described in **ES Volume I Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010152/APP/6.1]** and Section 10.7 of **ES Volume I Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010152/APP/6.1]**. Embedded mitigation measures are illustrated on **ES Volume II Figure 2-3: Indicative Site Layout [EN010152/APP/6.2]** and accounted for in the assessment.

1.1.4 Further information regarding the Scheme parameters assessed can be found in **ES Volume I Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010152/APP/6.1]**. A summary of the landscape effects can be found in Section 10.8 of **ES Volume I Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010152/APP/6.1]**.

1.1.5 The below tables provide detail of the judgements relating to landscape baseline, including sensitivity, magnitude of landscape effect, level of effect and significance, and cumulative effect (if relevant). The tables are colour coded, as shown below, to help guide the reader through the different stages of the assessment.

	Landscape Baseline
	Magnitude of Landscape Effect
	Level of Landscape Effect and Significance (combining judgements on visual sensitivity and magnitude of effect)

2. Landscape Assessment Tables

2.1 Doncaster Landscape Character and Capacity Study, 2007 (Updated in 2020)

Table 1: Landscape Character Area F2: Owsten to Sykehouse Settled Clay Farmlands (LCA F2)

Landscape Receptor	Landscape Character Area F2: Owsten to Sykehouse Settled Clay Farmlands (LCA F2)	
Description/Key Characteristics	With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-2: National and Regional Character Areas [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, LCA F2 covers the southern and central parts of the Study Area from the North Doncaster Chord railway line in the south to the River Went in the north. This includes the Solar PV Site and most of the Grid Connection Corridor. Relevant stated key characteristics are: • Flat low lying landform; • Small-scale arable and pasture fields including hay meadows; • Thick field boundary hedges with frequent mature hedgerow trees; • Some medium to large arable fields with fragmented hedges; • Network of water-filled drains; • Occasional small deciduous woodlands with larger and more frequent woodlands in the southwest; • Compact historic settlements and many scattered farmsteads; • Historic network of lanes with sharp corners and roadside ditches; • Rail corridor cuts through the area with manned and unmanned gated crossings; and • Network of green lanes and public rights of way.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be **medium** as it is typically comprised of smaller-scale arable and pastoral fields. However, some medium to large-scale arable fields with gappy hedgerows exist across the area, particularly around the Solar PV Site. Furthermore, thick field boundaries coupled with the flat topography help to screen intervisibility. There is a higher sense of tranquillity across the landscape, however, some large-scale infrastructure, including railways and pylons, are present.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value of this receptor is judged to be **high,** reflecting the conclusions within the published study. This is due to the stated *"strong distinctive landscape which is relatively intact and in good condition"*. Furthermore, there is an *"extensive PRoW network"* across the LCA, *"providing access to the open undeveloped countryside"*, indicating the recreational capital associated with the LCA. The study also notes the perceptual qualities of the LCA, stating there is a *"remote and tranquil nature of the landscape and few intrusive elements including noise from the railway"*.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of medium susceptibility and high value, the sensitivity of this landscape receptor is judged to be **medium-high**.	High **Medium-High** Medium Low-Medium Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Effect	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The entire Solar PV Site is located within LCA F2, which covers a large area within the north of Doncaster. Construction activity would therefore affect only a small part of the LCA. It would include the localised stripping of topsoil (within the BESS Area and the On-Site Substation), the excavation of trenches for cabling, the construction of Solar PV Mounting Structures and the installation of all proposed features, including Solar PV Panels, access tracks, Field Stations, the BESS Area and the On-Site Substation within the Solar PV Site. Adjustments would also be made to land adjacent to local roads to facilitate access to the Solar PV Site, including on Moss Road in Askern.	High **Medium**

Landscape Receptor	Landscape Character Area F2: Owsten to Sykehouse Settled Clay Farmlands (LCA F2)	
	As such, there would be alteration to the stated key characteristics of landform, vegetation and arable land use. Additional construction features would also be introduced, including fencing, temporary construction compounds and increased vehicle movement in comparison to general farming activity. Construction activity would introduce physical alteration upon the landscape of the Solar PV Site, increasing activity and causing localised alterations to the condition of the landscape. This would result in an unsettled character during the construction phase. It would also introduce change into the landscape immediately adjacent to the Solar PV Site due to a reduction in tranquillity and the perception of a greater degree of machinery in comparison to general farming activities. However, construction activity would not be perceptible from most of the LCA due to the low-lying position of the Solar PV Site and the physical and visual enclosure by vegetation, particularly that along the disused railway at Sykehouse and mature hedgerow boundaries around Moss. Therefore, the stated *"remote and tranquil nature"* noted within the Landscape Character Assessment would remain largely unchanged across most of the LCA, with the exception of the Solar PV Site and its immediate surroundings. In respect of the Grid Connection Corridor, a large portion of the route would be located in LCA F2. There would be localised construction activity associated with the excavation and laying of the underground Grid Connection Cables between the Solar PV Site and Thorpe in Balne. This activity would only be perceptible from the Grid Connection Corridor itself and the landscape immediately adjacent to it. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	Low Very Low None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The Scheme would result in a change in land use across all fields occupied by Solar PV Panels and other associated equipment within the Solar PV Site. This would increase the amount of energy infrastructure already within the LCA in addition to the overhead pylons and wind turbines, therefore locally reducing the rural character and tranquillity. These changes would only alter a small geographic part of the LCA which covers the Solar PV Site. Furthermore, it would be perceived from only the Solar PV Site's immediate surroundings, due to the low-lying position of the Solar PV Site and surrounding vegetation. Planting proposed as part of the Scheme would be yet to fully establish and therefore low in height. However, this would increase the extent of vegetation cover across the Solar PV Site and opportunities for biodiversity, even at year 1. Enabling improved access to the Solar PV Site through the opening up of underused or overgrown PRoW would reinstate the recreational value of the local landscape. The Scheme would be sited within the existing fieldscape and, therefore, the characteristic medium to large-scale fields bound by hedgerows and drains would remain. The settlement pattern of compact villages with scattered farmsteads would remain unchanged, as well as the network of green lanes, alignment of PRoW and occasional small woodland blocks. The Grid Connection Cables between the Solar PV Site and Thorpe in Balne would be complete and below ground. The topsoil finish would be in keeping with agricultural fields in Winter. Some gaps in hedgerows would remain from construction since new planting would not yet have established. Overall, the Scheme would not be perceptible from most of the LCA due to the low-lying topography and physical and visual enclosure by surrounding vegetation. Any impacts would be localised to a very small part of LCA F2. The change in land use and introduction of Solar PV Panels and associated equipment would result in an increased infrastructure character, however, this would be in a part of the LCA where there are railway lines, pylons and the perception of wind turbines, such that the overall change in landscape character would be slight. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The change would be long term and partially reversible as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u>	High

Landscape Receptor	Landscape Character Area F2: Owsten to Sykehouse Settled Clay Farmlands (LCA F2)	
	Planting proposed as part of the Scheme would have established, including structural vegetation and grassland beneath the panels. This would help to enclose the Solar PV Site including Solar PV Panels, BESS Area, the On-Site Substation and access tracks, from the immediate surrounding landscape. It would also improve the landscape structure of the Solar PV Site by gapping up fragmented hedgerows and enhancing ecological connections. The reduction in tranquillity and erosion of rural characteristics due to the introduction of energy infrastructure into the landscape would still persist locally across the Solar PV Site. However, this would remain to a small part of LCA F2 and the perception of the change in land use would be less than at year 1, even in Winter, due to the establishment of the proposed planting. In relation to the Grid Connection Corridor, with the Grid Connection Cables remaining below ground and the complete reinstatement of previous land use patterns, including the establishment of the vegetation cover where appropriate, there would be no perception of the route and no change to the landscape character. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> During the Summer, planting proposed as part of the Scheme would be in leaf and therefore enclose the Solar PV Site from the surrounding landscape to a greater degree than in Winter, whilst also reinforcing the landscape structure across the Solar PV Site. Like at Winter year 15, the change in land use would be to a small part of LCA F2, with the perception of the Scheme localised to the Solar PV Site and its immediate context. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Decommissioning (Winter) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The effects of decommissioning would be similar to those of construction, including a general increase in activity, the presence of large machinery, and the introduction of temporary features to a greater degree than general faming across the Solar PV Site. However, the On-Site Substation and the Grid Connection Cables would remain in situ, meaning the extent of land affected and the extent of construction activity across LCA F2 would be less than during construction. The perception of decommissioning would also be less due to the more established vegetation structure which would be retained. Grassland that once sat beneath the panels would be lost and returned to arable agriculture. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None

	<u>During Construction</u>	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</u>	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</u>	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</u>	<u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u>
Level of Effect and Significance	Combining a medium-high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for LCA F2.	Combining a medium-high sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for LCA F2.	Combining a medium-high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for LCA F2.	Combining a medium-high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for LCA F2.	Combining a medium-high sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (significant) effect for LCA F2. This is a lesser level of effect than the combination of the same sensitivity and magnitude judgements for year 1 due to the establishment of mitigation planting.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate Adverse (Significant)	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate Adverse (Significant)

Landscape Receptor	Landscape Character Area F2: Owsten to Sykehouse Settled Clay Farmlands (LCA F2)				
	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	**Minor Adverse (Not Significant)**	**Minor Adverse (Not Significant)**	**Minor (Not Significant)**
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Table 2: Landscape Character Area E2: West Don and Dun River Carrlands (LCA E2)

Landscape Receptor	Landscape Character Area E2: West Don and Dun River Carrlands (LCA E2)	
Description/Key Characteristics	With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-2: National and Regional Character Areas [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, LCA E2 covers a small part of the Grid Connection Corridor. LCA E2 is described as a flat floodplain landscape with medium-scale arable fields bound by fragmented hedgerows and drains. Relevant stated key characteristics are: • Flat floodplain; • Medium-scale mainly arable geometric fields in an irregular pattern with pockets of pasture; • Fragmented field boundary hedges, interspersed with mature trees; • Network of water-filled drains forming geometric field boundaries; • Infrequent small deciduous woodlands, trees alongside rivers and within golf courses; • A diverse range of land uses including recreational uses, landfill, motorway services and strategic employment sites; • Major transport corridors including the confluence of two motorways, railways, a limited number of minor roads; and • Good access via many public rights of way.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be **low** given its flat topography and the influence of existing infrastructure, including motorways, railway and large-scale built form across the LCA.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value of this receptor is judged to be **high,** as stated within the published study. This is because there is a *"high concentration of designated nature sites, the area is popular for recreation and away from the few roads it feels tranquil"*.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of low susceptibility and high value, the sensitivity of this landscape receptor is judged to be **medium**.	High Medium-High **Medium** Low-Medium Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Effect	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Part of the Grid Connection Corridor passes through LCA E2 where it connects with the Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation. Localised construction activity would occur along the working width to excavate the trench and lay the Grid Connection Cables. Temporary construction features, including fencing and machinery, would be introduced into the landscape. Some very localised removal of vegetation would also be required. This activity would occur in a small part of the LCA, and the effects would not be perceptible from most of LCA E2 due to its flat topography and surrounding vegetation. Therefore, it would not affect the sense of tranquillity felt across most parts of the LCA. Construction at the Solar PV Site would not be perceptible from LCA E2 due to the intervening distance and vegetation between the Solar PV Site and the receptor. Duration and Reversibility The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The Grid Connection Cables between Thorpe in Balne and Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation would be complete and below ground. The topsoil finish would be in keeping with agricultural fields in Winter. Replacement planting for vegetation removed to accommodate the Grid Connection Cables would not yet have established. However, the localised reduction in vegetation cover and continuity of hedgerows would represent a very small-scale of change in character.	High Medium Low

Landscape Receptor	Landscape Character Area E2: West Don and Dun River Carrlands (LCA E2)	
	The Solar PV Site would not be perceptible from LCA E2 due to the intervening distance and vegetation. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and permanent as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	**Very Low** None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Like at year 1, the Grid Connection Cables would not be perceived. Grassland and replacement planting, including agricultural activity where appropriate, along the Grid Connection Corridor would have established and therefore the vegetation cover would reflect the existing baseline, such that there would be no change in the landscape character. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and permanent as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 15 Winter, whereby grassland and replacement planting along the Grid Connection Corridor would have established, resulting in no perceptible change to the landscape character. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and permanent as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The Grid Connection Cables would not be removed during the decommissioning process and therefore there would be no perceptible change to the landscape character. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and permanent as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium Low Very Low **None**

Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)	During Decommissioning (Winter)
	Combining a medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for LCA E2.	Combining a medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for LCA E2.	Combining a medium sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LCA E2.	Combining a medium sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LCA E2.	Combining a medium sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LCA E2.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate Adverse (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)
	Negligible (Not Significant)	**Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)**	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)
	Neutral	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**

Table 3: Landscape Character Area F1: Tollbar Settled Clay Farmlands

Landscape Receptor	Landscape Character Area F1: Tollbar Settled Clay Farmlands	
Description/Key Characteristics	With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-2: National and Regional Character Areas [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, a very small part of the Grid Connection Corridor Study Area falls within LCA F1. LCA F1 is described as mostly flat with large to medium-scale arable fields with missing or fragmented hedgerows. Relevant stated key characteristics are: • Mainly flat landform; • Large to medium-scale arable fields with missing or fragmented hedgerows; • Network of ditches and drains sometimes forming field boundaries; • Rail and watercourse corridors; • Network of busy roads; • Network of public rights of way and green lanes; • Limited number of trees which are mainly along railway lines and watercourses; and • Views generally very open.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be **medium** as it is comprised of medium to large-scale fields bound by fragmented hedgerows across a flat topography. Existing infrastructure, including railways and the settlement edge of Doncaster are present.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value of this receptor is judged to be **high,** as stated within the published study.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of medium susceptibility and high value, the sensitivity of this landscape receptor is judged to be **medium-high**.	High **Medium-High** Medium Low-Medium Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Effect	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent A very small part of the LCA falls within the Grid Connection Corridor Study Area to the west of the Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation. There would be no construction activity within the LCA, and the effects would not be perceptible due to the mature vegetation between the Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation and Thorpe Marsh Drain. Construction at the Solar PV Site would not be perceptible from LCA F1 due to the intervening distance and vegetation. Duration and Reversibility There would be no change to LCA F1.	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The Grid Connection Corridor into the Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation would be complete and below ground. The Grid Connection Cables would not be perceived from LCA F1. The Solar PV Site would not be perceptible from LCA F1 due to the intervening distance and vegetation. Duration and Reversibility There would be no change to LCA F1.	High Medium Low Very Low **None**

Landscape Receptor	Landscape Character Area F1: Tollbar Settled Clay Farmlands				
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Like at year 1, neither the Grid Connection Cables or the Solar PV Site would be perceived from LCA F1. Duration and Reversibility There would be no change to LCA F1.			High Medium Low Very Low **None**	
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Like at year 1, neither the Grid Connection Cables or the Solar PV Site would be perceived from LCA F1. Duration and Reversibility There would be no change to LCA F1.			High Medium Low Very Low **None**	
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The Grid Connection Cables would not be removed during the decommissioning process and therefore there would be no perceptible change to the landscape character. Duration and Reversibility There would be no change to LCA F1.			High Medium Low Very Low **None**	
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction Combining a medium-high sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LCA F1.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) Combining a medium-high sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LCA F1.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Combining a medium-high sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LCA F1.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Combining a medium-high sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LCA F1.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining a medium-high sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LCA F1.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)
	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**

Table 4: Landscape Character Area H2: Blaxton to Stainforth Sandland Heaths and Farmland

Landscape Receptor	Landscape Character Area H2: Blaxton to Stainforth Sandland Heaths and Farmland	
Description/Key Characteristics	With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-2: National and Regional Character Areas [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, a very small part of the Grid Connection Corridor Study Area falls within LCA H2. LCA H2 is described as flat low-lying floodplain with medium to large-scale intensive arable farmland with fragmented hedgerow boundaries. Relevant stated key characteristics are: • Flat, low-lying floodplain; • Medium to large-scale intensive arable farmland with rectangular fields and fragmented or missing hedge boundaries; • Network of larger drains and smaller wet ditches; • Occasional mixed deciduous and coniferous woodland; and • Major transport routes including motorway and railway.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be **medium** as it is comprised of medium to large-scale fields bound by fragmented hedgerows across a flat topography. Existing infrastructure, including railways, motorways and the settlement edge of Doncaster are present.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value of this receptor is judged to be **medium,** as stated within the published study.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of medium susceptibility and medium value, the sensitivity of this landscape receptor is judged to be **medium**.	High Medium-High **Medium** Low-Medium Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Effect	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> A very small part of the LCA falls within the Grid Connection Corridor Study Area to the east of the Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation. There would be no construction activity within the LCA, however, construction activity would be just perceptible from a very small part of LCA H2 to the immediate east of the Grid Connection Corridor, due to the open banks of the River Don. Construction at the Solar PV Site would not be perceptible from LCA H2 due to the intervening distance and vegetation. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The Grid Connection Cables into the Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation would be complete and below ground. The topsoil finish would be in keeping with agricultural fields in Winter and therefore the Grid Connection Corridor would not be perceived from LCA H2. The Solar PV Site would not be perceptible from LCA H2 due to the intervening distance and vegetation. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> There would be no change to LCA H2.	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> Like at year 1, the Grid Connection Cables would not be perceived from LCA H2.	High Medium Low

Landscape Receptor	Landscape Character Area H2: Blaxton to Stainforth Sandland Heaths and Farmland				
	Duration and Reversibility There would be no change to LCA H2.				Very Low **None**
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Like at year 1, the Grid Connection Cables would not be perceived from LCA H2. Duration and Reversibility There would be no change to LCA H2.				High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The Grid Connection Cables would not be removed as during the decommissioning process and therefore there would be no perceptible change to the landscape character. Duration and Reversibility There would be no change to LCA H2.				High Medium Low Very Low **None**
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction Combining a medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for LCA H2.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) Combining a medium sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LCA H2.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Combining a medium sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LCA H2.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Combining a medium sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LCA H2.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining a medium sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LCA H2.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)
	Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)
	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**

2.2 North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation Project, 2011

Table 5: Landscape Character Type 23: Levels Farmland (LCT 23)

Landscape Receptor	Landscape Character Type 23: Levels Farmland (LCT 23)	
Description/Key Characteristics	With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-2: National and Regional Character Areas [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, neither the Solar PV Site nor the Grid Connection Corridor are located in LCT 23 Levels Farmland. The LCT is stated as a predominantly flat, low lying arable landscape. Relevant key characteristics are: • Predominantly flat, low-lying landscape which encompasses a patchwork of arable fields; • Large-scale, pen and rectilinear field pattern; • Dykes or ditches often form field boundaries, with a general absence of hedgerows; • Industrial scale farm buildings, large embankments and drains, and major energy and transport infrastructure contribute human elements; and • Historical features, such as windmills, recording past attempts to drain the landscape are key features.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be **medium** as although it is a large-scale landscape, the open field boundaries and flat landform facilitate longer distance views. The presence of existing large-scale infrastructure also reduces the susceptibility of the landscape.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value of this receptor is judged to be **medium** as it is an 'everyday' landscape with common elements in moderate condition. Although human elements are frequent across the landscape, including industrial farm buildings, major energy infrastructure and transport infrastructure, there is cultural value attributed to the patchwork of historic drainage features, moted sites and grange sites.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of medium susceptibility and medium value, the sensitivity of this landscape receptor is judged to be **medium**.	High Medium-High **Medium** Low-Medium Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Effect	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> Neither the Solar PV Site nor the Grid Connection Corridor are included within LCT 23 and therefore there would be no physical change to the landscape features and stated key characteristics within the LCT. Construction activity within the north of the Solar PV Site would be perceptible from the southern edge of LCT 23. However, it would be imperceptible from the vast majority of the LCT due to the combination of distance and intervening undulating landform and vegetation. The very localised perception of the construction activity would not alter the character, given the LCT is already characterised by large-scale transport and energy land uses. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> Solar PV Panels located within the north of the Solar PV Site would be perceptible from the southern edge of LCT 23. However, the Scheme would cause no discernible change to the perceptual qualities of the wider LCT due to intervening undulating landform and vegetation. There would also be no physical change to LCT 23 and no change to its key characteristics as the Scheme is not located in the LCT. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The change would be long term and partially reversible as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)	High

Landscape Receptor	Landscape Character Type 23: Levels Farmland (LCT 23)	
	Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The perception of the Scheme would be greatly reduced in comparison to that at year 1 from locations across the southern edge of LCT 23. This is due to the establishment of the proposed planting along the northern edge of the Solar PV Site. This would cause no discernible change to the key characteristics or perceptual qualities of the wider LCT. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Compared to the year 15 Winter assessment, with the proposed planting in leaf along the Solar PV Site's northern boundary, there would be no perception of the Scheme from LCT 23. There would be no discernible change to the key characteristics of the LCT. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Decommissioning activity within the Solar PV Site would be perceptible from the southern edge of LCT 23. However, it would be imperceptible from the vast majority of LCT 23 due to intervening undulating landform and vegetation. There would be no discernible change to the character of LCT 23 during decommissioning. Duration and Reversibility The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None

	During Construction	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)	During Decommissioning (Winter)
Level of Effect and Significance	Combining a medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for LCT 23.	Combining a medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for LCT 23.	Combining a medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for LCT 23.	Combining a medium sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LCT 23.	Combining a medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for LCT 23.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor Adverse (Not Significant)	**Minor Adverse (Not Significant)**	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	**Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)**	Negligible (Not Significant)	**Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)**
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	**Neutral**	Neutral

2.3 East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment, 2018

Table 6: Landscape Character Area 8C: M62 Corridor Hook to Pollington

Landscape Receptor	Landscape Character Area 8C: M62 Corridor Hook to Pollington (LCA 8C)	
Description/Key Characteristics	With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-2: National and Regional Character Areas [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, neither the Solar PV Site nor the Grid Connection Corridor would be located in LCA 8C. LCA 8C is described as an intensively farmed landscaped which lies adjacent to industrial development. Relevant stated key characteristics are: • Low lying flat agricultural landscape; • Open views particularly from the motorway which is slightly raised above the surrounding area; • Communication infrastructure is a prominent feature i.e. motorway, roads and canal; • Settlement pattern is linear along communications corridors; • Linear tree and woodland cover associated with roads and railway lines; • Hedgerows field boundaries in varying condition; • Varied field size and field pattern along the corridor; • Varying scales of commercial development is present along the corridor; and • Railway lines and pylons are present.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be **low**. This is due to the larger scale of the landscape which already hosts prominent transport and energy infrastructure, including the M62, railways, industry and pylons. Furthermore, hedgerow-bound fields and flat topography shorten intervisibility. The low susceptibility reflects the conclusions of the published study.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value of this receptor is judged to be **low**. This is due to the ordinary landscape features which are of poor quality and often fragmented, as well as the high number of detractors, including large-scale energy and transport infrastructure. The low value reflects the conclusions of the published study.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of low susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity of this landscape receptor is judged to be **low**.	High Medium-High Medium Low-Medium **Low**
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Effect	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The Scheme would not be located in LCA 8C. There would be no perception of construction activity from LCA 8C due to intervening distance, landform and vegetation. There would be no alteration to its key characteristics. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> There would be no change to LCA 8C.	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> There would be no effect on LCA 8C as the Scheme would not be located in the character area and that there would be no perception of it due to the intervening vegetation and undulating landform. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> There would be no change to LCA 8C.	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u>	High Medium

Landscape Receptor	Landscape Character Area 8C: M62 Corridor Hook to Pollington (LCA 8C)				
	The assessment would reflect that at year 1 Winter. Duration and Reversibility There would be no change to LCA 8C.				Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 1 Winter. Duration and Reversibility There would be no change to LCA 8C.				High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at construction. Duration and Reversibility There would be no change to LCA 8C.				High Medium Low Very Low **None**
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction Combining a low sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LCA 8C.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) Combining a low sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LCA 8C.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Combining a low sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LCA 8C.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Combining a low sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LCA 8C.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining a low sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LCA 8C.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)
	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**

2.4 Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCAs)

Table 7: LLCA 01 – Fenwick Village

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 01 – Fenwick Village	
Description/Key Characteristics	With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-3: Local Landscape Character Areas [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, a small part of LLCA 01 is located within the Solar PV Site. LLCA01 which comprises the small, nucleated village of Fenwick and the immediately adjoining small to medium-scale fields which form its setting. Key characteristics are: • Flat, low-lying landscape; • Nucleated village with modern infill residential development; • Small to medium-scale fields which create an agricultural setting to Fenwick; • Hedgerows are generally fragmented and tree cover is sparse away from private gardens; • Listed buildings and scheduled monument present at Fenwick Hall and Riddings Farm; • Views are generally shortened by intervening vegetation, however, open views across surrounding fields occur for residents in the north of the LLCA; • Visual and audible intrusion from the East Coast Main Line; • Views of existing energy infrastructure including pylons and wind turbines; and • General lack of tranquillity or remoteness due to residential land uses, movement of vehicles and intervisibility with the above tall infrastructure.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be **medium** as it is a smaller scale, more complex landscape. However, the LLCA has an existing residential land use, meaning it has already changed from the rural landscape. Furthermore, there is intervisibility with existing infrastructure including the East Coast Main Line.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value of this receptor is judged to be **medium** due to the cultural association from the listed buildings. However, it is an ‘everyday’ landscape in a moderate condition with a general lack of tranquillity and some detracting elements. The fields provide a setting to the village of Fenwick and there is an association between the residential land uses and wider rural landscape.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of medium susceptibility and medium value, the sensitivity of this landscape receptor is judged to be **medium**.	High Medium-High **Medium** Low-Medium Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Effect	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> A small part of the Solar PV Site is located within LLCA 01, comprising three fields (Fields NW3, NW4 and NW8) on the northeastern edge of the LLCA. Construction activity, including the construction of Solar PV Mounting Structures, the digging of trenches to accommodate cabling and the installation of the Solar PV Panels, would occur within these three fields. Construction elements including plant, boring equipment and lifting machinery would also be introduced, alongside construction fencing and access tracks. This would introduce activity and a construction presence into the local landscape, therefore degrading its condition locally. The perception of the construction activity across the remainder of the Solar PV Site would also be perceived to varying degrees. This would cause an alteration to the perception of character of LLCA 01 as a settled residential area, however, most of the LLCA would remain physically unchanged due to the construction activity occurring in only three fields. Focussed, task specific lighting would be introduced into parts of the LLCA where construction is occurring; however, this would only be used during core working hours. With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-12 CPRE Light Pollution and Dark Skies [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, much of the LLCA is already influenced by light sources from the village of Fenwick. Therefore, the addition of some localised and directional would not affect the relatively dark skies experienced locally. There would be no perception or physical change to the LLCA in respect of the Grid Connection Corridor construction due to the intervening distance and vegetation patterns. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u>	High **Medium** Low Very Low None

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 01 – Fenwick Village	
	The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent A small portion of the LLCA comprising three fields (Fields NW3, NW4 and NW8) on the northeastern edge of the LLCA would be occupied by Solar PV panels and associated infrastructure. The introduction of these features would locally erode the agricultural character of the LLCA, including part of the rural setting to Fenwick. However, remaining characteristics of the LLCA would be unchanged due to the limited physical change to the LLCA key characteristics. Panels within the LLCA would be sited within the small to medium-scale field pattern and existing hedgerows would be retained and enhanced, therefore preserving the landscape pattern and vegetation structure. Planting proposed between the village of Fenwick and the Solar PV Panels would not have established, such that there would be the perception of panels from limited parts of the LLCA outside of the Solar PV Site. Ecological enhancement areas along the southern edge of Fields NW3, NW4 and NW8 would contribute towards an enhance ecological value. The Operations and Maintenance Hub for the Solar PV Site would be located within the LLCA. This would make use of an existing barn within Field NW8 for storage, as well as a new containerised welfare unit for office accommodation and other facilities. The use of an existing barn means there would be minimal change to the existing agricultural character. Task focussed lighting would be introduced during temporary periods of maintenance and repair and therefore would not affect the relatively dark skies within the area. There would be no perception or physical change to the LLCA in respect of the Grid Connection Corridor due to the intervening distance and vegetation patterns. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High **Medium** Low Very Low None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent At year 15, planting proposed between the panels and the northeastern edge of the LLCA would have established and would partially enclose fields occupied by Solar PV Panels from the rest of the LLCA. Proposed hedgerow thickening and grassland beneath the panels would have also established, helping to reinforce the landscape structure within the northeast part of the LLCA. Perceptions of the remainder of the Solar PV Site would be limited across the rest of the LLCA due to hedgerow thickening and new planting elsewhere. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent During the Summer, vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would enclose the three fields on the northeastern edge of the LLCA to a greater degree than at year 15 Winter, therefore making the Scheme almost imperceptible. This would also apply from elsewhere across the LLCA where new vegetation between the Solar PV Site and the LLCA would have matured. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent	High Medium

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 01 – Fenwick Village				
	Decommissioning effects would be similar in scale and activity to the construction effects, however, the now established vegetation between the Scheme and the edge of Fenwick would reduce the perception of activity from the wider LLCA. The grassland sward that would have developed beneath the panels would be removed and returned to agriculture. Duration and Reversibility The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.				**Low** Very Low None
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction Combining a medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for LLCA 01.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) Combining a medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for LLCA 01.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Combining a medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 01.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Combining a medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 01.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining a medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 01.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	**Minor Adverse (Not Significant)**	Minor (Not Significant)	**Minor Adverse (Not Significant)**
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	**Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)**	Negligible (Not Significant)
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Table 8: LLCA 02 – Fenwick Farmland

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 02 – Fenwick Farmland	
Description/Key Characteristics	With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-3: Local Landscape Character Areas [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, a large proportion of LLCA 02 is located within the Solar PV Site. LLCA 02 comprises medium to large-scale fields to the south and east of Fenwick which covers much of the southern part of the Solar PV Site. Key characteristics include: • Flat, low-lying landscape; • Agricultural land use with a lack of settlement; • Medium to large-scale fields bound by ditches and hedgerows, many of which are fragmented; • Loss of historic field patterns caused by amalgamation; • Network of PRoW which follow field boundaries; • Visual and audible intrusion from the East Coast Main Line; • Views of existing energy infrastructure, including pylons, wind turbines and the chimney at Drax Power Station; • Large-scale infrastructure and the planned system of fields detract from the rural character of the area; • General lack of tranquillity or remoteness.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be **low** as it is a larger scale landscape with a flat topography and vegetation-bound fields which help to screen views. The landscape already hosts existing large-scale infrastructure, including pylons and the East Coast Main Line.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value of this receptor is judged to be **medium** as although it is an 'everyday' landscape, it has very good public access through a number of PRoW. Although there is an inherently rural character, large-scale infrastructure detracts from the tranquillity of this, alongside the 'planned' system of fields.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of low susceptibility and medium value, the sensitivity of this landscape receptor is judged to be **low-medium**.	High Medium-High Medium **Low-Medium** Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Effect	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The vast majority of the southwestern and southeastern extents of the Solar PV Site are located within LLCA 02, covering a large proportion of the LLCA. Therefore, construction activity would introduce direct landscape effects across a large part of the LLCA. This would include localised stripping of topsoil (e.g. within the BESS Area and the On-Site Substation), piles of topsoil and exposed subsoil, which would be of a greater scale and extent than general farming activity. The construction of Solar PV Mounting Structures and access roads, and the installation of the Solar PV Panels and other infrastructure would also be introduced. This increased activity would degrade the condition of the landscape. In Field SW10, there would be increased activity associated with the temporary construction compound, however, this would be consolidated to a part of the LLCA which includes the East Coast Main Line, such that movement and activity are not uncommon. Furthermore, construction of the BESS Area and the On-Site Substation would include large machinery alongside the installation of concrete foundations, control buildings and ancillary features. There would be some perception of construction activity from parts of the LLCA not located within the Solar PV Site, however, the retention of existing hedgerows and vegetation means this would be limited. Focussed, task specific lighting would be introduced into the LLCA; however, this would only be used during core working hours. With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-12 CPRE Light Pollution and Dark Skies [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, some of the LLCA	**High** Medium Low Very Low

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 02 – Fenwick Farmland	
	is already influenced by light sources from the village of Fenwick. Therefore, the addition of some localised and directional would not affect the relatively dark skies experienced locally. The northern end of the Grid Connection Corridor meets LLCA 02 within the southwest corner of Field SW8. Localised construction activity occurring along the northern extent of the Grid Connection Corridor to excavate the trench and lay the Grid Connection Cables would be perceptible from here. The activity would only be perceptible from a very small part of LLCA 02. Duration and Reversibility The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The southwest and southeast quarters of the Solar PV Site would occupy a large proportion of LLCA02. This would introduce an evident change in land use and character, reducing the agricultural character and degree of openness due to the introduction of Solar PV Panels and associated infrastructure. Larger infrastructure and ancillary features associated with the BESS Area and the On-Site Substation would be introduced into Fields SW10 and SW8. New planting proposed as part of the Scheme, including hedgerow thickening, would not yet have established. The Solar PV Site would be sited within the existing medium to large-scale fieldscape, and hedgerows would be retained, meaning the landscape structure would be preserved. However, the sense of openness created by the large-scale fields would be altered. The LLCA already has a large-scale infrastructure presence, via the East Coast Main Line and pylons. Task focussed lighting would be introduced during temporary periods of maintenance and repair and therefore would not affect the relatively dark skies within the area. Perception of the Scheme would be possible from areas within the LLCA which are immediately adjacent to the Solar PV Site. However, this would quickly diminish with distance due to the screening effect of surrounding vegetation that would be retained. The Grid Connection Corridor, which extends south from the southwest corner of Field SW8, would be complete and below ground. The topsoil finish would be in keeping with agricultural fields in Winter. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	**High** Medium Low Very Low None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent By year 15, planting proposed as part of the Scheme, including hedgerow thickening and new structural vegetation, would have established. This would not only enhance the structure of the landscape, but also enhance ecological connections through the area. This would further reduce the area from which the Scheme is perceptible. Grassland beneath the panels would have established and would contribute to a richer matrix of habitats and ecological connectivity. Whilst the establishment of planting would reduce perception of the Scheme, given the proportion of the LLCA physically changed by the introduction of the Solar PV Site, the overall magnitude would remain as reported for year 1. Like at year 1, the underground Grid Connection Cables would not be perceived. Where installation of the Grid Connection Cables required the removal of vegetation or grassland, reinstatement planting would be established, reflecting baseline conditions. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	**High** Medium Low Very Low None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)	**High**

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 02 – Fenwick Farmland	
	Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent When in leaf, vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme, including new structural vegetation and hedgerow thickening, would create a strong landscape framework across the area. This would help to integrate built elements into the landscape whilst also reducing the area from which the Scheme is perceptible. Increased vegetation would reduce the openness of the landscape in some locations; however, the enhanced ecological connections would outweigh the impact of this adverse effect. Whilst the establishment of planting would reduce perception of the Scheme, given the proportion of the LLCA physically changed by the introduction of the Solar PV Site, the overall magnitude would remain as reported for year 1. Similar to year 15 (Winter), the Grid Connection Cables would be underground and grassland planting would have established, making the Grid Connection Corridor imperceptible. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	Medium Low Very Low None
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The effects of decommissioning would be similar to those of construction, including a general increase in activity, the presence of large machinery, and the introduction of temporary features. The On-Site Substation would remain in place, meaning the extent of land affected would be slightly less than during construction. The perception of decommissioning would also be slightly less due to the more established vegetation structure which would be retained. Grassland that once sat beneath the panels would be lost and returned to arable agriculture. The Grid Connection Cables would not be removed during the decommissioning process. Duration and Reversibility The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	**High** Medium Low Very Low None

	During Construction	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)	During Decommissioning (Winter)
Level of Effect and Significance	Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect creates a major adverse (significant) effect for LLCA 02. This is due to the particularly disruptive nature of construction activity in this part of the Solar PV Site and the proportion of the LLCA hosting construction activity.	Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for LLCA 02.	Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for LLCA 02.	Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for LLCA 02.	Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect creates a major adverse (significant) effect for LLCA 02. This is due to the particularly disruptive nature of decommissioning activity in this part of the Solar PV Site and the proportion of the LLCA hosting decommissioning activity.
	Major Adverse (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	**Major Adverse (Significant)**
	Moderate (Significant)	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Table 9: LLCA 03 – River Went Farmlands (South)

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 03 – River Went Farmlands (South)	
Description/Key Characteristics	With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-3: Local Landscape Character Areas [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, LLCA 03 covers the northern extent of the Solar PV Site, however, less than half of the LLCA is located within the Solar PV Site boundary. LLCA 03 comprises medium to large-scale arable fields to the south of the River Went which covers much of the northern part of the Solar PV Site. Key characteristics include: • Relatively flat topography with a gentle slope down towards the River Went; • Settlement limited to farmsteads and detached dwellings along Fenwick Lane; • Medium to large-scale arable fields which are rectilinear in shape. Strip fields are common to the north of Fenwick; • Fields are bound by hedgerows which are often fragmented; • A lack of trees to the west of the East Coast Main Line; • Distinct lack of public access; • Long distance views along linear fields and across the River Went creates the sense of vast and expansive skies; • Visual and audible intrusion from the East Coast Main Line; • Views of other energy infrastructure, including pylons and wind turbines common; • Poor vegetation structure and historic amalgamation of fields; and • General lack of tranquillity and remoteness.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be **low** as it is a larger scale landscape with a flat topography. Vegetation-bound fields help to screen views, although fragmented hedgerows open these up in places. The landscape already hosts existing large-scale infrastructure, including pylons and the East Coast Main Line.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value of this receptor is judged to be **low** as although it is an 'everyday' landscape, it is in a poor to moderate condition with limited public access. The area is not particularly tranquil due to the visual and audible intrusion of existing large-scale infrastructure. Although there is an inherently rural character, large-scale infrastructure detracts from this, alongside the 'planned' system of fields and poor vegetation structure in places.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of low susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity of this landscape receptor is judged to be **low**.	High Medium-High Medium Low-Medium **Low**
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Effect	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The vast majority of the northern extents of the Solar PV Site are located within LLCA 03, although covering less than half of the LLCA. Construction activity would introduce physical change to the landscape across the eastern half of the LLCA that falls within the Solar PV Site. This would include the construction of Solar PV Mounting Structures, access roads and the installation of Solar PV Panels. There would be an increase in activity across the Solar PV Site, including tractors and trailers distributing panels, as well as a temporary construction compound. This would degrade the condition of the landscape and represent an increase in activity and machinery in comparison to general farming activity. There would be only localised removal of parts of hedgerows during the construction process to allow for access. There would be some audible and visual perception of construction activity within the LLCA to the immediate west of the Solar PV Site, including from PRoW Fenwick 7 which extends from Fenwick Lane towards the East Coast Main Line. This would be limited to some audible intrusion due to the increase in ground-level activity, as well as visual perception due to	**High** Medium Low Very Low

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 03 – River Went Farmlands (South)	
	taller plant extending above intervening vegetation. However, to the west of the East Coast Main Line, construction activity would be imperceptible due to the intervening features and distance. Task focussed lighting would be introduced into the LLCA; however, this would only be used during core working hours. Therefore, the addition of some localised and directional would not affect the relatively dark skies experienced locally, as shown in **ES Volume II Figure 10-12 CPRE Light Pollution and Dark Skies [EN010152/APP/6.2]**. There would be no perception or physical change to the LLCA in respect of the Grid Connection Corridor construction due to the intervening distance and vegetation patterns. Duration and Reversibility The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The northern part of the Solar PV Site would occupy under half of LLCA03. This would introduce energy infrastructure into the landscape, creating an evident change in land use in comparison to the existing agricultural character. New planting proposed as part of the Scheme, including hedgerow gapping up along the western boundary and vegetation along the northern boundary of the Solar PV Site would be yet to establish. The Solar PV Site would be sited within the existing medium to large-scale fields. Strip fields and the characteristic rectilinear fieldscape would be retained alongside hedgerows and hedgerow trees. However, the sense of openness and longer distance views north-south would be altered. Perception of the Scheme would be possible from within the LLCA immediately to the west of the Solar PV Site. However, from the LLCA to the west of the East Coast Main Line, it would be imperceptible due to intervening vegetation and distance. Task focussed lighting would be introduced during temporary periods of maintenance and repair and therefore would not affect the relatively dark skies within the area. There would be no perception or physical change to the LLCA in respect of the Grid Connection Corridor due to the intervening distance and vegetation patterns. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	**High** Medium Low Very Low None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The change in land use would remain as reported for year 1. However, planting proposed as part of the Scheme, including hedgerow thickening and vegetation along the northern boundary of the Solar PV Site, would have established. This would create a more robust landscape structure and enhance ecological connections, particularly along the River Went. Grassland beneath the panels would have established and would contribute to a richer matrix of habitats. The perception of the Scheme would reduce in comparison to the year 1 assessment, such that it would be barely perceptible from the landscape to the west of the Solar PV Site, and imperceptible from the west of the East Coast Main Line. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High **Medium** Low Very Low None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The change in land use would remain like at year 1. Compared to the year 15 Winter assessment, vegetation along the northern boundary of the Solar PV Site would be in leaf. Thick and dense hedgerows across the rest of the Solar PV Site would help to reinforce the landscape structure whilst also reducing the perception of the Scheme to a greater degree than at year 15 Winter. The Scheme would not be perceptible from parts of the LLCA that fall outside the Solar PV Site.	High **Medium** Low

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 03 – River Went Farmlands (South)	
	Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	Very Low
		None
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The effects of decommissioning would be similar to those of construction, including a general increase in activity and the presence of larger vehicles. However, the perception of decommissioning would be reduced due to the more established vegetation structure which would be retained once the Solar PV Panels are removed. Grassland that once sat beneath the panels would be lost and returned to arable agriculture. Duration and Reversibility The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	**High**
		Medium
		Low
		Very Low
		None

Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)	During Decommissioning (Winter)
	Combining a low sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for LLCA 03.	Combining a low sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for LLCA 03.	Combining a low sensitivity with a medium magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 03.	Combining a low sensitivity with a medium magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 03.	Combining a low sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for LLCA 03.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate Adverse (Significant)	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**
	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	**Minor Adverse (Not Significant)**	**Minor Adverse (Not Significant)**	Minor (Not Significant)
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Table 10: LLCA 04 – Flashley Carr Farmlands

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 04 – Flashley Carr Farmlands	
Description/Key Characteristics	With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-3: Local Landscape Character Areas [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, a very small part of LLCA 04 is located within the eastern extent of the Solar PV Site. LLCA 04 includes the small to medium-scale irregular fields located to the southeast of the Solar PV Site. Key characteristics include: • A flat, low-lying landscape dissected by a network of drains and ditches; • Mixture of arable and pastoral agricultural uses; • Dispersed settlement; • Fieldscape of irregularly-shaped small to medium-scale fields bound by thick hedgerows; • Shelterbelts of trees and small woodland blocks common; • Wooded route of a disused railway extends north to south through the area, providing a legacy of previous mining activity; • Historic field pattern preserved in most places, with the exception of a one large-scale field; • Limited number of PRoW and a minor road network characterised by sharp bends; • Outwards views are often truncated by surrounding vegetation, creating the sense of a wooded horizon; and • Pylons extend across the treeline in views from the west of the area.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be **medium** as it is small to medium in scale. Thickly vegetated field boundaries and the flat topography often truncate views.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value of this receptor is judged to be **high** as it exhibits a strong rural character with good quality landscape features. Detracting elements are not common across the area and there are some pockets of higher tranquillity and remoteness. However, there is a lack public access across much of the area.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of medium susceptibility and high value, the sensitivity of this landscape receptor is judged to be **medium-high**.	High **Medium-High** Medium Low-Medium Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Effect	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> A very small portion of the Solar PV Site is covered by LLCA 04, namely the eastern arm which comprises Fields SE6 and SE7. Both Fields SE6 and SE7 would host Solar PV Panels and associated infrastructure and therefore construction activity, including the construction of Solar PV Mounting Structures and the installation of Solar PV Panels, would take place. This introduction of activity into the landscape would degrade its condition locally and cause a localised erosion of the agricultural character. Wider construction activity would also be perceptible from fields adjacent to the Solar PV Site, including to the south of Field SE3 and to the east of Field SE6 and SE7. However, this would occur within a very small area which is already dominated by large-scale energy infrastructure as a row of overhead powerlines merge just north of West Lane. The perception of construction activity would quickly dimmish with distance due to good vegetation coverage, particularly that associated with the	High Medium **Low** Very Low

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 04 – Flashley Carr Farmlands	
	disused railway. Therefore, construction activity will not be perceptible from the vast majority of the LLCA, and the physical change would be very small sale and localised. Task focussed lighting would be introduced into the LLCA; however, this would only be used during core working hours. With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-12 CPRE Light Pollution and Dark Skies [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, the Flashley Carr Farmlands' night sky is already influenced by existing light sources at West End and Sykehouse. Therefore, the addition of some localised and directional lighting would not affect the relatively dark skies experienced locally. There would be no perception or physical change to the LLCA in respect of the Grid Connection Corridor construction due to the intervening distance and vegetation patterns. Duration and Reversibility The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Solar PV Panels and associated infrastructure would occupy fields SE6 and SE7. There would be no Field Stations within the LLCA. Access would be taken from West Lane through an existing field entrance. The Solar PV Site would be perceivable from a small part of the LLCA to the south of Field SE3 due to proposed vegetation not yet establishing. This would introduce solar infrastructure into an agricultural landscape which is already dominated by pylons with overhead lines crossing Fields SE3, SE6 and SE7. Task focussed lighting would be introduced during temporary periods of maintenance and repair and therefore would not affect the relatively dark skies within the area. The change would occupy a very small portion of the LLCA, and the Scheme would be imperceptible from the vast majority of the Flashley Carr Farmlands due to the density of vegetation, particularly that associated with the disused railway. There would be no perception or physical change to the LLCA in respect of the Grid Connection Corridor due to the intervening distance and vegetation patterns. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Planting proposed as part of the Scheme along the southern edge of Fields SE3 and SE7 would have established. This would help to enclose the Scheme from West Lane and provide local ecological connections with the maturing plantation at Bungalow Farm. Grassland beneath the panels would have matured and would further contribute to the ecological value of the Solar PV Site. The Solar PV Site would continue to be imperceptible from most of LLCA 04. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Planting proposed as part of the Scheme along the southern edge of Fields SE3 and SE7 would enclose the Solar PV Site from the rest of the LLCA. The Solar PV Site would continue to be imperceptible from most of LLCA 04. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Decommissioning (Winter)	High

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 04 – Flashley Carr Farmlands				
	Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The effects of decommissioning would be similar to those of construction, including a general increase in activity and the movement of larger vehicles. However, the perception of decommissioning would also be less due to the more established vegetation structure which would be retained. Grassland that once sat beneath the Solar PV Panels would returned to its previous use (arable agriculture). Duration and Reversibility The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.				Medium Low **Very Low** None
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction Combining a medium-high sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 04.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) Combining a medium-high sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 04.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Combining a medium-high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 04.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Combining a medium-high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 04.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining a medium-high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 04.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor Adverse (Not Significant)	**Minor Adverse (Not Significant)**	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	**Minor Adverse (Not Significant)**
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	**Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)**	**Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)**	Negligible (Not Significant)
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Table 11: LLCA 05 – River Went Corridor

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 05 – River Went Corridor	
Description/Key Characteristics	With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-3: Local Landscape Character Areas [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, a moderate stretch of LLCA 05 adjoins the northern boundary of the Solar PV Site, including a small portion of LLCA 05 which is located within the Solar PV Site. LLCA 05 comprises the narrow corridor of the River Went which forms much of the northern boundary of the Solar PV Site. Key characteristics include: • Narrow river with gently sloping sides; • Mosaic of riparian habitats, trees and vegetation; • Lack of settlement and generally rural setting; • Public access along the northern bank of the river, with crossing points at Topham and the East Coast Main Line; • High sense of enclosure around Topham due to mature riparian vegetation, including white willow, creating an intimate landscape; • Sparser vegetation to the west of Topham and a distinct lack of larger vegetation to the west of the railway, affording intervisibility between land to the north and south of the river; and • Sections of high tranquillity and relative wildness which become eroded as the East Coast Main Line and pylons cross over the river.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be **high** as it is a small-scale and intimate landscape with no potential for change without fundamentally altering the intrinsic features of the landscape.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value of this receptor is judged to be **high** as it includes distinctive features with a strong scenic quality. The area also has higher perceptual qualities when away from detracting features. The corridor is an important ecological corridor and delivers abundant ecosystem services.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of high susceptibility and high value, the sensitivity of this landscape receptor is judged to be **high**.	**High** Medium-High Medium Low-Medium Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Effect	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The northern edge of the Solar PV Site falls within LLCA 05, however, no development, apart from ecological enhancements and landscape mitigation, is proposed within the River Went Corridor. Therefore, there would be no heavy construction activity within LLCA 05. A minor increase in activity would occur as vegetation is planted along the southern edge of the LLCA to form the northern boundary of the Solar PV Site. Features such as tree guards would be used and would introduce some small-scale manmade elements into the local landscape. There would be a perception of construction activity occurring in the neighbouring LLCA 03, which would erode the relatively higher tranquillity experienced along the river corridor. However, this would quickly diminish from sections of the LLCA that do not border the Solar PV Site. Construction activity would not be perceptible from the River Went corridor east from Topham or west from the East Coast Main Line. Access along the northern bank of the River Went from PRoW 35.3/15/1 and 35.3/15/2 would be retained. There would be no perception or physical change to the LLCA in respect of the Grid Connection Corridor construction due to the intervening distance and vegetation patterns. Duration and Reversibility The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	High **Medium** Low Very Low None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Perception of the Solar PV Site would affect part of LLCA 05 between Topham and the East Coast Main Line. However, the introduction of Solar PV Panels and associated infrastructure into the landscape adjacent to the River Went would not	High Medium

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 05 – River Went Corridor	
	affect the majority of the key characteristics of LLCA 05. However, it would alter the rural setting to the LLCA for a localised stretch of the river. New planting proposed as part of the Scheme, including a new belt of vegetation and hedgerow thickening along the northern boundary of the Solar PV Site, would not yet have established but would increase the vegetation cover along the southern edge of the LLCA. The open character of the riparian corridor and its mosaic of riparian habitats would be retained, and in some locations, expanded. This would include the creation of new areas of wet grassland some wetland scrapes. There would be no perception of the Scheme beyond sections of the corridor which directly adjoin the Solar PV Site. There would be no perception or physical change to the LLCA in respect of the Grid Connection Corridor due to the intervening distance and vegetation patterns. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	**Low** Very Low None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Planting proposed as part of the Scheme would have established and would help to enclose the river corridor, reducing the perception of the adjacent Solar PV Panels. Features such as stakes and tree guards would have been removed and a diverse vegetation structure would have established. The open habitat corridor of the River Went would be retained, and in some places expanded. This would reinforce the mosaic of riparian habitats, including new areas of wet grassland and wetland scrapes. This would make a positive contribution to both local and strategic ecological connections. Views south would be truncated by the new vegetation, reducing the visually open character of the LLCA, although open views north across the River Went Farmlands (North) (LLCA 06) would remain unchanged. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The belt of vegetation along the south of the LLCA would have established and be in leaf. The once visually open character of the river corridor between Topham and the East Coast Main Line would be more enclosed, exhibiting a more similar character to that of the LLCA around Topham. This planting would make a positive contribution to the River Went as an ecological corridor. The planting would also further reduce the perception of the Scheme from the LLCA, including from PRoW 35.3/15/1 and 35.3/15/2 which follow the northern bank of the River Went. Open views north across the River Went Farmlands (North) (LLCA 06) would remain unchanged. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The effects of decommissioning would be similar to those of construction in that there would be a general increase in activity in the landscape adjacent to LLCA 05. However, the perception of decommissioning would be much reduced due to the established vegetation along the southern boundary of the LLCA. Furthermore, all planting as part of the Scheme would be retained and therefore there would be no activity within the River Went Corridor itself. Duration and Reversibility The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 05 – River Went Corridor				
Level of Effect and Significance	<u>During Construction</u> Combining a high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for LLCA 05.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</u> Combining a high sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for LLCA 05.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</u> Combining a high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 05.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</u> Combining a high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible (not significant) effect for LLCA 05. Ecological enhancements would offset the reduction in visual openness caused new planting.	<u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u> Combining a high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 05.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate Adverse (Significant)	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	**Minor Adverse (Not Significant)**	Minor (Not Significant)	**Minor Adverse (Not Significant)**
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	**Negligible (Not Significant)**	Negligible
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Table 12: LLCA 06 – River Went Farmlands (North)

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 06 – River Went Farmlands (North)	
Description/Key Characteristics	With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-3: Local Landscape Character Areas [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, the Scheme is not located in LLCA 06. LLCA 06 comprises the medium to large-scale rectilinear fields located to the north of the River Went and the Solar PV Site. Key characteristics include: • A gently sloping topography as the landscape meets the River Went; • Land use is agricultural, and settlement is sparse; • Medium to large-scale arable fields which are geometric in shape; • Mainly open field boundaries with some hedgerows; • Occasional tree belts and small blocks of woodland; • Loss of historic field patterns and hedgerows; • Relatively limited public access, however, the Trans Pennine Trail passes through the east of the area; • Open boundaries and large-scale fields create the sense of a vast landscape with expansive skies; • Visual and audible intrusion from the East Coast Main Line; • Views of existing large-scale energy infrastructure, including pylons, wind turbines and Drax Power Station, alongside intervisibility with the rural landscape to the south of the River Went; and • General lack of tranquillity and remoteness.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be **low** as it is a larger scale landscape with a flat topography. The landscape is already a host of large-scale infrastructure. However, the regularly open field boundaries do allow for longer distance views and intervisibility with other LLCAs.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value of this receptor is judged to be **low** as although it is an 'everyday' landscape, it is in a moderate condition with limited public access. The area is not particularly tranquil due to the visual and audible intrusion of the East Coast Main Line and large-scale energy infrastructure. Although there is an inherently rural character, large-scale infrastructure detracts from this, alongside the 'planned' system of fields and poor vegetation structure in places.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of low susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity of this landscape receptor is judged to be **low**.	High Medium-High Medium Low-Medium **Low**
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Effect	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The Solar PV Site is not included within LLCA 06, however, construction activity within the north of the Solar PV Site would be perceptible from the LLCA, particularly from its southern edge and in more open views from Lowgate. From areas in the north and to the west of the East Coast Main Line, construction activity would not be perceptible. Construction activity would not alter the key characteristics of the LLCA; however, it would alter views of the rural landscape to the south of the River Went. Although views of construction activity would reduce the relative tranquillity, they would be experienced alongside other infrastructure such as the East Coast Main Line, pylons and wind turbines. There would be no perception or physical change to the LLCA in respect of the Grid Connection Corridor construction due to the intervening distance and vegetation patterns. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> There would be no development within LLCA 06 and therefore no physical change to the key characteristics, however, the north of the Solar PV Site would be perceptible from the south of the LLCA. This would shorten longer views south across	High Medium

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 06 – River Went Farmlands (North)				
	the River Went and the perception of the wider rural landscape, however, there would be no alteration to the key characteristics of the LLCA. There would be no perception or physical change to the LLCA in respect of the Grid Connection Corridor due to the intervening distance and vegetation patterns. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.				**Low** Very Low None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Vegetation proposed along the northern boundary of the Solar PV Site would have established. This would enclose the Solar PV Site and reduce the perception of the Scheme from LLCA 06. It would also reinforce the perception of a vegetated river corridor along the River Went. Although this would shorten views south across the River Went into adjacent farmlands, it would not alter the key characteristics of the LLCA. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.				High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Vegetation along the northern boundary of the Solar PV Site would have established and be in leaf. This would screen the Solar PV Site, making it imperceptible from LLCA 06. Although this would shorten views and the perception of the rural landscape to the south of the River Went, it would not alter the key characteristics of the River Went Farmlands (North). Furthermore, it would reinforce the perception of a vegetated river corridor along the River Went, creating a beneficial landscape change. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.				High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The effects of decommissioning would be similar to those of construction in that there would be a general increase in activity in the landscape adjacent to LLCA 06. However, the perception of decommissioning would be much reduced due to the established vegetation along the northern boundary of the Solar PV Site. Furthermore, all planting as part of the Scheme would be retained and therefore there would be no activity along the adjacent River Went Corridor. Duration and Reversibility The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.				High Medium Low **Very Low** None
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction Combining a low sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 06.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) Combining a low sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 06.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Combining a low sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 06.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Combining a low sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible beneficial (not significant) effect for LLCA 06 as the reinforcement of a vegetated river corridor would offset the shortening of views south.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining a low sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 06.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 06 – River Went Farmlands (North)				
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor Adverse (Not Significant)	**Minor Adverse (Not Significant)**	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	**Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)**	**Negligible Beneficial (Not Significant)**	**Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)**
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Table 13: LLCA 07 – Topham and Eskholme Farmlands

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 07 – Topham and Eskholme Farmlands	
Description/Key Characteristics	With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-3: Local Landscape Character Areas [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, LLCA 07 includes small to medium-scale fields located to the south of the River Went, to the north of Sykehouse, and to the northeast of the Solar PV Site. Key characteristics include: • A flat landscape dissected by ditches which drain into the River Went; • The small rural hamlet of Topham is characterised by large, detached dwellings in generous plots; • Small to medium-scale fields are bound by dense hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees; • Tree coverage is high, including along the wooded corridor of the disused railway, as well as in shelterbelts and woodland blocks; • Grade II Listed tower of Sykehouse Windmill; • Network of PRoW connect Topham with the wider countryside and the River Went. The Trans Pennine Trail passes through the area; • A high sense of enclosure due to the dense network of trees and hedgerows which surround smaller-scale fields; • Occasional views of pylons extending across the landscape at Topham; and • Intimate landscape located adjacent to the River Went, when coupled with the general lack of human presence contributes towards pockets of high tranquillity.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be **medium** as it is a small to medium-scale landscape. However, occasional glimpses of pylons above the treeline are possible from parts of the area.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value of this receptor is judged to be **high** as it exhibits a strong rural character with good quality landscape features and public access. Detracting elements are not common across the area and there are some pockets of higher tranquillity and remoteness.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of medium susceptibility and high value, the sensitivity of this landscape receptor is judged to be **medium-high**.	High **Medium-High** Medium Low-Medium Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Effect	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> A very small portion of the LLCA is located within the northeast corner of the Solar PV Site along Fleet Drain. This part of the LLCA is proposed as an ecological enhancement area and therefore no infrastructure or heavy construction is proposed within the LLCA. There is no new structural vegetation planting proposed with the LLCA, with the exception of some gapping up of existing hedgerows. To improve the diversity of the existing grassland along Fleet Drain, some seeding would take place during the construction phase. Construction activity would be largely screened from parts of the LLCA that fall within the Solar PV Site due to intervening vegetation. Outside the Solar PV Site, construction activity would be largely imperceptible due to screening by existing mature vegetation, particularly that associated with the disused railway. Some localised audible intrusion would be possible in proximity to the Solar PV Site. There would be no perception or physical change to the LLCA in respect of the Grid Connection Corridor construction due to the intervening distance and vegetation patterns. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> There would be no infrastructure introduced into the LLCA and Solar PV Panels and associated infrastructure within the adjoining landscape would be largely enclosed by existing vegetation, making them barely perceptible from the very small	High Medium

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 07 – Topham and Eskholme Farmlands	
	part of the LLCA within the Solar PV Site. New grassland seeded along Fleet Drain would not yet have established. There would be no physical changes to the LLCA and no perception of the Scheme from the wider LLCA. There would be no perception or physical change to the LLCA in respect of the Grid Connection Corridor construction due to the intervening distance and vegetation patterns. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Grassland which was seeded along the Fleet Drain would have matured and would provide greater ecological connections and benefits to wildlife. Solar infrastructure would be barely perceptible from the small part of the LLCA which is located within the Solar PV Site and would be imperceptible from the wider LLCA. There would be no alteration to the LLCA's key characteristics. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Grassland which was seeded along the Fleet Drain would have matured and would provide ecological benefits Vegetation in leaf would conceal solar infrastructure from the LLCA. The Scheme would remain imperceptible from the vast majority of the LLCA. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The effects of decommissioning would be similar to those of construction in that there would be a general increase in activity in the landscape adjacent to LLCA 07. However, the perception of decommissioning would be limited due to surrounding vegetation. Duration and Reversibility The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None

Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)	During Decommissioning (Winter)
	Combining a medium-high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 07.	Combining a medium-high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 07.	Combining a medium-high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 07 as the ecological enhancements would offset the barely perceptible solar infrastructure.	Combining a medium-high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible beneficial (not significant) effect for LLCA 07 due to the ecological enhancements and lack of perception of solar infrastructure.	Combining a medium-high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 07.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 07 – Topham and Eskholme Farmlands				
	Minor Adverse (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)
	Negligible (Not Significant)	**Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)**	**Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)**	**Negligible Beneficial (Not Significant)**	**Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)**
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Table 14: LLCA08 – Moss Village

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 08 – Moss Village	
Description/Key Characteristics	With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-3: Local Landscape Character Areas [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, sections of accesses to the Solar PV Site are located within and adjacent to LLC 08, and the Grid Connection Corridor adjoins its eastern boundary. LLCA 08 comprises the village of Moss and the immediately adjoining small-scale fields and paddocks which form its setting. The LLCA is located to the south of the Solar PV Site. Key characteristics include: • A flat, low-lying landscape; • Compact village characterised by 20th and 21st century infill development; • Strong equestrian presence with small-scale fields of pasture and paddocks adjoining the village; • Fields are generally bound by mature hedgerows; • PRoW extend from the north and south of the village, connecting it with the wider countryside; • Views are generally shortened by intervening vegetation; • Visual and audible intrusion from the East Coast Main Line, views of pylons from the east of the village; and • General lack of tranquillity or remoteness.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be **medium** as it is a smaller scale, more complex landscape. However, the LLCA has an existing residential land use, meaning it has already changed from a rural landscape. The landscape already has audible and visual intrusion from existing large-scale infrastructure.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value of this receptor is judged to be **medium** as it is an 'everyday' landscape in a moderate condition with some detracting elements. It provides a valuable setting to the village of Moss which is enjoyed by residents.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of medium susceptibility and medium value, the sensitivity of this landscape receptor is judged to be **medium**.	High Medium-High **Medium** Low-Medium Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Effect	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> During construction, the Grid Connection Corridor passes along the eastern edge of the LLCA. Localised construction activity would occur along the corridor (within the working width) to excavate the trench and lay the Grid Connection Cables. Temporary construction features, including fencing and machinery, would be introduced into the landscape. Some very localised removal of vegetation would also be required. Construction activity occurring in Field SW12 within the southwest corner of the Solar PV Site would also be perceivable from the northwest of the LLCA around London Lane. Overall, construction activity would occur in a small part of the LLCA, and the effects would not be perceptible from most of Moss Village. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	High **Medium** Low Very Low None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The Grid Connection Cables to the east of Moss would be complete and below ground. The topsoil finish would be in keeping with agricultural fields in Winter. Replacement planting for vegetation removed to accommodate the Grid Connection Cables would not yet have established such that there would be a very small change to the character of field boundaries within the LLCA.	High Medium **Low**

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 08 – Moss Village	
	Solar panels within Field SW12 would be perceivable from a small area within the northwest of the LLCA around London Lane, however, existing hedgerows would help to conceal the remainder of the Solar PV Site. The perception of the Solar PV Panels would result in a slight increase in the infrastructure character of the LLCA in comparison to the existing roads and overhead wires. Landscape mitigation proposed as part of the Solar PV Site would not be fully established. The change would be imperceptible from most of the LLCA and therefore the alteration to the key characteristics would be limited. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	Very Low None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Replacement planting and grassland along the Grid Connection Corridor would have established and be in line with the previous land use. This would make the Grid Connection Corridor imperceptible as it would reflect the existing baseline character. Landscape mitigation within the Solar PV Site, including hedgerow thickening around Field SW12, would have established. This would reduce the perception of infrastructure within the setting of the LLCA in comparison to the year 1 assessment, resulting in a reduced magnitude of effect. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Replacement planting and grassland along the Grid Connection Corridor would have established and be in line with the previous land use. This would make the Grid Connection Corridor imperceptible as it would reflect the existing baseline character. Landscape mitigation, including hedgerow thickening, within the southwest of the Solar PV Site would have established and would be in leaf. This would conceal any Solar PV Panels from LLCA 08, making it imperceptible and therefore not altering the character of the LLCA. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The effects of decommissioning within the southwest of the Solar PV Site would be similar to those of construction in that there would be a general increase in activity in the landscape adjacent to LLCA 08. However, the perception of decommissioning would be reduced due to the established hedgerows between the Solar PV Site and the LLCA. The Grid Connection Cables would not be removed during the decommissioning process and therefore there would be no perceptible change to the landscape within the east of the LLCA. Duration and Reversibility The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None

	During Construction	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)	During Decommissioning (Winter)
Level of Effect and Significance	Combining a medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of effect creates a	Combining a medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a	Combining a medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a		Combining a medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 08 – Moss Village				
	moderate adverse (significant) effect for LLCA 08.	minor adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 08.	negligible adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 08.	Combining a medium sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LLCA 08.	minor adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 08.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate Adverse (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor (Not Significant)	**Minor Adverse (Not Significant)**	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	**Minor Adverse (Not Significant)**
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	**Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)**	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	**Neutral**	Neutral

Table 15: LLCA 09 – Moss Farmlands

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 09 – Moss Farmlands	
Description/Key Characteristics	With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-3: Local Landscape Character Areas [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, a very small portion of LLCA 09 is located within the Solar PV Site. The Grid Connection Corridor extends through the LLCA. LLCA 09 comprises the small to medium-scale agricultural fields which surround Moss. The southwest corner of the Solar PV Site is covered by the LLCA. Key characteristics include: • A flat, low-lying landscape dissected by a number of drains; • Mixture of arable, pastoral and hay meadow fields, interspersed with an equestrian presence; • Settlement limited to farmstead clusters; • Diversity of field shapes and sizes, ranging from traditional strip fields to large-scale irregular fields; • Fields bound by dense hedgerows with mature trees, often coupled with wet ditches; • Small woodland blocks and shelterbelts of trees exist in places; • Open views across large-scale fields possible to the east of Moss, including towards existing pylons • Enclosed views experienced elsewhere due to well-vegetated boundaries; • Visual and audible intrusion by the East Coast Main Line in the west of the area; and • Small pockets of higher tranquillity found away from visual and audible detractors.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be **medium** as it is small to medium in scale. Thickly vegetated field boundaries and the flat topography often truncate views. Some large-scale infrastructure, including pylons and the East Coast Main Line, already exists within this landscape.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value of this receptor is judged to be **medium** as it exhibits a largely intact rural character with good quality landscape features and public access. There are also some pockets of higher tranquillity. However, detracting elements are common across the area, including pylons and the East Coast Main Line.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of medium susceptibility and medium value, the sensitivity of this landscape receptor is judged to be **medium**.	High Medium-High **Medium** Low-Medium Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Effect	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> A very small portion of LLCA 09 is located within the Solar PV Site, comprising fields SW11 and SW12. The construction of Solar PV Mounting Structures and the installation of Solar PV Panels would also be introduced into these fields. Adjustments would also be made to land adjacent to local roads to facilitate access to the Solar PV Site, including changes to the structure of existing vegetation to provide the required visibility splays. Construction would also introduce new traffic movements onto the local roads. This increased activity would degrade the condition of the landscape, but only for a very small part of the LLCA. Construction activity within fields SW7, SW8 and SW10 would be perceptible from the northeastern edge of the LLCA, particularly where there is sparser vegetation along Ell Wood and Fenwick Grange Drain. This perception quickly diminishes with distance from the Solar PV Site due to intervening vegetation. An increase in HGV movement making deliveries to the Solar PV Site would be experienced along Moss Road which are located within the LLCA. The Grid Connection Corridor passes to the east of Moss and through the east of LLCA 09. Localised construction activity would occur along the corridor to excavate the trench and lay the Grid Connection Cables. Temporary construction	High **Medium** Low Very Low

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 09 – Moss Farmlands	
	features, including fencing, machinery and a construction compound, would be introduced into the landscape. Some very localised removal of vegetation would also be required to accommodate the Grid Connection Cables. Task focussed lighting would be introduced into the LLCA; however, this would only be used during core working hours. With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-12 CPRE Light Pollution and Dark Skies [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, the Moss Farmlands' night sky is already influenced by existing light sources within Moss. Therefore, the addition of some localised and directional lighting would not affect the relatively dark skies experienced locally. Overall, construction activity associated with the Solar PV Site and the Grid Connection Corridor would be imperceptible from most of the LLCA, particularly to the west of the East Coast Main Line. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> Solar PV Panels and associated infrastructure would occupy a small part of LLCA 09, within fields SW11 and SW12. This would introduce infrastructure into the landscape and detract from its agricultural character. However, this would be within a very small portion of LLCA 09. Solar PV Panels would be sited within the existing medium-scale fields and hedgerows would be retained. Planting proposed as part of the Scheme, including hedgerow thickening, would be yet to establish, meaning the Solar PV Site would still be perceivable from the adjacent landscape. Solar PV Panels within the south of the Solar PV Site would also be perceptible from the landscape within the northeast of LLCA 09. Mitigation planting proposed along Ell Wood and Fenwick Grange Drain would be yet to establish. Task focussed lighting would be introduced during temporary periods of maintenance and repair and therefore would not affect the relatively dark skies within the area. The Grid Connection Cables within the east of the LLCA would be complete and below ground. The topsoil finish would be in keeping with agricultural fields in Winter. Replacement planting for vegetation removed to accommodate the Grid Connection Cables would not yet have established, such that there would be a very slight alteration to the existing character. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> Grassland beneath the panels within fields SW11 and SW12 within the southwest of the Solar PV Site would have established, alongside proposed gapping up of hedgerows. This would help to enclose the fields occupied by Solar PV Panels and further reduce the perception of the Solar PV Site from the surrounding landscape. Planting proposed along Ell Wood and Fenwick Grange Drain would have also established and would partially conceal the Solar PV Site from the northern edge of LLCA 09. Replacement planting and grassland along the Grid Connection Corridor would have established and be in line with the previous land use. This would make the Grid Connection Cables imperceptible such that there would be no change to the landscape character along the Grid Connection Corridor. Gapping up of hedgerows, where localised vegetation removal was needed to accommodate the Grid Connection Cables, would be established and in keeping with surrounding hedgerows. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)	High

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 09 – Moss Farmlands				
	Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The land use change associated with the introduction of panels into fields SW11 and SW12 would still exist. However, mitigation planting along the southwestern and southern boundary of the Solar PV Site would have established and would be in leaf. This would conceal Solar PV Panels from the surrounding landscape, making them imperceptible. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.				Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The effects of decommissioning within the southwest of the Solar PV Site would be similar to those of construction in that there would be a general increase in activity in a small part of the LLCA. However, the perception of decommissioning would be reduced from parts of the LLCA outside the Solar PV Site due to the established vegetation along Ell Wood and Fenwick Grange Drain. Grassland that once sat beneath the panels would be lost and returned to arable agriculture. The Grid Connection Cables would not be removed during the decommissioning process and therefore there would be no perceptible change to the landscape along the Grid Connection Corridor. Duration and Reversibility The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.				High Medium **Low** Very Low None
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction Combining a medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for LLCA 09.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) Combining a medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor effect for LLCA 09.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Combining a medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 09.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Combining a medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 09.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining a medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for LLCA 09.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate Adverse (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor (Not Significant)	**Minor Adverse (Not Significant)**	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	**Minor Adverse (Not Significant)**
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	**Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)**	**Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)**	Negligible (Not Significant)
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Table 16: LLCA 10 – Sykehouse Medieval Farmlands

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 10 – Sykehouse Medieval Farmlands	
Description/Key Characteristics	With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-3: Local Landscape Character Areas [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, LLCA 10 includes the linear village of Sykehouse and the agricultural fields which surround it. It is located to the east of the Solar PV Site. Key characteristics include: • A flat, low-lying landscape dissected by a number of drains and bound by the New Junction Canal; • Historic linear village of Sykehouse is characterised by traditional buildings with modern infill; • Traditional medieval strip fields found to the south of Sykehouse, with larger fields to the north of the village; • Fields bound by dense hedgerows and mature fields, creating the sense of a wooded horizon; • Densely wooded corridor of the disused railway; • Network of PRoW connect Sykehouse with the New Junction Canal and the River Went, including the Trans Pennine Trail and NCN Route 62; • Views are well contained by surrounding built form and vegetation; • Occasional views of pylons in the west of the area; • Linear corridors of the disused railway and New Junction Canal provide indications of the area's mining and industrial legacy; and • Small pockets of higher tranquillity found away from human presence.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be **medium** as it is small to medium in scale. Thickly vegetated field boundaries and the flat topography often truncate views.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value of this receptor is judged to be **high** as it exhibits a strong rural character in places with good quality landscape features and public access. This is eroded slightly where infrastructure crosses the landscape, including pylons and the New Junction Canal. However, pockets of higher tranquillity and remoteness do exist.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of medium susceptibility and high value, the sensitivity of this landscape receptor is judged to be **medium-high**.	High **Medium-High** Medium Low-Medium Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Effect	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The Scheme would not be located in LLCA 10, therefore there would be no physical change to the LLCA. Construction of the Solar PV Site or Grid Connection Cables would be imperceptible due to the intervening distance and vegetation between the LLCA and the Scheme. Therefore, construction activity would cause no change to the Sykehouse Medieval Farmlands. Duration and Reversibility There would be no effect on LLCA 10.	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The Scheme would be imperceptible from the Sykehouse Medieval Farmlands due to intervening distance and vegetation. Therefore, there would be no change to the LLCA. Duration and Reversibility There would be no effect on LLCA 10.	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 1 Winter and there would be no effect on LLCA 10.	High Medium Low

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 10 – Sykehouse Medieval Farmlands				
	Duration and Reversibility There would be no effect on LLCA 10.				Very Low
					None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 15 Winter and there would be no effect on LLCA 10. Duration and Reversibility There would be no effect on LLCA 10.				High
					Medium
					Low
					Very Low
					None
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at construction and there would be no effect on LLCA 10. Duration and Reversibility There would be no effect on LLCA 10.				High
					Medium
					Low
					Very Low
					None
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction Combining a medium-high sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LLCA 10.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) Combining a medium-high sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LLCA 10.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Combining a medium-high sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LLCA 10.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Combining a medium-high sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LLCA 10.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining a medium-high sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LLCA 10.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)
	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**

Table 17: LLCA 11 – Balne Farmlands

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 11 – Balne Farmlands	
Description/Key Characteristics	With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-3: Local Landscape Character Areas [EN010152/APP/6.2]**, LLCA 11 comprises the medium to large-scale arable fields located around Balne, which is located to the north of the Solar PV Site and the Study Area. Key characteristics include: • Relatively flat landscape which rises gently towards Highgate and falls away to the north and south; • Network of dikes, drains and ditches cross the landscape; • Agricultural land use, predominantly arable, with scattered farmsteads and the small village of Balne; • Irregular fieldscape of medium to large-scale fields bound by fragmented hedgerows, rows of trees or open field boundaries; • Trees regularly occur along field boundaries, as well as within small woodland blocks; • Network of PRoW which cross fields and follow boundaries; • Semi-open views due to the larger scale of fields and sometimes fragmented boundaries; • Views regularly include detractive elements, including the East Coast Main Line, pylons, turbines, industry at Pollington and the cooling towers of Drax Power Station; and • General lack of tranquillity or remoteness.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be **low** as it is a larger scale landscape with a relatively flat topography. Large-scale infrastructure is already present across the landscape. However, the semi-open field boundaries do allow for some longer distance views and intervisibility with areas outside the LLCA.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value of this receptor is judged to be **low** as it is an 'everyday' landscape in a moderate condition. However, there is a general lack of tranquillity and a high number of detractive elements. This includes audible and visual intrusion by the East Coast Main Line, visual intrusion by industry at Pollington, as well as visual intrusion by large-scale energy infrastructure including pylons, the cooling towers at Drax Power Station, and wind turbines.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of low susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity of this landscape receptor is judged to be **low**.	High
		Medium-High
		Medium
		Low-Medium
		Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Effect	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The Scheme would not be located in LLCA 11 and therefore there would be no physical change to the landscape. Construction activity associated with the Solar PV Site and Grid Connection Cables would not be perceived due to the intervening distance, built form and vegetation. Therefore, there would be no change to the LLCA. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> There would be no effect on LLCA 11.	High
		Medium
		Low
		Very Low
		None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The Scheme would be imperceptible from the Balne Farmlands due to intervening distance, built form and vegetation. Therefore, there would be no change to the LLCA. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> There would be no effect on LLCA 11.	High
		Medium
		Low
		Very Low
		None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u>	High
		Medium

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 11 – Balne Farmlands				
	The assessment would reflect that at year 1 Winter and there would be no effect on LLCA 11. Duration and Reversibility There would be no effect on LLCA 11.				Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 15 Winter and there would be no effect on LLCA 11. Duration and Reversibility There would be no effect on LLCA 11.				High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at construction and there would be no effect on LLCA 11. Duration and Reversibility There would be no effect on LLCA 11.				High Medium Low Very Low **None**
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction Combining a low sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LLCA 11.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) Combining a low sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LLCA 11.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Combining a low sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LLCA 11.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Combining a low sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LLCA 11.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining a low sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for LLCA 11.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)
	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**

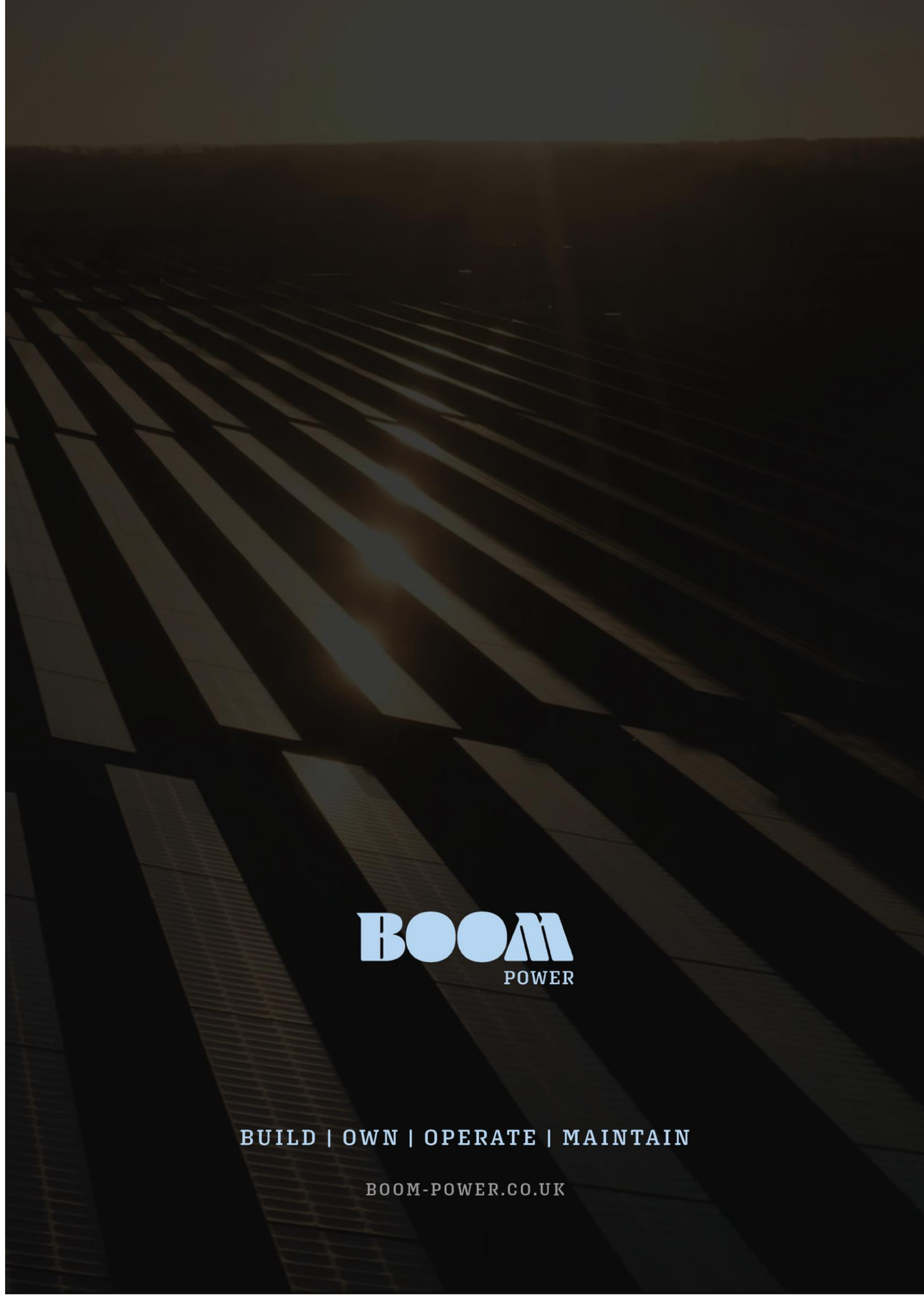
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Table 18: The Site

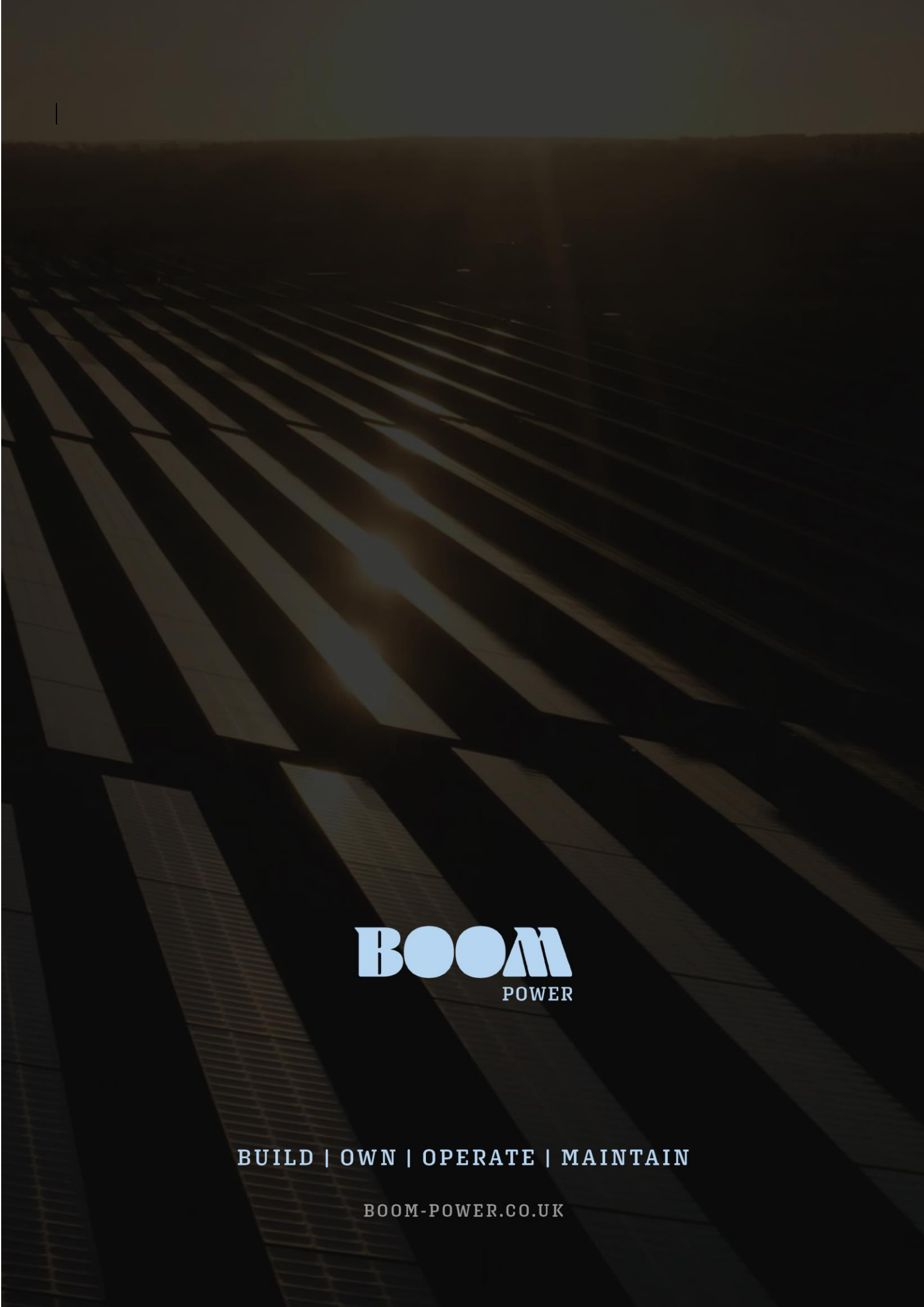
Landscape Receptor	The Site (Solar PV Site and Grid Connection Corridor)	
Description/Key Characteristics	The Site is comprised of the Solar PV Site and the Grid Connection Corridor. With reference to **ES Volume III Appendix 10-3: Landscape Character Baseline [APP-163]**, the Solar PV Site primarily consists of medium to large-scale agricultural fields situated across low-lying and generally flat landform between 5 m and 6 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The fields are mainly geometric in form and divided by a combination of drainage ditches, hedgerows and trees. The extent of this vegetation is notably less across the southeast part of the Solar PV Site, such that there is a more open character in relation to a higher degree of enclosure across the remainder of the Solar PV Site. There is also a more notable infrastructure character in the southeast part of the Solar PV Site due to the existing pylons. The Solar PV Site is not covered by any landscape designations, nor does it contain any rare landscape features. There is recreational use in the southwest part of the Solar PV Site due to several PRoW which cross the fields. There are no PRoW across the northwest and northeast parts of the Solar PV Site. The Solar PV Site is not lit and therefore reflects an area of generally darker night skies. The Grid Connection Corridor comprises an average width of 100m situated across low-lying and very gently undulating landform between 5m and 6m AOD. Agriculture is the main land use, characterised by a range of field sizes and forms, but with a consistent pattern of low hedgerows and trees dividing fields. Overhead pylons extending towards Thorpe Marsh Substation cross through the Grid Connection Corridor, alongside numerous watercourses. Several roads and lanes cross the Grid Connection Corridor, as well as a freight only railway line. There are no statutory or local landscape designations or Conservation Areas within the Grid Connection Corridor, nor is there any ancient woodland. Several PRoW cross the Grid Connection Corridor, including the Trans Pennine Trail and National Cycle Network 62. The Grid Connection Corridor is an area of predominantly 'darker skies' and considered to exhibit higher levels of tranquillity due to the land use.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be **low** as it is a medium to large-scale landscape, particularly within the Solar PV Site, with a flat topography and vegetation-bound fields which contribute to the overall sense of enclosure. The landscape already hosts existing large-scale energy infrastructure, including pylons and Thorpe Marsh Substation. Although some vegetation will need to be removed to accommodate access and the laying of the Grid Connection Cable, this will largely be limited to short stretches of hedgerow which can be replanted.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value of this receptor is judged to be **medium** as it is an 'everyday' landscape in moderate condition with good public access through a number of PRoW. Although there is an inherently rural character there are several detracting elements including pylons with the associated wirescape and Thorpe Marsh Substation.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of low susceptibility and medium value, the sensitivity of this landscape receptor is judged to be **low-medium**.	High Medium-High Medium **Low-Medium** Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Effect	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Construction of Solar PV Infrastructure and the laying of the Grid Connection Cable would take place across the Site. The majority of existing vegetation, including hedgerows and trees would be retained and protected during the construction process, in line with the **Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan [APP-196]**. Some sections of hedgerow and trees would need to be removed to accommodate access and the laying of cables. With reference to **ES Volume III Appendix 10-7: Arboricultural Impact Assessment [APP-167 – APP-168]** the following trees would need to be removed to facilitate the Scheme (across both the Solar PV Site and the Grid Connection Corridor): **Category B Trees** • 3 individual trees • Part of 1 group • Part of 3 hedgerows **Category C Trees** • 2 individual trees • 2 groups • Part of 2 groups • Part of 33 hedgerows **Category U Trees**	**High** Medium Low Very Low

Landscape Receptor	The Site (Solar PV Site and Grid Connection Corridor)	
	• 1 individual tree No Category A, Ancient or Veteran trees will need to be removed to accommodate the Scheme. The total length of hedgerows to be removed, as shown on **Figure 8-5-2: Hedgerow Removal** in **ES Volume III Appendix 8-5: Hedgerow Report [APP-150],** would be 1.3 km, this includes approximately 0.3 km within the Solar PV Site, and approximately 1 km across the Grid Connection Corridor. Despite the removal of some vegetation during the construction phase, the planting of new and replacement vegetation would also take place. During construction, some PRoW within the Site would be temporarily diverted (including Fenwick 14 and 16, and Moss 6), as identified within **Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan [APP-202]**. All watercourses and ditches would be retained, and appropriate mitigation put in place as per the **Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan [APP-196]**. Construction activities would introduce movement into the landscape of the Site above that typically associated with farming. The introduction of machinery and plant used for the construction of the BESS Area, On-Site Substation, Solar PV Panels, and laying of the Grid Connection Cable, as well as fencing and earthworks, would represent a substantial but temporary change to the character of the Site which would be perceived across the extent of the Order limits. Focussed, task specific lighting would be introduced into the Site; however, this would only be used during core work hours. With reference to **ES Volume II Figure 10-12 CPRE Light Pollution and Dark Skies [APP-114]**, some of the Site is already influenced by light sources from the villages of Fenwick, Moss, Braithwaite, Trumfleet, and Thorpe in Balne, as well as Thorpe Marsh Substation. Therefore, the addition of some localised, temporary, and directional lighting would not affect the relatively dark skies experienced locally. Duration and Reversibility The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Once complete, the total area of the Solar PV Site occupied by Solar PV Infrastructure (including Solar PV Panels, BESS Area and On-Site Substation) would be 56.8%.This would introduce an evident change in land use and character, reducing the agricultural character and degree of openness due to the introduction of Solar PV Infrastructure, including ancillary features, such as the BESS Area and On-Site Substation. This would be experienced alongside other existing large-scale infrastructure in the area, including pylons and wind turbines. Within the Solar PV Site, all Solar PV Infrastructure would be sited within the existing medium to large-scale fieldscape. This would allow for most hedgerows and vegetation to be retained, therefore preserving the landscape framework. The Grid Connection Cable would be underground and the covering topsoil similar to that of an arable field in winter. New planting proposed as part of the Scheme across the Solar PV Site and the Grid Connection Corridor would be in place but would be yet to establish. As noted within the **Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment [APP-200]**, there would be a 36.46% increase in habitat area units, a 62.75% increase in hedgerow units, and a 24.97% increase in watercourse units, resulting from habitat enhancement and creation across the Solar PV Site and Grid Connection Corridor. As shown on the Landscape Masterplan in Annex A of the **FLEMP [APP-203]**, the Scheme would create approximately 4.45km of new hedgerows and vegetation belts across the Solar PV Site. During operation, some PRoW within the Site would be permanently diverted (including Sykehouse 29, Moss 6, and Fenwick 14), as identified within **Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan [APP-202]**. These diversions would be small and would retain the overall route and length of the PRoW. Task focussed lighting would be introduced during temporary periods of maintenance and repair. Lighting on the On-Site Substation would only be used during emergencies, would be inward-facing, and manually activated. Given the temporary and occasional use of lighting there would be no effect on the relatively dark skies within the area. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium Low Very Low None

Landscape Receptor	The Site (Solar PV Site and Grid Connection Corridor)	
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent As above, however, at Year 15, planting proposed as part of the Scheme, including hedgerow thickening and new structural vegetation, would have established. This would not only enhance the structure of the landscape across the Site but also improve ecological function and connections. Grassland beneath the panels would have established, as well as new areas of grassland along the River Went and Fleet Drain, contributing towards a richer mosaic of habitats and a general increase in natural capital benefits. Whilst the establishment of planting would reduce the perception of the Scheme from parts of the Site not containing Solar PV Infrastructure, the magnitude of change across the Solar PV Site would remain high. However, there would be some benefits to landscape elements due to the improved landscape structure and ecological benefits. Like at Year 1, the underground Grid Connection Cables would not be perceived. Where installation of the Grid Connection Cables required the removal of vegetation or grassland, reinstatement planting would be established, reflecting baseline conditions. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium Low Very Low None
	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent As above, however, existing and proposed vegetation would be in leaf, further reinforcing the landscape framework and helping to reduce the perception of the Scheme from parts of the Site which do not contain Solar PV Infrastructure. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.	High Medium Low Very Low None
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The effects of decommissioning would be similar to those of construction, including a general increase in activity, the presence of large machinery, and the introduction of temporary features. The On-Site Substation would remain in place, meaning the extent of land affected across the Solar PV Site would be slightly less during construction. Vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would also be retained. Grassland that once sat beneath the panels would be lost and returned to arable agriculture. The Grid Connection Cables would not be removed during the decommissioning process and therefore there would be no change to the Grid Connection Corridor. Duration and Reversibility The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	High Medium Low Very Low None

Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect typically results in a Moderate or Minor effect. However, given the disruptive nature of construction activity across the extent of both the Solar PV Site and Grid Connection Corridor, it is concluded that	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter) Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for the Site.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter) Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for the Site.	During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer) Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for the Site.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect typically results in a Moderate or Minor effect. However, given the disruptive nature of decommissioning activity across the extent of the Solar PV Site, it is concluded that the effect would be major adverse (significant) for the Site.

Landscape Receptor	The Site (Solar PV Site and Grid Connection Corridor)				
	the effect would be major adverse (significant) for the Site.				
	Major Adverse (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major Adverse (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate Adverse (Significant)	Moderate Adverse (Significant)	Moderate Adverse (Significant)	Moderate Adverse (Significant)
	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral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