



Fosse Green Energy

EN010154

6.3 Environmental Statement Appendices

Appendix 10-A: Landscape and Visual Amenity Policy and
Legislation

VOLUME

6

Planning Act 2008 (as amended)

Regulation 5(2)(a)

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

18 July 2025

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulation 2009 (as amended)

Fosse Green Energy Development Consent Order 202[]

6.3 Environmental Statement Appendices

Appendix 10-A: Landscape and Visual Amenity Policy and Legislation

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1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Appendix identifies and describes the legislation, policy and supporting guidance considered relevant to the assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development on Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA).
- 1.1.2 Legislation and policy are considered at both national and local levels.
- 1.1.3 This appendix does not assess the Proposed Development against legislation and policy, instead the purpose of considering legislation and policy in the LVIA is twofold:
 - a. To identify legislation and policy that could influence the determination of important landscape and visual features (and therefore the significance of effects) and any requirements for mitigation; and
 - b. To identify legislation and policy that could influence the LVIA methodology.
- 1.1.4 The following sections identify and describe the legislation, policy and supporting guidance considered specifically relevant to the LVIA.

2. Policy

2.1 National Planning Policy

Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (2024)

- 2.1.1 This policy acts as key guidance for a range of stakeholders to understand government policy on NSIPs, how planning applications relating to energy will be assessed, and the way in which any impacts and mitigation measures will be considered. Section 5.10 of this policy statement focusses on Landscape and Visual.
- 2.1.2 Paragraph 4.7.1 states that “The visual appearance of a building, structure, or piece of infrastructure, and how it relates to the landscape it sits within, is sometimes considered to be the most important factor in good design. But high quality and inclusive design goes far beyond aesthetic considerations. The functionality of an object – be it a building or other type of infrastructure – including fitness for purpose and sustainability, is equally important.”
- 2.1.3 Paragraph 5.10.1 states that “The landscape and visual effects of energy projects will vary on a case-by-case basis according to the type of development, its location and the landscape setting of the proposed development. In this context, references to landscape should be taken as covering seascape and townscape where appropriate.”
- 2.1.4 Paragraph 5.10.6 states that “Projects need to be designed carefully, taking account of the potential impact on the landscape. Having regard to siting, operational and other relevant constraints the aim should be to minimise harm to the landscape, providing reasonable mitigation where possible and appropriate.”

National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (2024)

- 2.1.5 This policy acts as key guidance for a range of stakeholders to understand government policy on NSIPs, how planning applications relating to energy infrastructure will be assessed, and the way in which any impacts and mitigation measures will be considered. Specific extracts relating to this Proposed Development are as follows.
- 2.1.6 Paragraphs 2.10.96 to 2.10.98 state that “Landscape and visual impacts should be considered carefully pre-application. Potential impacts on the statutory purposes of nationally designated landscapes should form a part of the pre- application process.
- 2.1.7 Applicants should carry out a landscape and visual assessment and report it in the ES. Visualisations may be required to demonstrate the effects of a proposed solar farm on the setting of heritage assets and any nearby residential areas or viewpoints.

- 2.1.8 Applicants should follow the criteria for good design set out in Section 4.7 of EN-1 when developing projects and will be expected to direct considerable effort towards minimising the landscape and visual impact of solar PV arrays especially within nationally designated landscapes.
- 2.1.9 Whilst there is an acknowledged need to ensure solar PV installations are adequately secured, required security measures such as fencing should consider the need to minimise the impact on the landscape and visual impact.”

National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (2023)

- 2.1.10 This policy acts as key guidance for a range of stakeholders to understand government policy on NSIPs, how planning applications relating to electricity networks infrastructure will be assessed, and the way in which any impacts and mitigation measures will be considered.

National Planning Policy Framework, 2025

- 2.1.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref 4) sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these should be applied. Paragraph 5 of the NPPF explains that the Framework does not contain specific policies for nationally significant infrastructure projects. It states that:

“The Framework does not contain specific policies for nationally significant infrastructure projects. These are determined in accordance with the decision-making framework in the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) and relevant national policy statements for major infrastructure, as well as any other matters that are relevant (which may include the National Planning Policy Framework). National policy statements form part of the overall framework of national planning policy, and may be a material consideration in preparing plans and making decisions on planning applications.”

- 2.1.12 NPPF paragraph 8(c) states the environmental objective of sustainable development is:

“to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.”

- 2.1.13 NPPF paragraph 105 states:

“Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails.”

- 2.1.14 NPPF paragraph 117 states that developments should, amongst other things:

“give priority first to pedestrian and cycle movements, both within the scheme and with neighbouring areas...”

2.1.15 NPPF paragraph 125 states planning policies should:

“a) encourage multiple benefits from both urban and rural land, including through mixed use schemes and taking opportunities to achieve net environmental gains – such as developments that would enable new habitat creation or improve public access to the countryside...”

2.1.16 NPPF paragraph 135 states:

“Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments:

a) will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development;

b) are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping;

c) are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (such as increased densities);...”

2.1.17 NPPF paragraph 137 states:

“Design quality should be considered throughout the evolution and assessment of individual proposals. Early discussion between applicants, the local planning authority and local community about the design and style of emerging schemes is important for clarifying expectations and reconciling local and commercial interests. Applicants should work closely with those affected by their proposals to evolve designs that take account of the views of the community. Applications that can demonstrate early, proactive and effective engagement with the community should be looked on more favourably than those that cannot.”

2.1.18 NPPF paragraph 139 states:

“Development that is not well designed should be refused, especially where it fails to reflect local design policies and government guidance on design, taking into account any local design guidance and supplementary planning documents such as design guides and codes. Conversely, significant weight should be given to:

a) development which reflects local design policies and government guidance on design, taking into account any local design guidance and supplementary planning documents such as design guides and codes; and/or

b) outstanding or innovative designs which promote high levels of sustainability, or help raise the standard of design more generally in an area, so long as they fit in with the overall form and layout of their surroundings.”

2.1.19 NPPF paragraph 187 states:

“Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);

b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland”;...

d) “minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures...”

2.1.20 NPPF paragraph 188 states:

“Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.”

2.1.21 NPPF paragraph 198 states:

“Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should...”:

b) “identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason”; and

c) “limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.”

2.2 Local Planning Policy

Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, Adopted April 2023

2.2.1 The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (Ref 9) sets out policies to guide the development across Central Lincolnshire up to 2040. The following policies are relevant to the landscape and visual matters:

2.2.2 Policy S14: Renewable Energy. The Policy states:

“The Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee is committed to supporting the transition to a net zero carbon future and will seek to maximise appropriately located renewable energy generated in Central Lincolnshire (such energy likely being wind and solar based).

Proposals for renewable energy schemes, including ancillary development, will be supported where the direct, indirect, individual and cumulative impacts on the following considerations are, or will be made, acceptable. To determine whether it is acceptable, the following tests will have to be met:

i. The impacts are acceptable having considered the scale, siting and design, and the consequent impacts on landscape character; visual amenity; biodiversity; geodiversity; flood risk; townscape; heritage assets, their settings and the historic landscape; and highway safety and rail safety;...”

“In areas that have been designated for their national importance, as identified in the National Planning Policy Framework, renewable energy infrastructure will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it would be appropriate in scale, located in areas that do not contribute positively to the objectives of the designation, is sympathetically designed and includes any necessary mitigation measures.”

2.2.3 In relation to additional matters for solar based energy proposals, Policy S14 states:

“Proposals for solar thermal or photovoltaics panels and associated infrastructure to be installed on existing property will be under a presumption in favour of permission unless there is clear and demonstrable significant harm arising.

Proposals for ground based photovoltaics and associated infrastructure, including commercial large scale proposals, will be under a presumption in favour unless:

- there is clear and demonstrable significant harm arising;...”*

“Proposals for ground based photovoltaics should be accompanied by evidence demonstrating how opportunities for delivering biodiversity net gain will be maximised in the scheme taking account of soil, natural features, existing habitats, and planting proposals accompanying the scheme to create new habitats linking into the nature recovery strategy.”

2.2.4 Policy S53: Design and Amenity states:

“All development, including extensions and alterations to existing buildings, must achieve high quality sustainable design that contributes positively to local character, landscape and townscape, and supports diversity, equality and access for all.

Good design will be at the centre of every development proposal and this will be required to be demonstrated through evidence supporting planning applications to a degree proportionate to the proposal. Design Codes may be produced for parts of Central Lincolnshire or in support of specific developments. The approach taken in these Design Codes should be informed by the National Model Design Code and where these codes have been adopted, developments will be expected to adhere to the Code...”

“All development proposals will be assessed against, and will be expected to meet the following relevant design and amenity criteria. All development proposals will:

1. Context

- a) Be based on a sound understanding of the context, integrating into the surroundings and responding to local history, culture and heritage;*
- b) Relate well to the site, its local and wider context and existing characteristics including the retention of existing natural and historic features wherever possible and including appropriate landscape and boundary treatments to ensure that the development can be satisfactorily assimilated into the surrounding area;*
- c) Protect any important local views into, out of or through the site;*

2. Identity

- a) Contribute positively to the sense of place, reflecting and enhancing existing character and distinctiveness;*
- b) Reflect or improve on the original architectural style of the local surroundings, or embrace opportunities for innovative design and new technologies which sympathetically complement or contrast with the local architectural style;*
- c) Use appropriate, high quality materials which reinforce or enhance local distinctiveness;*
- d) Not result in the visual or physical coalescence with any neighbouring settlement nor ribbon development;...”*

“5. Nature

- a) Incorporate and retain as far as possible existing natural features including hedgerows, trees, and waterbodies particularly where these features offer a valuable habitat to support biodiversity, aligned with policies in the Natural Environment chapter of the Local Plan;*
- b) Incorporate appropriate landscape and boundary treatments to ensure that the development can be satisfactorily assimilated into the surrounding area, maximising opportunities to deliver diverse ecosystems and biodiverse habitats, strengthening wildlife corridors and green infrastructure networks, and helping to achieve wider goals for biodiversity net gain, climate change mitigation and adaptation and water management;*

6. Public Spaces

- a) Ensure public spaces are accessible to all, are safe and secure and will be easy to maintain with clear definition of public and private spaces;*
- b) Form part of a hierarchy of spaces where relevant to offer a range of spaces available for the community and to support a variety of activities and encourage social interaction;*

c) Be carefully planned and integrated into the wider community to ensure spaces feel safe and are safe through natural surveillance, being flanked by active uses and by promoting activity within the space;

d) Maximise opportunities for delivering additional trees and biodiversity gains through the creation of new habitats and the strengthening or extending wildlife corridors and the green infrastructure network in accordance with policies in the Natural Environment chapter;”

2.2.5 Policy S58: Protecting Lincoln, Gainsborough and Sleaford’s Setting and Character states:

“All development proposals should contribute to the realisation of the following key principles:

Lincoln

a) Protect the dominance and approach views of Lincoln Cathedral, Lincoln Castle and uphill Lincoln on the skyline;

b) Protect Lincoln’s distinct built heritage and townscape character as set out in the Lincoln Townscape Character Assessment;

c) Respect Lincoln’s unique character and setting and relationship with surrounding villages by maintaining and enhancing a strategic green infrastructure network around and into the City, including Green Wedges (see Policy S63) to protect the City’s green character and to maintain the setting and integrity of surrounding villages...”

2.2.6 Policy S59: Green and Blue Infrastructure Network states:

“The Central Lincolnshire Authorities will safeguard green and blue infrastructure in Central Lincolnshire from inappropriate development and work actively with partners to maintain and improve the quantity, quality, accessibility and management of the green infrastructure network.

Proposals that cause loss or harm to the green and blue infrastructure network will not be supported unless the need for and benefits of the development demonstrably outweigh any adverse impacts. Where adverse impacts on green infrastructure are unavoidable, development will only be supported if suitable mitigation measures for the network are provided.

Development proposals should ensure that existing and new green and blue infrastructure is considered and integrated into the scheme design from the outset. Where new green infrastructure is proposed, the design and layout should take opportunities to:

a) incorporate a range of types and sizes of green and blue spaces, green routes and environmental features that are appropriate to the development and the wider green and blue infrastructure network to maximise the delivery of multi-functionality;

b) deliver biodiversity net gain and support ecosystem services;

c) respond to landscape/townscape and historic character;

d) support climate change adaptation and resilience including through use of appropriate habitats and species; and

e) encourage healthy and active lifestyles.

Development proposals must protect the linear features of the green and blue infrastructure network that provide connectivity between green infrastructure assets, including public rights of way, bridleways, cycleways and waterways, and take opportunities to improve and expand such features.”

2.2.7 Policy S62: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Areas of Great Landscape Value states:

“Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) are locally designated landscape areas recognised for their intrinsic character and beauty and their natural, historic and cultural importance. A high level of protection will be afforded to AGLV reflecting their locally important high scenic quality, special landscape features and sensitivity.

Development proposals within, or within the setting of, AGLV shall:

e) conserve and enhance the qualities, character and distinctiveness of locally important landscapes; and

f) protect, and where possible enhance, specific landscape, wildlife and historic features which contribute to local character and landscape quality; and

g) maintain landscape quality and minimise adverse visual impacts through high quality building and landscape design; and

h) demonstrate how proposals have responded positively to the landscape character in relation to siting, design, scale and massing and where appropriate have retained or enhanced important views, and natural, historic and cultural features of the landscape; and

i) where appropriate, restore positive landscape character and quality.

Where a proposal may result in adverse impacts, it may exceptionally be supported if the overriding benefits of the development demonstrably outweigh the harm – in such circumstances the harm should be minimised and mitigated through design and landscaping.”

2.2.8 Policy S63: Green Wedges states:

“Green Wedges, as identified on the Policies Map, have been identified to fulfil one or more of the following functions and policy aims:

- Prevention of the physical merging of settlements, preserving their separate identity, local character and historic character;*
- Creation of a multi-functional ‘green lung’ to offer communities a direct and continuous link to the open countryside beyond the urban area;*
- Provision of an accessible recreational resource, with both formal and informal opportunities, close to where people live, where public access is maximised without compromising the integrity of the Green Wedge;*

- *Conservation and enhancement of local wildlife and protection of links between wildlife sites to support wildlife corridors.*

Within the Green Wedges planning permission will not be granted for any form of development, including change of use, unless:

a) it can be demonstrated that the development is not contrary or detrimental to the above functions and aims; or

b) it is essential for the proposed development to be located within the Green Wedge, and the benefits of which override the potential impact on the Green Wedge.

Development proposals within a Green Wedge will be expected to have regard to:

c) the need to retain the open and undeveloped character of the Green Wedge, physical separation between settlements, historic environment character and green infrastructure value;

d) the maintenance and enhancement of the network of footpaths, cycleways and bridleways, and their links to the countryside, to retain and enhance public access, where appropriate to the role and function of the Green Wedge; and

e) opportunities to improve the quality and function of green and blue infrastructure within the Green Wedge with regard to the Central Lincolnshire Green Infrastructure network and Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping.

Development proposals adjacent to the Green Wedges will be expected to demonstrate that:

f) they do not adversely impact on the function of the Green Wedge, taking into account scale, siting, layout, design, materials and landscape treatment; and

g) they have considered linkages to and enhancements of the adjacent Green Wedge.”

2.2.9 Policy S66: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows. This Policy states:

“Development proposals should be prepared based on the overriding principle that:

- *the existing tree and woodland cover is maintained, improved and expanded; and*
- *opportunities for expanding woodland are actively considered, and implemented where practical and appropriate to do so.”*

Thorpe on the Hill Neighbourhood Plan 2016–2036 (Made Plan) (Adopted March 2018)

2.2.10 The Thorpe on the Hill Neighbourhood Plan (Ref 10) includes the following relevant policy:

2.2.11 Policy 5: Landscape and Views states:

“Development outside the village curtilage should not reduce the separate identity of Thorpe on the Hill by reducing the existing gap between the village curtilage and the A46; and must respect the unique layout and pattern of the enclosure landscape of Thorpe on the Hill, as well as field boundaries such as hedges and trees. Development must also take account of the important views identified on Map 5. The preservation and enhancement of these views will be supported.”

Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan 2016–2036 (Made Plan) (Adopted April 2017)

2.2.12 Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan (Ref 11) includes the following relevant policies.

2.2.13 Policy ES4: Landscape and Countryside Surrounding the Village states:

“Planning applications for new development outside the Settlement Boundary will be supported which are consistent with the Local Plan Policy LP2 and Policy LP55 and which demonstrates how the following considerations have been addressed;

- *Contribution to a green infrastructure network;*
- *Utilising soft boundaries, such as tree lined native hedges;*
- *Including characteristic landscape features, including scattered trees, farmsteads and copses, in new landscape design;*
- *Conserving hedges and the field pattern they create or provide replacement planting where their loss cannot be avoided;*
- *Exploring opportunities for landscaping and planting to connect to existing routes and green infrastructure within the village; and/or*
- *Avoidance of the best and most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1,2 and 3a) in preference for use of poorer quality land.*

Coleby Parish Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2036 (Made Plan) (Adopted January 2018)

2.2.14 The Coleby Parish Neighbourhood Plan (Ref 12) includes the following relevant policies:

2.2.15 Policy 5: Access to the Countryside states:

“1. In order to maintain and enhance access to the countryside, links to existing footpaths and rights of way shown in Figure 15 as well as improvements to footpath surfaces and signage will be sought in connection with new development for appropriate uses, where feasible.

2. Development resulting in an unacceptable adverse impact on existing footpaths and rights of way will not be supported.”

3. Guidance

3.1 National Guidance

Planning Practice Guidance (2025), Natural Environment

- 3.1.1 The government's Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) on the Natural Environment provides information on Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape (Ref 5). In respect of Green Infrastructure, the PPG states:

“Green infrastructure opportunities and requirements need to be considered at the earliest stages of development proposals, as an integral part of development and infrastructure provision, and taking into account existing natural assets and the most suitable locations and types of new provision.”

- 3.1.2 The PPG supports the use of landscape character assessment as a tool for understanding the character. It also recognises that this can be used to understand local distinctiveness of the landscape and identify the features that give it a sense of place as a means of informing, planning and managing change. It also makes reference to Natural England guidance on landscape character assessment. (Ref 6)

- 3.1.3 Guidance on light pollution (Ref 7) refers to the risk of artificial lighting undermining enjoyment of the countryside or the night sky in paragraph 1, and in paragraph 2, considers potential effects on protected areas of dark skies or intrinsically dark landscapes. It also provides guidance in relation to minimising light pollution.

- 3.1.4 The Renewable and Low Carbon Energy section of the PPG (Ref 8) sets out consideration for the assessment and design of large scale energy schemes relevant to landscape and visual matters.

- 3.1.5 Planning considerations include:

“cumulative impacts require particular attention, especially the increasing impact that wind turbines and large scale solar farms can have on landscape and local amenity as the number of turbines and solar arrays in an area increases; and

local topography is an important factor in assessing whether wind turbines and large scale solar farms could have a damaging effect on landscape and recognise that the impact can be as great in predominately flat landscapes as in hilly or mountainous areas.”

- 3.1.6 In respect of buffer zones:

“Local planning authorities should not rule out otherwise acceptable renewable energy developments through inflexible rules on buffer zones or separation distances. Other than when dealing with set back distances for safety, distance of itself does not necessarily determine whether the impact of a proposal is unacceptable. Distance plays a part, but so does the local context including factors such as topography, the local

environment and near-by land uses. This is why it is important to think about in what circumstances proposals are likely to be acceptable and plan on this basis.”

3.1.7 Particular considerations for ground mounted solar are:

“The deployment of large-scale solar farms can have a negative impact on the rural environment, particularly in undulating landscapes. However, the visual impact of a well-planned and well-screened solar farm can be properly addressed within the landscape if planned sensitively.”

3.1.8 Factors a local planning authority will need to consider include:

- *“that solar farms are normally temporary structures and planning conditions can be used to ensure that the installations are removed when no longer in use and the land is restored to its previous use;*
- *the proposal’s visual impact, the effect on landscape of glint and glare (see guidance on landscape assessment) and on neighbouring uses and aircraft safety;*
- *the extent to which there may be additional impacts if solar arrays follow the daily movement of the sun;*
- *the need for, and impact of, security measures such as lights and fencing;*
- *great care should be taken to ensure heritage assets are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, including the impact of proposals on views important to their setting. As the significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence, but also from its setting, careful consideration should be given to the impact of large scale solar farms on such assets. Depending on their scale, design and prominence, a large scale solar farm within the setting of a heritage asset may cause substantial harm to the significance of the asset;*
- *the potential to mitigate landscape and visual impacts through, for example, screening with native hedges;*
- *the energy generating potential, which can vary for a number of reasons including, latitude and aspect.*

The approach to assessing cumulative landscape and visual impact of large scale solar farms is likely to be the same as assessing the impact of wind turbines. However, in the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and appropriate land topography the area of a zone of visual influence could be zero.”

Planning Practice Guidance (2023), Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

3.1.9 This guidance identifies several different considerations for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, including visual impact, mitigation through screening, and glint and glare. This guidance further sets out the ways in which a strategy can be developed for low carbon energy projects, specific planning considerations for solar and battery storage systems.

4. References

- Ref 1 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2023) Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65bbfbd9c709fe1000f637052/overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf>
- Ref 2 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2023) National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a7889996a5ec000d731aba/nps-renewable-energy-infrastructure-en3.pdf>
- Ref 3 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2023) National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a78a5496a5ec000d731abb/nps-electricity-networks-infrastructure-en5.pdf>
- Ref 4 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2025) National Planning Policy Framework. Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafef8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf
- Ref 5 MHCLG (2025) Planning Practice Guidance Natural Environment. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/natural-environment>
- Ref 6 Natural England (2014) An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment. Available at: <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5aabdb31340f0b64ab4b7576e/landscape-character-assessment.pdf>
- Ref 7 MHCLG (2019) Planning Practice Guidance Light Pollution. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/light-pollution>. <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/renewable-and-low-carbon-energy>
- Ref 8 MHCLG (2023) Planning Practice Guidance Renewable and low carbon energy. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/renewable-and-low-carbon-energy>
- Ref 9 The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2023). Available at: <https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2023-04/Local%20Plan%20for%20adoption%20Approved%20by%20Committee.pdf>
- Ref 10 Thorpe on the Hill Neighbourhood Plan (2018). Available at: https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2023-01/neighbourhood_plan_thorpe_on_the_hill.pdf
- Ref 11 Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan (2017). Available at: https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2023-01/bassingham_neighbourhood_plan.pdf

Ref 12 Coleby Parish Neighbourhood Plan (2018). Available at: https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2023-01/coleby_neighbourhood_plan.pdf