Fosse Green Energy

EN010154

6.1 Environmental Statement

Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity

Planning Act 2008 (as amended)

Regulation 5(2)(a)

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

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Planning Act 2008

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

Fosse Green Energy

Development Consent Order 202[ ]

6.1 Environmental Statement

Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity

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10. Landscape and Visual Amenity

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 This chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) presents the findings of an assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development upon the landscape character and visual amenity.

10.1.2 The chapter first summarises the methodology used in the assessment of landscape and visual effects which is also set out in full at **Appendix 10-B** of this ES **[EN010154/APP/6.3]**. It then provides a description of the relevant receptors and their baseline conditions. The specific environmental measures relevant to landscape character and visual amenity that have been embedded in the design are also outlined. This is followed by an assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development during construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning.

10.1.3 Details of the cumulative landscape and visual effects are presented within Section 10.10 of this ES chapter with a summary of Effect Interactions provided in **Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of this ES **[EN010154/APP/6.3]**.

10.1.4 As was agreed in the **EIA Scoping Opinion** (**Appendix 1-B** of this **ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]**), the following are the likely significant effects during construction, operation, and decommissioning that are considered within this chapter:

a. Changes to the landscape character on published landscape character areas at a national scale, within the county of Lincolnshire, and within the district of Kesteven.

b. Changes to landscape character on site-specific landscape character areas within the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) Study Area.

c. Changes to views and visual amenity on residents of villages, farmsteads and individual houses, people travelling along the Public Right of Way (PRoW) network, and people travelling on the local road network.

10.1.5 This chapter is supported by the following figures in this ES **[EN0101054/APP/6.2]**:

a. Figure 10-1: LVIA Study Area;

b. Figure 10-2: Topography and Watercourses;

c. Figure 10-3: Designations Relevant to LVIA;

d. Figure 10-4A: National Landscape Character Areas;

e. Figure 10-4B: East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Areas;

f. **Figure 10-4C: North Kesteven District Landscape Character Areas;**

g. **Figure 10-5: Local Landscape Character Areas;**

h. **Figure 10-6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility - Bare Earth;**

i. **Figure 10-7: Zone of Theoretical Visibility - Barrier Earth with Viewpoint Locations;**

j. **Figure 10-8: Viewpoint Photography;**

k. **Figure 10-9: Scoping Viewpoint Locations**; and

l. **Figure 10-10: Photomontages.**

10.1.6 This chapter is also supported by the following technical appendices **[EN010154/APP/6.3]**, which include full details of the study areas, methodology, and guidance used for the assessment:

a. **Appendix 10-A: Landscape and Visual Amenity Policy and Legislation;**

b. **Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology;**

c. **Appendix 10-C: Landscape Character Baseline;**

d. **Appendix 10-D: Visual Baseline;**

e. **Appendix 10-E: Landscape Assessment;**

f. **Appendix 10-F: Visual Assessment;**

g. **Appendix 10-G: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Study Area Analysis; and**

h. **Appendix 10-H: Arboricultural Impact Assessment.**

10.2 Legislation and Planning Policy

10.2.1 The following section provides a list of the legislation and planning policy relating to the landscape and visual assessment and/or relevant to the Proposed Development.

10.2.2 A full record is set out in **Appendix 10-A: Landscape and Visual Amenity Policy and Legislation [EN010154/APP/6.3].**

a. Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (2024) (EN-1) (Ref 10-1);

b. National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (2024) (EN-3) (Ref 10-2);

c. National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (2023) (EN-5) (Ref 10-3);

d. National Planning Policy Framework (2025) (Ref 10-4);

e. The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2023) (Ref 10-5);

f. Thorpe on the Hill Neighbourhood Plan (2018) (Ref 10-6);

g. Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan (2017) (Ref 10-7)

Coleby Parish Neighbourhood Plan (2018) (Ref 10-8).

10.3 Consultation

10.3.1 A scoping exercise was undertaken in June 2023 to establish the content, approach and method of the EIA. A request for an EIA Scoping Opinion was issued to the Secretary of State through the Planning Inspectorate in June 2023. Comments received in the **EIA Scoping Opinion** (**Appendix 1-B** of this ES **[EN010154/APP/6.3]**), and the Applicant's responses in relation to the LVIA are presented in **Table 10-1** below.

Table 10-1: Scoping Opinion Responses (LVIA)

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
Planning Inspectorate	The ES should consider the potential for visual effects by transient receptors such as recreational users of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) footpaths and bridleways, and people travelling by car, bus or cycles. Considering the proximity of the site to navigable rivers (such as the River Witham), receptors navigating along rivers should also be considered where there is potential for significant effects to occur.	The visual effects on transient receptors are considered in **Appendix 10-F: Visual Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES.	**Appendix 10-F: Visual Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES.
Planning Inspectorate	The Scoping Report states that the extent of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) study area and suitable viewpoints for the assessment will be developed in consultation with the Local Planning Authorities. The reasons for the selection of viewpoints should be explained in the ES. Consideration should also be given in the ES to the potential for wider views from the Lincolnshire Escarpment and Cliff villages to the Proposed Development, including the potential for reflection and glint and glare from solar panels.	The approach to defining the LVIA study area has been described within **Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES. This has also included the consideration of longer distance views, details of which are provided in **Appendix 10-G Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES.	**Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3]**, and **Appendix 10-G: Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES**.**
Planning Inspectorate	The ES should cover the establishment period of any landscaping scheme and any long-term management needs. Any assumptions made with regards to the height that proposed mitigation planting would have reached by the assessment years should be clearly presented and justified.	The establishment and long-term management of existing and proposed planting within the DCO Site is set out within the **Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15].**	**Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15]** of this ES**.**

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
Planning Inspectorate	The Inspectorate considers that the ES should have regard to the following documents that have been identified in scoping consultation responses: • 2007 North Kesteven District Council Landscape Character Assessment; • Policy S62: 'Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Areas of Great Landscape Value' of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2023); and • The 2019 Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership baseline Green Infrastructure Map for Central Lincolnshire	Key policy documents and associated landscape evidence has been taken into account within **Appendix 10-A: Landscape and Visual Amenity Policy and Legislation [EN010154/APP/6.3]** and **Appendix 10-C: Landscape Character Baseline [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES. This includes the following documents raised by The Inspectorate: • 2007 North Kesteven District Council Landscape Character Assessment; • Policy S62: 'Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Areas of Great Landscape Value' of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2023); and • The 2019 Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership baseline Green Infrastructure Map for Central Lincolnshire which underpins Policy S59: 'Green and Blue Infrastructure Network' of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2023).	**Appendix 10-A: Landscape and Visual Amenity Policy and Legislation [EN010154/APP/6.3]** and **Appendix 10-C: Landscape Character Baseline [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES.
Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council request that the A46 woodland belt and other woodland as listed should be identified and included in the ES. It is further requested that trees and hedges along highway verges and field hedgerows should also be identified and included in the ES.	All woodland, hedges and trees within the Site, including those along the A46 have been mapped and included in **Figure 8-4: Phase 1 Habitat Map [EN010154/APP/6.2]** of this ES. An Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been completed and the results of which are included within **Appendix 10-H: Arboricultural Impact Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES.	**Figure 8-4: Phase 1 Habitat Map [EN010154/APP/6.2]** of this ES. **Appendix 10-H: Arboricultural Impact Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES.

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
Environment Agency	Where changes in levels are proposed these should be assessed in relation to impacts on flood risk on site and elsewhere	Drainage, including quantity and quality has been assessed. This has been taken into account in **Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1]** and **Appendix 9-D: Preliminary Drainage Strategy [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES.	**Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1]** and **Appendix 9-D: Preliminary Drainage Strategy [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES.
Coleby Parish Council	The size/scale of the proposed Fosse Green Energy development is likely to have a significant adverse impact upon the local landscape in our area. The cumulative visual effects will also be difficult to adequately mitigate without substantial loss of established open character/longer range vistas.	Assessment of landscape and is provided in Section 10.7 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES. Cumulative Effects are also considered at Section 10.10.	Section 10.7 and 10.10 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES
Wellingore Parish Council	The proposed development is simply massive. It is correct to support solar energy in sensible and rational areas of perhaps 200 acres. A scheme of this nature being nearly 15 times that scale is simply a dramatic and disproportionate change of landscape leading to a substantial change in the nature of the social fabric and environmental features of the affected land. Analysis of these implications and the cumulative effect of a large number of these types of proposal should be scoped in.	Assessment of landscape and visual impacts is provided in Section 10.7 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES. Cumulative Effects are also considered at Section 10.10.	Section 10.7 and 10.10 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES
Forestry Commission	We note the scoping report suggests woodland will be retained and avoided. New woodland creation will be undertaken for visual screening and to enhance and improve habitat connectivity, and that buffer zones of	The default with respect to the design of the Proposed Development is that all the woodlands within it will be retained and that these will be augmented with the creation of new woodland, hedgerows and tree lines. The	Section 10.6 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	at least 15m from all woodlands will be created. We would recommend that planting should be targeted to enhance existing woodland and ecological networks by buffering the existing woodland to create larger blocks of ideally at least 5ha. Species and provenance of new trees and woodland need to be considered to establish a more resilient treescape which can cope with the full implications of a changing climate. When planting new trees and woodland, ensure that biosecurity is robust to avoid the introduction of pests and diseases. Where possible, a buffer zone should contribute to wider ecological networks and be part of the green infrastructure of the area. It should consist of semi-natural habitats such as woodland or a mix of scrub, grassland, heathland and wetland planting.	Applicant notes that new woodland will be planted in such a way as to: • enhance and improve habitat connectivity and be part of the green infrastructure of the area; • create buffer zones of at least 15 m from all woodlands • enhance existing woodland and ecological networks by buffering the existing woodland to create larger blocks of ideally at least 5ha; • ensure that the choice of species and provenance of new trees establishes a more resilient treescape which can cope with the full implications of a changing climate; • ensure that biosecurity is robust to avoid the introduction of pests and diseases; and • where possible, create a buffer zone to contribute to wider ecological networks, consisting of semi-natural habitats e.g. scrub, grassland, heathland and wetland planting, in addition to woodland.	
Environment Agency	Table 3-1 Buffer zones should be designed and managed for the benefit of biodiversity and should be undisturbed by development with no fencing, footpaths or other structures. It should not include formal landscaping, and should include the planting of locally appropriate native species. Mowing regimes should be low intensity, allowing plants to flower. Light spill within the buffer zone from external artificial lights should be kept at an absolute minimum and be located and	With respect to Table 3-1, the Applicant notes that as far as practicable buffer zones: • should be designed and managed for the benefit of biodiversity; • should be undisturbed by development with no fencing, footpaths or other structures; • should not include formal landscaping; • should ensure that the choice of species and provenance of new trees establishes a more resilient treescape which can cope with the full implications of a changing climate;	Section 10.6 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	directed so that light levels of 0-2 lux are maintained. The buffer zone will help provide more space for flood waters, provide improved habitat for local biodiversity and allows access for any maintenance requirements.	• should, for grassland, ensure mowing regimes are low intensity, allowing plants to flower; • should avoid light spill within the buffer zone from external artificial lights such that light levels of 0-2 lux are maintained; and • should allow access for any maintenance requirements.	
Forestry Commission	One of the most important features of ancient woodlands is the quality and inherent biodiversity of the soil; being relatively undisturbed physically or chemically it is also a major seed bank. Direct impacts of development that could result in the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland or ancient and veteran trees include: · damaging or destroying all or part of them (including their soils, ground flora or fungi) · damaging roots and understorey (all the vegetation under the taller trees) · damaging or compacting soil around the tree roots · polluting the ground around them · changing the water table or drainage of woodland or individual trees · damaging archaeological features or heritage assets It is essential that the ancient woodland is considered appropriately to avoid the above impacts.	The Applicant notes the Forestry Commission's advice regarding Ancient Woodland. No Ancient Woodland is within the Site, and an assessment of the potential impacts on any broadleaved woodland or Ancient Woodland adjacent to the Site is included in **Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1],** noting the Forestry Commission's advice. There will be no direct or indirect impacts to woodland habitats.	**Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
Forestry Commission	We are satisfied there are no Ancient Woodlands within the proposed site, however Tunman/Housham Ancient Replanted Woodlands are adjacent to the site, on its boundary	The Applicant acknowledges the Forest Commission's agreement that there are no Ancient Woodlands within the Site. Tunman / Housham woodland is immediately adjacent to the Site, as identified in **Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1].**	**Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES**.**
Environment Agency	Paragraph 3.2.39 It is stated that existing natural features will be retained with the layout of the solar arrays, with the exception of small breaks and/or crossings required for new access tracks, security fencing and connection routes, and that new breaks will be kept to a minimum. We welcome this, but any loss of will need to be replaced and enhanced to mitigate the temporary derogation.	The layout of the Principal Site has been developed to fit within and retain as much of existing natural features as practicable. Additional planting is also proposed. A **Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010154/APP/7.12]** is included within the DCO application and ill demonstrates the net gain as a result of the Proposed Development.	**Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010154/APP/7.12]** of this ES
Natural England	The Development site does not lie within or in close proximity to any nationally designated landscapes, however the EIA should include a full assessment of the potential impacts of the development on local landscape character. Chapter 11 'Landscape and Visual Amenity' outlines the intention to carry out an LVIA in line with 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition', 2013, which Natural England would endorse.	Assessment of impacts on the local landscape character is provided in Section 10.7 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].**	Section 10.7 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES**.**
Natural England	The assessment should include the cumulative effect of the development with	The assessment of Cumulative Effects is provided at Section 10.10 of **Chapter 10:**	Section 10.10 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES**.**

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	other relevant existing or proposed developments in the area	**Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].**	
Natural England	To ensure high quality development that responds to and enhances local landscape character and distinctiveness, the siting and design of the proposed development should reflect local characteristics and, wherever possible, use local materials. Account should be taken of local design policies, design codes and guides as well as guidance in the National Design Guide and National Model Design Code. The ES should set out the measures to be taken to ensure the development will deliver high standards of design and green infrastructure. It should also set out detail of layout alternatives, where appropriate, with a justification of the selected option in terms of landscape impact and benefit.	The Proposed Development has been designed to integrate within the local landscape and includes planting proposals to mitigate visual impacts.	Section 10.6 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES.
Natural England	Measures to help people to better access the countryside for quiet enjoyment and opportunities to connect with nature should be considered. Such measures could include reinstating existing footpaths or the creation of new footpaths, cycleways, and bridleways. Links to other green networks and, where appropriate, urban fringe areas should also be explored to help promote the creation of wider green infrastructure. Access to nature within the development site should also be considered, including the role that natural	The Proposed Development has been designed to retain the existing PRoW and permissive paths and will create additional permissive paths to enhance local connectivity.	Section 10.6 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	links have in connecting habitats and providing potential pathways for movements of species.		
Natural England	Relevant aspects of the 'Green Infrastructure Strategy for Central Lincolnshire' should be incorporated where appropriate. We are pleased to note that the existing hedgerows, woodland, ditches, ponds and field margins will be retained within the layout of the solar arrays, with the exception of small breaks and/or crossings required for new access tracks, security fencing and connection routes and offsets/buffers from the solar arrays or security, as set out in Table 3-1, will be incorporated within the design, with the exception of where access tracks, security fencing and/or connection routes are required to cross an existing feature. We also note that the buffers/offsets are a minimum and for example may be increased to deliver further mitigation or enhancements and/or respond to root protection areas where required.	Existing hedgerows, woodland, ditches, ponds and field margins within the layout of the solar arrays, have been incorporated within the design, with the exception of where access tracks, security fencing and/or connection routes are required to cross an existing feature. Buffer zones have been specified as a minimum to deliver further mitigation or enhancements and/or respond to root protection areas where required. In addition, the design of the Proposed Development will link the habitat creation and increase in biodiversity into the green and blue infrastructure in the wider landscape including the Witham Valley Country Park and the Local Nature Recovery Network including relevant aspects of the 'Green Infrastructure Strategy for Central Lincolnshire'.	Section 10.6 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES
Navenby Parish Council	Adding more and more large-scale solar farms to Lincolnshire will change the character of the county from agricultural to industrial, which would be unwelcome	Assessment of landscape and visual impacts is provided in Section 10.7 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES. Cumulative Effects are also considered at Section 10.10.	Section 10.7 and 10.10 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES
North Kesteven District Council	Whilst 11.2.6 notes that the extent of the LVIA study area will be reviewed throughout the	The approach to defining the LVIA study area has been described at Section 10.4 of **Chapter**	**Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment**

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	iterative design process, at this stage we disagree that a 2km boundary should be adopted. The recent Scoping Report for the Springwell NSIP solar farms in NKDC set an initial study area of 3km from the site boundary for all features of the Proposed Development, except the National Grid and Project Substation and National Grid connecting tower for which the study area would be extended to 5 km.	**10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES and within **Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES. This has also included the consideration of longer distance views, details of which are provided in **Appendix 10-G Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES.	**Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3**], and **Appendix 10-G: Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES.
North Kesteven District Council	The local policy/guidance discussion at paragraph 11.3.10 onwards does not refer to the adopted 2007 NKDC Landscape Character Assessment, which should be referred to in the preparation of the LVIA. None of the proceeding sections addressing landform, settlement and land use refer to the sub-areas within the NKDC LCA and therefore it is assumed that the author is unaware of its existence.	The sources of information that have informed the preparation of the LVIA are provided at Section 10.4 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]**. This includes North Kesteven District Landscape Character Assessment (2007).	Section 10.4 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES
North Kesteven District Council	The 'Designations' sub-heading then refers to the now-replaced 2017 CLLP whereas the preceding 11.3.10 refers to policies in the adopted 2023 Plan. Paragraph 11.4.24 further errs in its reference to the '2016 Local Plan' and then points to the absence of a published description of the Lincoln Cliff AGLV and its key features as justifying why the 'LVIA does not propose to assess the AGLV as a landscape receptor'. We fundamentally disagree with this approach	Impacts on the landscape character of the Lincoln Cliff Area of Great Landscape Value have been assessed at Section 10.7 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]**, as part of the Lincoln Cliff landscape character areas.	Section 10.7 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
North Kesteven District Council	Whilst the site location plan suggests that the only operational development to take place within the AGLV is in relation to cable connections, it appears likely that views from the elevated AGLV across the lowland Witham and Brant Vales LCA will allow visibility of the solar farm site to the west. Amongst other things Policy S62: 'Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Areas of Great Landscape Value' of the CLLP – the 2023 version rather than the erroneously quoted 2016 Local Plan and now replaced 2017 version - requires that: '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'. Impacts on setting are therefore material and must be addressed in the LVIA. Paragraph 11.4.26 refers to Conservation Areas in the District. There are adopted appraisals for Navenby, Bassingham, Waddington, Harmston and Coleby and these should be	Impacts on the landscape character of the Lincoln Cliff Area of Great Landscape Value have been assessed at Section 10.7 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]**, as part of the Lincoln Cliff landscape character areas. This includes consideration of views of the Proposed Development within the Principal Site. The impacts on the character and setting of conservation areas have been addressed within **Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1]**,	Section 10.7 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** **Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES,

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	referenced to establish where (if applicable) there are relationships between the surrounding landscape and the character and appearance of those Areas.		
North Kesteven District Council	Paragraph 11.4.26 also refers to the Whisby Nature Park Green Wedge as not being a landscape designation. Whilst this is correct, Green Wedges are designated inter alia to preserve local and historic character and to conserve and enhance local wildlife and protection of links between wildlife sites to support wildlife corridors. Reference should therefore be made to the Central Lincolnshire Green Wedge and Settlement Breaks Review for background information. Whilst the Witham Valley Green Wedge is outside the red line site area it is within the study area, and therefore should also be considered alongside all other Green Wedges in the study area.	The design of the Proposed Development has sought to link the habitat creation and increase in biodiversity into the green and blue infrastructure in the wider landscape including the Witham Valley Country Park, Whisby Nature Park Green Wedge and the Local Nature Recovery Network including relevant aspects of the 'Green Infrastructure Strategy for Central Lincolnshire'.	Section 10.6 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES
North Kesteven District Council	In addition to the 2011 Green Infrastructure Study for Central Lincolnshire, the 2019 Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) baseline GI Map for Central Lincolnshire should also be reviewed, and landscape proposals developed with reference to the strategic green corridors, green access links and green infrastructure zones that are within the study area; alongside the Biodiversity Opportunity and GI	In addition to the 2011 Green Infrastructure Study for Central Lincolnshire, the Applicant has reviewed the 2019 Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) baseline Green Infrastructure Map for Central Lincolnshire and, where appropriate, this has informed the integration of the Proposed Development into strategic green corridors, green access links and green infrastructure zones that are within the study area; alongside the Biodiversity Opportunity and Green Infrastructure Mapping	Section 10.6 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	Mapping and Local Nature Recovery Strategy referred to above.	and Local Nature Recovery Strategy referred to above.	
North Kesteven District Council	With reference to Table 11-1 'Landscape and visual receptors to be scoped in' the Council will wish to agree these once the solar park layouts and cable connection corridor/nature of cable connection is developed further. 'Visual receptors – people engaged in recreational activity' should include users of higher value routes including the Viking Way long distance footpath running through the Lincoln Cliff AGLV.	The scope of visual receptors and representative viewpoints has been agreed with North Kesteven District Council and includes users of the Viking Way long distance footpath.	Section 10.5 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES
North Kesteven District Council	With reference to 11.8.10, we agree that at the present time a Residential Visual Amenity Assessment should be undertaken in line with the Technical Guidance Note 2/19: 'Residential Visual Amenity Assessment'; however depending on the final layout and proximity of solar panels, plant and equipment to settlements and individual properties this might be able to be reduced in overall geographical scope.	The LVIA has assessed the impacts on the visual amenity of residents with reference to Landscape Institute's related Technical Guidance Note (TGN 2/19). However, the iterative design process has sought to embed mitigation such that the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold has not been met, i.e. no residential receptors were found to have major adverse effects at year 15, and therefore a specific Residential Visual Amenity Assessment has not been undertaken.	Section 10.7 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES
North Kesteven District Council	The Council is likely to procure detailed feedback through appointing an LVIA consultant and we would wish to agree viewpoint and photomontage locations in due course outside of the scoping process and in advance of the PEI. Final viewpoint selection should consider views of taller and more conspicuous elements, such as battery	The scope of visual representative viewpoints and photomontages has been agreed with North Kesteven District Council and has been informed by the location of taller components of the Proposed Development as well as the sensitivity of the visual receptors.	Section 10.5 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	storage or sub-stations once the layout is more developed, as well as considering potential key, or sensitive, viewpoints.		
North Kesteven District Council	The relative prematurity of the submission and the large number of variables and options in terms of site layout mean that no illustrative viewpoints have been provided at scoping stage. Photomontages are likely to be required to illustrate the proposals at different phases namely the existing situation (baseline), Operational (year 1) and Residual with planting established (10 to 15 years), and the methodology. The methodology should also clearly lay out the process of assessing temporary and permanent elements of the scheme, and the LVIA should clearly identify those elements that would not be decommissioned at the end of the life of the development (for example; if a new permanent National Grid substation forms part of the DCO application), and assessed accordingly.	Photomontages have been prepared at Year 1 and Year 15 of the operation phase to support the LVIA within this ES. **Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]** describes the approach to decommissioning. National Grid's proposed substation near Navenby does not form part of the Proposed Development and is a cumulative development.	**Figure 10-10 Photomontages [EN010154/APP/6.2]** and **Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES
Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council requests that the scope of the LVIA be extended to cover views from the limestone ridge and the cliff villages, with full consideration of both normal visual impact and the enhanced impact created by glint and glare from the panels.	The approach to defining the LVIA study area has been described within **Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES. This has also included the consideration of longer distance views from the limestone ridge and cliff villages, details of which are provided in **Appendix 10-G Landscape and Visual**	**Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3]**, and **Appendix 10-G: Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES.

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
		Amenity Study Area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3] of this ES.	
West Lindsey District Council	The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) should follow the guidance of the Landscape Institute "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition (2013), as proposed. An iterative approach, which guides the layout and scheme design should be followed.	This LVIA has been prepared with reference to Guidelines for LVIA, 3rd Edition (GLVIA3). The design of the Proposed Development is an iterative process and design evolution to date is described in **Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1].**	**Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES**.**
Norton Disney Parish Clerk	If the scheme is approved, the whole rural area, which, for centuries has been predominantly based on agriculture and associated businesses, will be transformed into a 'sea' of solar panels almost as far as the eye can see, especially in view of the landscape. It will not only be visually appalling, but will have other knock-on consequences, below	The design of the Proposed Development includes mitigation planting to reduce visual impacts and enhance local biodiversity.	Section 10.6 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES
Aubourn with Haddington Parish Council Lincolnshire	The document refers to the visual impact of the solar farm to a distance of 1km around its perimeter. The A46 is the Southern Gateway to City of Lincoln and will be flanked by an industrial solar park. Also very little visual impact has been documented about the visual impact at a greater distance. The Cliff villages comprising Coleby, Boothby Graffoe, Navenby, Harmston, Wellingore and Waddington all look down over the solar farm and into the distance of 23.68 km (14.71 mi). Thurlby village will be "imprisoned" within the	Section 10.7 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** provides an assessment of various landscape and visual receptors. It is noted that the grid connection cable will be fully buried; overhead lines are no longer proposed.	Section 10.7 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	solar farm and the villages of Aubourn, Haddington, Bassingham, Carlton Le Moorland, Swinderby, Thorpe on the Hill, and Witham St Hughs will be bordered by the solar farm and visible wherever one looks. The impact of overhead power lines paralleling the existing lines from West Burton to Sutton Bridge intercepted by a substation at Navenby will have a profound visual impact on the outlying area. Aubourn with Haddington Parish Council Lincolnshire would like to see greater detail of how Fosse Green proposes to mitigate the obtrusively visible footprint of the solar farm. How are they going to mitigate the fact that a peaceful rural farming community and area is going to be turned into an industrial landscape.		
Coleby Parish Council	The extent of solar panels, battery storage and substation infrastructure proposed in particular is expansive and potentially very intrusive within the landscape setting. Its industrialised appearance and scale will be unjustifiably detrimental to the character and appearance of the area.	Section 10.7 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** provides assessment of various landscape and visual receptors. The Proposed Development includes mitigation planting to reduce visual impacts.	Section 10.7 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES
Lincolnshire County Council	Landscape and Visual Assessment (Chapter 11) Would expect the production of a full landscape and visual assessment that considers cumulative and residential visual amenity effects. This would be in the form primarily of an LVIA reflects current best practice and guidance from, as a minimum,	**Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** provides assessment of various landscape and visual receptors, and Section 10.4 includes the list of applicable guidelines. Assessment of Cumulative Effects is presented in Section 10.10 of this chapter.	Section 10.4 and 10.10 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	the following sources: 1. 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment', (GLVIA3), April 2013 by the Landscape Institute (LI) and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA); 2. 'An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment', Natural England (2014); 3. 'Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals', 17 September 2019 by the Landscape Institute (LI); 4. 'Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 1/20 Reviewing Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments (LVIAs) and Landscape and Visual Appraisals (LVAs)', 10 January 2020 by the Landscape Institute (LI) ; 5. 'Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 04/20 Infrastructure', April 2020 by the Landscape Institute (LI); and 6. Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 2/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations, May 2021 by the Landscape Institute (LI).		
Lincolnshire County Council	Landscape and Visual Assessment (Chapter 11) We would also expect that through the NSIP process, full engagement and consultation at the Pre-Application stage is carried out to ensure the following are discussed, developed and agreed at subsequent technical meetings: 1. LVIA Methodology; 2. ZTV parameters; 3. Study Area extents (distance); 4. Identification of receptors; 5. Viewpoint quantity and locations; 6. Accurate Visual Representations	Lincolnshire County Council was invited to comment on the **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** as part of the statutory consultation and comments received have been considered in preparation of this ES.	Section 10.3 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	(AVRs): a. Quantity and location; b. Type and Level; 7. Mitigation Measures/Landscape Scheme/Site Layout; 8. Cumulative sites and approach; and 9. Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) requirements should be considered (based on the Landscape Institute TGN 2/19) if there are residential properties with receptors likely to experience significant effects to their visual amenity.		
Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council request that, to allow consultees to fully appreciate the visual impact the solar farm will have on local walking routes, the Thorpe on the Hill Stepping out Leaflet is reproduced, replacing the current images with artist impressions of the views available should the development be completed.	The scope of visual representative viewpoints and photomontages has been agreed with North Kesteven District Council and has been informed by the location of taller components of the Proposed Development as well as the sensitivity of the visual receptors.	**Figure 10-10 Photomontages [EN010154/APP/6.2]** of this ES
Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council request that the ES contains an assessment of the aesthetic impact on public footpaths and bridleways within the boundaries, should the development be completed, and recognises the need to protect these vital public amenities	Section 10.7 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** includes the assessment of visual impacts on the users of public footpaths and bridleways.	Section 10.7 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES.
Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council requests that the ES clarifies what the phrase 'have regard to' (11.3.11 of the scoping document) means in practice in relation to the ten protected views recorded in the Neighbourhood Plan. The Council further requests that artists impressions are included	The LVIA has considered the appropriateness of the ten protected views recorded in the Thorpe on the Hill to represent various visual receptors and the effects of the Proposed Development. Section 10.5 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** includes the assessment	Section 10.5 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].** **Figure 10-10 Photomontages [EN010154/APP/6.2]** of this ES

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	in the ES showing the likely impact on these views should the development be completed.	of visual impacts on a range of viewpoints including around Thorpe on the Hill. Photomontages have been prepared to support the LVIA.	
Coleby Parish Council	Landscape and Visual Impact: the proposed site covers a very large area, part sits on a fairly flat area of land which can be clearly viewed from the other part which is the limestone ridge, and the Cliff Villages that are sat along the top of it. This is not just a small viewing platform, the ridge stretches for miles and curves round to surround it further. The area encompasses the Council's designated Lincoln Cliff Landscape Character Area and Witham Country Park. There would be an out of character view from the ridge on the proposed project, and additional electricity pylons stretching from the solar panels up the limestone ridge will be clearly in view from the surrounding lower lying areas.	Section 10.7 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** provides assessment of various landscape and visual receptors. The Proposed Development includes mitigation planting to reduce visual impacts.	Section 10.7 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES
North Kesteven District Council	Appendix 2 - Landscape Land and Property response	An Agricultural Land Classification survey has been conducted and is provided in **Appendix 12-B [EN010154/APP/6.3].** A Framework Soil Management Plan has also been prepared as part of the DCO application **[EN010154/APP/7.10]**.	**Appendix 12-B Agricultural Land Classification Report [EN010154/APP/6.3]** and **Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.10]** of this ES
North Kesteven District Council	Finally, cumulative LVIA considerations might need to include those schemes set out in paragraph 6.6.12 with particular emphasis on the Springwell solar park NSIP; (Springwell West in particular) – alongside the proposed	Assessment of Cumulative Effects is presented in Section 10.10 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]**. This provides details of	Section 10.4 and 10.10 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	cable connection options for Fosse Green. Any proposals coming forward pursuant to the battery storage scheme identified through 23/0584/EIASCR are also likely to require scoping in to cumulative LVIA considerations.	the schemes considered with the cumulative assessment including Springwell NSIP.	
Environment Agency	Table 3-1 It is stated that watercourses will have a 10 metre offset to the development. We welcome this but request that that the 10 metre set back is measured from the top of bank of the watercourses. Furthermore, the use of offset/buffers to provide embedded mitigation via hedgerow or wildflower planting is also welcomed, but riverside buffers should ideally also include tree planting to provide future shade for climate change adaptation and woody material for habitat provision. However, any tree planting along any main rivers must not restrict our access to carry out essential maintenance and/or improvement works, and is likely to be subject to flood risk activity permitting. As such, early engagement is advised.	Further to the Environment Agency welcoming 10 m buffer zones along watercourses in the Proposed Development and the use of buffer zones to provide embedded mitigation for hedgerow or wildflower planting, the Applicant notes that: • the 10 m buffer zone is measured from the top of bank of the watercourse; • buffer zones alongside watercourses should ideally include tree planting to provide future shade for climate change adaptation and woody material for habitat provision; and • any tree planting along any main rivers must not restrict our access to carry out essential maintenance and, or improvement works and is likely to be subject to flood risk activity permitting.	Section 10.6 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES
Environment Agency	Paragraphs 3.2.50 and 3.2.52 The management of vegetation should include the management of ecologically valuable habitats to maintain and/or enhance their ecological value.	The Applicant has committed to vegetation management within the Proposed Development, details of which are included in the **Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15].**	**Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15]** of this ES**.**
Wellingore Parish Council	The report also fails to recognise that due to the topography of the land and the proximity of the unique Lincoln limestone escarpment to the east, that this site is highly visible and	Impacts on the landscape character of the Lincoln Cliff Area of Great Landscape Value have been assessed at Section 10.7 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity**	Section 10.7 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	will have influence over a far greater area than prescriptively described. The proximity of the previously designated AONB is neither noted nor discussed. The visual aspects of the development should be scoped noting the visual intrusion from the neighbouring escarpment together with glint and glare of both static and oscillating panels.	**[EN010154/APP/6.1]**, as part of the Lincoln Cliff landscape character areas.	
Environment Agency	We are pleased to see that green infrastructure has been mentioned and the development will be trying to maintain what natural green corridors are already in place, however we advise that the same approach for is used for blue infrastructure.	The design of the Proposed Development as sought to link the habitat creation and increase in biodiversity into the green and blue infrastructure in the wider landscape including the Witham Valley Country Park, Whisby Nature Park Green Wedge and the Local Nature Recovery Network including relevant aspects of the 'Green Infrastructure Strategy for Central Lincolnshire'.	Section 10.6 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES
Natural England	Relevant aspects of the 'Green Infrastructure Study for Central Lincolnshire' appear to have been considered (Paragraph 11.4.31 and Ref 70) and should be incorporated where appropriate. Natural England welcomes that the landscape assessment will pay particular reference to strategic green corridors, green access links and green infrastructure zones that are within the study area. We note at Paragraph 3.2.39 that the existing hedgerows, woodland, ditches, ponds and field margins will be retained within the layout of the solar arrays, with the exception of small breaks and/or crossings	The layout of the Principal Site and the planting proposals seek to retain the existing trees, hedgerows, watercourses and ponds through the application of buffers, with additional planting of trees and hedgerow gapping up proposed.	Section 10.6 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	required for new access tracks, security fencing and connection routes will be retained. Any breaks or crossing will be designed to use existing agricultural gateways/tracks between the fields and the width of any new breaks will be kept to a minimum.		

10.3.2 Further consultation in response to formal pre-application engagement was undertaken through the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report, issued in October 2024. Table 10-2 outlines the statutory consultation responses relating to the LVIA and how these have been addressed through the ES. The **Potential Main Issues for Examination [EN010154/APP/7.11]**, **Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1]** and **Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2]** provide further detailed responses, as relevant, to the feedback received during statutory consultation.

Table 10-2: Statutory Consultation Responses (LVIA)

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
AAH Consultants on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council & North Kesteven District Council.	Additional opportunities to consult with the applicant are welcomed throughout the process, which may include collaborative site visits to finalise viewpoint selections or further design workshops.	Further correspondence has been had with AAH Consultants via email and virtual meetings.	Section 10.3 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES
AAH Consultants on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council & North Kesteven District Council.	It needs to be clear that the project will not have a detrimental impact on properties beyond 2km.	The approach to defining the LVIA study area has been described within **Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES. This has also included the consideration of longer distance views from properties beyond 2km, details of which are provided in **Appendix 10-G Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES.	**Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3**], and **Appendix 10-G: Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES**.**
AAH Consultants on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council & North Kesteven District Council.	As the design evolves, opportunities to discuss the assessment parameters including viewpoint selection and proposed mitigation are welcomed. The design parameters must be clearly identified within the ES, and subsequently it must be clear and transparent within the LVIA those parameters that have been assessed. This should include not only the height and size/mass of elements of the scheme, but	Further correspondence has been had with AAH Consultants via email and virtual meetings. The design parameters including height and size of elements of the Proposed Development are detailed in **Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]** and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed at	**Chapter 3: The Proposed Development** and Section 10.3 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
	also areas or zones they will be located, such as on works or parameter plans.	Section 10.4 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].**	
AAH Consultants on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council & North Kesteven District Council.	There is no detail of the number of times elements of the scheme will be replaced during the operational period. Dialogue regarding this is welcomed as well as clarification regarding if replacements were anticipated and if so, whether this would be a phased replacement over a number of years or a task to be completed over a period of time comparable with the construction phase of the project.	Further correspondence has been had with AAH Consultants via email and virtual meetings. The design parameters including approach to replacement of Proposed Development elements are detailed in **Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]** and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed at Section 10.4 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].**	**Chapter 3: The Proposed Development** and Section 10.3 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES.
AAH Consultants on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council & North Kesteven District Council.	It should be considered if it is likely that the panels could be replaced on numerous occasions. Additional information is required regarding the phases of replacements in order to consider whether there is one single construction stage, or a series of staged re-construction stages.	The design parameters including panel replacement are detailed in **Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]** and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed at Section 10.4 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].**	**Chapter 3: The Proposed Development** and Section 10.3 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES.
AAH Consultants on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council & North Kesteven District Council.	The impact of access points for decommissioning should be clarified further as the design evolves and further dialogue on this matter is welcomed.	Further correspondence has been had with AAH Consultants via email and virtual meetings. The design parameters including access points are detailed in **Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]** and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed at	**Chapter 3: The Proposed Development** and Section 10.3 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES.

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
		Section 10.4 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].**	
AAH Consultants on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council & North Kesteven District Council.	Chapter 4 is light on the extent of vegetation loss expectant of the movement of vehicles over a significant period of time.	The design parameters including vegetation loss are detailed in **Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]** and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed at Section 10.4 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].**	**Chapter 3: The Proposed Development** and Section 10.3 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES.
AAH Consultants on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council & North Kesteven District Council.	It is anticipated that, as the design evolves, the impact of the reconstruction, mitigation measures to be implemented and number of reconstructions anticipated throughout the lifespan of the Development is clarified fully.	The design parameters including mitigation measures are detailed in **Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]** and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed at Section 10.4 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].**	**Chapter 3: The Proposed Development** and Section 10.3 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES.
AAH Consultants on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council & North Kesteven District Council.	Section 5.5 - Reassurances are sought that mitigation measures have strong and robust long-term management strategies to ensure successful establishment. Ensure that mitigation is not overly relied upon to the detriment of the baseline character of the landscape within the study area.	The Applicant has committed to vegetation management within the Proposed Development, details of which are included in the **Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15].**	**Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15]** of this ES.
AAH Consultants on behalf of	Section 5.6 - Clarification is sought on the process of replacement to both the photovoltaics and the larger equipment on	The design parameters including approach to replacement of Proposed Development elements are detailed in **Chapter 3: The**	**Chapter 3: The Proposed Development** and Section 10.3 of **Chapter 10:**

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
Lincolnshire County Council & North Kesteven District Council.	site throughout the life of the Development. Management policies to ensure the establishment of the planting extend to 2048 are welcomed.	**Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]** and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed at Section 10.4 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].**	**Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES.
AAH Consultants on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council & North Kesteven District Council.	Paragraphs 5.7.3 to 5.7.7 - Discussion regarding the renovation of the Development as technology advances would be welcomed.	Further correspondence has been had with AAH Consultants via email and virtual meetings. The design parameters including approach to replacement of Proposed Development elements are detailed in **Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]** and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed at Section 10.4 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].**	**Chapter 3: The Proposed Development** and Section 10.3 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES.
AAH Consultants on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council & North Kesteven District Council.	Paragraph 10.4.5 - Regarding the reduction of the initial study area from 5km to 2km. The exclusion of viewpoints beyond 2km is an omission in establishing the robustness of the assessment. It is also an omission that the ZTV hatching does not extend beyond the 2km boundary.	The approach to defining the LVIA study area has been described within **Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES. This has also included the consideration of longer distance views, details of which are provided in **Appendix 10-G Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES.	**Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3**], and **Appendix 10-G: Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES.
AAH Consultants on behalf of Lincolnshire	Regarding the principal of the Rochdale Envelope and assessing the worst-case scenario, further discussion and clarification to reduce some uncertainty as	Further correspondence has been had with AAH Consultants via email and virtual meetings.	**Chapter 3: The Proposed Development** and Section 10.3 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES.

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
County Council & North Kesteven District Council.	the design progresses towards submission and assessment would be welcomed.	The design parameters are detailed in **Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]** and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed at Section 10.4 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].**	
AAH Consultants on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council & North Kesteven District Council.	Clarification is sought on how potential phases of construction periods over the lifespan of the development would be considered as part of the assessment process.	The design parameters including the construction period are detailed in **Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]** and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed at Section 10.4 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]**.	**Chapter 3: The Proposed Development** and Section 10.3 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES.
AAH Consultants on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council & North Kesteven District Council.	Table 10-3 – It would be useful to include receptors beyond 2km for confirmation of the judgement that no significant effects are expected beyond 2km.	The approach to defining the LVIA study area has been described within **Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES. This has also included the consideration of longer distance views, details of which are provided in **Appendix 10-G Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES.	**Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3**], and **Appendix 10-G: Landscape and Visual Amenity Study area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES.

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
AAH Consultants on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council & North Kesteven District Council.	In terms of blanket offsets from trees, woodlands, watercourses and hedgerows, a more individual approach is sought, with these stated distances being a minimum standard.	The design parameters including offsets from different features are detailed in **Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]** and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed at Section 10.4 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].**	**Chapter 3: The Proposed Development** and Section 10.3 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES.
AAH Consultants on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council & North Kesteven District Council.	A robust and detailed long-term management strategy is expected, focussing on establishment prior to moving to the effective management of a mature landscape in the latter years of the Proposed Development. Collaborative involvement in the preparation of management documents is welcomed.	The Applicant has committed to vegetation management within the Proposed Development, details of which are included in the **Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15].**	**Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15]** of this ES.
AAH Consultants on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council & North Kesteven District Council.	Residual effects – dialogue to discuss the potential intermittent periods of replacement would be welcomed.	Further correspondence has been had with AAH Consultants via email and virtual meetings. The design parameters including approach to replacement of Proposed Development elements are detailed in **Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]** and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed at Section 10.4 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].** This accounts for the routine servicing of solar equipment and activities associated with module replacement once during the	**Chapter 3: The Proposed Development** and Section 10.3 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]** of this ES.

Consultee	Summary of comment	How matter has been addressed	Location of response
		operation phase of the Proposed Development.	
AAH Consultants on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council & North Kesteven District Council.	It is recommended that it is rectified that figures 10.6 and 10.7 do not show any detail beyond the 2km extent.	**Figures 10-6 and 10-7 [EN010154/APP/6.2]** have been amended to show detail beyond the 2km LVIA Study Area	**Figures 10-6 and 10-7 [EN010154/APP/6.2]**.
AAH Consultants on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council & North Kesteven District Council.	Figure 10.7 - Some viewpoints appear very close to each other and some rationalisation could be achieved to avoid duplication. It would be useful to have a review of viewpoints which have been scoped out of the assessment with an explanation of the reasoning behind their rejection.	The approach to defining the LVIA study area has been described within **Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES. This has also included the consideration of longer distance views, details of which are provided in **Appendix 10-G Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES.	**Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3**], and **Appendix 10-G: Landscape and Visual Amenity Study area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES.

10.3.3 Further engagement has been undertaken with AAH Consultants. Firstly, an LVIA Consultation Note was issued by email on 6th March 2024 setting out the proposed visual receptors. AAH Consultants then provided their response as a Technical Memorandum (TM01) by email on 4th April 2024. On the 15th August 2024, the Applicant issued a memo by email with an update on the scope of visual receptors, representative viewpoints and photomontages. This memo also included an update on the emerging design. AAH Consultants considered their response as another Technical Memorandum (TM02) received by email on 27th September 2024. Following the publishing of the Preliminary Environmental Impact Report in October 2024, AAH Consultants provided a third Technical Memorandum (TM03) by email on 14th November 2024 which took into account previous comments as well as interim meetings/workshops held with the Applicant team. A follow-up meeting was then held on 20th March 2025 to discuss the remaining issues raised in TM03 and confirm the scope of the LVIA within the ES. A summary of discussion and agreement points was circulated shortly after the meeting and no further correspondence has been received by AAH Consultants. A summary of the further engagement is presented in **Table 10-3**.

Table 10-3: Further Engagement (LVIA)

Consultee	Date / Method	Summary of Comments Received during Engagement	Summary of Applicant Response
AAH Consultants.	4th April 2024. Technical Memorandum 1 (AAH TM01) received by email	Whilst there is an initial list of receptors, on-going consultation is expected as the design progresses. Further details should be provided about the final PV Arrays selection. The final dimensions should also be clarified at this point and the ZTV updated accordingly. Further details should be provided about the final Inverter selection. The final dimensions should also be clarified at this point and ZTV updated accordingly The location of ancillary elements, such as fencing, Battery Storage, Inverters, Transformers and Switchgear will be important in reducing visual impacts as these may appear more conspicuous than uniform PV arrays. Their location should be carefully considered in relation to visual receptors, but also relating to the PV Arrays. The final size and location of all these ancillary elements should be provided and indicated on the layouts when available to enable their impact to be understood. Further details should provided about the on-site substation and control buildings including location, size/massing, and height. The location of this would likely have visual impacts that would require additional viewpoints beyond those initially identified.	Further correspondence has been had with AAH Consultants via email and virtual meetings. The design parameters including height and size of elements of the Proposed Development are detailed in **Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]** and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed at Section 10.4 of **Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].**

Consultee	Date / Method	Summary of Comments Received during Engagement	Summary of Applicant Response
AAH Consultants.	25th September 2024. Technical Memorandum 2 (AAH TM02) received by email.	Viewpoints beyond the 2km buffer zone should be shown to examine the extent of visibility or lack of visibility. Areas to the east of VP6 and to the north of VP10 and VP12 should be examined. There should be more detail on the methodology for viewpoint selection beyond the broad categories for selection. The report comments on the location of several viewpoints, saying that some viewpoints appear to duplicate information, being too close together. Further clarification is sought on the selection of viewpoints selected for type 3 photomontages which should be explained. Some could be changed to offer a better representative view of the development. Inconsistencies between figures should be rectified.	The approach to defining the LVIA study area has been described within **Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES. This has also included the consideration of longer distance views, details of which are provided in **Appendix 10-G Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES.
AAH Consultants	20th March 2025 LVIA consultation meeting (AAH TM03 follow-up).	It was noted that Technical Memorandum (AAH TM03) recommended providing further justification for the 2km study area, which has been addressed at **Appendix 10-G Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3]** of this ES. It was also noted that AAH TM03 did not otherwise raise any further comments or reservations with the general scope of representative viewpoints. It was agreed that it was proportionate for the scope of photomontages to be primarily focussed on those viewpoints representative of people that are likely to	With reference to LI TGN 06/19, a series of Type 4 photomontages have been prepared for Viewpoints 3, 11, 17, 22, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, and 35, and are provided at **Figure 10-10: Photomontages [EN010154/APP/6.2]** of this ES.

Consultee	Date / Method	Summary of Comments Received during Engagement	Summary of Applicant Response
		experience significant effects at year 15, although photomontages previously prepared at PEIR stage have also been updated to demonstrate how the design has evolved. With reference to **Figure 10-7: Zone of Theoretical Visibility - Barrier Earth with Viewpoint Locations [EN010154/APP/6.2]** the agreed scope of photomontages included Viewpoints 3, 11, 17, 22, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, and 35. In terms of the photomontage type with reference to LI TGN 06/19, it was agreed to prepare Type 3/4 photomontages at year 1 winter, year 15 winter and year 15 summer for the large majority of these. The exceptions being for Viewpoints 3, 22, 27 that are anticipated to not experience significant effects at year 15, and so did not warrant a year 15 summer photomontage.	

10.4 Assessment Methodology

10.4.1 This section sets out the topic-specific methodology for the assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development on landscape and visual amenity. This should be read in combination with **Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3]** which sets out the methodology in full.

Study Area

10.4.2 The LVIA Study Area identifies the geographic area across which significant landscape or visual effects may occur as a result of the Proposed Development and has been developed with reference to Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (GLVIA3) (Ref 10-12).

10.4.3 GLVIA 3 paragraph 5.2 states *"the study area should include the site itself and the full extent of the wider landscape around it which the proposed development may influence in a significant manner."*

10.4.4 The LVIA Study Area comprises a 2km radius from the DCO Site Boundary. In order to conclude that the 2km Study Area was a proportionate and representative geographic area, an initial area of search of 5km from the DCO Site Boundary was first investigated via desk-based reviews, a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and fieldwork.

10.4.5 With reference to **Figure 10-6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility - Bare Earth** and **Figure 10-7: Zone of Theoretical Visibility - Barrier Earth with Viewpoints [EN010154/APP/6.2]**, the ZTVs demonstrated that:

a. The bare earth ZTV shows that theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development becomes very limited beyond 2-3km to the north and east of the Principal Site due to the landform patterns;

b. The barrier earth ZTV shows that theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development is further fragmented beyond 2km to the north and west of the Principal Site due to the extent of built form and woodland;

c. The theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development extends up to 5km to the south of the Principal Site.

10.4.6 The above matters were verified via fieldwork, which further concluded that due to the extent of existing vegetation, notably field boundary hedgerows, the actual visibility of the DCO Site was less than suggested by the ZTVs, particularly from field boundary vegetation, hedgerows lining local roads and infrastructure.

10.4.7 Therefore, professional judgement concluded that a 2km radius of the DCO Site Boundary was a proportionate and representative geographic area to identify the likely significant landscape and visual effects.

10.4.8 Beyond the 2km distance there would not be significant adverse landscape and visual effects due to the intervening distance and vegetation patterns.

This is demonstrated by the photographs provided at **Appendix 10-G: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Study Area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3]**.

10.4.9 The extent of the LVIA Study Area is shown on **Figure 10-1: LVIA Study Area [EN010154/APP/6.2]**, covering land between Morton in the north-west, Thorpe on the Hill in the north-east, Aubourn in the east and Norton Disney in the south-west. It also extends between the River Brant in the west and Navenby Heath in the east.

Establishment of the Baseline

Sources of Information

10.4.10 The following sources of information have been used to establish the landscape and visual receptors and the baseline presented within this chapter:

a. Natural England, National Character Area 47: Southern Lincolnshire Edge (Ref 10-21);

b. Natural England, National Character Area 44: Trent and Belvoir Vales (Ref 10-22);

c. East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment (2014) (Ref. 10-23);

d. North Kesteven District Landscape Character Assessment (2007) (Ref. 10-24);

e. ZTV's, aerial photography, Ordnance Survey (OS) Maps and on-line sources of relevant information;

f. Mapping data from Historic England including Listed Buildings, and Registered Parks and Gardens;

g. Conservation Area Appraisals for Bassingham, Coleby and Navenby;

h. Public Rights of Way (PRoW) mapping for Lincolnshire, which provides the alignment and naming of routes; and

i. Campaign for the Protection of Rural England tranquillity and night sky mapping.

10.4.11 Fieldwork has been undertaken from publicly accessible locations to review the above published sources of information, capture representative viewpoints and identify a number of local landscape character areas (LLCA).

10.4.12 The fieldwork has been undertaken during both winter (when deciduous vegetation is not in leaf and a greater extent of visibility) and summer months (when all vegetation is in leaf). The dates of field work undertaken are as follows:

j. 5th and 6th April 2023

k. 26th April 2023

l. 12th July 2023

m. 8th June 2023

n. 25th July 2023

o. 1st August 2023

p. 13th and 14th March 2024

q. 20th and 21st February 2025

10.4.13 It is the combination of desk-based reviews and fieldwork that has informed the landscape and visual baseline and allows for the identification of the landscape and visual receptors.

Future Baseline

10.4.14 The future baseline has been determined via reviewing the published landscape character assessments and their suggested forces for change, i.e. management or development pressures which could alter the current baseline. The future baseline also takes into account the committed developments currently under construction in the wider area as well as the national policy direction with regard to specific development types.

10.4.15 Professional judgement has then been undertaken on whether the existing land use (and therefore landscape character) and composition of views would remain or not in the absence of the Proposed Development.

10.4.16 Given the predominantly arable land use across the Study Area and smaller scale settlement patterns, professional judgement has determined that the future baseline would reflect the existing landscape character and composition of views.

Identifying Receptors and Receptor Sensitivity

10.4.17 Landscape receptors are identified from the published landscape character assessments which define landscape character areas or types. These are geographic areas of varying sizes which have a specific landscape character such that they are different to one another. To add an additional level of detail to these published studies and to identify a more proportionate scale of assessment, a Local Landscape Character Assessment (LLCA) has been undertaken in accordance with industry guidelines.

10.4.18 Visual receptors ('people') with potential views of the Proposed Development have been identified from ZTVs, reviews of on-line mapping, fieldwork, and discussions with local community during consultation events.

10.4.19 The landscape receptors and visual receptors have been agreed in consultation with the host authorities. The landscape and visual receptors are included in the following sections of this chapter.

10.4.20 In accordance with GLVIA 3, the sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors is determined via an assessment of their respective value and susceptibility. Susceptibility and value are defined via word scale definitions ranging between low, medium, and high.

Landscape sensitivity

10.4.21 Table 10-4 sets out the criteria used to determine the sensitivity of landscape receptors.

Table 10-4: Landscape Sensitivity Definitions

Classification	Sensitivity Definition
High	Typically landscapes of high value which have little opportunity to accommodate the type of development which is proposed. This is likely to include designated landscapes which are of high quality. The landscape is likely to comprise rare or important elements that combine to create a strong sense of place.
Medium-high	Typically landscapes of high or medium value which have little to some opportunity to accommodate the type of development which is proposed. The landscape is likely to comprise important elements beyond an 'everyday' landscape.
Medium	Typically landscapes of medium value with some opportunity to accommodate the type of development which is proposed. The change experienced would not lead to a major change to the landscape elements or character.
Low-medium	Typically landscapes of low or medium value which have some to many opportunities to accommodate the type of development which is proposed. The landscape is likely to comprise very few important elements.
Low	Typically landscapes of low value or quality, comprising features and elements that combine to create an indistinct and / or discordant character. The landscape is likely to be able to accommodate the type of development which is proposed without major loss of key or important elements.

Visual sensitivity

10.4.22 Table 10-5 sets out the criteria used to determine the sensitivity of visual receptors.

Table 10-5: Visual Sensitivity Description

Classification	Visual Sensitivity Description
High	People with a particular interest or appreciation of a high-quality view, for example people visiting promoted viewpoints or designated landscapes, residents with high quality views, or people visiting heritage assets or other attractions where the view is an important contributor to the experience.
Medium-high	People with a particular or general interest or appreciation of the view, and/or a view of some high and moderate quality elements that may contribute to the visual experience.
Medium	People with a general interest or appreciation of the view and/or a view of moderate quality elements that may be important to the local community value.
Low-medium	People with a general or secondary interest or appreciation of the view, and/or views of some moderate or low-quality elements that may contribute to the visual experience.
Low	People whose interest or appreciation of the view is secondary to the activity or short in duration, for example motorists travelling at high speeds along the major road network, or a view of limited value.

Magnitude of Effect

10.4.23 Having defined the landscape and visual receptors and their respective sensitivity to the Proposed Development, the second stage of the assessment methodology is to assess the magnitude of impact.

10.4.24 The magnitude of impact and the significance of effect are assessed for the following phases of the Proposed Development:

a. Peak construction activity in winter; whereby existing deciduous vegetation is not in leaf and all the construction activity is ongoing across the DCO Site at the same time, so as to represent a worst-case peak construction phase;

b. Year 1 of operation; whereby the Proposed Development is fully built out and operational (including for maintenance), in winter with new planting low in height and deciduous vegetation not in leaf;

c. Year 15 of operation, in winter; reflecting the Year 1 assessment above, but accounting for the establishment of the proposed planting across the DCO Site, such that it is taller in height.

d. Year 15 of operation, in summer; reflecting the Year 15 winter assessment above, but accounting for all deciduous vegetation in leaf; and

e. Decommissioning, in winter; whereby the Proposed Development is removed from the DCO Site and the existing land uses are reinstated albeit the new trees and hedgerows would be retained.

10.4.25 The magnitude of impact for both landscape and visual matters is informed by judgements on the scale, extent and duration of the Proposed Development and is defined on a scale ranging between none, very low, low, medium, and high.

10.4.26 The assessment considers the duration of effects as:

a. Short term: 0–2 years;

b. Medium term: 2–5 years; and

c. Long term: over 5 years.

Magnitude of landscape effects

10.4.27 **Table 10-6** sets out the criteria used to determine the magnitude of landscape effects.

Table 10-6: Landscape Magnitude of Effect Criteria

Classification	Landscape Magnitude of Effect Criteria
High	Substantial alteration to the aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape receptor through the addition or removal of features. Likely to affect a large proportion of the receptor. Likely long term but may be reversible.

Medium	Partial alteration to the aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape receptor through the addition or removal of features. Likely to affect a moderate extent of the receptor. Likely medium or long term but may be reversible.
Low	Subtle alteration to the aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape receptor through the addition or removal of features. Likely to affect a small proportion of the receptor. Likely short or medium term but may be reversible.
Very low	Very slight alteration to the landscape receptor which may impact a limited area or no key characteristics. Likely short or medium term but may be reversible.
None	No change to the physical or perceptual qualities of the landscape receptor.

Magnitude of visual effects

10.4.28 **Table 10-7** sets out the criteria used to determine the magnitude of visual effects.

Table 10-7: Visual Magnitude of Effect Criteria

Classification	Visual Magnitude of Effect Criteria
High	Substantial alteration to the composition of the existing view (e.g. widespread loss of characteristic features or the addition of new features within the view) and/or high degree of exposure to view (e.g. long-term, close, direct, or open views). Likely long term but may be reversible.
Medium	Partial change to the composition of the existing view (e.g. noticeable loss of some characteristic features or the addition of new features within the view) and/or medium degree of exposure to view (e.g. medium-term, middle-distance or partially screened views). Likely medium or long term but may be reversible.
Low	Subtle change to existing view (e.g. limited loss of characteristic features or the addition of new features within the view) and/or low degree of exposure to view (e.g. medium term, long-distance, substantially screened or glimpsed views). Likely short or medium term but may be reversible.
Very low	Barely perceptible change to the existing view and/or very brief exposure to view.
None	No change to visual amenity/views.

Level of Effect

10.4.29 The significance of residual landscape and visual effects is determined by considering the relationship between the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of impact.

10.4.30 **Table 10-8** provides a guide showing how these two elements are combined using the professional judgement of competent experts.

Table 10-8: Level of Effect Guide

Sensitivity	Magnitude of Effect: High	Medium	Low	Very Low
High	Major	Major or Moderate	Moderate or Minor	Minor or Negligible
Medium-high	Major or Moderate	Major or Moderate	Moderate or Minor	Minor or Negligible
Medium	Major or Moderate	Moderate	Moderate or Minor	Minor or Negligible
Low-medium	Moderate or Minor	Moderate or Minor	Minor	Negligible
Low	Moderate or Minor	Moderate or Minor	Minor or Negligible	Negligible

10.4.31 Where the assessment concludes that there will be no residual impacts on a receptor, this will be reported as no likely significant effect.

10.4.32 The above landscape and visual effects can be beneficial, adverse or neutral and are determined considering the contribution of the Proposed Development to the baseline.

10.4.33 Major and moderate residual effects (both beneficial and adverse) are considered to be likely significant in EIA terms. Residual effects found to be minor or negligible are considered to be not significant in EIA terms.

Assumptions and Limitations

10.4.34 The information presented in this LVIA reflects that obtained and evaluated at the time of reporting and is based on the fixed design for the Proposed Development and the maximum likely extents of land and structures required for its construction, operation and decommissioning phases. It represents a realistic worst case based on the Rochdale Envelope Approach, as set out in **Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]**.

10.4.35 All fieldwork has been undertaken from publicly accessible locations within the LVIA Study Area. Professional judgement has been used to assess residents' views, aided by aerial photography and field work from the surrounding area.

10.4.36 The DCO Site Boundary (refer to **Figure 1-2: DCO Site [EN010154/APP/6.2]**) illustrates the maximum extent of land that is included within the DCO application.

10.4.37 The construction phase assumptions are:

d. Construction is anticipated to commence in 2031 and take 24 months if multiple construction teams are mobilised simultaneously or phased over 30 months. It is assumed that construction will be phased over 30

months, since this represents the 'worst case' for landscape and visual matters.

e. Due to the length of construction period, construction will span multiple seasons. For the purposes of this assessment, it is assumed that construction will be undertaken during winter, such that deciduous vegetation is not in leaf, since this represents a worst-case assessment scenario given it will take place throughout the year in practice.

f. The perimeter fence around the DCO Site Boundary would be implemented early in the construction phase where practicable to secure the construction areas. It would consist of up to 2m high mesh stock proof fencing with wooden posts. This would also prevent construction activity in proximity to retained vegetation.

g. Construction would require daily HGV movements to the Site. Solar PV panels would be offloaded at the main temporary construction compound and distributed across the Site via tractor and trailer.

h. Construction would require the use of plant including excavators, tracked pile drivers, ground levellers, forklift trucks and cranes.

i. Ground preparation would consist of localised ground levelling, post driving, and trenching. Topsoil stripping will be undertaken across the Onsite Substation, Solar Station Compounds and BESS Compound. Topsoil will be stripped in sections across the Cable Corridor (within the footprint of the cable trench).

j. Temporary access tracks would be established across the Site.

k. Temporary and permanent diversions to Public Rights of Way may be required but for the purposes of this LVIA it has been assumed that all Public Rights of Way would remain open in order to assess the worst-case effects on people's views.

l. Lighting would be in the form of task specific lighting and would be used during core working hours when there is insufficient daylight. Lights would be complete with directional fittings to minimise light spill and glare.

m. Construction compounds will be created in line with the **Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7],** as well as temporary roadways to facilitate access to all land within the DCO Site. The construction compounds will be 'built-out' being gradually replaced by the solar PV arrays as the construction progresses. The indicative location and maximum footprint of the construction compounds are illustrated on **Figure 3-1: Construction Compound and Access Locations [EN010154/APP/6.2]**.

n. Mounting of solar PV panels would be undertaken by hand. Cranes would be used to lift equipment into position, such as Solar Stations, where required.

o. Non-intrusive works using electric hand tools only, such as the installation of solar PV panels, may take place over longer periods during

the summer and other non-intrusive works such as electrical testing, commissioning and inspection may take place over longer periods throughout the year.

p. Noting that the Proposed Development currently retains optionality between a centralised (AC-coupled) BESS option where BESS is grouped within the BESS Compound, and distributed (DC-coupled) BESS co-located with Solar Stations, it is assumed that a centralised BESS Compound is constructed since this represents the 'worst case' for landscape and visual matters.

10.4.38 Assumptions for the Year 1 operation assessment are:

a. The Proposed Development would be operational across the extent of the Proncipal Site, during winter, when deciduous vegetation is not in leaf, thereby representing the worst-case scenario.

b. The solar PV panels would be on a mounting structure and angled such that the highest edge is up to 3.5m above ground level.

c. The landscape design would be implemented in line with the landscape proposals shown on **Figure 3-2A: Indicative Fixed South Facing Layout [EN010154/APP/6.2]** and **Figure 3-2B: Indicative Single Axis Tracker Layout [EN010154/APP/6.2]**. The proposed areas of grassland would be seeded, but the grassland would not yet be established. The ground would therefore reflect the appearance of an agricultural field in winter. New tree and scrub planting would also not yet be established.

d. Proposed hedgerows would be 0.6–0.8m tall. Proposed trees would be 1.0–3.5m tall dependent on available plants and natural variation in heights. Planting is assumed to grow at a rate of 33cm per year.

e. Motion-triggered and task specific lighting would be introduced during temporary periods of maintenance and repair, and pole-mounted closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems, up to 3.5m in height, will be installed around the perimeter of the PV arrays.

f. Noting that the Proposed Development currently retains optionality between a centralised (AC-coupled) BESS option where BESS is grouped within the BESS Compound, and distributed (DC-coupled) BESS co-located with Solar Stations, it is assumed that a centralised BESS Compound is operational since this represents the 'worst case' for landscape and visual matters.

10.4.39 The assumptions for the Year 15 assessment are:

a. The Proposed Development would be operational across the extent of the Proposed Site.

b. An assessment of effects is provided for both summer and winter conditions to demonstrate the impact of seasonality on landscape and visual effects.

c. All new planting would have established such that there would be a native meadow/grassland sward across the Principal Site. Conditions

across the Cable Corridor would be reflective of the baseline, primarily arable land, and therefore the working area would not be possible to distinguish.

d. Tree planting will have grown such that they are between 6m and 7.5m tall.

e. Hedgerows across the Principal Site would be maintained at a minimum height of 3m.

f. Motion-triggered and task specific lighting would be introduced during temporary periods of maintenance and repair, and pole-mounted closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems, up to 3.5m in height, will be installed around the perimeter of the PV arrays.

Assumptions at Decommissioning Phase

10.4.40 The assumptions for the decommissioning phase are:

a. The Principal Site would no longer be operational. All Solar PV Panels, Onsite Substation, BESS and associated structures and equipment would be removed in a manner similar to the construction phase, requiring machinery and localised excavation.

b. It is assumed the underground Grid Connection Cables would be removed by opening up the ground at regular intervals and pulling the cable through to the extraction points since this represents the worst-case scenario.

c. Planting proposed as part of the Proposed Development would remain in-situ. For the purposes of this assessment, it is assumed hedgerows would be 3m tall by Year 15. In reality some hedges and trees may be higher than the assessed 3m by Year 15, which has the potential to further screen the Proposed Development, but for the purpose of this assessment 3m hedge heights have been assessed in Year 15 as a reasonable worst-case parameter. Trees would have reached full maturity.

d. The assessment is undertaken for winter conditions.

e. Decommissioning would last between 12 and 24 months.

f. Lighting would be as described for construction.

10.5 Baseline Conditions

10.5.1 This section describes the existing and anticipated future baseline conditions for the landscape and visual assessment.

Existing Landscape Baseline

10.5.2 The landscape baseline is set out in full in **Appendix 10-C: Landscape Character Baseline [EN010154/APP/6.3]**. The following provides an overview of the DCO Site, Study Area and the identified landscape receptors.

Principal Site

10.5.3 The Principal Site is situated across generally low lying land, within the plains of the River Witham, at around 10m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The exception is across the northern part of the Principal Site, where the landform rises up to 31m AOD in the northwestern part of the area, forming part of a localised valley.

10.5.4 There is consistent arable land use across the Principal Site, but with localised variation in the field sizes. There are generally larger scale fields across the southern part of the Principal Site, in comparison to smaller scale fields across the northern and eastern parts of the Principal Site. There is a constant geometric pattern to the shape of the fields, which is reinforced by boundary hedgerows and trees. There is no ancient woodland noted on published data (review of on-site vegetation is ongoing) within the Principal Site. Tree Protection Orders (TPOs) were identified to be within and adjacent to the Principal Site. The results of arboricultural survey of the Principal Site are provided with the ES in **Appendix 10-H Arboricultural Impact Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]**.

10.5.5 The combination of the landform and vegetation patterns result in differing perceptions of openness and enclosure. In the northern and central parts of the Principal Site there is a more open character due to the combination of relatively elevated landform and more intermittent field boundaries. In contrast, across the eastern part of the Principal Site, there is a greater sense of enclosure, due to the lower lying landform and greater density of vegetation.

10.5.6 The Principal Site is not covered by any statutory landscape designations, nor does it contain any rare or distinctive landscape features.

10.5.7 There is a recreational value to the Principal Site, via numerous routes which often cross the landscape between the surrounding villages. There is also a natural capital value via the landform and vegetation patterns. With reference to the following chapters, the Principal Site is also representative of the published landscape character assessments, which note this is a low lying agricultural area.

10.5.8 As arable land, there are inherently few sources of lighting within the Principal Site. However, the character of the night skies are influenced by the A46 and larger scale settlement, such that there is light trespass and skyglow, with brighter areas of night sky.

Cable Corridor

10.5.9 The Cable Corridor crosses low lying arable land adjacent to the River Brant at around 10m AOD, to then rise steeply across the Lincoln Cliff (a dipslope), to approximately 80m AOD. From the top of the dipslope, the landform then falls gradually eastwards, to approximately 50m AOD across the A15 and Navenby Heath at the eastern edge of the Cable Corridor.

10.5.10 Agriculture is the main land use across the Cable Corridor, characterised by small to medium scale fields with regular boundaries that create a well ordered and formal field pattern.

10.5.11 The vegetation patterns are mainly field boundary hedgerows with trees. None of the vegetation across the Cable Corridor is ancient woodland, nor is it covered by any TPOs.

10.5.12 Other land uses across the Cable Corridor include the overhead pylons between Coleby Low Fields and the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby. These pylons and their associated wires also cross the Lincoln Cliff.

10.5.13 There is a recreational value via several Public Rights of Way (PRoW) which cross the Cable Corridor.

10.5.14 The Cable Corridor is not covered by any statutory designations. An Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) covers the land between the dismantled railway and the top of the Lincoln Cliff. The AGLV is a local level designation, which affords a high level of protection to the AGLV due to its stated important local high scenic quality and sensitivity.

10.5.15 The Cable Corridor crosses an area of predominantly 'darker skies' reflecting the agricultural land use and limited sources of lighting across the plains of the River Brant and to the east of the A15.

Landscape across the Study Area

Landform and Watercourses

10.5.16 With reference to **Figure 10-2: Topography and Watercourses [EN010154/APP/6.2]**, the landform is low lying at around 20m AOD across Swinderby, Morton and agricultural land uses to the north-west and north of the northern part of the Principal Site. This is due to a localised valley system extending between the more elevated landform at Tunman Wood and Eagle. To the north-east of the northern part of the Principal Site the landform rises from the valley floor at around 15m AOD to Thorpe on the Hill, at 25m AOD. The landform then falls to the north of Thorpe on the Hill, to around 10m AOD across existing and former sand and gravel pits and Whisby Nature Reserve. The existing gravel extraction represents areas of highly modified landform, whilst many of the former gravel pits are now small to large scale lakes.

10.5.17 To the north-east of the central part of the Principal Site, the landform remains low lying and generally flat at around 10m AOD across the plains of the River Witham, South Hykeham and the southern edge of North Hykeham. To the south of the central part of the Principal Site, the landform falls very gradually from Clay Lane at around 15m AOD towards the River Witham and Norton Disney, at around 12m AOD. There is extensive alteration to the landform to the south of the Norton Disney, via a sand and gravel pit. To the south of the pit, the northern edge of the Stapleford is situated at around 14m AOD. To the south-east of the River Witham, the landform is low lying at around 10m AOD, before rising very gradually across Carlton-le-Moorland, which is situated around 15m AOD. To the west of the

central part of the Principal Site, the landform rises very gradually from around 10m AOD, across Witham St Hughs towards the A46, with modified landform to the west of Witham St Hughs at the disused airfield. The landform continues to rise very gradually to the south-west of the central part of the Principal Site, across Norton Wood to around 30m AOD. There are many small to large scale waterbodies at the base of Norton Wood, due to former gravel pits.

10.5.18 The landform remains low lying to the north of the eastern part of the Principal Site, at around 10m AOD, between the River Witham and the River Brant. Similarly, the landform remains at a similar elevation to the east and south of the eastern part of the Principal Site.

10.5.19 The landform to the north and south of the Cable Corridor is low lying at around 10m AOD across the plains of the River Brant. The landform then reflects that across the Cable Corridor itself, via rising across Lincoln Cliff (the dip slope) and up to 80m AOD, before falling to the east of the dip slope.

10.5.20 To the east of the Cable Corridor, the landform falls from around 50m AOD across Navenby Heath to the A15 and Temple High Grange Farm, at 30m AOD, at the eastern edge of the Study Area. To the west of the Cable Corridor, the landform is low lying, at around 10m AOD across the plains of the River Witham.

Vegetation

10.5.21 With reference to **Figure 10-1: LVIA Study Area [EN010154/APP/6.2]**, there is consistent pattern of field boundary hedgerows and trees across the arable land uses within the Study Area.

10.5.22 In relation to the northern part of the Principal Site, there is established vegetation across Morton, particularly bordering Morton Hall Prison. There are also mature woodlands outside of the DCO Site Boundary at Eagle Hall Wood, Tunman Wood and Housham Wood which are situated across the upper parts of the valley sides. These woodlands are ancient woodlands. To the north of the northern part of the Principal Site, the main areas of established vegetation are across Lincoln Golf Centre and Whisby Nature Park. There is also established vegetation along the southern edge of Thorpe on the Hill.

10.5.23 Between the northern and central parts of the Principal Site, the A46 is lined by established tree belts and hedgerows.

10.5.24 In relation to the central part of the Principal Site, there are small woodland blocks adjacent to South Hykeham Road, to the north-west, with established woodland bordering the southern edge of North Hykeham. To the east of the central part of the Principal Site, there are small woodland blocks across the plains of the River Witham, including between Aubourn and Thurlby. These settlements are also well vegetated, by a high amount of residential garden vegetation and within their immediate settings. To the south of the central part of the Principal Site, the extent of vegetation increases in proximity to Norton Disney and around the sand and gravel pits. Established woodland

also extends to the west of the Principal Site, bordering the lakes between Norton Lane and Swinderby Road, and adjacent to Wood Lane. The majority of the woodland to the south of Wood Lane is ancient woodland.

10.5.25 In relation to the eastern part of the Principal Site, the surrounding vegetation patterns are characteristic of fenland, comprising low hedgerows dividing the fields and occasional copses near the farms. To the north of the eastern part of the Principal Site, there are small scale woodlands bordering Malborough and extending to Blackmore Road. Brant Plantation extends between the River Brant and Broughton Lane and consists of a notable tree belt, which in combination with the smaller scale woodlands results in a high degree of enclosure to the landscape to the north of the Principal Site. To the east of the eastern part of the Principal Site, the vegetation patterns are predominantly hedgerows field boundaries and small copses. The vegetation cover adjacent to the River Brant consists mainly of willows and poplars. To the south and west of the eastern part of the Principal Site, the main vegetation patterns are similarly field boundary vegetation.

10.5.26 To the north of the Cable Corridor, between the River Brant and the base of Lincoln Cliff, the vegetation patterns consist of low hedgerows and shelter belts. Woodland cover is limited to a few copses scattered across the fields to the north of Hill Rise. A narrow belt of trees and shrubs also border the dismantled railway line. Across the Lincoln Cliff, the vegetation pattern includes hedgerows and trees separating the fields, along with established vegetation in the historic park and garden in Coleby.

10.5.27 To the east of the A607, the vegetation pattern consists mainly of hedgerows and hedgerows with trees. Small woodland blocks are sparsely scattered across the area. The largest is Good Man Wood located at the eastern edge of the Study Area, approximately 1.8km from the A607.

10.5.28 To the south and west of the Cable Corridor the main vegetation patterns are field boundary hedgerows and trees.

Settlement Pattern and Land Use

10.5.29 With reference to **Figure 10-1: LVIA Study Area [EN010154/APP/6.2]**, the settlement pattern consists of small to medium scale villages and towns across the Study Area. Arable land uses extend between these villages, crossed by numerous lanes and the A46, which is the main transport route in the northern part of the Study Area.

10.5.30 Morton is to the west of the northern part of the Principal Site. Morton is a small scale settlement with scattered farmsteads adjacent to Eagle Road. The character of the settlement is influenced by Morton Hall Prison, which is a large complex of buildings with high security fences.

10.5.31 Eagle Barnsdale is to the north of the northern part of the Principal Site and comprises residential and commercial land uses adjacent to Southern Lane and Morton Lane.

10.5.32 Thorpe on the Hill is to the north-east of the northern part of the Principal Site. It is a small-scale village, comprising primarily residential land use and a few farms on the edge of the village. The Church of St Michael and All Angels is located centrally within the village.

10.5.33 Whisby Nature Park is a large area of lakes and waterbodies relating to former mineral extraction across the northern part of the Study Area.

10.5.34 The south-west part of North Hykeham is within the northern part of the Study Area. It extends from Lincoln, adjacent to the A1434, which converges with the A46 and A46 at the south-west edge of North Hykeham. The character is defined by extensive residential land uses, with employment land uses at the south-western edge of the settlement.

10.5.35 Aubourn is located across the flat and low lying plains of the River Witham and is a small-scale settlement, centred around a one way circular road. Aubourn is a small scale residential area with two churches, including the Aubourn Clock Tower, which is a local landmark due to its position adjacent to the local road networks.

10.5.36 Haddington is broadly opposite Aubourn, on the western side of the River Witham and also situated across the low lying plains of the River Witham. Haddington is a small hamlet with residential and farm buildings concentrated around the junction of Butts Lane and Dovecote Lane.

10.5.37 Witham St. Hughs is to the west of the central part of the Principal Site. It is a medium scale settlement, with a high density of residential land uses across the central and eastern parts of the settlement, and with larger scale employment land uses across the northern and western parts of Witham St Hughs. There is also a concentration of new residential development on the northern edge of the village. To the west of these land uses is the disused RAF Swinderby airfield.

10.5.38 Thurlby is a very small scale residential area to the south-east of Witham St Hughs, concentrated around the junctions of Moor Lane and Bassingham Road.

10.5.39 Bassingham is located across the low lying plains of the River Witham, to the south of Thurlby, with the river forming the western edge of the village. Bassingham is a medium scale settlement with a dense pattern of residential properties clustered between the local roads.

10.5.40 Carlton-le-Moorland is to the south of Bassingham and is a small scale nucleated residential settlement with farm outbuildings.

10.5.41 Norton Disney is located to the south of the central part of the Principal Site, across low lying plain of the River Witham. Norton Disney is a small scale, linear settlement adjacent to Main Street and Butt Lane. To the south of the village is a large gravel pit.

10.5.42 With reference to **Figure 10-1: LVIA Study Area [EN010154/APP/6.2]**, the settlement pattern across the eastern part of the Study Area is mainly small scale farms across the plains of the River Brant, and therefore far more

sparse in comparison to the plains bordering the Principal Site. The main concentration of settlements in relation to the Cable Corridor is distributed along Lincoln Cliff, via Coleby, Boothby Graffoe and Navenby.

10.5.43 Coleby is a small scale, nucleated settlement with primarily residential land uses and a notable historic character via Coleby Hall Registered Park and Garden across the northern part of Coleby.

10.5.44 Boothby Graffoe is to the south of Coleby and is a small scale, linear settlement adjacent to Main Street and Far End. The residential pattern has a strong historic character due to the local vernacular and Boothby Graffoe Hall.

10.5.45 Navenby is to the south of Boothby Graffoe and is a medium scale town, with a historic core and contemporary development extending to the west and east of the A607. It includes residential and commercial uses, such that there is more of suburban character to Navenby.

Infrastructure

10.5.46 As noted above, the A46, is a dual carriageway which crosses the northern part of the Study Area in a straight alignment. The A46 is a dual carriageway, with tall lighting columns along the central reserve. The other main roads are the A607, which broadly follows the alignment of the crest of the Lincoln Cliff and the A15 in the eastern part of the Study Area.

10.5.47 There is a railway line across the northern part of the Study Area, extending along the valley floor between Eagle Hall Wood and Tunman Wood, as well as across Whisby Nature Park.

10.5.48 Overhead pylons extend between Thorpe on the Hill and Whisby Nature Reserve to the south-west edge of North Hykeham. The pylons then extend south-east, across the River Witham, to the east of Aubourn and Malborough, to cross the River Brant. From the River Brant the pylons extend across the dip slope, between Coleby and Boothby Graffoe, to cross Navenby Heath in the eastern part of the Study Area. These pylons are a detracting feature in the landscape, due to their form, height and overhead cables.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and Other Public Access

10.5.49 With reference to the online mapping and **Figure 10-1: LVIA Study Area [EN010154/APP/6.2]**, PRoW extend across the northern part of the Study Area, between Swinderby and Morton, as well as around Thorpe on the Hill and across Whisby Nature Park. There are several informal paths across Tunman Wood.

10.5.50 There are several routes across North Hykeham and the plains of the River Witham, including bordering Aubourn and Bassingham. To the east of the Principal Site, there is limited public access across the fens overall, with no routes adjacent to the River Brant.

10.5.51 Routes across the southern part of the Study Area are mainly located to the south of Norton Disney and Carlton-le-Moorland.

10.5.52 To the west of the Principal Site, the PRoW are concentrated to the north and south of Witham St Hughs, with the majority of the landscape across the western part of the Study Area not publicly accessible.

10.5.53 The main concentration of PRoW in relation to the Cable Corridor are across the Lincoln Cliff, including Viking Way Long Distance Route. These routes connect the settlements located on the cliff.

10.5.54 There are a few PRoW between the River Brant and the foot of Lincoln Cliff, but most of the land to the north-east and east of the Cable Corridor is not publicly accessible. There are several PRoW to the south-east of Navenby, extending to Temple High Grange Farm.

Designations

10.5.55 With reference to **Figure 10-3: Designations Relevant to LVIA [EN010154/APP/6.2]**, the Study Area is not covered by any statutory landscape designations.

10.5.56 The land between the dismantled railway and crest of the Lincoln Cliff is an AGLV.

10.5.57 Ancient woodland within the Study Area includes Housham Wood, Tunman Wood, Eagle Hall Wood and Norton Big Wood, which are located in the northern and western parts of the Study Area.

10.5.58 With reference to **Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1]**, there are numerous listed buildings across Swinderby, Morton and Thorpe on the Hill in relation to the northern part of the Principal Site. There is a listed building at Housham Wood Farm, adjacent to Housham Wood.

10.5.59 In relation to the central part of the Study Area, there are also numerous listed buildings across Aubourn, Haddington, Thurlby, Bassingham, Norton Disney and Carlton-le-Moorland. Hall Close is a scheduled monument to the south of Haddington.

10.5.60 There are Conservation Areas within Bassingham, Coleby, Boothby Graffoe and Navenby with several listed buildings within them.

10.5.61 Somerton Castle scheduled monument is to the south of the Cable Corridor, situated between the River Brant and the dismantled railway line.

10.5.62 Coleby Hall is a Grade II Registered Park and Garden located at the northern edge of Coleby, outside of the Cable Corridor.

10.5.63 With reference to **Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1]**, Whisby Nature Park is a Local Nature Reserve and Local Wildlife Site (LWS). The River Witham is also a LWS, along with parts of Norton Big Wood, to the west of the central part of the Principal Site.

Character of the Night Sky

10.5.64 The northern parts of the Study Area are areas of brighter night skies. This is mainly due to the A46 and North Hykeham. Surrounding the Principal Site, there are several areas of bright skies, including at Morton Hall Prison and Witham St. Hughs, due to the residential land uses. There are also localised areas of brighter lighting at Bassingham and Carlton-le-Moorland.

10.5.65 The character of the night sky is darker between the River Witham and River Brant, due to the mainly arable land use. The Study Area between the valley of River Witham and Bassingham Lane is illustrated as not lit, except the settlements including Aubourn, Bassingham and Carlton-le-Moor, where the sky remains brighter.

10.5.66 The eastern part of the Study Area is an area of darker night skies, except for the settlements of Coleby, Navenby and Barn Farm south of Church Lane, where the sky is brighter.

Tranquillity

10.5.67 With reference to CPRE, the countryside charity, tranquillity on-line mapping, the level of tranquillity is reduced in proximity to the A46, the railway line in the northern part of the Study Area and the settlements. The level of tranquillity is also reduced along the Lincoln Cliff, due to the concentration of the settlements and the A607. In comparison, the remaining part of the Study Area is illustrated as higher levels of tranquillity.

Published Landscape Character Assessments

10.5.68 The following section summarises the relevant published landscape character assessments and should be read in combination with **Appendix 10-C: Landscape Character Baseline [EN010154/APP/6.3]**.

Natural England, National Character Areas (NCA)

10.5.69 National Character Areas (NCAs) divide England into 159 distinct areas. Each is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, history, and cultural and economic activity. Natural England has produced Natural Character Area Profiles which describe the NCAs.

10.5.70 With reference to **Figure 10-4a: National Landscape Character Areas [EN010154/APP/6.2]**, NCA 47: Southern Lincolnshire Edge (Ref 10-22) covers the eastern part of the Study Area, extending to the foot of the dip slope. NCA 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales (Ref 10-23) covers the remainder of the Study Area.

10.5.71 NCA 47 is a large geographic area, extending between the south-east of Lincoln and the east of Grantham and is described by the published study as an open arable landscape, large geometric fields and with a clear character defined by the dramatic dipslope. The published profile for NCA 47 provides Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEO), setting out how the landscape could be managed for the future, and one of these seeks to preserve a sense of place within new development.

10.5.72 NCA 48 is a large geographic area, extending south-west of Lincoln to Nottingham. The published study describes the NCA as an area characterised by an undulating, strongly rural and predominantly arable farmland, centred on the River Trent and a low-lying rural landscape with relatively little woodland cover, such that the NCA offers long, open views. SEOs include enhancing woodland and hedgerow cover, habitat connectivity and the ecological value of flood plains.

East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment

10.5.73 The East Midlands Region Landscape Character Assessment (Ref 10-24) identified and assessed 31 Regional Landscape Character Types which have then been categorised into 11 groups. With reference to **Figure 10-4B: East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Areas [EN010154/APP/6.2],** the following Landscape Character Groups (LCG) and Types (LCTs) are within the study area:

g. LCG 4: Lowland Vales (LCG4), covering the western and central parts of the Study Area and most of the Proposed Development. LCT 4a: Unwooded Vales (LCT4a) and LCT 4b: Wooded Vales (LCT 4b) are within LCG 4, with LCT4a covering most of the Study Area; and

h. LCG6: Limestone Farmlands (LCG 6). LCT 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes is within the LCG and covers the eastern part of the Study Area, between the A15 and the foot of the dipslope.

10.5.74 Note that the LCGs have not been mapped specifically on **Figure 10-4B [EN010154/APP/6.2]**, however the relevant LCTs which fall within those LCGs are shown on the Figure.

10.5.75 The largest of these areas, LCT4a: Unwooded Vales is described by the published study as an area of:

"characterised by productive mixed agriculture, set within an enclosed landscape of low, well maintained hedgerows. Wide areas are under permanent pasture, often grazed by dairy herds...Rivers and streams are also an important landscape feature… The vast majority of the Vales retain a deeply rural and tranquil character, with farms and small nucleated villages located throughout areas of productive farmland, linked by narrow winding lanes and roads. Despite low levels of woodland cover, local landform, hedgerows and shelter belts create visual containment and give the Vales landscape an intimate character. By contrast, panoramic views are possible from elevated locations albeit contained by rising land at the edges of the Vales."

10.5.76 The are no specific development guidelines in relation to renewable energy. However, in relation to '*built development*', tree planting is noted as being able to help integrate new development into the landscape. In relation to '*forestry and woodland*', stated guidelines include new tree planting to help integrate development.

10.5.77 The second largest area, LCT6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes is described by the published study as:

"large scale arable land uses and the character of many of the stone built villages along the lower scarp slopes… The escarpment, known locally as the Lincolnshire Edge or Cliff, rises above the Trent Vale and forms a prominent and distinctive landscape feature and backdrop to views eastwards from the neighbouring vale."

10.5.78 In respect of '*energy provision'*, the guidelines for LCT6a are based on protecting the character of the landscape by appropriately siting and designing energy installations.

North Kesteven District Landscape Character Assessment

10.5.79 The North Kesteven District Landscape Character Assessment (Ref 10-25) categorised four LCTs and 13 landscape character sub-types, which have then been assessed in detail. With reference to **Figure 10-4C: North Kesteven District Landscape Character Areas [EN010154/APP/6.2]** the Study Area is covered by the following LCT and sub-areas:

a. LCT: Trent & Witham Vales and sub-area 2 Terrace Sandlands, covering the western part of the Study Area and the Solar PV Proposed Development the western part of the Solar PV Proposed Development. Sub-area Witham and Brant Vales is in the LCT, covering the central part of the Study Area and part of the Solar PV Proposed Development and Cable Corridor. Sub-area 4 Lincoln Fringe is also in the sub area, covering land in the north-west part of the Study Area, beyond the Proposed Development;

b. LCT: Lincoln Cliff and sub-area 6: Lincoln Cliff, covering the dipslope in the eastern part of the Study Area and part of the Cable Corridor; and

c. LCT: Central Plateau and sub-area 7: Limestone Heath covering the eastern part of the Study Area between the top of dipslope and east of the A15 and part of the Cable Corridor.

10.5.80 Note that the LCTs have not been mapped specifically on **Figure 10-4C [EN010154/APP/6.2]**, but are indicated by the above sub-areas which fall within each respective LCT.

10.5.81 LCT: Trent and Witham Vales covers an extensive area of land, extending to the south-west of Lincoln. Sub-area 2: Terrace Sandlands, is described by the published study as an area of gentle, subtle undulations in topography, with a dominance of woodland blocks and hedgerow trees, large and less managed hedgerows. The published study also notes:

"The Terrace Sandlands sub-area continually changes in openness and enclosure, heightened by the distinctive changes in direction when travelling along the roads within this sub-area. The woodland blocks throughout the sub-area often prevent any wide open views, but then breaks within woodland blocks regularly increase the depth of view."

10.5.82 The relevant stated opportunities for enhancement within sub-area 2 are mainly focused on residential development but note the opportunity for more woodland planting.

10.5.83 Sub-area 5: Witham and Brant Vales is defined by the published study as an extensive low lying area and where tree cover is limited, but has a disproportionately high influence on the landscape as the level terrain allows hedgerow and copse trees to foreshorten views across the vale, often allowing a strong band of tree and hedge between land and the large skies. The published study notes:

"Key vistas from within and out of the character sub-area are limited by the foreshortening effects of field boundaries, small woodland coverts and watercourse levees on an otherwise low and level area. However, views up to the Lincoln Cliff, defining the eastern boundary, are extensive from much of the area, although the impression of elevation is not as pronounced from below as it is from on the Cliff itself."

10.5.84 Stated opportunities for enhancement within sub-area 5 include strengthening field boundaries and biodiversity improvements.

10.5.85 Sub-area 6: Lincoln Cliff is described by the published study as a dramatic topographical feature and that:

"Views both towards the cliff and in particular, views out over the vale from the cliff, are of considerable scale. The views from the cliff present possibly the most important vistas within the district. When travelling from the plateau in the west, the treescape and gently convex ridge obscures the view of the lower vale until emerging from the trees and beyond the crest itself. The view then opens up dramatically to reveal the expanse of the low vale."

10.5.86 Stated opportunities for enhancement within sub-area 6 are based around continuation of tree cover and restoration of distinctive hedgerow patterns.

Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCA)

10.5.87 16 Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCAs) have been identified by this LVIA to provide a finer level of detail and a more proportionate scale of assessment in comparison to the published landscape character areas.

10.5.88 These LLCAs have been established through desk study and fieldwork. The extent and distribution of the LLCAs are shown on **Figure 10-5: Local Landscape Character Areas [EN010154/APP/6.2]**.

10.5.89 With reference to **Appendix 10-C: Landscape Character Baseline [EN010154/APP/6.3]** these LLCA are:

a. LLCA 01: Terrace Sandlands, located within the north-west part of the Study Area. LLCA 01 extends northwards from the A46, across Swinderby, to cover low lying land adjacent to the railway line, including large scale waterbodies in areas of sand and gravel pits and Whisby Nature Park in the northern part of the Study Area;

b. LLCA 02: Morton, located within the north-western part of the Study Area, covering a ribbon pattern of individual and intermittent residential properties and farms adjacent to the local road networks and the larger scale Morton Hall Prison;

c. LLCA 03: Tunman Hill, located within the northern part of Study Area, covering land mainly to the north of the A46, along with land adjacent to Stone Lane, to the south of the A46. LLCA 03 is characterised by undulating land across a valley side, which is mainly arable land with several intermittent farms;

d. LLCA 04: Thorpe on the Hill, located within the northern part of the Study Area, covering the village and its immediate setting;

e. LLCA 05: North Hykeham Urban Fringe, located within the north-western part of the Study Area, covering the south-western part of North Hykeham;

f. LLCA 06: Northern Plain of the River Witham, located within the north-west part of the Study Area, covering land between the River Witham and the A46;

g. LLCA 07: Aubourn, located within the central north-west part of the Study Area, covering the village of Aubourn and its immediate setting;

h. LLCA 08: Thurlby Fenland, located within central part of the Study Area, and covers low lying and generally flat arable and fen land from the west of the River Witham to bordering the River Brant. The small scale village of Thurlby is also within the LLCA;

i. LLCA 09: Witham St. Hughs, located within the western part the Study Area, covering the town of Witham St. Hughs and the disused airfield, to the south of the A46;

j. LLCA 10: Norton Disney Sandlands, located within the south-western part of the Study Area, covering woodlands, lakes, quarries, the village of Norton Disney and northern part of the village of Stapleford;

k. LLCA 11: Bassingham, located within the southeastern part of the Study Area and covers the village of Bassingham. The western edge of the LLCA is defined by the River Witham;

l. LLCA 12: Bassingham Fenland, located within the southern part of the Study Area, covering land to the south of LLCA 11: Bassingham, between the River Witham and River Brant;

m. LLCA 13: Low Fields South, located within the south-eastern part of the Study Area and covers land between the River Brant and the foot of the dipslope;

n. LLCA 14: Low Fields North, located within the eastern part of the Study Area, covering land between the River Brant and the base of the dipslope;

o. LLCA 15: Lincoln Cliff, located in the eastern part of the Study Area, covering the dipslope; and

p. LLCA 16: Limestone Heath, located within the eastern part of the Study Area, covering elevated land between adjacent to the A607.

Sensitivity of Landscape Receptors

10.5.90 From the above landscape baseline review, Table 10-9 sets out the landscape receptors within the Study Area which are taken forwards for the assessment of likely significant effects. These landscape receptors include the published landscape character assessments and the LLCA's identified by the LVIA.

10.5.91 In line with GLVIA 3 (Ref 10-12) and the methodology in **Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3]**, the landscape receptor sensitivity is derived from an assessment of landscape value and landscape susceptibility, which is set out in full for each landscape receptor in **Appendix 10-E: Landscape Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]**.

Table 10-9: Landscape Receptor Sensitivity Summary

Landscape Receptor	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility	Landscape Sensitivity
The Principal Site	Medium	Medium	Medium
The Cable Corridor	High	High	High
National Landscape Character			
NCA 47: Southern Lincolnshire Edge	High	Medium	Medium-high
NCA 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales	Medium	Medium	Medium
Regional Landscape Character			
LCG 4: Lowland Vales	Medium	Medium	Medium
LCT 4a: Unwooded Vales	Medium	Low	Low-medium
LCT 4b: Wooded Vales	Medium	Medium	Medium
LCG 6: Limestone Farmlands	High	High	High
LCT 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes	High	High	High

Landscape Receptor	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility	Landscape Sensitivity
District Landscape Character			
LCT: Lincoln Cliff	High	High	High
Sub-area 6: Lincoln Cliff	High	High	High
LCT: Central Plateau	Medium	Medium	Medium
Sub-area 7: Limestone Heath	Low	Medium	Low-medium
LCT: Trent and Witham Vales	Medium	Low	Low-medium
Sub-area 2: Terrace Sandlands	Medium	Low	Low-medium
Sub-area 4: Lincoln Fringe	Low	Low	Low
Sub-area 5: Witham and Brant Vales	Medium	Medium	Medium
Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCA)			
LLCA 01: Terrace Sandlands	Medium	Medium	Medium
LLCA 02: Morton	Low	Low	Low
LLCA 03: Tunman Hill	Medium	High	Medium-high
LLCA 04: Thorpe on the Hill	Medium	Medium	Medium
LLCA 05: North Hykeham Urban Fringe	Low	Low	Low
LLCA 06: Northern Plain of the River Witham	Low	Low	Low
LLCA 07: Aubourn	High	Medium	Medium-high
LLCA 08: Thurlby Fenland	High	Medium	Medium-high
LLCA 9: Witham St. Hughs	Low	Low	Low

Landscape Receptor	Landscape Value	Landscape Susceptibility	Landscape Sensitivity
LLCA 10: Norton Disney Sandlands	High	Medium	Medium-high
LLCA 11: Bassingham	Medium	Medium	Medium
LLCA 12: Bassingham Fen	High	Medium	Medium-high
LLCA 13: Low Fields South	High	High	High
LLCA 14: Low Fields North	High	High	High
LLCA 15: Lincoln Cliff	High	High	High
LLCA 16: Limestone Heath	Medium	Low	Low-medium

Existing Visual Baseline

10.5.92 This section describes the visual baseline with reference to the visual receptors and representative viewpoints identified within the DCO Site and Study Area through desk-based review, including analysis of ZTVs and field surveys.

Zone of Theoretical Visibility

10.5.93 The ZTVs prepared have been used to help identify sensitive visual receptor groups and locate representative viewpoints. Fieldwork surveys were undertaken to verify the findings of the ZTV.

10.5.94 The methodology used for the preparation of the ZTV is set out in **Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3]**.

10.5.95 The ZTV indicates potential for wide ranging theoretical visibility of the Site from across the Study Area.

10.5.96 **Figure 10-7: Zone of Theoretical Visibility - Barrier Earth with Viewpoints [EN010154/APP/6.2]** demonstrates that the mostly flat landform and limited vegetation affords large areas of visibility across the Study Area. Dense vegetation substantially reduces visibility across Whisby Nature Park, west of Morton, north and west of Witham St. Hughs, across former extraction pits and wooded hill north of Norton Disney, south of Norton Disney, west of Carlton-le-Moorland and in proximity to Brant Plantation.

10.5.97 Views towards the Principal Site from the area east of the A607 are screened.

Visual Receptors and Representative Viewpoints

10.5.98 Visual receptors likely to experience views of the construction or operation of the Site were identified through interrogation of the ZTVs and fieldwork and subsequently categorised into the following types:

a. Residents;

b. Recreational users on PRoW, Promoted Walking Routes and Cycle Routes;

c. People travelling on roads; and

d. Commercial users.

10.5.99 With reference to **Figure 10-7: Zone of Theoretical Visibility - Barrier Earth with Viewpoints [EN010154/APP/6.2]**, 35 representative viewpoints have been selected across the Study Area in accordance with GLVIA3 to help illustrate the visual effects of the Site. The list of representative viewpoints is not an exhaustive list of all locations where the Site will be visible, but instead provides a representative and proportionate variety of views from different visual receptor groups, listed above. Note that Viewpoint 1 and Viewpoint 1A are taken from the same viewpoint location but have different horizontal field of view to represent the views of different receptors at this location.

10.5.100 Representative viewpoints are located on public land in accordance with industry practice. In some cases, representative viewpoints from nearby public land are referred to in the case of private views, for example, views from residential properties. Note that not every visual receptor is represented by a viewpoint, for example where views towards the Site were found to be obstructed by intervening features / it has not been possible to capture a photograph due to access constraints.

10.5.101 **Table 10-10** lists the visual receptors identified, the viewpoints captured to represent their visual amenity, and the receptor's sensitivity. Those visual receptors not represented by a viewpoint are marked as "N/A". A description of the representative viewpoints is provided in **Appendix 10-D: Visual Baseline [EN010154/APP/6.3]** and an assessment of sensitivity is provided in **Appendix 10-F: Visual Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]**.

Table 10-10: Sensitivity of Visual Receptor and Representative Viewpoint

Visual Receptor	Value of Views	Visual Susceptibility	Visual Sensitivity	Representative Viewpoint(s)
Residents (within 2km)				
Residents along Eagle Lane	Medium	High	Medium-high	Viewpoint 1A
Residents of Thorpe on the Hill	Medium	High	Medium-high	Viewpoint 3
Residents of Jubilee Farm	Medium	High	Medium-high	Viewpoint 5

Visual Receptor	Value of Views	Visual Susceptibility	Visual Sensitivity	Representative Viewpoint(s)
Residents of Scotland Farm	Medium	High	Medium-high	Viewpoint 34
Residents of Housham Wood Farm	Medium	High	Medium-high	Viewpoint 32
Residents of Eagle Barnsdale	Medium	High	Medium-high	Viewpoint 31
Residents of Morton	Medium	High	Medium-high	Viewpoint 30
Residents of High Walks Farm	Medium	High	Medium-high	Viewpoint 8
Residents of The Rings	Medium	High	Medium-high	N/A
Residents of Witham St. Hughs (south)	Medium	High	Medium-high	Viewpoint 26
Residents of Witham St. Hughs (east)	Medium	High	Medium-high	Viewpoint 27
Residents of Church Farm	Medium	High	Medium-high	Viewpoint 20
Residents of River Farm (north)	Medium	High	Medium-high	N/A
Residents of River Farm (south)	Medium	High	Medium-high	Viewpoint 21
Residents of Tonge's Farm	Medium	High	Medium-high	Viewpoint 25
Residents of Bassingham	Medium	High	Medium-high	Viewpoint 22
Residents of Norton Disney	Medium	High	Medium-high	Viewpoint 24
Residents of Coleby	High	High	High	Viewpoint 13 and Viewpoint 15
Residents of Boothby Graffoe	High	High	High	Viewpoint 13 and Viewpoint 15
Residents of Navenby	High	High	High	Viewpoint 13 and Viewpoint 15
Residents of Aubourn	Medium	High	Medium-high	Viewpoint 10
Residents of Haddington	Medium	High	Medium-high	Viewpoint 9
Residents of Thurlby	Medium	High	Medium-high	Viewpoint 19

Visual Receptor	Value of Views	Visual Susceptibility	Visual Sensitivity	Representative Viewpoint(s)
Residents of Malborough	Medium	High	Medium-high	Viewpoint 12
Residents of North Field Farm	Medium	High	Medium-high	N/A
Residents of Witham Farm	Medium	High	Medium-high	N/A
Residents along Fen Lane	Medium	High	Medium-high	Viewpoint 17
Residents of Grange Cottage	Medium	High	Medium-high	Viewpoint 35
Residents at the junction of Fosse Lane and Haddington Lane	Low	High	Medium	N/A
Recreational Users (PRoW, Promoted Walking Routes and Cycle Routes)				
Recreational Users of PRoW west of Thorpe on the Hill (TOTH/7/2, TOTH/21/1, TOTH/6/2, TOTH/6/3)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 2, 33, 34
Recreational Users of TOTH/6/1 and TOTH/6A/1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 3, 4
Recreational Users of TOTH/18/1	Low	Medium	Low-medium	Viewpoint 5
Recreational Users of Aubo/12/2	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 9
Recreational Users of Aubo/8/1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 11
Recreational Users of Aubo/3/1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 12
Recreational Users of Viking Way (PRoW Cole/2/1 and BooG/2/2)	High	High	High	Viewpoint 13 and Viewpoint 15
Recreational Users of Bass/1/1, NoDi/1/2, NoDi/4/1, ThuN/5/1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 22
Recreational Users of ThuN/1/1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 18
Recreational Users of ThuN/2/1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 19

Visual Receptor	Value of Views	Visual Susceptibility	Visual Sensitivity	Representative Viewpoint(s)
Recreational Users of ThuN/3/1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 26
Recreational Users of TOTH/11/1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 29
Recreational Users of TOTH/12/3	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 30, 31
Recreational Users of TOTH/15/1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 33
Recreational Users of Fosse Way, Regional Cycle Route 93	Low	Low	Low	Viewpoint 28
Recreational Users of Cathedral View Holiday Park	Medium	Medium	Medium	N/A
Recreational Users of Bass/22/1, Bass/21/2, Bass/20/1	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 17
Recreational Users of Aubo/10/1	Medium	Medium	Medium	N/A
Motorists				
Users of Middle Lane	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 6
Users of Eagle Lane	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 1
Users of Fosse Lane, Haddington Lane and the A46 overbridge	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 7
Users of Stone Lane	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 8
Users of Lincoln Road (A607)	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 14
Users of Hill Rise and Broughton Lane	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 16
Users of Clay Lane and Bassingham Road	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 23
Users of Butt Lane	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 24
Users of the A46	Low	Low	Low	Viewpoint 28
Users of Chapel Lane and Bassingham Road	Medium	Medium	Medium	Viewpoint 10

Visual Receptor	Value of Views	Visual Susceptibility	Visual Sensitivity	Representative Viewpoint(s)
Commercial Users				
Commercial user of Hykeham Roundabout Services	Low	Low	Low	Viewpoint 6
Commercial units at the junction of Fosse Lane and the A46	Low	Low	Low	Viewpoint 7

Future Baseline

10.5.102 This LVIA considers landscape and visual effects in the future during construction (anticipated from 2031 to 2033), operation and maintenance at Year 1 (anticipated to be 2033) and Year 15 (anticipated to be 2048), and decommissioning (anticipated to be 2093). In the absence of any known alternative plans for the Site and its surroundings, the baseline for future scenario is assumed to be the same as the present day. Similarly, it is likely that the Site and its surroundings would remain in their current condition and use in the absence of the Proposed Development.

10.6 Embedded Mitigation Measures

Design Principles

10.6.1 Good design has been a key consideration for the Proposed Development from the outset. The LVIA has informed the iterative design process which has been guided by design principles and in response to policy requirements. The Proposed Development design principles cover a broad range of considerations. The principles most relevant to landscape and visual matters are as follows:

a. The Proposed Development will be sensitively integrated into its landscape setting, to minimise adverse landscape and visual effects as far as possible;

b. The Proposed Development will respond sensitively to its proximity to residential dwellings, village settlements and caravan park with regard to visual impact, noise and lighting;

c. The Proposed Development will be designed to align with field boundaries and existing landscape features. It will seek to retain any existing vegetation and minimise watercourse crossings where practicable;

d. The Proposed Development will seek avoid adverse impacts and to enhance existing biodiversity through the creation of new green infrastructure and the creation of new habitat for wildlife to achieve a minimum 10% in Biodiversity Net Gain; and

e. The Proposed Development will enhance, where possible, the existing connectivity within the network of PRoW through the provision of permissive paths and circular routes to be available for public use during the operation of the authorised development to improve accessibility.

Published Guidance

10.6.2 The iterative design process has also incorporated changes based on guidance provided in published landscape character assessments, including the Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEO) identified for the National Character Areas, within which the Site is located.

10.6.3 The relevant SEO for NCA 47: South Lincolnshire Edge are:

"SEO 3: Ensure that new development is planned and executed to preserve a sense of place, sense of history, tranquillity and biodiversity, while minimising water use and avoiding exacerbation of flooding and habitat fragmentation; and

SEO 4: Enhance the provision for access and recreation while maintaining the tranquillity of undisturbed areas and providing educational opportunities and interpretation."

10.6.4 The relevant SEO for National Character Area Profile 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales are:

"SEO 2: Enhance the woodland and hedgerow network through the planting of small woodlands, tree belts, hedgerow trees and new hedgerows to benefit landscape character, habitat connectivity and a range of ecosystem services, including the regulation of soil erosion, water quality and flow;

SEO 3: Enhance the rivers and their flood plains for their ecological, historical and recreational importance, their contribution to biodiversity, soil quality, water availability and in regulating water flow and the important role they play in underpinning the character of the area; and

SEO 4: Maintain and enhance the character of this gently undulating, rural landscape. Promote and carefully manage the many distinctive elements that contribute to the overarching sense of place and history of the Trent and Belvoir Vales."

10.6.5 Guidance is also provided for regional and district level landscape character areas. This guidance is recorded in full in **Appendix 10-C: Landscape Character Baseline [EN010154/APP/6.3]**.

Landscape Strategy

10.6.6 The Proposed Development design has also embedded guidance contained within the Landscape Institute's Infrastructure Technical Guidance Note (Ref 10-15) including:

a. Paying attention to how the Proposed Development will integrate with and, wherever possible, enhance existing nature networks and green infrastructure;

b. Consideration of how the Proposed Development will respond to, and reinforce or enhance, landscape character; and

c. Responding to existing landform.

Embedded Mitigation

10.6.7 With reference to the design principles and guidance described above, the overall objective of the landscape design is to sensitively integrate the Proposed Development into the landscape, avoiding or minimising adverse landscape and visual impacts as far as practicable. As such, the following mitigation has been embedded.

Careful siting in the landscape

10.6.8 All solar PV panels and associated infrastructure has been sited within the existing field pattern, protecting existing vegetation, and maximising the natural screening provided by field boundary vegetation.

10.6.9 The solar PV panels and associated infrastructure have been sited to preserve, as far as possible, cross valley views from Thorpe on the Hill and important views towards Lincoln Cathedral available from Tunman Hill.

10.6.10 Larger infrastructure, such as the Onsite Substation and BESS Compound, have been located within areas of enclosed landscape, bound by frequent small woodlands and hedgerows, in order to minimise potential visual effects.

10.6.11 In accordance with Design Principle 3, solar PV panels are set back from settlement boundaries, such as fields immediately adjacent to Bassingham, Thorpe on the Hill, and Morton Lane. Where this has not been possible, offsets (typically measuring in excess of 100m) and new planting have been incorporated to retain a sense of openness whilst screening the solar PV panels.

10.6.12 The Principal Site mostly avoids land adjacent to the local road network to minimise the visual impact on people travelling. Where this has not been possible, bespoke offsets (measuring a minimum of 20m) and mitigation planting have been incorporated.

10.6.13 The siting of solar PV panels and associated infrastructure seeks to minimise instances of development on both sides of PRoW. Where development is proposed adjacent to a PRoW, an offset of a minimum of 10m either side of the centre line has been incorporated. Where development is proposed on both sides of a PRoW, sections of wider offsets have also been integrated to

avoid a 'canyon effect', and vary the extent of views experienced across the Principal Site where practicable.

10.6.14 The grid connection cable within the Cable Corridor will be buried below ground and has been sited alongside existing large-scale pylons, which are themselves detracting features in the landscape, to avoid affecting new areas within the sensitive landscape character of Lincoln Cliff.

Conserving existing vegetation patterns

10.6.15 Offsets from trees and woodlands have been incorporated to ensure the health and longevity of vegetation, retaining the existing structure of the landscape. This includes minimum offsets of:

a. appropriate buffers from individual trees (as determined by the root protection area);

b. 15m from woodland;

c. 5m from hedgerows; and

d. 10m from watercourses.

10.6.16 The design uses existing tracks and lanes that cross the Principal Site, wherever practicable, in order to minimise the disturbance of existing vegetation.

Creating new green infrastructure

10.6.17 The introduction of grassland beneath the Solar PV Panels, and across the extent of the wider Principal Site, will enhance biodiversity compared to the current agricultural landscape.

10.6.18 Hedgerows will generally be improved through 'gapping up' where they are currently fragmented, improving landscape structure and ecological connectivity.

10.6.19 A substantial offset has been integrated along the eastern edge of Witham St Hughs, which continues the green corridor along the drain to the north. Mitigation planting will include a publicly accessible orchard and hedgerows with trees.

Sensitive design in relation to form and materials

10.6.20 The underground cable connection between the Onsite Substation and the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby (which is subject to a separate TCPA application) has been selected to avoid long term landscape and visual impacts on the sensitive landscape of Lincoln Cliff by being below ground and closely following the route of existing large scale pylons.

10.6.21 Fencing around the Principal Site will be wooden posts with stock proof fencing, measuring up to 2m high, allowing visual permeability, thereby minimising its visual impact.

Sensitive design of lighting

10.6.22 The lighting strategy is described in **Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]** with further details provided below. The proposed lighting has been designed to avoid and minimise the potential for adverse landscape and visual effects. The following mitigation has been embedded:

a. No areas of the Proposed Development will be continuously lit.

b. Operational lighting will be triggered by Passive Infra-red Detector (PID) systems, which will be installed around the perimeter of the Proposed Development.

c. Lighting will be directional with care to minimise potential for light spillage beyond the Site particularly towards neighbouring properties, habitats, highways or waterways.

d. Lights installed will be of the minimum brightness and/or power rating capable of performing the desired function.

e. Light fittings will be used to reduce the amount of light emitted above the horizontal (reduce upward lighting).

f. The lighting of the primary substation will be motion sensor triggered, that would operate from dusk.

g. Low level lighting on specific operational units will be triggered by motion sensors, from dusk.

h. The inward facing CCTV cameras will typically use infra-red night-vision technology and will not require additional lighting or areas to be continuously lit.

Management Measures

10.6.23 The grassland and new planting that has been embedded into the Proposed Development to provide landscape and visual mitigation will require management and maintenance in order to provide the intended effect. A **Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN0101054/APP/7.15]** has been prepared and submitted with the DCO application to demonstrate how successful establishment will be achieved.

Lighting

10.6.24 As set out in the **Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7]**, during construction, as far as is practicable, construction works will be limited to daylight hours, with focussed task specific lighting provided where this is not practicable. In winter months, mobile lighting towers will be used in isolated work areas. There will be lighting at the main construction compounds while construction is underway.

10.7 Assessment of Effects

10.7.1 Taking into account the embedded mitigation measures as detailed in Section 10.6 above, the potential impacts and effects of the Proposed

Development were assessed using the methodology as detailed in Section 10.1 of this chapter.

Construction (Anticipated to be 2031 to 2033)

10.7.2 Impacts on landscape and visual receptors during construction of the Proposed Development are likely to include:

a. Construction machinery and equipment of a greater size than general farming machinery;

b. Localised topsoil stripping and vegetation removal;

c. Excavation for the Cable Corridor connection;

d. Differing tonal colours to the landscape due to exposed soils and sub-bases;

e. Compounds, material storage and access tracks; and

f. Solar PV equipment and associated infrastructure including BESS and Onsite Substation in varying stages of construction.

10.7.3 **Table 10-11** summarises the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development during the construction phase and should be read in combination with **Appendix 10-E: Landscape Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]** and **Appendix 10-F: Visual Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]**.

Table 10-11: Summary of Assessment of Effects – Landscape and Visual Amenity (Construction)

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
Landscape Effects			
The Principal Site.	Localised alteration to surface landform and re-grading, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal. Reduction in tranquillity.	Short term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.
The Cable Corridor	Excavation of landform for the below ground cable corridor and localised alteration to landform and vegetation associated with the construction compounds and access, with specific equipment including horizontal directional drilling to cross watercourses. The scale and extent of the construction activity would be greater than general farming activity.	Short term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.
NCA 47: Southern Lincolnshire Edge	Excavation of landform to implement the below ground cable and scale of the construction activity would be greater than general farming activity.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
NCA 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales	Localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
LCG 4: Lowland Vales	Localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
LCT 4a: Unwooded Vales	Unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
LCT 4b: Wooded Vales	The construction activity would not be located in this LCT and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	Short term and reversible.	No effect in winter.
LCG 6: Limestone Farmlands	Excavation of landform, scale of the construction activity would be greater than general farming activity and localised perception of the construction activity in relation to the Principal Site, reducing tranquillity.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
LCT 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes	Scale of the construction activity would be greater than general farming activity, excavation of landform to implement the below ground cable and localised vegetation removal.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
LCT: Lincoln Cliff	Localised reduction in tranquillity, excavation to landform, localised vegetation removal and activity of a greater scale than general farming activity.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Sub-area 6: Lincoln Cliff	Excavation of landform to implement the below ground cable, the compounds and access, as well as localised alteration to landform. The scale of the construction activity would be greater than general farming activity.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
LCT: Central Plateau	Scale of the construction activity would be greater than general farming activity, localised alteration to surface landform, vegetation patterns and reduction in tranquillity.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Sub-area 7: Limestone Heath	There would be excavation of landform to implement the below ground cable, the compounds and access. The scale of the construction activity would be greater than general farming activity, but the extent would be very small in relation to the wider geographic areas of the sub-area. There would	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
	also be the localised perception of the construction activity in relation to the Principal Site.		
LCT: Trent and Witham Vales	Localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Sub-area 2: Terrace Sandlands	An unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Sub-area 4: Lincoln Fringe	The construction activity would not be located in the sub-area and therefore there would be no physical change to the landscape features	Short term and reversible.	No effect in winter.
Sub-area 5: Witham & Brant Vales	Localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
LLCA 01: Terrace Sandlands	Localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
LLCA 02: Morton	The construction activity would not be located in the LLCA and therefore there would no physical change to its characteristics.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
LLCA 03: Tunman Hill	Localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and	Short term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
	alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal.		
LLCA 04: Thorpe on the Hill	Construction access from the western side of Thorpe on the Hill, as well the construction activity associated with the landscape mitigation areas to the south of the village and the solar panels to the south-east of the village.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
LLCA 05: North Hykeham Urban Fringe	The construction activity would not be located in the LLCA and therefore there would no physical change to its characteristics.	Short term and reversible.	No effect in winter.
LLCA 06: Northern Plain of the River Witham	Very localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal. There would also be a limited perception of the construction activity in adjoining LLCAs.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
LLCA 07: Aubourn	The construction activity would not be located in the LLCA and therefore there would be no physical change to the key characteristics.	Short term and reversible.	No effect in winter.
LLCA 08: Thurlby Fenland	Alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal	Short term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.
LLCA 9: Witham St. Hughs	The extent of the construction activity would be very localised and small in scale, associated with the landscape mitigation areas.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
LLCA 10: Norton Disney Sandlands	The construction activity would not be located in the LLCA and therefore there would be no physical change to the key characteristics.	Short term and reversible.	No effect in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
LLCA 11: Bassingham	The construction activity would not be located in the LLCA and therefore there would be no physical change to the key characteristics.	Short term and reversible.	No effect in winter.
LLCA 12: Bassingham Fen	The construction activity would not be located in the LLCA and therefore there would be no physical change to the key characteristics.	Short term and reversible.	No effect in winter.
LLCA 13: Low Fields South	Excavation of landform to implement the below ground cable in the northern part of the LLCA, along with the compounds and access, with specific equipment including horizontal direction drilling to cross watercourses, as well as localised alteration to landform.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
LLCA 14: Low Fields North	Excavation of landform to implement the below ground cable in the northern part of the LLCA, along with the compounds and access, with specific equipment including horizontal direction drilling to cross watercourses, as well as localised alteration to landform.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
LLCA 15: Lincoln Cliff	Excavation of landform to implement the below ground cable in the northern part of the LLCA, along with the compounds and access, with specific equipment including horizontal direction drilling to cross watercourses, as well as localised alteration to landform.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
LLCA 16: Limestone Heath	Excavation of landform to implement the below ground cable in the northern part of the LLCA, along with the compounds and access, with specific equipment including horizontal direction drilling to cross watercourses, as well as localised alteration to landform.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Visual Effects			
Residents along Eagle Lane	Roadside vegetation lining Eagle Lane will remain unchanged. Construction activity, including moving plant, machinery, and assembly of PV arrays associated with the northern part of the Proposed Development, will occur	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
	at least 400m south of Eagle Lane. Given the intervening vegetation and distance, residents will experience a low degree of exposure to the change.		
Residents of Thorpe on the Hill	The foreground and middle ground will remain unchanged. The elevated position of residents will afford partial visibility of construction activities including moving vehicles, operating machinery, and assembly of PV arrays. These elements will be located at least 0.5km to the west and filtered by intervening vegetation, such that they will be only partially visible, resulting in a partial change to the view.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Residents of Jubilee Farm	Views from ground floor will be heavily filtered. From the upper floors, there will be short distance views of construction activity, approximately 75m to the south. There will be views of the operating machinery, assembly of PV arrays and Solar Stations, seen within the context of the A46 with traffic, overbridge and large scale commercial units. Aubourn church tower and Lincoln Cliff will remain visible.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Residents of Scotland Farm	The residents of Scotland Farm will have medium distance views of the construction approximately 180m south. The foreground of the view will be unchanged. Views of the operating machinery, assembly of solar PV arrays and Solar Stations in the middle ground will be partially filtered by the intervening vegetation. Woodland and Thorpe on the Hill visible in the background will remain unchanged. Construction will result in partial change to the composition of the view through addition of new features in the middle ground.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Residents of Housham Wood Farm	Views from the ground floor will be screened. In views from the upper floors, the foreground will remain unchanged. Construction activity located approximately 90m north-east, 200m south and 180m west will be visible in the middle ground and heavily filtered by the vegetation. The change will	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
	introduce operating machinery, assembly of the solar PV arrays, fencing and earthworks. Overall, this will result in a partial change in views from the property.		
Residents of Eagle Barnsdale	The foreground and part of the middle ground will remain the same. Construction activities in the distant middle ground and background of the view will be heavily filtered by the intervening vegetation and will include high level of activity, operating vehicles, assembly of the solar PV arrays and Solar Stations. Due to the mature intervening vegetation and approximately distance of 140m between Tunman Cottage and the construction area, the change to the view will be subtle.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Residents of Morton	There will be immediate views of the signs and vehicles travelling on The Avenue, which will function as the access track. The construction activities including the operating machinery, assembly of the PV arrays and Solar Stations will be visible on the field offset approximately 150m from the houses. These will be heavily filtered by the field boundary vegetation that consists of trees and hedgerows.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Residents of High Walks Farm	The foreground of the view will remain unchanged. There will be short to medium distance views of the construction activities located approximately 100m south and approximately 190m west. Views of the operating machinery, assembly of the PV arrays and Solar Stations will be heavily filtered by the intervening vegetation. Considering short distance of the view and high level of activity to the south and west the alteration to the view will be partial.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Residents of The Rings	There will be medium distance, partially filtered views of the construction activities taking place approximately 380m east. These will include fencing, operating machinery and assembly of the PV arrays. Views will be	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
	experienced from the side windows of the house. Considering the distance and partial exposure to the view, the change to the view will be subtle.		
Residents of Witham St. Hughs (south)	There will be medium distance, oblique views of the construction activities taking place on the fields located approximately 180m east of the settlement. Construction activity will be heavily filtered by the intervening vegetation and visible mainly from the upper floors. Views of the construction activities to the south of Moor Lane will not be visible, due to the flat landform and long distance of approximately 900m between the receptor and the construction site.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of Witham St Hughs (east)	The foreground of the view will remain unchanged. There will be short to medium distance views of the construction activities taking place on the fields located minimum 100m away from the settlement edge. The intervening vegetation will filter views of the operating machinery, assembly of the solar PV arrays and Solar Stations. Considering the distance, and intervening vegetation filtering the views of high activity, the change will be partial.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Residents of Church Farm and Low Barn	There will be short distance views west of the construction activities taking place approximately. 100m away from the viewing receptor. The intervening vegetation within the curtilage of the farm will partially filter the views available from the ground floor. There will be views of operating machinery, assembly of the PV arrays and Solar Stations. There will be long distance views south towards the construction activities taking place behind the River Farm (south), approximately 500m from the viewing receptor. Medium distance views of the construction activities approximately 200m east, will be mostly screened by the intervening hedgerow and vegetation	Short term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
	within the farm's curtilage. The Proposed Development will remain visible from the upper floors. Views north will remain unchanged.		
Residents of River Farm (north)	Construction activities to the west and south will be screened by the large scale farm outbuildings. There will be heavily filtered, oblique views of construction activities taking place across the field to the south-east. These however will be at the peripheries of the main view and therefore result in subtle change. There will be medium distance views north towards the construction activities taking place in a single field, approximately 200m from the receptor. The foreground of the view will be unaffected. The operating machinery, assembly of the solar PV arrays and Solar Stations will be visible in the middle ground of the view. The background will remain unchanged. Overall, the construction will result in partial change to the view from the gable windows.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Residents of River Farm (south)	There will be views west and north-west of the construction activities taking place approximately 280m away from the viewing receptor. Operating machinery and assembly of the PV arrays and Solar Stations will be introduced in the middle ground and background. Considering the distance, the exposure to view will be medium to low. There will be medium distance, oblique views of the construction activities taking place across the fields to the north-east, approximately 300m away from the viewing receptor. Vegetation within the curtilage of the farm and hedgerow along Clay Lane will heavily filter the views, resulting in low exposure to view. The change to the view will be barely perceptible, short term and reversible.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
Residents of Tonge's Farm	There will be short distance views east of the construction activities, introducing operating machinery, assembly of the solar PV arrays and Solar Stations, approximately 100m away from the viewing receptor. These views will be available from the gable window on the upper floor and at an oblique angle from the windows across the main facade, therefore the exposure to the view will be low. The intervening vegetation within the curtilage of the farm will partially filter the views available from the ground floor.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Residents of Bassingham	There will be medium distance views west of the construction activities taking place approximately 200m away from the viewing receptor. The operating machinery, assembly of PV arrays and Solar Stations will be visible through the gaps in intervening vegetation within the back gardens and along the River Witham. As such, the exposure to the view will be low. The existing hedgerow will heavily filter views of the construction west of Clay Lane.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Residents of Norton Disney	The residents along Butt Lane will have long distance views east of the construction activities, taking place approximately 450m away from the viewing receptor. A small scale arable field, flanked by belt of mature vegetation will remain unchanged in the foreground. A fragmented hedgerow and heavily filtered development along Main Street in Norton Disney will be visible in the middle ground of the view and truncate views of the wider landscape. Construction activity will be introduced in the background, heavily filtered through intervening vegetation or through limited glimpses through existing vegetation such that it will be barely perceptible. Glimpses of Lincoln Ridge will remain visible in the background through gaps in intervening vegetation.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
	Views of the construction experienced by the residents along Main Street will be screened by intervening vegetation within the back gardens and across the fields present in the foreground middle ground.		
Residents of Coleby	The foreground and middle ground of the views will remain unchanged. There will be medium to long distance views south and south-east of the construction activities along the Cable Corridor located approximately 450m and more from the viewing receptors. Operating machinery and small scale excavations will be visible within the context of the pylons in views south and the A607 in views south-east. Considering the distance and existing infrastructure present in the view, the change will be subtle. Construction activities across the Principal Site will be barely perceptible due to the distance of approximately 4.5km to the nearest field where the PV arrays will be assembled. Intervening vegetation will also filter the appearance of construction activity. The wider panoramic view will remain unchanged.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Residents of Boothby Graffoe	There will be short to medium distance views of the construction activities along the Cable Corridor located approximately 65m from Boothby Graffoe. Operating machinery and small scale excavations will be seen within the context of the pylons in views north and the A607 in views east. The foreground and middle ground of the views will remain unchanged. Considering the distance and existing infrastructure present in the view, the change will be subtle. Construction activities across the Principal Site will be barely perceptible due to the distance of approximately 5.2km to the nearest field where the PV arrays will be assembled, and intervening vegetation. There will be occasional views of operating machinery with flashing beacons standing out in the distance.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
Residents of Navenby	There will be long distance views of the construction activities along the Cable Corridor located approximately 600m away from the viewing receptor. Operating machinery and small scale excavations will be seen within the context of the pylons and the A607. These views will be filtered in places by the intervening hedgerows. The foreground and middle ground of the views will remain unchanged. Considering the distance and existing infrastructure present in the view, the change will be barely perceptible. Construction activities across the Principal Site will be barely perceptible due to the distance of approximately 6km to the nearest field where the PV arrays will be assembled, and intervening vegetation. There will be occasional views of operating machinery with flashing beacons standing out in the distance.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of Aubourn	Views of the construction activities will be screened in views from the houses along Chapel Lane by the robust intervening vegetation such that no change will be experienced. With regard to residents on Bassingham Road, the foreground and middle ground of the views experienced will remain unchanged. There will be distant views of the operating machinery, assembly of the solar PV arrays and Solar Stations and on-site substation in the background. These will be visible through the gaps in the intervening vegetation and occupy a small part of the view. Considering the distance and partial screening, the change in views will be subtle.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of Haddington	Views of the construction activities will be screened by the intervening vegetation and development, resulting in no change to the existing views.	N/A	No effect in winter

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
Residents of Thurlby	The residents along Haddington Lane and Moor Lane will have long distance views west of the construction activities taking place approximately 400m away from the viewing receptor. The operating machinery and general construction activity will be discernible through the gaps in the field boundary vegetation. Construction activities will be seen within the context of the development of Witham St. Hughs, sewage works and powerlines. Change in views will relate to the residents of the houses set close to Haddington Road and Moor Lane. Views west will be screened by dense vegetation for the residents of the houses offset from the road. As such, the change will affect part of the hamlet. The residents along Bassingham Road will have medium distance views of the construction activities taking place approximately 200m away from the viewing receptor. Views will be available from the upper floors and at an oblique angle. Intervening trees will filter these views. Mature hedgerows and trees will screen the views from the ground floor.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of Malborough	Views south from the ground floor of Marlborough Farm will be screened by mature hedgerow. From the upper floors, the foreground and middle ground of the views south-west will remain unchanged. The operating machinery, assembly of the PV arrays and Solar Stations will be visible in the background and filtered by intervening vegetation. Views west of the construction activities will be screened by Fox Covert and Aubourn Moor. The foreground of the views south from Grocock's Farm will remain unchanged. The operating machinery and assembly of the PV arrays will be visible in the middle ground, approximately 200m from the receptor. Views will be heavily filtered by the trees and hedgerow adjacent to the house. Construction activities will take place across one of the fields present in view, leaving the remaining area unaffected. Considering the distance,	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
	intervening vegetation and dynamic nature of the construction, the change to the views will be partial.		
Residents of North Field Farm	Views to the west and south will remain unchanged. The foreground and middle ground of the long distance view north will remain unchanged. The operating machinery, assembly of the solar PV arrays, Solar Stations, BESS Compound and Onsite Substation will be visible in the background and will be partially filtered by the existing hedgerow. There will be short distance, oblique views of the assembly of the PV arrays and Solar Station approximately 150m to the east of the viewing receptor. These will be heavily filtered by the mature trees. Considering the scale of the construction activities across the Onsite Substation and movement in the view, the change in view will be partial.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Residents of Witham Farm	Primary views east will remain unaffected. The foreground and middle ground of the view west will be unaffected. The operating machinery, assembly of the solar PV arrays and Solar Stations will be barely discernible beyond Bassingham Road and filtered by the intervening vegetation.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents along Fen Lane	Views of construction activities to the north and east will be screened by the intervening vegetation, resulting in no change to the existing views.	N/A	No effect in winter.
Residents of Grange Cottage	Views to the north-east will remain unchanged. Construction activities will be visible towards the middle distance and background to the south-west and filtered by the hedgerow and trees within the curtilage of the house. At intermittent parts of the background, there will be views of the operating machinery, assembly and installation of the Onsite Substation and BESS Compound. The construction activities will be dynamic in the view and will affect one of the two principal views.	Short term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
Residents at the junction of Fosse Lane and Haddington Lane	There will be short to medium distance views of the construction activities, raised on a gentle hill north. These will include the operating machinery, assembly of the solar PV arrays and Solar Stations. Thorpe on the Hill will remain visible in the background. Views will be experienced outside of the commercial buildings. Construction will be viewed in context of a busy dual carriageway.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse
Recreational users of PRoW west of Thorpe on the Hill (TOTH/7/2, TOTH/21/1, TOTH/6/2, TOTH/6/3)	Recreational users walking westwards from Thorpe on the Hill, will experience views focused along the path. There will be heavily filtered views of the construction activities to the south and north, including the operating machinery, assembly of the solar PV arrays and Solar Stations. Once the footpath turns south, the views of the construction will be heavily screened to the west and open to the east affording close range views of construction. The extent of the construction activities will be broken into the smaller sections by the intervening hedgerows with trees in the middle ground of the view.	Short term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of TOTH/6/1 and TOTH/6A/1	Recreational users of PRoW TOTH/6/1 and TOTH/6A/1 walking westwards from Thorpe on the Hill will experience medium distance views of the construction activities to the north, west and south, due to the elevated position of the viewing receptor. These views will be filtered by the intervening vegetation in the middle ground of the view, including hedgerows and trees. The views will comprise fencing, operating machinery, assembly of solar PV arrays and Solar Stations. Walking down the hill, views of the construction activities will be heavily filtered by the existing hedgerows. Overall, the construction will be present initially in filtered and distant views and then heavily filtered short distance views.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
Recreational users of TOTH/18/1	During construction the recreational users will experience short distance views of the construction traffic, installation of the frames and fixing of solar panels and assembling Solar Stations. These will be heavily filtered by the existing hedgerow. There will be wider views of the construction activities observed though the gaps in the intervening vegetation. These will be seen in context of the A46 with traffic, overbridge and large scale commercial units. Auburn church tower and Lincoln Cliff will remain visible.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of Aubo/12/2	Recreational users will experience a range of short to medium distance views to the west. Walking from Haddington Lane, construction activities will be present in background, partially filtered by the intervening vegetation and screened by the clumps of woodland. On the approach to Witham St. Hughs, views to the north and south across the construction site will become short distance and direct. These will comprise signage, fencing, operating machinery, assembly of the PV panels and Solar Stations. Views of the construction activities will be present in the views for almost entire duration of a footpath, however, the level of clarity of the additional features present in the view will vary from partial change to substantial alteration of the view.	Short term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of Aubo/8/1	There will be short to medium distance view of the construction activities taking place on both sides of the footpath. There will be views of the operating machinery, assembly of the solar PV arrays, Solar Stations and Onsite Substation. Construction will result in a substantial alteration of the existing views and will be dynamic in nature.	Short term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of Aubo/3/1	Views of the construction activities will be screened by the intervening vegetation for most of the length of the footpath. Once the footpath joins Moor Lane there will be glimpsed views of the construction activities taking place between Fox Covert and Aubourn Moor, and south of Grocock's Farm	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
	and Fox Covert. These will be heavily filtered by the intervening vegetation and present in the middle ground and background. The views will include the operating machinery, assembly of the PV arrays and Solar Stations. Views of the assembly of the Onsite Substation will be screened by woodland. Considering the distance, intervening vegetation and dynamic nature of the construction, the change will be subtle.		
Recreational users of Viking Way (PRoW Cole/2/1 and BooG/2/2)	There will be short to medium distance views of the construction activities along the Cable Corridor that crosses the Viking Way. Operating machinery and small scale excavations will be seen within the context of the pylons, affecting small part of the panoramic view. Construction activities will be visible for part of the walk and result in partial change to the composition of the existing view. Construction activities across the Principal Site will be barely perceptible due to very long distance, intervening vegetation, and large proportion of the view that will remain unaffected. There will be occasional views of operating machinery with flashing beacons standing out in the distance.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of Bass/1/1, NoDi/1/2, NoDi/4/1, ThuN/5/1	The recreational users walking west of Bassingham will have wide and open views, across the flat plain of River Witham. There will be short distance views of the construction activities to the north of the footpath, including the operating machinery and assembly of the PV arrays. These will be seen within the context of the sewage works and powerlines. Due to the open character of the view, there will be long distance view of the construction activities south of the River Farm (south). These, however, will be present in the background. Partial change to the view will affect most of the footpath. Walking north, the construction activities taking place west of the footpath will be visible at a short distance and will affect the views along large proportion of the path. Views across the fields to the east, River Witham and	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
	glimpses of the development in Bassingham will be unaffected. Long distance view towards the wooded background will remain unchanged. As such, there will be partial change to the composition of the view.		
Recreational users of ThuN/1/1	The recreational users will have short to medium distance views of the construction activities taking place to the west of Bassingham Road. Views of the operating machinery and assembly of the PV arrays will be heavily filtered by the hedgerows along Bassingham Road. Construction will result in a high level of activity, which will affect views west, for part of the footpath.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Recreational users of ThuN/2/1	Short to medium distance views, filtered by intervening vegetation, of the construction activities will be available from the north-western and south-eastern ends of the footpath. There will be views of the operating machinery, assembly of the solar PV arrays and Solar Stations, taking place on the adjacent fields north of Moor Lane and north of River Farm (north). Construction activities will be less apparent from the central part of the footpath due to more frequent hedgerows and trees. Overall, there will be a partial change to the composition of the view, which will mainly affect the ends of the path.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of ThuN/3/1	Mature hedgerow along the eastern boundary of the field crossed by the footpath will screen views of the construction taking place on the fields east. There will be glimpses of the operating machinery, assembly of the PV arrays and Solar Stations, from the south-eastern field entry, where vegetation is less dense. Views of the construction site south will be screened. Overall, there will be a barely perceptible change to the composition of the view.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
Recreational users of TOTH/11/1	During construction, recreational users will experience close range views of construction activities, filtered in places by hedgerows with trees. These will include signage, fencing, operating machinery, assembly of the PV panels and Solar Stations. Long distance views to the north-east, including views of Thorpe on the Hill, the silhouette of Lincoln Cathedral and Lincoln Cliff will remain visible.	Short term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of TOTH/12/3	Recreational users, walking along the northern section of the footpath that is parallel to Tunman Wood will retain the main focus of the view along the path. There will be heavily filtered views of the construction activities. Recreational users, walking along the footpath south of Tunman Wood, will experience direct, short to medium distance views of the construction activities. The foreground and middle ground of the view will be occupied by the high level of activity, including, operating vehicles, assembly of the PV arrays, Solar Stations. There will be views of safety signs and fencing. Construction will result in substantial alteration to the composition of the existing view.	Short term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of TOTH/15/1	Recreational users of PRoW /15/1 walking eastwards will experience short distance views of the construction activities to the north and south. These views will include signs, fencing, operating machinery, assembly of PV arrays and Solar Stations. Construction will affect the views for approximately half of the length of the footpath. Once passed the drain, marking the eastern boundary of the Proposed Development, the view will be unaffected.	Short term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of Fosse Way, Regional Cycle Route 93	Recreational users will experience views focused along the path and dual carriageway. There will be short distance views of the construction activities on the fields to the north and south of the road. These views will be filtered by the roadside hedgerows and will include fencing, operating machinery,	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
	assembly of the PV arrays, Solar Stations. The views will be experienced for a short section of the route at an oblique angle by people travelling at speed.		
Recreational users of Cathedral View Holiday Park	Recreational users will experience views focused across the holiday park. There will be short distance views of the construction activities on the fields to the west, north and east, that will be offset approximately 50m from the viewer. These views will be filtered by the belt of trees and shrubs and will include fencing, operating machinery, assembly of the PV arrays, Solar Stations. Views will be experienced by a proportion of the recreational users, mainly on the edges of the holiday park. Construction will be viewed in context of a busy dual carriageway and filtered. Therefore, the addition of high level activity in the view will result in low magnitude of change.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Recreational users of Bass/22/1, Bass/21/2, Bass/20/1	There will be short to medium distance views of the construction activities taking place on one side of the path. Most of the views will be filtered by the intervening vegetation and screened in places, so the construction activities will not affect the views for the entire duration of the walk. There will be views of the operating machinery, assembly of the PV arrays and Solar Stations. The assembly of the Onsite Substation will be visible from PRoW Bass/20/1 beyond the field where the PV arrays and Solar Stations will be assembled. These will be filtered by the existing hedgerow. The construction activities will affect part of the views experienced along the walk, due to the screening and filtering by intervening vegetation. There will be no change in views west from PRoW/22/1, Bass/21/1 and south from Bass/20/1. As such construction will result in a partial change to the existing views and will be dynamic in nature.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
Recreational users of Aubo/10/1	There will be short distance view of construction, including operating machinery, assembly of the PV arrays and Solar Stations, to the east of the path. Assembly of the Onsite Substation and BESS Compound will be visible in the background. Views west of the path, including a sequence of views across woodland, River Witham and wider arable landscape to the west will remain unchanged. Glimpses of the houses in Haddington will remain visible in the background. Considering the dynamic nature of the construction, short distance and lack of screening the change to the views will be substantial.	Short term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.
Users of Middle Lane	There will be medium distance views of the fencing and operating construction machinery. These will be primarily screened by the existing vegetation along the road and at field boundaries. Views will be available for a short time on the approach to Thorpe on the Hill and will be experienced at speed.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Users of Eagle Lane	There will be glimpses of movement of vehicles, operating machinery, warning signs and assembly of PV arrays. These activities will be visible in the distance and heavily filtered by the vegetation along Eagle Lane and field boundary vegetation, such that the change will be subtle.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Users of Fosse Lane, Haddington Lane and the A46 overbridge	Motorists travelling on Fosse Lane and Haddington Lane will experience a sequence of views focused along the road. There will be short distance, filtered views west, across the construction sites. These will include the addition of fencing, operating machinery, assembly of the PV arrays and Solar Stations. Dense vegetation on the approaches to the overbridge will channel the views and screen the construction sites. While crossing the overbridge there will be open, medium distance views across the A46 with traffic in the foreground and construction sites to the north and south. These	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
	will be partially screened by the intervening vegetation. Wooded backdrop will remain present in the view. These views will be available for a short section of the journey and will be experienced at speed. As such, the exposure to view is brief. However, considering the high level of activity in the view and presence of the construction vehicle on the road, the magnitude is assessed as low.		
Users of Stone Lane	Motorists travelling on Stone Lane will experience a sequence of views focused along the road. There will be short distance, filtered views to the north across the construction site, heavily filtered by the mature hedgerow and trees. These will include the addition of fencing, operating machinery, assembly of the PV arrays and Solar Stations. These views will be available for a short section of the journey and will be experienced at speed. As such, the exposure to view is brief.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Users of Lincoln Road (A607)	Views will remain focused on the road lined by hedgerows. Short to long distance views of the construction activities along the Cable Corridor will be available for a section of the journey between Boothby Graffoe and Navenby. Operating machinery and small scale excavations will be seen within the context of the pylons. Views will be partially filtered by the intervening vegetation and likely to be experienced at speed and short lived. Views west towards the Principal Site will be screened by intervening vegetation and development.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Users of Hill Rise and Broughton Lane	Motorists will have views focused on the road. There will be short to medium distance views west and east of the construction activities. available for a section of the route. Operating machinery and small scale excavations will be seen within the context of the pylons. Views will be	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
	partially filtered by the intervening vegetation and likely to be experienced at speed and short lived. Views west towards the Principal Site will be screened by intervening vegetation and development.		
Users of Clay Lane and Bassingham Road	Motorists travelling along Clay Lane will have a sequence of short to long distance views of the construction activities, including the operating machinery, assembly of the PV arrays and Solar Stations. Along the western part of Clay Lane, the construction activities will be visible in the foreground north of the road, and views to the south will remain unchanged. Between the River Farm (south) and Sewage Works, there will be medium and long distance views of the construction activities taking place further ahead. North of the Sewage Works, construction will be visible in the foreground on both sides of the lane. Closer to the River Farm (north) the views will become heavily filtered by the existing hedgerow. The composition of the views will partially change for the entire duration of Clay Lane and part of Bassingham Road. Views will be experienced at speed and short lived.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Users of Butt Lane	There will be glimpsed views of the construction activities, including the operating machinery and assembly of the PV arrays and Solar Stations, taking place in the background. The views will be available at the field entry points, as such the exposure to the view will be brief and at a long distance.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Users of the A46	Motorists travelling on the A46 will experience views focused along the dual carriageway. There will be short distance views of the construction activities on the fields to the north and south of the road. These views will be filtered by the roadside hedgerows and will include fencing, operating machinery, assembly of the PV arrays, Solar Stations. The views will be experience for	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration and Reversibility	Likely Significance of Effect – Construction
	a short duration of the journey (approximately 1.2km) and will be experienced at speed. As such the exposure to view is very brief.		
Users of Chapel Lane and Bassingham Road	There will be glimpsed views of the construction activities, including the operating machinery and assembly of the PV arrays and Solar Stations, taking place in the background. The views will be available at the field entry points, as such the exposure to the view will be brief and at a long distance. Views along Chapel Lane and Bassingham Road will remain focused on the road lined by hedgerows. There will be short distance views of the construction activities on the approach and between PRoW Bass/20/1 and Grange Cottage. There will be heavily filtered of the operating machinery and assembly of the PV arrays and Solar Stations. There will be glimpses of the assembly of the Onsite Substation and Bess Compound, offset from the road. Views of the construction activities will be available for a part of the journey and are likely to be experience at speed and short lived. The change to the views will be subtle.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Commercial users of Hykeham Roundabout Services	Construction vehicles travelling on Middle Lane may be present in short distance views.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Commercial users of units at the junction of Fosse Lane and the A46	The foreground of the view will remain unchanged. There will be short to medium distance views of the construction activities, raised on a gentle hill to the north. These will include operating machinery, assembly of the PV arrays and Solar Stations. Thorpe on the Hill will remain visible in the background. Construction will be viewed in context of a busy dual carriageway. Therefore, the addition of high level activity in the view will result in low magnitude of change.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.

Operation (and Maintenance) Effects – Year 1 (Anticipated to be 2033)

10.7.4 Impacts on landscape and visual receptors during operation year 1 of the Proposed Development are likely to include:

a. Change in land use;

b. Solar PV equipment and associated infrastructure, including BESS and Substation, within previously undeveloped fields;

c. Associated structures and features including deer fencing, security cameras and access tracks;

d. Tonal changes to the landscape due to the grey/black tone of the solar panels;

e. In case of single axis tracker PV panel arrangement, movement of the panels +/-60 degrees from horizontal the east and west, where the panels will turn from east to west during the course of the day; and

f. New planting and vegetation cover across landscape mitigation areas and ecological enhancement zones, although low in height.

10.7.5 **Table 10-12** summarises the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development during the operation year 1 phase and should be read in combination with **Appendix 10-E: Landscape Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]** and **Appendix 10-F: Visual Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3].**

Table 10-12: Summary of Assessment of Effects – Landscape and Visual Amenity (Year 1)

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 1
Landscape Effects			
The Principal Site.	Evident change in land use and character due to the solar panels and associated equipment introducing structures within an arable landscape. Alteration of tonal colours of the landscape via grey/black tones of panels and when tracking, movement.	Long term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.
The Cable Corridor	Localised areas of reduced vegetation cover, but the proposed landscape mitigation measures would reflect that of fields in winter.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
NCA 47: Southern Lincolnshire Edge	With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route. The Proposed Development would retain the key characteristics of a dramatic limestone cliff and the field boundary vegetation and resulting intimate and enclosed feel to the valley floor.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter.
NCA 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales	Change in the land use and character due to the solar panels and associated equipment, whilst the below ground Cable Corridor would not be perceived. The existing PRoW would remain, along with the majority of the field boundary vegetation, due to the panels being located within their extents, such that the overall field pattern would remain, retaining the stated key characteristics of fields enclosed by hedgerows and low-lying landform.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
LCG 4: Lowland Vales	Localised change in land use and character, but the overall field pattern would remain.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
LCT 4a: Unwooded Vales	Key characteristics of a low lying landscape, with low hills and ridges, as well as a regular pattern of fields, enclosed by hedgerows would remain overall with localised change in land use and character.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
LCT 4b: Wooded Vales	The Proposed Development would not be located in LCT and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 1
LCG 6: Limestone Farmlands	With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route. The Proposed Development would retain the key characteristics of the limestone cliff and the field boundary vegetation and resulting intimate and enclosed feel to the valley floor.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter.
LCT 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes	With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route. The Proposed Development would retain the key characteristics of the limestone escarpment and its strong north to south alignment. The open character of the dipslope would also be retained.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter.
LCT: Lincoln Cliff	With the Cable Corridor below ground, there would be no perception of the equipment, with any area of vegetation removal or localised alteration to vegetation patterns not impacting the character of the area. Any perception of the Principal Site would not alter the character, due to distance and intervening features. Therefore, there would be no change to the character.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter.
Sub-area 6: Lincoln Cliff	With the Cable Corridor below ground, there would be no perception of the equipment, with any area of vegetation removal or localised alteration to vegetation patterns not impacting the character of the area. Any perception of the Principal Site would not alter the character, due to distance and intervening features. Therefore, there would be no change to the character.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter.
LCT: Central Plateau	With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route. The Proposed Development would retain the key characteristics of larger scale fields. Any perception of the Principal Site would be negated by the distance and intervening features, so as not to alter the character of the LCT.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter.
Sub-area 7: Limestone Heath	With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route. The Proposed Development would retain the key characteristics of larger scale fields. Any perception of the Principal Site would be negated by the distance and intervening features, so as not to alter the character of the sub-area.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 1
LCT: Trent and Witham Vales	Change in the land use and character due to the solar panels and associated equipment, but the overall field pattern would remain. The key characteristics of landform and vegetation patterns to the northern and south of the A46 would remain.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Sub-area 2: Terrace Sandlands	Change in character and land use due to the solar panels and associated equipment in contrast to the undeveloped character of the fields and the movement of the panels, such that there would be a new renewable infrastructure character to the north and south of the A46. The key characteristics of undulating landform and vegetation patterns to the northern and south of the A46 would remain.	Long term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Sub-area 4: Lincoln Fringe	The Proposed Development would not be located in the sub-area and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter.
Sub-area 5: Witham and Brant Vales	Change in the land use and character due to the solar panels and associated equipment, as well as the BESS. The overall field pattern and low lying landform would remain, whilst there would be a new renewable infrastructure character within the central part of the sub-area.	Long term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
LLCA 01: Terrace Sandlands	New renewable infrastructure within the LLCA and increase in the overall extent of infrastructure in comparison to the railway line. Tonal changes to the landscape, but the key characteristics would remain in terms of the recreational value, landform and settlement and land use patterns, with a very localised reduction in the extent of arable land use.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
LLCA 02: Morton	With the solar panels and equipment not located in the LLCA, there would be no change in land use nor any physical change to the key characteristics.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter.
LLCA 03: Tunman Hill	New renewable infrastructure, tonal changes to the landscape, but the key characteristics would remain in terms of the small to medium scale field	Long term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 1
	pattern, due to the panels being located within the retained boundary vegetation.		
LLCA 04: Thorpe on the Hill	The extent of solar panels and associated equipment within the LLCA would be very small and localised to the south-east of Thorpe on the Hill. The fields within the immediate setting of the village would remain undeveloped.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
LLCA 05: North Hykeham Urban Fringe	The Proposed Development would not be located in LLCA and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter.
LLCA 06: Northern Plain of the River Witham	Change in land use to the west of Bridge Road, whilst the land use and character across the remainder of the LLCA would remain as existing, retaining the key characteristics.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter.
LLCA 07: Aubourn	The Proposed Development would not be located in LLCA and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter.
LLCA 08: Thurlby Fenland	Change in the land use and character due to the solar panels and associated equipment. Existing PRoW would remain, along with the majority of the field boundary vegetation, due to the panels being located within their extents, such that the overall field pattern would remain, retaining the stated key characteristics of fields enclosed by hedgerows and low-lying landform. The physical separation between Thurlby and Witham St Hughs would remain, as well as the fields forming the immediate setting to Thurlby.	Long term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.
LLCA 9: Witham St. Hughs	There would be no physical change to the key characteristics of the LLCA, but limited perception of Principal Site.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter.
LLCA 10: Norton Disney Sandlands	The Proposed Development would not be located in LLCA and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 1
LLCA 11: Bassingham	The Proposed Development would not be located in LLCA and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter.
LLCA 12: Bassingham Fen	The Proposed Development would not be located in LLCA and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter.
LLCA 13: Low Fields South	Very localised reduction in vegetation cover.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
LLCA 14: Low Fields North	Very localised reduction in vegetation cover.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
LLCA 15: Lincoln Cliff	Very localised reduction in vegetation cover.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
LLCA 16: Limestone Heath	Very localised reduction in vegetation cover.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Visual Effects			
Residents along Eagle Lane	The foreground and middle ground of the view will remain unchanged. The solar array at the northern part of the Proposed Development will be introduced in fields at least 400m south of Eagle Lane. Intervening vegetation including trees along Eagle Lane and field boundary hedgerows will heavily filter the Proposed Development such that the change will be barely perceptible.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of Thorpe on the Hill	The foreground and middle ground of the view will remain unchanged. The solar array and associated fence will be introduced, visible across part of the background of the view, filtered by intervening field boundary vegetation. The Proposed Development will occupy northern and southern peripheries of the view, leaving the central part of the valley unchanged.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 1
Residents of Jubilee Farm	Views of the Proposed Development will be limited from the ground floor due to garden vegetation. A 130m offset between the solar PV array and property has been integrated into the Proposed Development such that the foreground will remain unchanged. From the upper floors, there will be views of the solar PV arrays and Solar Stations and fence surrounding the field situated in the middle ground. These will be visible in context of the A46 with traffic, overbridge and large scale commercial units. Auburn church tower and Lincoln Cliff will remain visible. Overall, given the offset and existing vegetation that screens ground level views, the alteration will be subtle.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of Scotland Farm	The foreground of the view will remain unchanged. There will be medium distance views of the Proposed Development, heavily filtered by the existing hedgerows and trees. There will be views of the PV arrays, fencing and Solar Stations in the middle ground of the view. The woodland and settlement present in the background will remain unchanged. The change to the view will be subtle.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of Housham Wood Farm	Views from the ground floor will be screened. From the upper floors, the foreground of the views will be unchanged. The Proposed Development will be present in the middle ground to the north-east, south and west and will be heavily filtered by the mature vegetation in the curtilage of the house. The views will comprise fencing, solar PV arrays and Solar Stations. The Proposed Development will result in a partial change to the composition of the existing view.	Long term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Residents of Eagle Barnsdale	The foreground of the view and part of the middle ground will remain the same. The Proposed Development will introduce fencing, solar PV arrays and Solar Stations into the distant middle ground and background. These elements will be heavily filtered by the intervening vegetation. Due to the distance between the viewer and the Proposed Development and intervening vegetation, the change to the view will be subtle.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 1
Residents of Morton	Morton Lane will continue to serve as an access track, however the frequency of the travelling vehicles visible in the foreground will be very low. The foreground will remain unchanged. The proposed fencing and solar PV arrays will be located visible in the middle ground, approximately 150m to the east. The Proposed Development will be heavily filtered by the field boundary vegetation that consists of trees and hedgerow and rising landform, such that only small proportion of the Proposed Development will be visible. Overall, there will be a subtle change to the composition of the view.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of High Walks Farm	There will be medium distance views of the fencing and PV arrays to the south and west, heavily filtered by the intervening vegetation, such that the change will be subtle.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of The Rings	There will be medium distance views of the fencing and solar PV arrays, partially filtered by the low hedgerows. Considering the distance and low exposure, the change will be partial.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of Witham St. Hughs (south)	The arable fields will remain open in the foreground. There will be medium distance, oblique views of the Proposed Development to the south-east including, PV arrays and Solar Stations. These views will be filtered by the intervening vegetation. The Proposed Development to the south of Moor Lane will not be visible, due to the flat landform and long distance of approximately 900m between the receptor and the proposed infrastructure.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of Witham St. Hughs (east)	The foreground of the view will remain unchanged. There will be short to medium distance views of the Proposed Development, comprising fencing, solar PV arrays and Solar Stations. These elements will be filtered by the intervening vegetation and offset from the viewing receptor such that they will result in a subtle change.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 1
Residents of Church Farm and Low Barn	There will be short distance views of the Proposed Development, which will include fencing, PV arrays and Solar Stations. The intervening vegetation within the curtilage of the house will partially filter the views available from the ground floor. There will be long distance views of the Proposed Development to the south. Views of the Proposed Development to the east will be mostly screened by the intervening vegetation. However, the Proposed Development will remain visible from the upper floors. Views north will be unchanged.	Long term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Residents of River Farm (north)	Views of the Proposed Development to the west and south will be screened by the large scale farm outbuildings. There will be medium distance, oblique and heavily filtered views of the fencing and PV arrays to the south-east. A small part of the Proposed Development will be visible at the peripheries of the easterly view, resulting in barely perceptible change. There will be medium distance views of the Proposed Development within a single field, approximately 200m to the north. Foreground and background of the view will remain unchanged. The fencing and solar PV arrays will be visible in the middle ground of the view. The Proposed Development will affect view from gable windows therefore, the exposure to view will be small. As such the change to the existing view will be subtle.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of River Farm (south)	There will be medium distance views west and north-west of the Proposed Development including fencing, PV arrays and Solar Stations, visible in the middle ground and background of the view. Considering the distance, the exposure to view will be medium to low. There will be medium distance, oblique views of the Proposed Development east of Clay Lane. These will be heavily filtered by the vegetation within the curtilage of the farm and along the road, resulting in low exposure to view. The change to the view will be barely perceptible.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 1
Residents of Tonge's Farm	There will be views east across the Proposed Development, including fencing, solar PV arrays and Solar Stations. Views from the ground floor will be filtered by intervening vegetation within the curtilage of the farm and will be foreshortened by the 3.5m high PV arrays that are likely to screen the distant background. The exposure to the view will be low, as the views will be oblique or from gable window. The change to the composition of the main view will be subtle.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of Bassingham	The foreground of the view will be unchanged. There will be medium distance, glimpsed views of the Proposed Development, which will include fencing, solar PV arrays and Solar Stations, available at the gaps in intervening vegetation within the back gardens and along the River Witham. The exposure to the view will be low and will affect the residents on the western edge of Bassingham. The view will comprise the Proposed Development across the closest fields. Views west of Clay Lane will be limited due to the flat topography and will be heavily filtered by the hedgerow along the road.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of Norton Disney	For the residents of Butt Lane, the foreground and middle ground of the view will be unchanged. There will be long distance views east of the Proposed Development, available through the gaps of the fragmented hedgerow. Glimpses of Lincoln Ridge will remain visible in the background. The Proposed Development will result in barely perceptible change to the view. Views of the Proposed Development experienced by the residents along Main Street will be screened by intervening vegetation within the back gardens and across the fields present in the foreground and middle ground such that there will be no change.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of Coleby	Views across the Cable Corridor will remain unchanged in comparison to the existing views. The cable will be buried underground and will not affect the views to the south and south-east.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 1
	Changes in views across the Principal Site will be barely perceptible due to the distance and intervening vegetation. There will be change in colour resulting from the solar PV arrays distributed across the fields. The onsite substation will be screened by the scattered woodland across Malborough Fen and Aubourn Fen.		
Residents of Boothby Graffoe	Views across the Cable Corridor will remain unchanged in comparison to the existing views. The cable will be buried underground and will not affect the views to the north and east. Changes in views across the Principal Site will be barely perceptible due to the distance and intervening vegetation. There will be change in colour resulting from the distribution of the PV arrays across the fields. The onsite substation is going to be screened by the scattered woodland across Malborough Fen and Aubourn Fen.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of Navenby	Views across the Cable Corridor will remain unchanged in comparison to the existing views. The cable will be buried underground and will not affect the views to the north and east. Changes in views across the Principal Site will be barely perceptible due to the distance and intervening vegetation. There will be change in colour resulting from the distribution of the solar PV arrays across the fields. The onsite substation is going to be screened by the scattered woodland across Malborough Fen and Aubourn Fen.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of Aubourn	Views of the Proposed Development will be screened in views from the houses along Chapel Lane by the robust vegetation such that no change will be experienced. Residents along Bassingham Road will have distant views of the Proposed Development seen through the gaps in the intervening vegetation. The Onsite Substation will be mostly screened by Moor Covert. However, there will be partial views of taller elements (up to 13.5m high). The solar PV arrays and Solar Station will be visible across the field in the distance with	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 1
	woodland in the background. Considering the distance and intervening vegetation, the change will be a subtle alteration to the baseline view.		
Residents of Haddington	The Proposed Development will be screened by the intervening vegetation and settlement, resulting in no change to the existing views.	N/A	No effect in winter.
Residents of Thurlby	There will be long distance views of the fencing, PV arrays and Solar Stations. These views will be available through the gaps in the field boundary vegetation. The Proposed Development will be seen within the context of the development of Witham St. Hughs, sewage works and powerlines. Change in views will relate to the residents of the houses set close to Haddington Road and Moor Lane. Views west will be screened by dense vegetation for the residents of the houses offset from the road. The residents along Bassingham Road will have medium distance views of the construction activities taking place approximately 200m away from the viewing receptor. Views will be available from the upper floors and at an oblique angle. Intervening trees will filter these views. Mature hedgerows and trees will screen the views from the ground floor. The change in views will be subtle, considering the distance and lack of movement across the Proposed Development, the effect will be minor adverse.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of Malborough	The foreground and middle ground of the views south-west from the upper floors of Malborough Farm will be unchanged. The solar PV arrays and Solar Stations will be present in the background and filtered by intervening vegetation. The foreground of the views south from Grocock's Farm will remain unchanged. The PV arrays will be visible in the middle ground of the view and will be heavily filtered by the trees and hedgerow adjacent to the house. The Proposed Development will be located across one of the fields present in view, leaving the remaining area unaffected.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 1
	Considering the distance, intervening vegetation and static nature of the Proposed Development, the change to the views will be subtle.		
Residents of North Field Farm	Views to the west and south will remain unchanged. The foreground and middle ground of the long distance view north will remain unchanged. The Onsite Substation will be located approximately 570m and the fields with the solar PV arrays located approximately 350m away from the viewing receptor. The solar PV arrays, Onsite Substation and BESS Compound will be visible in the background and will be filtered by the intervening vegetation. There will be oblique views of the solar PV arrays and Solar Stations to the east, which will be heavily filtered by the mature trees. The Proposed Development will result in subtle change to the composition of the views.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of Witham Farm	Primary views east will remain unaffected. The Proposed Development will be visible in a long distance view west. The PV arrays and Solar Stations will be barely discernible beyond Bassingham Road. Views will be filtered by the intervening vegetation.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents along Fen Lane	Views of the Proposed Development will be screened by the intervening vegetation, resulting in no change to the existing views.	N/A	No effect in winter.
Residents of Grange Cottage	Views to the north-east will remain unchanged. The Proposed Development will be visible towards the background of south-westerly views and filtered by the hedgerow and trees within the curtilage of the house. There will be views of the Onsite Substation and BESS Compound sitting slightly above the local skyline and concentrated in the left of the view. Security fencing along the compound perimeter will extend across a larger part of the view albeit at a lower height than the proposed built form beyond. The adjacent farmland in the foreground will remain open, as will glimpses of the Lincoln Cliff in the far background. Wider views from	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 1
	Grange Cottage will remain unchanged such that the Proposed Development will result in subtle change.		
Residents at the junction of Fosse Lane and Haddington Lane	There will be short to medium distance views of the fencing, solar PV arrays and Solar Stations, gently elevated on the hill. Thorpe on the Hill will remain visible in the background. Views will be experienced outside of the commercial buildings. The Proposed Development will be viewed in context of a busy dual carriageway. As such, the addition of new features within the view will result in subtle change.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Recreational users of PRoW west of Thorpe on the Hill (TOTH/7/2, TOTH/21/1, TOTH/6/2, TOTH/6/3)	Recreational users walking westwards from Thorpe on the Hill, will experience views focused along the path. There will be heavily filtered views of the fencing and solar PV arrays offset 10m from the existing hedgerow to the south. Once the footpath turns south, there will be heavily filtered views of the fencing and solar PV arrays to the west. To the east, there will be short distance views of the PV arrays offset 20m from the footpath. Views of Thorpe on the Hill and Lincoln Cliff will be terminated. Recreational users of PRoW TOTH/6/3 will experience short distance, and open views of the solar PV arrays on both sides.	Long term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of TOTH/6/1 and TOTH/6A/1	The recreational users walking westwards from Thorpe on the Hill will experience medium distance views of the fencing, PV arrays, Solar Stations. These will be filtered by the existing vegetation that will allow only for partial views of the Proposed Development. Walking down the hill, views of the fencing and solar PV arrays to the north will become shorter and heavily filtered by the existing hedgerows. Once the footpath will cross the field, the recreational users will experience short distance and heavily filtered views of the fencing and solar PV panels to the east and south.	Long term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of TOTH/18/1	There will be heavily filtered views of the fencing and PV arrays offset approximately 50m from the viewer. Wider views will be available at the	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 1
	gaps in the intervening vegetation. These will include PV arrays, Onsite Substation situated in the middle ground of the view and fence surrounding the field. These will be visible in context of the A46 with traffic, overbridge and large scale commercial units. Auburn church tower and Lincoln Cliff will remain visible. The Proposed Development will be mostly filtered by intervening vegetation and visible for only a short part of the PRoW.		
Recreational users of Aubo/12/2	Recreational users walking from Haddington Lane the fencing, PV arrays, Solar Stations will be present in background, partially filtered by the intervening vegetation and screened by clumps of woodland. On the approach to Witham St. Hughs views to the north and south across the Proposed Development will become short distance and direct. Views of Proposed Development will be present in the views for almost entire duration of a footpath. However, the level of clarity of the additional features present in the view will vary from subtle change to substantial alteration of the view. Additionally, the high level of activity in the view related to the construction period will be no longer present in the view. As such the magnitude is reduced to medium.	Long term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of Aubo/8/1	There will be a range of short to medium distance view across the Proposed Development present on both sides of the path. Solar PV panels to the north will be offset by 15m (with a fence offset by 10m). Solar PV panels to the south will be offset by 30m (with a fence offset by 25m). The fencing, PV arrays and Solar Stations will be visible to the north and south and will foreshorten the views. Lincoln Cliff will be screened by the 3.5m high solar PV arrays. There will be short to medium distance views of the Onsite Substation and BESS Compound. The Proposed Development will result in a substantial alteration to the composition of the existing view.	Long term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of Aubo/3/1	Views of the Proposed Development will be screened by the intervening vegetation for most of the length of the footpath. Once the footpath joins	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 1
	Moor Lane there will be glimpsed views of the PV arrays across the field located between Fox Covert and Aubourn Moor, and south of Grocock's Farm and Fox Covert. These will be heavily filtered by the intervening vegetation and present in the middle ground and background. Considering the distance, intervening vegetation and static nature of the Proposed Development, the change to the views will be barely perceptible.		
Recreational users of Viking Way (PRoW Cole/2/1 and BooG/2/2)	Views across the Cable Corridor will remain unchanged in comparison to the existing views since the cable will be buried underground. The Principal Site will be barely perceptible, due to the approximately distance of at least 4.4km to the nearest field with the PV arrays and intervening vegetation. Individual elements will not be perceptible, but as a whole, the Principal Site will result in a change of colour and texture across the fields, compared to baseline conditions. The onsite substation will be screened by scattered woodland across Malborough Fen and Aubourn Fen.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Recreational users of Bass/1/1, NoDi/1/2, NoDi/4/1, ThuN/5/1	The recreational users walking west of Bassingham will have wide and open views, across the flat plain of River Witham. There will be short distance views of the Proposed Development to the north of the footpath, comprising of the fencing and PV arrays. These will be seen within the context of the sewage works and powerlines. Due to the open character of the view, there will be long distance view of the construction activities south of the River Farm (south). These, however, will be present in the background. Partial change to the view will affect most of the footpath. Walking north, the Proposed Development including the fencing and PV arrays will be visible at a short distance and will affect the views along large proportion of the path. Views across the fields to the east, River Witham and glimpses of the development in Bassingham will be unaffected. Long distance view towards the wooded background will remain unchanged. As such, there will be partial change to the composition of the view.	Long term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 1
Recreational users of ThuN/1/1	The recreational users will have short to medium distance views of the fencing and solar PV panels located west of Bassingham Road. The Proposed Development will be static, heavily filtered by the mature hedgerows and visible for part of the route. As such, the change to the existing view is subtle.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Recreational users of ThuN/2/1	There will be short to medium distance views of the Proposed Development, mainly available from the north-western and south-eastern ends of the footpath. There will be views of the fencing, PV arrays and Solar Stations across the adjacent fields, filtered by the intervening vegetation. The Proposed Development will be less apparent from the central part of the footpath due to the long distance and more frequent hedgerows and trees. Overall, there will be a partial change to the composition of the view, which will mainly affect the ends of the path.	Long term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of ThuN/3/1	Mature hedgerow will screen views of the Proposed Development to the east. There will be glimpses of the PV arrays and Solar Stations available at the south-eastern footpath entry. Proposed Development south will be screened. Overall, there will be a barely perceptible change to the composition of the view.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Recreational users of TOTH/11/1	Recreational users walking from Morton Lane up the hill will experience direct views to the south and filtered views to the north of the fencing, solar PV panels, Solar Stations. On the top of the hill, the footpath will cross the field diagonally and along the existing hedgerow join Housham Wood. The path will be offset 15m from the PV panels. The long distance views to the north-east will remain given the offset integrated into the design to retain visibility of Lincoln Cathedral.	Long term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of TOTH/12/3	A proportion of the Proposed Development located in this area will be present in the short to medium distance views. This is due to the rising	Long term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 1
	topography, which will terminate long distance views to the east and screen the full extent of the PV arrays. There will be immediate views to the east and west of the fencing and PV arrays, which will be offset 10m from the path each side. Solar Stations located close to Tunman Wood will be present in short distance view. The change to the existing view will be substantial due to addition of the features.		
Recreational users of TOTH/15/1	Recreational users walking eastwards, will experience close range views of the PV arrays and fencing offset approximately 10m each side of the path. This view will continue for approximately half of the length of the footpath. Once past the drain, marking the eastern boundary of the Proposed Development, the view will be unaffected.	Long term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of Fosse Way, Regional Cycle Route 93	Recreational users will experience views focused along the dual carriageway. There will be views of the Proposed Development on the fields to the north and south of the road. These views will be filtered by the roadside hedgerows and will include fencing, PV arrays, Solar Stations. The proposed infrastructure will be offset approximately 15m from the hedgerow and therefore will be outside of the immediate field of view. The views will be experience for a short section of the route.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Recreational users of Cathedral View Holiday Park	Recreational users will experience views focused across the holiday park. There will be short distance views of the fencing, PV arrays, Solar Stations, filtered by the belt of trees and shrubs and offset approximately 50m from the viewer. Views will be experienced by a proportion of the recreational users, mainly located on the northern and eastern edges of the holiday park. The Proposed Development will be viewed in context of a busy dual carriageway and filtered.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 1
Recreational users of Bass/22/1, Bass/21/2, Bass/20/1	There will be a range of short to medium distance views across the Proposed Development present on one side of the path. Large proportion of these views will be filtered or screened by the intervening vegetation. The fencing, PV arrays and Solar Stations will be visible to the east and north. The 3.5m high PV arrays will foreshorten the views towards Lincoln Cliff. There will be medium distance views of the Onsite Substation including three up to 13.5m high BESS Compound, available from PRoW Bass/20/1. The Onsite Substation will be visible beyond a field with PV arrays and Solar Stations. Moor Covert will be visible in the background. The Proposed Development will be visible in part of the views available along the walk, due to the screening. There will be no change in views west of PRoW Bass/22/1 and Bass/21/1 and south of PRoW Bass/20/1. As such, the Proposed Development will result in a partial change to the existing views, that will be static in oppose to dynamic construction works.	Long term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of Aubo/10/1	There will be short distance view of the Proposed Development, including fencing, solar PV arrays and Solar Stations, to the east of the path. Long distance views east will be foreshortened by the 3.5m high PV arrays so that the Onsite Substation and BESS Compound will be screened. Views west of the path will remain unchanged. There will be partial change to the composition of the view along the entire duration of the walk.	Long term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Users of Middle Lane	The upper parts of the PV arrays will be visible above the existing hedgerows in the medium distance views. These will be available for a short time on the approach to Thorpe on the Hill and will be experienced at speed.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Users of Eagle Lane	Motorists travelling along Eagle Lane will experience glimpsed views of the solar panels and fencing stretching horizontally in the distance. These will be heavily filtered by the roadside vegetation and hedgerows. The foreground and middle ground of the view will remain unchanged.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 1
Users of Fosse Lane, Haddington Lane and the A46 overbridge	Motorists travelling on Fosse Lane and Haddington Lane will experience a sequence of views focused along the road. There will be short distance, filtered views west, across the arable fields and Proposed Development including fencing, PV arrays and Solar Stations. Dense vegetation on the approaches to the overbridge will channel the views and screen the Proposed Development. While crossing the overbridge there will be open, medium distance views across the A46 with traffic in the foreground and the Proposed Development to the north and south. These will be partially screened by the intervening vegetation cutting across the fields. Wooded backdrop will remain present in the view. These views will be available for a short section of the journey and will be experienced at speed. As such, the exposure to view is very brief. The Proposed Development will be present in short to medium distance views above the intervening vegetation.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Users of Stone Lane	Motorists travelling on Stone Lane will experience a sequence of views focused along the road. There will be short distance views north, filtered by the mature hedgerow. These will include the Proposed Development, this is the PV arrays, visible above the vegetation. These views will be available for a short section of the journey and will be experienced at speed. As such, the exposure to view is very brief.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Users of Lincoln Road (A607)	Views across the Cable Corridor will remain unchanged in comparison to the existing views. The cable will be buried underground and will not affect the views. Views west towards the Principal Site will be screened by the intervening vegetation and development.	N/A	No effect in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 1
Users of Hill Rise and Broughton Lane	Views across the Cable Corridor will remain unchanged in comparison to the existing views. The cable will be buried underground and will not affect the views. Views west towards the Principal Site will be screened by the intervening vegetation and development.	N/A	No effect in winter.
Users of Clay Lane and Bassingham Road	Motorists travelling along Clay Lane will have a sequence of short to long distance views of the Proposed Development, including the fencing, PV arrays and Solar Stations. Along the western part of Clay Lane, the Proposed Development will be visible in the foreground north of the road, and views to the south will remain unchanged. Between the River Farm (south) and Sewage Works, there will be medium and long distance views of the Proposed Development further ahead. North of the Sewage Works, the Proposed Development will be visible in the foreground on both sides of the lane. Closer to the River Farm (north), the views of the Proposed Development will become heavily filtered by the existing hedgerow. The composition of the views will partially change for the entire duration of Clay Lane and part of Bassingham Road, through the addition of new features. Views will be experienced at speed and short lived.	Long term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Users of Butt Lane	There will be glimpsed views of the Proposed Development, including the PV arrays and Solar Stations, present in the background. Views will be available at the field entry points, as such the exposure to the view will be brief and at a long distance. The foreground and middle ground of the view will remain unchanged.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Users of the A46	Motorists travelling on the A46 will experience views focused along the dual carriageway. There will be views of the Proposed Development on the fields to the north and south of the road. These views will be filtered by the roadside hedgerows and will include fencing, PV arrays, Solar Stations.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 1
	The views will be experience for a short duration of the journey (approximately 1.2km) and will be experienced at speed. As such the exposure to view is very brief.		
Users of Chapel Lane and Bassingham Road	Views along Chapel Lane and Bassingham Road will remain focused on the road lined by hedgerows. There will be short distance views of the Proposed Development on the approach and between PRoW Bass/20/1 and Grange Cottage. There will be heavily filtered views of the fencing, PV arrays and Solar Stations, located across the fields on both sides of the road. There will be glimpses of 13.5m high elements within the Onsite Substation and BESS Compound, offset from the road. Views of the Proposed Development will be available for a part of the journey and are likely to be experience at speed and short lived. The change to the views will be subtle.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Commercial users of Hykeham Roundabout Services	There will be no views of the Proposed Development.	N/A	No effect in winter.
Commercial users of units at the junction of Fosse Lane and the A46	The foreground of the view will remain unchanged. There will be short to medium distance views of the fencing, solar PV arrays and Solar Stations, gently elevated on the hill. Thorpe on the Hill will remain visible in the background. The Proposed Development will be viewed in context of a busy dual carriageway. As such, the addition of new features within the view will result in low magnitude of change.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.

Operation (and Maintenance) Effects – Year 15 (2048)

10.7.6 Impacts on landscape and visual receptors during operation year 15 of the Proposed Development are likely to include:

a. Change in land use;

b. Solar PV equipment and associated infrastructure, including BESS, within previously undeveloped fields;

c. Associated structures and features including deer fencing, security cameras and access tracks;

d. Tonal changes to the landscape due to the grey/grey tone of the solar panels;

e. In case of single axis tracker PV panel arrangement, movement of the panels +/-60 degrees from horizontal the east and west, where the panels will turn from east to west during the course of the day; and

f. Established new planting and vegetation cover across landscape mitigation areas and ecological enhancement zones.

10.7.7 **Table 10-13** summarises the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development during the operation year 15 phase and should be read in combination with **Appendix 10-E: Landscape Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]** and **Appendix 10-F: Visual Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]**.

Table 10-13: Summary of Assessment of Effects – Landscape and Visual Amenity (Year 15)

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 15
Landscape Effects			
The Principal Site.	The change in land use and alteration in character from arable fields to a solar farm with associated equipment would remain. The new planting would have established, to be of a greater coverage and height than at year 1, therefore, there would be a greater vegetation structure across the Site and improved opportunities for biodiversity.	Long term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter and summer.
The Cable Corridor	With the established of the proposed landscape mitigation, there would be no perception of the below ground corridor and the landscape character would reflect that of the existing baseline.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.
NCA 47: Southern Lincolnshire Edge	With the cable corridor below ground and the proposed planting established, there would be no change to the NCA.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.
NCA 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales	Change in land use, increased density of vegetation across the proposed landscape mitigation areas.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.
LCG 4: Lowland Vales	Increased density of the planting across the proposed landscape mitigation areas, continued change in land use and character.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
LCT 4a: Unwooded Vales	The scenic quality of the landscape mitigation areas would increase, but the change in land use would retain a localised change in character.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
LCT 4b: Wooded Vales	The Proposed Development would not be located in LCT and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.
LCG 6: Limestone Farmlands	With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route. The Proposed Development would retain the key	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 15
	characteristics of the limestone cliff and the filed boundary vegetation and resulting intimate and enclosed feel to the valley floor. There would be no perception of the solar panels, beyond the LCG.		
LCT 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes	With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route. The Proposed Development would retain the key characteristics of the limestone cliff and the filed boundary vegetation and resulting intimate and enclosed feel to the valley floor. There would be no perception of the solar panels, beyond the LCT.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.
LCT: Lincoln Cliff	With the Cable Corridor below ground, there would be no perception of the equipment, with any area of vegetation removal or localised alteration to vegetation patterns not impacting the character of the area. Any perception of the Principal Site would not alter the character, due to distance and intervening features. Therefore, there would be no change to the character.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.
Sub-area 6: Lincoln Cliff	With the Cable Corridor below ground, there would be no perception of the equipment, with any area of vegetation removal or localised alteration to vegetation patterns not impacting the character of the area. Any perception of the Principal Site would not alter the character, due to distance and intervening features. Therefore, there would be no change to the character.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.
LCT: Central Plateau	With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route. The Proposed Development would retain the key characteristics of larger scale fields. Any perception of the Principal Site would be negated by the distance and intervening features, so as not to alter the character of the LCT.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.
Sub-area 7: Limestone Heath	With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route. The Proposed Development would retain the key	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 15
	characteristics of larger scale fields. Any perception of the Principal Site would be negated by the distance and intervening features, so as not to alter the character of the sub-area.		
LCT: Trent and Witham Vales	Change in land use, localised reduction in tranquillity, improved vegetation cover within Principal Site.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Sub-area 2: Terrace Sandlands	Change in land use, localised reduction in tranquillity, improved vegetation cover within Principal Site.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Sub-area 4: Lincoln Fringe	The Proposed Development would not be located in the sub-area and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.
Sub-area 5: Witham and Brant Vales	Change in land use, localised reduction in tranquillity, improved vegetation cover within Principal Site.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
LLCA 01: Terrace Sandlands	Improved opportunities for biodiversity with the establishment of the proposed planting and landscape mitigation areas, as well as reduced perception of the proposed solar panels and associated equipment, retained change in land use.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
LLCA 02: Morton	With the solar panels and equipment not located in the LLCA, there would be no change in land use nor any physical change to the key characteristics.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.
LLCA 03: Tunman Hill	Change in land use and character, improved opportunities for biodiversity, reduced perception of the proposed solar panels and associated equipment.	Long term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter and summer.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 15
LLCA 04: Thorpe on the Hill	Reduced perception of the solar panels within the LLCA and adjacent to it. There would be a higher scenic quality from the vegetation being in leaf and like increased opportunities for biodiversity.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
LLCA 05: North Hykeham Urban Fringe	The Proposed Development would not be located in LLCA and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.
LLCA 06: Northern Plain of the River Witham	Change in land use to the west of Bridge Road, whilst the land use and character across the remainder of the LLCA would remain as existing, retaining the key characteristics.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.
LLCA 07: Aubourn	The Proposed Development would not be located in LLCA and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.
LLCA 08: Thurlby Fenland	Increased density of the planting across the proposed landscape mitigation areas and around the boundaries of the fields. Whilst the change in land use would remain, there would be a reduced perception of the Proposed Development.	Long term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter and summer.
LLCA 9: Witham St. Hughs	No physical change to the key characteristics and no perception of the wider Proposed Development.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.
LLCA 10: Norton Disney Sandlands	The Proposed Development would not be located in LLCA and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.
LLCA 11: Bassingham	The Proposed Development would not be located in LLCA and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.
LLCA 12: Bassingham Fen	The Proposed Development would not be located in LLCA and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.
LLCA 13: Low Fields South	With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route, so as not to alter the character of the LCT.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 15
LLCA 14: Low Fields North	With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route, so as not to alter the character of the LCT.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.
LLCA 15: Lincoln Cliff	With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route, so as not to alter the character of the LCT.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.
LLCA 16: Limestone Heath	With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route, so as not to alter the character of the LCT.	Long term and reversible.	No effect in winter and summer.
Visual Effects			
Residents along Eagle Lane	In winter, trees and hedgerows proposed as part of the Proposed Development on the northern edge of the Site will be established, such that it will further filter views of the solar array. However, glimpses of the solar PV array may remain during winter conditions. In summer the proposed vegetation combining with existing intervening vegetation will screen the solar array and associated features such that the Proposed Development will not impact resident's visual amenity.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter. No effect in summer.
Residents of Thorpe on the Hill	In winter, the proposed planting will be established and will reduce the visible extent of the Proposed Development through additional filtering and/or screening. In summer the existing and proposed planting will screen larger proportion of the Proposed Development and reduce the appearance of the solar PV arrays in the view such that it will be barely perceptible.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter. Negligible adverse (not significant) in summer.
Residents of Jubilee Farm	In winter, the proposed hedgerow with trees on the northern edge of the Site will establish and alongside the existing vegetation will heavily filter the views of the Proposed Development from the ground floor and upper floors. The alteration of the view will be barely perceptible.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 15
	In summer when vegetation will be in leaf views of the Proposed Development will be screened from the ground floor. The extent of the views available from the upper floors will reduce. However, some visibility of the proposed PV panels, fencing and Solar Stations will remain. Overall, the change to the views will be barely perceptible.		
Residents of Scotland Farm	In winter, the proposed hedgerow and trees along the northern boundary of the Site will establish and enhance the screening provided by the existing vegetation, such that the Proposed Development will be barely perceptible. In summer, when vegetation is in leaf, the Proposed Development will be primarily screened by the mature hedgerows and trees. There will be a possibility to experience glimpses of the Proposed Development, as such the change to the view will be barely perceptible.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Residents of Housham Wood Farm	In winter, views of the Proposed Development to the north-east, south and west will be heavily filtered by the existing and proposed vegetation that established. The exposure to see the solar PV arrays and Solar Stations will be reduced and result in subtle change. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the Proposed Development will be primarily screened by the mature vegetation in the curtilage of the house and in the middle ground of the view. The exposure to see the PV arrays and Solar Stations will be reduced and result in subtle change.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Residents of Eagle Barnsdale	In winter, the change will be similar to as described for the year 1 assessment. In summer when vegetation will be in leaf, views of the Proposed Development will be primarily screened by the mature hedgerows and trees along the field boundaries. There will remain potential for glimpses of the fencing, solar PV arrays and Solar Stations, present in the distance	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter. Negligible adverse (not significant) in summer.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 15
	through the gaps in the vegetation, however this will be a barely perceptible change.		
Residents of Morton	In winter, The Avenue will continue to serve as an access track, however the frequency of the travelling vehicles visible in the foreground will be very low. The proposed belt of trees along the western boundary of the Site will establish and enhance the existing field boundary vegetation. This vegetation will heavily filter the views of the proposed fencing and PV arrays present in the middle ground the view. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the existing and proposed planting will screen the views of the fencing and PV arrays such that it will be barely perceptible.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter. Negligible adverse (not significant) in summer.
Residents of High Walks Farm	In winter, the change will be similar that described for the year 1 assessment. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the Proposed Development will be mostly screened with occasional glimpses at the gaps in intervening vegetation. As such the change will be barely perceptible.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter. Negligible adverse (not significant) in summer.
Residents of The Rings	In winter, the change will be similar that described for the year 1 assessment. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the extent of the Proposed Development that is visible will be further reduced, such that the change will be barely perceptible.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter. Negligible adverse (not significant) in summer.
Residents of Witham St. Hughs (south)	In winter, the proposed vegetation will have matured and heavily filter the views of the Proposed Development to the south-east. The fencing and PV panels will be barely perceptible in oblique, medium distance views from the upper floors.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter. No effect in summer.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 15
	In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the existing and proposed planting will screen the views of the fencing and PV arrays proposed to the south-east.		
Residents of Witham St. Hughs (east)	In winter, the proposed vegetation will have established and, alongside the existing vegetation, will heavily filter the views of the Proposed Development to the east, resulting in a subtle change to the view. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the existing and proposed planting will largely screen the views of the Proposed Development to the east, resulting in subtle change to the composition of the view.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Residents of Church Farm and Low Barn	In winter, the proposed vegetation will be established and heavily filter the views of the Proposed Development to the west. In distant view south, the proposed planting will screen views of the Proposed Development. The intervening vegetation will screen views of the Proposed Development to the east. However, views of the solar array from the upper floors will remain. Views north will be unchanged. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the existing and proposed planting will screen the views of the Proposed Development to the west, resulting in subtle change to the composition of the view, which will be foreshortened. Views of the Proposed Development to the south and east will be screened by the proposed and existing vegetation in leaf.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Residents of River Farm (north)	In winter, views of the Proposed Development to the west and south will be screened by the large scale farm outbuildings. The proposed vegetation will have established and alongside the existing hedgerow heavily filter the views of the Proposed Development to the south-east. The change in northerly views will remain as reported in the Year 1 assessment.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter. Negligible adverse (not significant) in summer.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 15
	In summer, views of the Proposed Development to the west and south will be screened by the large scale farm outbuildings. The existing and proposed planting will screen the views of the Proposed Development to the south-east, enhancing the existing network of vegetation such that there will be no discernible change. The change in northerly views will remain as reported in the Year 1 assessment.		
Residents of River Farm (south)	In winter, the proposed vegetation will have established and will therefore heavily filter the views of the Proposed Development to the west and north-west. From the upper floors views of the Proposed Development will be more extensive but present in the background. Due to the distance between the viewing receptor and intervening vegetation, the change to the view will be barely perceptible. Views to the north-east will be similar to the ones at year 1 of the assessment. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the proposed planting will screen the views of the Proposed Development to the west and north-west, resulting in barely perceptible change to the composition of the view. The medium distance, oblique views of the Proposed Development east of Clay Lane will be screened by the vegetation within the curtilage of the farm and along the road, resulting in no change to the view.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Residents of Tonge's Farm	In winter, the proposed vegetation will have established and alongside the existing vegetation will heavily filter the views of the Proposed Development to the east. The exposure to view will be low. The change to the composition of the main view will be subtle. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the existing and proposed planting will screen the views of the Proposed Development to the east, resulting in barely perceptible change to the composition of the easterly view. The exposure to view will be lower than in winter.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter. Negligible adverse (not significant) in summer.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 15
Residents of Bassingham	In winter, the proposed vegetation will have established and alongside the existing vegetation heavily filter the views of the Proposed Development. The change in view will be barely perceptible. and limited to the residents on the western edge of Bassingham. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the existing and proposed planting will screen the views of the Proposed Development, resulting in a barely perceptible change to the composition of the view, which will be foreshortened at ground level.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Residents of Norton Disney	In winter, the proposed vegetation will have established and alongside the existing vegetation will heavily filter the views of the Proposed Development. The change to the composition of the view will be barely perceptible. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the existing and proposed planting will screen the views of the Proposed Development, resulting in no change to the composition of the view.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter and summer. No effect in summer.
Residents of Coleby	In winter, the views will be similar to the ones at year 1 of the assessment. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the existing and proposed vegetation will reduce the extent of the colour change across Principal Site resulting from the presence of the PV arrays. The Proposed Development will remain barely perceptible.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Residents of Boothby Graffoe	In winter, the views will be similar to the ones at year 1 of the assessment. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the existing and proposed vegetation will reduce the extent of the colour change across Principal Site resulting from the presence of the PV arrays. The Proposed Development will remain barely perceptible.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 15
Residents of Navenby	In winter, the views will be similar to the ones at year 1 of the assessment. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the existing and proposed vegetation will reduce the extent of the colour change across Principal Site resulting from the presence of the PV arrays. The Proposed Development will remain barely perceptible.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Residents of Aubourn	In winter, the proposed vegetation will be established and alongside Moor Covert largely screen the Onsite Substation, with the upper parts of the taller elements visible. The PV arrays and Solar Station will be visible across the field in the distance with woodland in the background. The change in views will be subtle. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the existing and proposed planting will further reduce the extent of the Proposed Development present in views. The PV arrays and Solar Station will be largely screened by the existing hedgerows and trees. The upper parts of the taller elements within the Onsite Substation will remain visible. The change to the existing view will be barely perceptible.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter. Negligible adverse (not significant) in summer.
Residents of Haddington	There will be no views of the Proposed Development due to existing mature tree belts defining small scale field boundaries in and around the settlement edge together with nearby woodland.	N/A	No effect in winter and summer.
Residents of Thurlby	In winter, views of the Proposed Development will be similar to the ones at year 1 of the assessment. In summer when vegetation is in leaf the extent of the views across the Proposed Development to the west and south will be reduced by the existing vegetation providing partial screening. Considering the distance and lower degree of exposure to view the change will be barely perceptible.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter. Negligible adverse (not significant) in summer.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 15
Residents of Malborough	In winter, the change will be as described for the Year 1 assessment. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the intervening vegetation will provide screening and reduce the extent of the Proposed Development present in views, such that the change will be barely perceptible.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter. Negligible adverse (not significant) in summer.
Residents of North Field Farm	In winter, the proposed belt of trees south of the Onsite Substation will have established and heavily filter the views of the substation. However, the upper parts of the equipment will remain visible. Views to the east will remain the similar to the ones at year 1 of the assessment. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the proposed belt of trees south of the Onsite Substation will screen majority of the taller elements in views north. The existing vegetation will screen the oblique views east across the Proposed Development. As such, the Proposed Development will result in a barely perceptible change to the existing views.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter. Negligible adverse (not significant) in summer.
Residents of Witham Farm	In winter, the change will be as reported for the year 1 assessment. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the existing vegetation will provide greater screening, such that the Proposed Development will be barely perceptible.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Residents along Fen Lane	Views of the Proposed Development will be screened by the intervening vegetation, resulting in no change to the existing views.	N/A	No effect in winter and summer.
Residents of Grange Cottage	The proposed vegetation will have established and fill the gaps in the intervening vegetation between Grange Cottage and Moor Covert which will screen the Onsite Substation and BESS Compound in the left of the view. The hedgerows along the compound perimeter will screen the large majority of the security fencing, which will further reduce the influence of infrastructure in the view. The Lincoln Cliff will still be discernible too which will contribute to the retention of the open aspect of	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 15
	the view. The key attributes of the view will be largely maintained and exposure to the Proposed Development in the south will be reduced such that it will represent a barely perceptible change to the baseline conditions in both winter and summer.		
Residents at the junction of Fosse Lane and Haddington Lane	In winter, the change will be as reported for year 1. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the Proposed Development will remain visible given its elevated position on a hill.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Recreational users of PRoW west of Thorpe on the Hill (TOTH/7/2, TOTH/21/1, TOTH/6/2, TOTH/6/3)	In winter, the recreational users walking westwards from Thorpe on the Hill will experience similar views to the ones at Year 1 of the assessment. Once the footpath turns south, the proposed vegetation east of the footpath will establish and alongside the existing hedgerow to the west will heavily filter the views of the PV arrays. The view will be channelled between the two hedgerows and create approximately 10–15m wide passage with breaks in the vegetation, where views towards the PV arrays will be open. Recreational users of PRoW TOTH/6/3 will experience short distance, and open views of the PV arrays to the west and filtered by the proposed hedgerow to the east. In summer, the change in the view will be partial, as the section of the path following the northern edge of the Site will be the same as at the baseline conditions. Once the footpath turns south, the view will change from long distance and open to short distance and channelled by the vegetation with some breaks allowing for short distance and open views towards the PV arrays. The recreational users of PRoW TOTH/6/3 will experience short distance, and open views of the PV arrays to the west and screened by the proposed hedgerow to the east.	Long term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter. **Moderate adverse (significant)** in summer.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 15
Recreational users of TOTH/6/1 and TOTH/6A/1	In winter, the proposed vegetation will have established and will reduce the extent of the PV arrays present in the views, experience from the hill. Views of the PV arrays will be heavily filtered by denser vegetation. Views from the lower parts of the hill will be the same as at year 1 operation. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the extent of the solar PV arrays present in the view experience from the hill will reduce due to the screening provided by the existing and proposed planting. Therefore, the recreational users will have less opportunities to experience the view of the Proposed Development. The PV arrays will not be visible at the lower parts of the hill due to the hedgerows providing screening. Given the level of screening the effects will be reduced in comparison to the winter conditions at year 15.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Recreational users of TOTH/18/1	In winter, the proposed hedgerow with trees located immediately south of the footpath will enhance the existing planting. There will be heavily filtered views of the offset PV arrays, transformers situated in the middle ground of the view and fence surrounding the field. The Proposed Development will be visible in context of the A46 with traffic, overbridge and large scale commercial units. Auburn church tower and Lincoln Cliff will remain visible. These views will be available for a short duration of the PRoW. In summer when vegetation will be in leaf, the proposed hedgerow with trees will provide screening, further reducing people's exposure to the change.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter. Negligible adverse (not significant) in summer.
Recreational users of Aubo/12/2	In winter, the proposed hedgerows on both sides of the footpath will have established and filter short distance views closer to Witham St. Hughs. However, higher parts of the PV arrays will remain visible. Presence of the Proposed Development in views from the eastern parts of the footpath will be less apparent.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 15
	In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the recreational users walking from Haddington Lane will experience barely perceptible change to the view. The Proposed Development will be largely screened by the proposed and existing vegetation. On the approach to Witham St. Hughs, the PV arrays will be visible above the proposed hedgerows. The views will change from open and medium distance to channelled by the proposed hedgerows to the north and south of the footpath.		
Recreational users of Aubo/8/1	In winter, the proposed vegetation will have established. The proposed hedgerow to the south of the path will filter the views of the fencing and PV arrays. The belt of trees south and east of the Onsite Substation will filter the views of the high elements of the Onsite Substation. Although, the prominence of the Proposed Development will be reduced from year 1, the composition of the view will be substantially altered. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, proposed hedgerow and belt of trees will largely screen the view of the fencing, PV arrays south and Onsite Substation. However, the upper parts of the proposed infrastructure will remain visible. Although, less features of the Proposed Development will be present in view, the composition of the view will be substantially altered.	Long term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter and summer.
Recreational users of Aubo/3/1	In winter, the change will reflect that described for the Year 1 assessment. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the existing vegetation will provide screening and reduce the extent of the Proposed Development visible in views, such that the change will be barely perceptible.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Recreational users of Viking Way (PRoW Cole/2/1 and BooG/2/2)	In winter, the change will reflect that described for the Year 1 assessment. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the existing and proposed vegetation will reduce the extent of the change resulting from the presence of the PV arrays, but not screen the change entirely.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 15
Recreational users of Bass/1/1, NoDi/1/2, NoDi/4/1, ThuN/5/1	In winter, the proposed vegetation will have established. The proposed hedgerow along the footpath leading west and north will heavily filter the views of the fencing and PV arrays. The change to the view will be subtle. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, proposed hedgerows along the path will screen the views of the Proposed Development, resulting in subtle change to the composition of the view.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Recreational users of ThuN/1/1	In winter, the change will reflect that described for the Year 1 assessment. In summer, when vegetation is in leaf, the existing hedgerows will screen the Proposed Development. There will be views of the fencing and PV arrays available at field entry point to the north-west. These, however, will be short in duration and result in a subtle change to the composition of the view.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter. Negligible adverse (not significant) in summer.
Recreational users of ThuN/2/1	In winter, the proposed vegetation along Moor Lane will be established and will heavily filter the views of the Proposed Development to the north, as such the exposure to view will be reduced. Views of the Proposed Development south of the footpath will remain similar to the ones at year 1 of the assessment. In summer, the existing and proposed vegetation along Moor Lane will screen the views of the Proposed Development north. The existing vegetation south of the footpath will provide better screening when in leaf. The exposure to views will substantially reduce.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Recreational users of ThuN/3/1	The proposed shelterbelt along the access track leading to the sewage works will establish and alongside the existing hedgerow, will screen the views of the Proposed Development, resulting in no change to the view.	N/A	No effect in winter and summer.
Recreational users of TOTH/11/1	In winter, recreational users walking from Morton Lane up the hill will experience short distance views across the established orchard and belt of trees. Crossing to the next field there will be short distance, direct	Long term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 15
	views to the south and filtered views to the north, of the PV panels, Solar Stations, and BESS. On the top of the hill there will be views of the PV panels to the north, filtered by the proposed hedgerow and long distance views to the north-east. Direct views of the Proposed Development are available for a short duration of the walk. In summer, the recreational users walking from Morton Lane up the hill will experience short distance views across the established orchard and belt of trees that will screen views of the PV panels on the neighbouring fields. Walking to the next field there will be short distance, direct views to the south and primarily screened views to the north, of the PV panels, Solar Stations, and BESS. On the top of the hill the views of the PV panels to the north will be primarily screened by the proposed hedgerow and wildflower meadow to the south. Direct views of the Proposed Development are available for a short duration of the walk. Long distance views to the north-east, including views of Thorpe on the Hill, silhouette of Lincoln Cathedral and Lincoln Cliff, will be retained.		Minor adverse (not significant) in summer.
Recreational users of TOTH/12/3	In winter, the proposed hedgerow to the east of the path will establish and filter the views across the PV arrays to the east. Views to the west will remain similar to the ones at year 1 of the assessment. In summer, the proposed hedgerow will screen majority of the views east, across the PV arrays. Only higher parts of the Proposed Development will be visible above the planning, due to the elevated position on the hill. Views to the west will remain as in year 1.	Long term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter and summer.
Recreational users of TOTH/15/1	In winter, proposed hedgerow to the south of the footpath will have established to heavily filter short distance views of the fencing and PV arrays to the south. Views of the Proposed Development north will remain open and direct. This view will continue for approximately half of the	Long term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter. Minor adverse (not significant) in summer.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 15
	length of the footpath. Once past the drain, marking the eastern boundary of the Proposed Development, the view will be unaffected. In summer, recreational users walking eastwards will experience short distance views of the fencing and PV arrays to the north. Views of the PV arrays to the south will be screened by the proposed hedgerow. This view will continue for approximately half of the length of the footpath. Once past the drain, marking the eastern boundary of the Proposed Development, the view will be unaffected.		
Recreational users of Fosse Way, Regional Cycle Route 93	In winter, the change will reflect the description for Year 1. In summer, the existing hedgerows along the road will provide screening. However, some of the Proposed Development is likely to be visible above the hedgerows.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Recreational users of Cathedral View Holiday Park	In winter, the proposed hedgerows and trees will have established to screen the views of the Proposed Development, which will become barely perceptible. In summer, the proposed hedgerows with scattered trees and the existing belt of trees and shrubs will screen the views of the Proposed Development.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Recreational users of Bass/22/1, Bass/21/2, Bass/20/1	In winter, the proposed belt of trees south of the Onsite Substation will have established and heavily filter the views of the Onsite Substation. However, the upper parts of the equipment will remain visible. Views to the east will remain the similar to the ones at year 1 of the assessment. In summer, the proposed belt of trees south of the Onsite Substation will screen majority of the Onsite Substation. The existing vegetation will screen larger extents of the Proposed Development including the fencing, PV arrays and Solar Stations. There will be no change in views west of PRoW Bass/22/1 and Bass/21/1 and south of PRoW Bass/20/1.	Long term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter. Minor adverse (not significant) in summer.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 15
	As such, the Proposed Development will result in a subtle change to the existing views.		
Recreational users of Aubo/10/1	In winter, the proposed hedgerow east of the path will establish and will heavily filter the views of the Proposed Development, as such the exposure to view will be reduced to subtle. In summer, the proposed hedgerow east of the path will partially screen the views of the Proposed Development. The upper parts of the PV arrays may remain visible in places. Overall, the exposure to view will be reduced to subtle.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Users of Middle Lane	The upper parts of the PV arrays will be visible above the existing hedgerows in the medium distance views. These will be available for a short time on the approach to Thorpe on the Hill and will be experienced at speed.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Users of Eagle Lane	In winter, the effects will remind the ones identified for year 1 operation. In summer, motorists travelling along Eagle Lane will experience limited, glimpsed views of the Proposed Development available through the gaps in the roadside vegetation or field entry points. The proposed solar panels and fencing will be stretching horizontally in the distance, wooded background and Thorpe on the Hill will remain visible. The change to the composition of the view and exposure to view be limited.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Users of Fosse Lane, Haddington Lane and the A46 overbridge	In winter, the effects will remind the ones identified for year 1 operation. In summer, when vegetation is in leaf, the existing hedgerows along the roads will provide better screening. However, due to the elevated position of the road in relation to the neighbouring fields, the Proposed Development will remain visible above the intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of impact will remain low.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 15
Users of Stone Lane	In winter, the effects will remind the ones identified for year 1 operation. In summer, the existing hedgerows along the roads will provide better screening. However, part of the Proposed Development will remain visible above the intervening vegetation. Therefore, the magnitude of impact will remain very low.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Users of Lincoln Road (A607)	There will be no views of the Proposed Development.	N/A	No effect in winter and summer.
Users of Hill Rise and Broughton Lane	There will be no views of the Proposed Development.	N/A	No effect in winter and summer.
Users of Clay Lane and Bassingham Road	In winter, the proposed vegetation will be established. The proposed and existing hedgerows along Clay Lane will heavily filter the views of the Proposed Development and substantially reduce the exposure to views, which will be experienced at speed and short lived. The views will change from open and long distance to channelled along the road. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the existing and proposed hedgerows along Clay Lane will screen the views of the Proposed Development. The exposure to views will substantially reduce, resulting in subtle change to the composition of the view. The views will change from open and long distance to channelled along the road.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Users of Butt Lane	In winter, the proposed vegetation will have established and alongside the existing vegetation will heavily filter the views of the Proposed Development. The change to the composition of the view will be barely perceptible. Views will be glimpsed and experienced at speed, therefore the exposure to view will be very low. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the existing and proposed planting will screen the views of the Proposed Development, resulting in no change to the composition of the view.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter. No effect in summer.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect – Operation Year 15
Users of the A46	In winter, views will be similar to the ones experience at year 1 of the In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the existing hedgerows along the road will provide screening. However, some of the Proposed Development is likely to be visible above the hedgerows.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.
Users of Chapel Lane and Bassingham Road	In winter, the proposed vegetation will have established and fill the gaps in the intervening vegetation between Grange Cottage and Moor Covert. The exposure to see the Proposed Development on the approach to Grange Cottage will be reduced. The remaining views will be similar to the ones at year 1 of the assessment. In summer when vegetation is in leaf, the existing and proposed planting will screen larger proportion of the Proposed Development in comparison to winter conditions and resulting in barely perceptible change.	Long term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter. Negligible adverse (not significant) in summer.
Commercial users of Hykeham Roundabout Services	There will be no views of the Proposed Development.	N/A	No effect in winter and summer.
Commercial users of units at the junction of Fosse Lane and the A46	In winter, views will be similar the ones experienced at year 1 of the assessment. In summer, the Proposed Development will remain present in the view because of its elevated position on a hill.	Long term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter and summer.

Decommissioning (Anticipated to be 2093)

10.7.8 Impacts on landscape and visual receptors during decommissioning of the Proposed Development are likely to include:

a. Machinery and equipment of a greater size than general farming machinery;

b. Removal of solar PV equipment and associated infrastructure, including BESS and Substation;

c. Compounds, material storage and access tracks; and

d. Localised alteration to landform and vegetation removal.

10.7.9 **Table 10-14** summarises the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development during the decommissioning phase and should be read in combination with **Appendix 10-E: Landscape Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]** and **Appendix 10-F: Visual Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]**.

Table 10-14: Summary of Assessment of Effects – Landscape and Visual Amenity (Decommissioning)

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect
Landscape Effects			
The Principal Site.	Alteration to landform, vegetation patterns and a greater scale and extent than general farming to remove the panels and associated equipment and return land to the baseline position.	Short term and reversible	**Major adverse (significant)**, in winter.
The Cable Corridor	The proposed cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
NCA 47: Southern Lincolnshire Edge	The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the NCA and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character.	Short term and reversible	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
NCA 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales	Alteration to landform, vegetation patterns and a greater scale and extent than general farming to remove the panels and associated equipment and return land to the baseline position.	Short term and reversible	Negligible adverse (not significant), in winter.
LCG 4: Lowland Vales	Alteration to landform, vegetation patterns and a greater scale and extent than general farming to remove the panels and associated equipment and return land to the baseline position.	Short term and reversible	Minor adverse (not significant), in winter.
LCT 4a: Unwooded Vales	Alteration to landform, vegetation patterns and a greater scale and extent than general farming to remove the panels and associated equipment and return land to the baseline position. The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Decommissioning works would result in a subtle alteration to the landscape character.	Short term and reversible	Minor adverse (not significant), in winter.
LCT 4b: Wooded Vales	Decommissioning activity would not be located in LCT and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	N/A.	No effect in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect
LCG 6: Limestone Farmlands	The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the LCG and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character.	Short term and reversible	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
LCT 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes	The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the LCT and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character.	Short term and reversible	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
LCT: Lincoln Cliff	The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the LCT and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character.	Short term and reversible	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Sub-area 6: Lincoln Cliff	The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the LCT and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character. Perception of the decommissioning of the Principal Site would not alter the character, due to distance and intervening features.	Short term and reversible	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
LCT: Central Plateau	The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Any perception of the decommissioning of the Principal Site would not alter the character of the area, due to the distance and intervening features.	Short term and reversible	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Sub-area 7: Limestone Heath	The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the LCT and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character.	Short term and reversible	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
LCT: Trent and Witham Vales	The impacts would reflect those stated above for the construction phase. The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations.	Short term and reversible	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect
Sub-area 2: Terrace Sandlands	Localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal.	Short term and reversible	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Sub-area 4: Lincoln Fringe	The decommissioning activity would not be located in the sub-area and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	Short term and reversible	No effect in winter.
Sub-area 5: Witham and Brant Vales	Localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal. The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations.	Short term and reversible	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
LLCA 01: Terrace Sandlands	Localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity.	Short term and reversible	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
LLCA 02: Morton	Decommissioning activity would not be located in the LLCA and therefore there would be no physical change to its characteristics. Any perception of the construction activity would be localised to the eastern part of the LLCA and would very slightly alter the settlement's setting.	Short term and reversible	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
LLCA 03: Tunman Hill	Localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity.	Short term and reversible	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.
LLCA 04: Thorpe on the Hill	Localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity.	Short term and reversible	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect
LLCA 05: North Hykeham Urban Fringe	Decommissioning activity would not be located in LLCA and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	N/A.	No effect in winter.
LLCA 06: Northern Plain of the River Witham	Localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity.	Short term and reversible	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
LLCA 07: Aubourn	Decommissioning activity would not be located in the LLCA and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	N/A.	No effect in winter.
LLCA 08: Thurlby Fenland	Localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity.	Short term and reversible	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
LLCA 9: Witham St. Hughs	Localised vegetation removal.	Short term and reversible	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
LLCA 10: Norton Disney Sandlands	Decommissioning activity would not be located in the LLCA and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	N/A.	No effect in winter.
LLCA 11: Bassingham	Decommissioning activity would not be located in the LLCA and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	N/A.	No effect in winter.
LLCA 12: Bassingham Fen	Decommissioning activity would not be located in the LLCA and therefore no physical or perceived changes to landscape character.	N/A.	No effect in winter.
LLCA 13: Low Fields South	The proposed would be pulled out through the openings, resulting in minor excavations. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the LLCA and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character.	Short term and reversible	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
LLCA 14: Low Fields North	The proposed would be pulled out through the openings, resulting in minor excavations. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the LLCA and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character.	Short term and reversible	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect
LLCA 15: Lincoln Cliff	The proposed would be pulled out through the openings, resulting in minor excavations. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the LLCA and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character.	Short term and reversible	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
LLCA 16: Limestone Heath	The proposed would be pulled out through the openings, resulting in minor excavations. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the LLCA and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character.	Short term and reversible	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Visual Effects			
Residents along Eagle Lane	Plant and activity will be introduced in the distance but heavily filtered by the roadside vegetation, intervening hedgerows and planting proposed as part of the Proposed Development which will be 60 years old. Whilst the impact will be less than construction, there will remain a low degree of change.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of Thorpe on the Hill	There will be filtered and/or screened views of plant and high level of activity in the background of the view, contributing to a partial change.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Residents of Jubilee Farm	There will be filtered views of the decommissioning plant and high level of activity in the view, similar to that reported for construction, but with additional screening implemented as part of the mitigation planting.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of Scotland Farm	There will be medium distance views of the operating machinery and high level of activity, similar to that reported for construction, but with additional screening implemented as part of the mitigation planting.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of Housham Wood Farm	There will be medium distance views of the operating machinery and high level of activity, heavily filtered by the intervening vegetation.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect
Residents of Eagle Barnsdale	There will be medium distance views of the operating machinery and high level of activity, heavily filtered by the intervening vegetation.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Residents of Morton	There will be medium distance views of the operating machinery and high level of activity in the middle ground of the view. These will be heavily filtered by the proposed and existing intervening vegetation. There will be short distance views of the traffic on Morton Lane.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of High Walks Farm	There will be medium distance views of the operating machinery and high level of activity. Views will be experienced from the side windows of the house and at the distance.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Residents of The Rings	There will be medium distance views of the operating machinery and high level of activity. Views will be experienced from the side windows of the house.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of Witham St. Hughs (south)	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be heavily filtered by the existing and proposed vegetation, in a way that the decommissioning activities will result in a barely perceptible change.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents of Witham St. Hughs (east)	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be heavily filtered by the existing and proposed vegetation, such that decommissioning activities will result in partial change.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Residents of Church Farm and Low Barn	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be heavily filtered by the existing and proposed vegetation, in a way that the decommissioning activities will result in a partial change to the view.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Residents of River Farm (north)	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be heavily screened by the existing and proposed vegetation to the south-east.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect
	There will be views north of the decommissioning activities available from the gable windows, resulting in partial change to the composition of the view.		
Residents of River Farm (south)	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be heavily filtered by the existing and proposed vegetation, in a way that the decommissioning activities will result in subtle change to the view.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter
Residents of Tonge's Farm	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be heavily filtered by the existing and proposed vegetation, in a way that the decommissioning activities will result in a subtle change to the main view. The exposure to view will be low.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter
Residents of Bassingham	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be heavily filtered by the existing and proposed vegetation, in a way that the decommissioning activities will result in barely perceptible change to the view.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter
Residents of Norton Disney	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be heavily filtered by the existing and proposed vegetation, in a way that the decommissioning activities will result in barely perceptible change the view.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter
Residents of Coleby	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity across Principal Site will be barely perceptible due to the distance and intervening vegetation. The underground cable within the Cable Corridor will be pulled out through the openings, resulting in views of a small operating team and spot digging.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter
Residents of Boothby Graffoe	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity across Principal Site will be barely perceptible due to the distance and intervening vegetation. The underground cable within the Cable Corridor will be pulled out through the openings, resulting in views of a small operating team and spot digging.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect
Residents of Navenby	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity across Principal Site will be barely perceptible due to the distance and intervening vegetation. The underground cable within the Cable Corridor will be pulled out through the openings, resulting in views of a small operating team and spot digging.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter
Residents of Aubourn	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be visible in the distance. The decommissioning activity across the Onsite Substation will be largely screened by the proposed and existing vegetation. Decommissioning activities will result in partial change to the view.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter
Residents of Haddington	Views of the decommissioning activities will be screened by the intervening vegetation and development, resulting in no change to the existing views.	N/A	No effect in winter
Residents of Thurlby	Views of the operating machinery and decommissioning activity will be filtered by the existing vegetation and observed at medium and long distances, affecting only part of the hamlet.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter
Residents of Malborough	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be heavily filtered by the existing vegetation. The decommissioning activities will be visible in the middle ground and background of the views and across small area, such that the change will be partial.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Residents of North Field Farm	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be filtered and screened in paces by the existing and proposed vegetation. The scale of the works relating to the decommissioning of the Onsite Substation will be additionally filtered by proposed belt of trees. Oblique views east will be similar to that reported for construction.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Residents of Witham Farm	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be visible in a long distance and filtered by the existing vegetation.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect
Residents along Fen Lane	Views of the decommissioning activities will be screened by the intervening vegetation, resulting in no change to the existing views.	N/A	No effect in winter.
Residents of Grange Cottage	Views of machinery and decommissioning activity will be experienced towards the background, albeit filtered by the existing and proposed vegetation.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Residents at the junction of Fosse Lane and Haddington Lane	There will be short to medium distance views of the operating machinery and high level of activity. Views will be experienced outside of the commercial buildings and viewed in context of a busy dual carriageway. Therefore, the addition of high level activity in the view will result in low magnitude of change.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Recreational users of PRoW west of Thorpe on the Hill (TOTH/7/2, TOTH/21/1, TOTH/6/2, TOTH/6/3)	There will be filtered views of the of the operating machinery and high level of activity.	Short term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of TOTH/6/1 and TOTH/6A/1	There will be filtered medium distance views and heavily filtered short distance views to the north south of the operating machinery and high level of activity.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of TOTH/18/1	There will be heavily filtered views of the construction plant and high level of activity in the middle ground of the view. These will be available for a short duration of the PRoW.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Recreational users of Aubo/12/2	There will be filtered views of the operating machinery and high level of activity present in the medium to short distance views.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of Aubo/8/1	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be filtered by the proposed vegetation. The scale of the works relating to the	Short term and reversible.	**Major adverse (significant)** in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect
	decommissioning of the Onsite Substation and BESS Compound will result in substantial alteration to the existing view.		
Recreational users of Aubo/3/1	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be heavily filtered by the existing vegetation. The decommissioning activities will be visible in the middle ground and background of the views and across small area, therefore the change will be subtle.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Recreational users of Viking Way (PRoW Cole/2/1 and BooG/2/2)	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be barely perceptible due to the distance and intervening vegetation. The underground cable will be pulled out through the openings, resulting in views of a small operating team and spot digging.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Recreational users of Bass/1/1, NoDi/1/2, NoDi/4/1, ThuN/5/1	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be heavily filtered by the proposed vegetation, in a way that the decommissioning activities will result in a subtle change to the view.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Recreational users of ThuN/1/1	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be heavily filtered by the existing hedgerows, in a way that the decommissioning activities will result in a subtle change to the view.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Recreational users of ThuN/2/1	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be heavily filtered by the existing and proposed vegetation, in a way that the decommissioning activities will result in subtle change to the views.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Recreational users of ThuN/3/1	Views of the decommissioning activities will be screened by the existing and proposed planting.	N/A	No effect in winter.
Recreational users of TOTH/11/1	There will be direct views of the operating machinery and high level of activity across the field to the south. Views to the north are going to be heavily filtered by the intervening vegetation.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect
Recreational users of TOTH/12/3	There will be short to medium distance views mainly across the fields to the west, of the operating machinery and high level of activity. Views to the east are going to be heavily filtered by the proposed hedgerow.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of TOTH/15/1	There will be short distance and open views to the north and primarily screened views to the south of the operating machinery and high level of activity.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of Fosse Way, Regional Cycle Route 93	There will be short distance views of the operating machinery and high level of activity. These will be filtered by the hedgerows and available for a short section of the route.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Recreational users of Cathedral View Holiday Park	There will be short distance, heavily filtered views of the operating machinery and high level of activity. Decommissioning activities will be offset approximately 50m away from the viewer and will be seen in context of the busy dual carriageway. Views will be experienced by a proportion of the recreational users, mainly located on the northern and eastern edges of the holiday park.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Recreational users of Bass/22/1, Bass/21/2, Bass/20/1	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be filtered and screened in paces by the existing and proposed vegetation. The scale of the works relating to the decommissioning of the Onsite Substation and BESS Compound will result in partial alteration to the existing view.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Recreational users of Aubo/10/1	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be heavily filtered by the hedgerow east of the path. The change to the existing view will be partial.	Short term and reversible.	**Moderate adverse (significant)** in winter.
Users of Middle Lane	There will be medium distance and heavily filtered views of the operating machinery and high level of activity. These will be available for a short time on the approach to Thorpe on the Hill and will be experienced at speed.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect
Users of Eagle Lane	Plant and activity will be present in glimpsed, and distant views, which will be heavily filtered by the roadside vegetation and hedgerows.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Users of Fosse Lane, Haddington Lane and the A46 overbridge	There will be short to medium distance views of the operating machinery and high level of activity. These will be available for a short time on the northern and southern side of the overbridge.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Users of Stone Lane	There will be short to medium distance views of the operating machinery and high level of activity. These will be available for a short duration of the journey and at high speed.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Users of Lincoln Road (A607)	The underground cable will be pulled out through the openings, resulting in views of a small operating team and spot digging.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Users of Hill Rise and Broughton Lane	The underground cable will be pulled out through the openings, resulting in views of a small operating team and spot digging.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Users of Clay Lane and Bassingham Road	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be heavily filtered by the existing and proposed vegetation, in a way that the decommissioning activities will result in subtle change to the view.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Users of Butt Lane	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be heavily filtered by the existing and proposed vegetation, in a way that the decommissioning activities will result in barely perceptible change the view.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Users of the A46	There will be short distance views of the operating machinery and high level of activity. These will be filtered by the hedgerows and available for a short part of the journey at high speed. Therefore, the exposure to view will be very brief.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.

Receptor	Potential Impacts	Duration	Likely Significance of Effect
Users of Chapel Lane and Bassingham Road	Views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be heavily filtered by the existing and proposed vegetation, in a way that the decommissioning activities will result subtle change the view.	Short term and reversible.	Minor adverse (not significant) in winter.
Commercial users of Hykeham Roundabout Services	Construction vehicles travelling on Middle Lane may be present in short distance views.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.
Commercial users of units at the junction of Fosse Lane and the A46	There will be short to medium distance views of the operating machinery and high level of activity. Views will be experienced outside of the commercial buildings and viewed in context of a busy dual carriageway. Therefore, the addition of high level activity in the view will result in low magnitude of change.	Short term and reversible.	Negligible adverse (not significant) in winter.

10.8 Additional Mitigation and Enhancement

10.8.1 The Proposed Development has undergone a series of design iterations to embed mitigation measures into the design from an early stage in the DCO process. Full details relating to the design rationale and intent are set out in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1].**

10.8.2 In terms of landscape and visual amenity, this has included:

a. New planting and/or relaxed management of existing vegetation within the DCO Site boundary; and

b. Introducing and/or extending offsets between people and the Proposed Development.

10.8.3 This has sought to avoid and reduce the long term residual effects of the Proposed Development and as such no additional mitigation measures or enhancements have been identified.

10.9 Residual Effects

10.9.1 A record of residual significant landscape and visual effects is provided in **Table 10-15**.

10.9.2 In summary, the landscape receptors are most impacted during the construction phase. Once the Proposed Development is operational, the number of significantly affected character areas is reduced by half. This is the result of the underground cable that will not alter the character of the LCAs across the Cable Corridor. The significant effects will further reduce as the mitigation planting will be established by year 15, replacing the vegetation lost at the construction phase, enhancing landscape pattern, and helping integrate the Proposed Development within the surrounding landscape. The landscape effects during the decommissioning phase will be similar to those during the construction phase, apart from the LCAs across the Cable Corridor, which will be affected to a negligible degree.

10.9.3 The visual receptors are also most impacted during the construction phase, and the number of significant effects will drop by half at the year 1 operation of the Proposed Development. Once the proposed planting is established, in many instances, the views of the Proposed Development will be filtered or screened. At year 15 operation, many of the identified recreational users of the PRoW will still experience significant effects due to the short distance, large exposure to view or substantial alteration of the current view. The mitigation measures for all of the residential receptors will result in no significant effects. The number of significant effects during decommissioning will be smaller than at construction due to the proposed mitigation planting, which will additionally screen or filter the views.

10.10 Cumulative Effects

10.10.1 The Zone of Influence (ZoI) for landscape and visual amenity is 2km for effects on receptors around the DCO Site Boundary, as presented in **Figure 15-1 [EN010154/APP/6.2]**. The short list of cumulative developments, as set out in **Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010154/APP/6.1]** and Interactions were reviewed. Cumulative schemes of a similar typology to the Proposed Development, or those directly adjacent, were considered to have potential to result in significant cumulative landscape and visual effects and have therefore been considered in the following cumulative assessment, namely:

c. ID 13. Application Reference: 18/1560/EIASCO. Development of a 55km water pipeline from Lincoln to Grantham with associated infrastructure.

d. ID 37. Application Reference: 21/1245/FUL. A 100.3kW solar farm.

e. ID 49. Application Reference: 22/0520/FUL. A ground based solar PV array (approximately 6KW)

f. ID 86. Application Reference: 23/0584/EIASCR / 23/0390/EIASCO. Erection of 400MW Battery Storage Development.

g. ID 89. Application Reference: PL/0055/23. A solar PV array and associated infrastructure to generate electricity for the operation of Swinderby Quarry.

h. ID 95. Application Reference: PL/0087/23. North Hykeham Relief Road

i. ID 99. Application Reference: EIA/03/24. For the installation of floating Solar PV arrays plus terrestrial based ancillary infrastructure and equipment, cable route and access.

j. ID 101. Application Reference: 24/0075/EIASCR. Erection of 240MW Battery Storage Development.

k. ID 105 Application Reference: 24/1080/EIAS/CR. Erection of 400kv Air Insulted Switchgear substation and associated development

l. ID 108. Application Reference: 25/0533/FUL. Brant Energy Storage Scheme

10.10.2 The short list of cumulative schemes includes four solar DCO schemes, namely:

a. ID 63. Application Reference: EN010149. Springwell Energy Farm.

b. ID 87. Application Reference: EN010162. Great North Road Solar

c. ID 88. Application Reference: EN010159. One Earth Solar Farm.

d. ID 103. Application Reference: EN0110016. Leoda Solar Farm

10.10.3 Although these solar DCO schemes are located beyond the 2km ZoI, given their similar scale and typology to the Proposed Development, they have also been included in this cumulative assessment.

10.10.4 Cumulative landscape impacts can change either the physical fabric or character of the landscape, or any special values attached to it. For example:

a. Cumulative impacts on the physical fabric of the landscape arise when two or more developments affect landscape components such as arable land, hedgerows; or perceptual qualities such as tranquillity.

b. Cumulative impacts on landscape character arise when two or more developments introduce new features into the landscape. In this way, they can change the landscape character to such an extent that they create a different landscape character type.

10.10.5 Cumulative impacts on visual amenity can be caused by 'combined visibility' and/or 'sequential impacts':

a. Combined visibility occurs where the observer is able to see two or more developments from one viewpoint, either in combination (where several developments are within the observer's arc of vision at the same time) or in succession (where the observer has to turn to see the various developments).

b. Sequential impacts occur when the observer has to move to another viewpoint to see different developments, such as roads, railways or recreational routes including long-distance trails. The magnitude of sequential effects will be affected by speed of travel and distance between viewpoints.

10.10.6 The landscape and visual cumulative assessment takes an additional approach, i.e. considers the effects of each individual cumulative scheme brought forward in isolation in addition to the Proposed Development. An assessment of the magnitude of change of the 'cumulative baseline' has not been presented as it is not the role of this LVIA to assess the combined impact of the cumulative schemes, as recognised in paragraph 7.18 of GLVIA3.

10.10.7 Negligible and no effects from the Proposed Development are excluded from the cumulative assessment, as these effects are generally minimal or imperceptible and are not anticipated to contribute to or elevate the impacts of the effects associated with the cumulative schemes.

Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects

ID 13. Application Reference: 18/1560/EIASCO. Development of a 55km water pipeline from Lincoln to Grantham with associated infrastructure.

10.10.8 The construction and operation of the Proposed Development and Cumulative Development ID 13 would both have direct effects on the character of the North Kesteven District sub-area Limestone Heath. Both schemes would also have the potential to be experienced by residents of Boothby Graffoe, Coleby, and Navenby, as well as users of Viking Way, and users of the A607 Lincoln Road.

10.10.9 The EIA Scoping Report associated with Cumulative Development ID 13 did not provide an appraisal of receptors but concluded that significant impacts

would be limited to the above ground structures only. The respective EIA Scoping Opinion also concluded that the pipeline construction and operation would not be likely to have significant environmental effects by virtue of its nature, scale and duration.

10.10.10 Given the absence of above ground structures of the cumulative site within the ZoI and limited impacts predicted for the pipeline, it is considered that at construction and operation (year 15) there would be no notable difference between the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, and the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development in addition with Cumulative Development ID 13.

ID 37. Application Reference: 21/1245/FUL. A 100.3kW solar farm.

10.10.11 The construction and operation of the Proposed Development and Cumulative Development ID 37 would both have direct effects on the character of the North Kesteven District sub-area Limestone Heath. Both schemes would also have the potential to be experienced by residents of Boothby Graffoe, Coleby, and Navenby, as well as users of Viking Way, and users of the A607 Lincoln Road.

10.10.12 The Cumulative Development ID 37 is located within the extent of Boothby Heath Farm, located approx. 1km from the Cable Corridor in the east of the Study Area. Given its relative scale in relation to the DCO Site, its enclosed nature and limited intervisibility, it is considered that at construction and operation (year 15) there would be no notable difference between the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, and the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development in addition with Cumulative Development ID 37.

ID 49. Application Reference: 22/0520/FUL. A ground based solar PV array (approximately 6KW)

10.10.13 The construction and operation of the Proposed Development and Cumulative Development ID 49 would both have direct effects on the character of the North Kesteven District sub-area Lincoln Fringe. Both schemes would also have the potential to be experienced by residents of Bassingham.

10.10.14 The Cumulative Development ID 49 is located within the extent of The Old Rectory curtilage, located approx. 1km from the Principal Site on the eastern edge of Bassingham. Given its relative scale in relation to the DCO Site, its enclosed nature and limited intervisibility, it is considered that at construction and operation (year 15) there would be no notable difference between the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, and the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development in addition with Cumulative Development ID 49.

ID 86. Application Reference: 23/0584/EIASCR / 23/0390/EIASCO. Erection of 400MW Battery Storage Development.

10.10.15 The construction and operation of the Proposed Development and Cumulative Development ID 86 would both have direct effects on the

character of the North Kesteven District sub-area Limestone Heath. Both schemes would also have the potential to be experienced by residents of Boothby Graffoe, Coleby, and Navenby, as well as users of Viking Way, and users of the A607 Lincoln Road.

10.10.16 Given the scale of the cumulative site relative to the DCO Site and the fact the Cumulative Development is encompassed by the DCO Site boundary, it is considered that at construction and operation (year 15) there would be no notable difference between the other landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, and the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development in addition with Cumulative Development ID 86.

ID 89. Application Reference: PL/0055/23. A solar PV array and associated infrastructure to generate electricity for the operation of Swinderby Quarry.

10.10.17 The construction and operation of the Proposed Development and Cumulative Development ID 89 would both have direct effects on the character of the North Kesteven District sub-area Terrace Sandlands. Both schemes would also have the potential to be experienced by users of the A46.

10.10.18 The Cumulative Development ID 89 is located within the former RAF Swinderby airfield approx. 1.9km from the Principal Site to the west of Witham St Hughes. Given its relative scale in relation to the DCO Site, its enclosed nature and limited intervisibility, it is considered that at construction and operation (year 15) there would be no notable difference between the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, and the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development in addition with Cumulative Development ID 89.

ID 95. Application Reference: PL/0087/23. North Hykeham Relief Road

10.10.19 The construction and operation of the Proposed Development and Cumulative Development ID 95 would both have direct effects on the character of the North Kesteven District sub-areas Terrace Sandlands, Witham and Brant Vales, Lincoln Cliff and Limestone Heath. Both schemes would also have the potential to be experienced by residents of Thorpe on the Hill and Coleby, as well as users of Viking Way and other local PRoW including TOTH/18/1. Motorists along the A46 and commercial users of the Hykeham Roundabout Services would also have the potential to experience views of both schemes.

10.10.20 With regard to the North Kesteven District landscape sub-area Witham and Brant Vales, the addition of the Cumulative Development ID 95 with the Proposed Development would noticeably increase the extent over which changes to the landscape character would be perceived at construction, extending across the north of the landscape sub-area. At construction, this would likely result in a High magnitude of change which assessed against the Low-medium sensitivity of the character sub-area would result in Major adverse effect, which is significant.

10.10.21 With regard to users of the Viking Way, the addition of the Cumulative Development ID 95 with the Proposed Development would noticeably increase the extent over which changes to the visual amenity would be experienced at construction, being noticeable from greater lengths of the route. At construction, this would likely result in a High magnitude of change which assessed against the High sensitivity of the users of the Viking Way would result in Major adverse effect, which is significant.

10.10.22 Otherwise, it is considered that at construction and operation (year 15) there would be no notable difference between the other landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, and the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development in addition with Cumulative Development ID 95.

ID 99. Application Reference: EIA/03/24. For the installation of floating Solar PV arrays plus terrestrial based ancillary infrastructure and equipment, cable route and access.

10.10.23 The construction and operation of the Proposed Development and Cumulative Development ID 99 would both have direct effects on the character of the North Kesteven District sub-area Terrace Sandlands. Both schemes would also have the potential to be experienced by residents and users of Eagle Lane.

10.10.24 The Cumulative Development ID 99 is located within lakes of former quarries approx. 1km from the Principal Site to the north-west of Thorpe on the Hill. Given its relative scale in relation to the DCO Site, its enclosed nature and limited intervisibility, it is considered that at construction and operation (year 15) there would be no notable difference between the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, and the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development in addition with Cumulative Development ID 99.

ID 101. Application Reference: 24/0075/EIASCR. Erection of 240MW Battery Storage Development.

10.10.25 The construction and operation of the Proposed Development and Cumulative Development ID 101 would both have direct effects on the character of the North Kesteven District sub-area Limestone Heath. Both schemes would also have the potential to be experienced by residents of Navenby, users of Viking Way, and users of the A607 Lincoln Road.

10.10.26 Given its relative scale in relation to the DCO Site and partly enclosed nature, it is considered that at construction and operation (year 15) there would be no notable difference between the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, and the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development in addition with Cumulative Development ID 101.

ID 105 Application Reference: 24/1080/EIAS/CR. Erection of 400kv Air Insulted Switchgear substation and associated development

10.10.27 The construction and operation of the Proposed Development and Cumulative Development ID 105 would both have direct effects on the

character of the North Kesteven District sub-area Limestone Heath. Both schemes would also have the potential to be experienced by residents of Boothby Graffoe, Coleby, and Navenby, as well as users of Viking Way, and users of the A607 Lincoln Road.

10.10.28 Given the scale of the cumulative site relative to the DCO Site and the fact the Cumulative Development is encompassed by the DCO Site boundary, it is considered that at construction and operation (year 15) there would be no notable difference between the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, and the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development in addition with Cumulative Development ID 105.

ID 108. Application Reference: 25/0533/FUL. Brant Energy Storage Scheme

10.10.29 The construction and operation of the Proposed Development and Cumulative Development ID 108 would both have direct effects on the character of the North Kesteven District sub-area Witham and Brant Vales. Both schemes would also have the potential to be experienced by residents of Boothby Graffoe and Coleby, as well as users of Viking Way.

10.10.30 Given the scale of the cumulative site relative to the DCO Site and the fact the Cumulative Development is largely encompassed by the DCO Site boundary, it is considered that at construction and operation (year 15) there would be no notable difference between the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, and the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development in addition with Cumulative Development ID 108.

ID 63. Application Reference: EN010149. Springwell Energy Farm.

10.10.31 The construction and operation of the Proposed Development and Cumulative Development ID 63 would both have direct effects on the character of the North Kesteven District sub-area Limestone Heath. Both schemes would also have the potential to be experienced by residents of Boothby Graffoe, Coleby, and Navenby, as well as users of Viking Way, and users of the A607 Lincoln Road.

10.10.32 With regard to the North Kesteven District landscape sub-area Limestone Heath, the addition of the Cumulative Development ID 63 with the Proposed Development would noticeably increase the extent over which changes to the landscape character would be perceived at construction, extending across the south and east of the landscape sub-area. At construction, this would likely result in a Medium magnitude of change which assessed against the Low-medium sensitivity of the character sub-area would result in Moderate adverse effect, which is significant. At operation, once the landscape mitigation has matured within the Cable Corridor the magnitude of change would reduce to Low which assessed against the Low-medium sensitivity of the character sub-area would result in a Minor adverse effect, which is not significant.

10.10.33 Otherwise, it is considered that at construction and operation (year 15) there would be no notable difference between the other landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, and the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development in addition with Cumulative Development ID 63.

ID 87. Application Reference: EN010162. Great North Road Solar

10.10.34 There will be no intervisibility between Cumulative Development ID 87 and the Proposed Development due the approx. 8.8km between the schemes, intervening topography, built structures and vegetation, which greatly restricts the extent over which additional changes would be perceived. Therefore, it is considered that at construction and operation (year 15) there would be no notable difference between the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, and the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development in addition with Cumulative Development ID 87.

ID 88. Application Reference: EN010159. One Earth Solar Farm.

10.10.35 There will be no intervisibility between Cumulative Development ID 88 and the Proposed Development due the approx. 7.1km between the schemes, intervening topography, built structures and vegetation, which greatly restricts the extent over which additional changes would be perceived. Therefore, it is considered that at construction and operation (year 15) there would be no notable difference between the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, and the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development in addition with Cumulative Development ID 88.

ID 103. Application Reference: EN0110016. Leoda Solar Farm

10.10.36 The construction and operation of the Proposed Development and Cumulative Development ID 103 would both have direct effects on the character of the North Kesteven District sub-area Limestone Heath. Both schemes would also have the potential to be experienced by residents of Boothby Graffoe, Coleby, and Navenby, as well as users of Viking Way, and users of the A607 Lincoln Road.

10.10.37 With regard to the North Kesteven District landscape sub-area Limestone Heath, the addition of the Cumulative Development ID 103 with the Proposed Development would noticeably increase the extent over which changes to the landscape character would be perceived at construction, extending across the south and west of the landscape sub-area. At construction, this would likely result in a Medium magnitude of change which assessed against the Low-medium sensitivity of the character sub-area would result in Moderate adverse effect, which is significant.

10.10.38 Otherwise, it is considered that at construction and operation (year 15) there would be no notable difference between the other landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, and the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development in addition with Cumulative Development ID 103.

10.11 Summary and Conclusions

10.11.1 **Table 10-15** summarises the residual significant effects of the Proposed Development on landscape and visual receptors following implementation of mitigation during construction, operation and decommissioning.

Table 10-15: Summary of Significant Residual Effects (Landscape and Visual Amenity)

Development Stage	Environmental Effect (taking account of embedded mitigation)	Classification of Effect	Additional Mitigation Requirements (if required)	Significance of Residual Effect	Nature of Effect (Lt-long term/Mt- medium term/St-short term) and P- permanent/T-temporary and D-direct/In-indirect)
Construction – Significant Landscape Effects					
Construction	The Principal Site Cable Corridor LLCA 03: Tunman Hill LLCA 08: Thurlby Fenland	Major adverse	See Section 10.8	Major adverse	St, T
Construction	Sub-area 2: Terrace Sandlands Sub-area 5: Witham & Brant Vales LLCA 13: Low Fields South LLCA 14: Low Fields North LLCA 15: Lincoln Cliff	Moderate adverse	See Section 10.8	Moderate adverse	St, T
Construction – Significant Visual Effects					
Construction	Residents of Church Farm and Low Barn Recreational users of PRoW west of Thorpe on the Hill (TOTH/7/2, TOTH/21/1, TOTH/6/2, TOTH/6/3) Recreational users of Aubo/12/2 Recreational users of Aubo/8/1 Recreational users of TOTH/11/1	Major adverse	See Section 10.8	Major adverse	St, T

Development Stage	Environmental Effect (taking account of embedded mitigation)	Classification of Effect	Additional Mitigation Requirements (if required)	Significance of Residual Effect	Nature of Effect (Lt-long term/Mt- medium term/St-short term) and P- permanent/T-temporary and D-direct/In-indirect)
	Recreational users of TOTH/12/3 Recreational users of TOTH/15/1 Recreational users of Aubo/10/1				
Construction	Residents of Thorpe on the Hill Residents of Scotland Farm Residents of Housham Wood Farm Residents of Eagle Barnsdale Residents of Morton Residents of High Walks Farm Residents of Witham St. Hughs (east) Residents of River Farm (north) Residents of Tonge's Farm Residents of Bassingham Residents of Coleby Residents of Boothby Graffoe Residents of Thurlby Residents of Malborough Residents of North Field Farm Residents of Grange Cottage	Moderate adverse	See Section 10.8	Moderate adverse	St, T

Development Stage	Environmental Effect (taking account of embedded mitigation)	Classification of Effect	Additional Mitigation Requirements (if required)	Significance of Residual Effect	Nature of Effect (Lt-long term/Mt- medium term/St-short term) and P- permanent/T-temporary and D-direct/In-indirect)
	Recreational users of TOTH/6/1 and TOTH/6A/1 Recreational users of TOTH/18/1 Recreational users of Viking Way (PRoW Cole/2/1 and BooG/2/2) Recreational users of Bass/1/1, NoDi/1/2, NoDi/4/1, ThuN/5/1 Recreational users of ThuN/2/1 Recreational users of Bass/22/1, Bass/21/2, Bass/20/1 Users of Clay Lane and Bassingham Road				
Operation Year 1 – Significant Landscape Effects					
Operation Year 1	The Principal Site LLCA 03: Tunman Hill LLCA 08: Thurlby Fenland	Major adverse	See Section 10.8	Major adverse	Lt, T
Operation Year 1	Sub-area 2: Terrace Sandlands Sub-area 5: Witham & Brant Vales	Moderate adverse	See Section 10.8	Moderate adverse	Lt, T

Development Stage	Environmental Effect (taking account of embedded mitigation)	Classification of Effect	Additional Mitigation Requirements (if required)	Significance of Residual Effect	Nature of Effect (Lt-long term/Mt- medium term/St-short term) and P- permanent/T-temporary and D-direct/In-indirect)
Operation Year 1 – Significant Visual Effects					
Operation Year 1	Recreational users of PRoW west of Thorpe on the Hill (TOTH/7/2, TOTH/21/1, TOTH/6/2, TOTH/6/3) Recreational users of Aubo/8/1 Recreational users of TOTH/12/3	Major adverse	See Section 10.8	Major adverse	Lt, T
Operation Year 1	Residents of Housham Wood Farm Residents of Church Farm and Low Barn Recreational users of TOTH/6/1 and TOTH/6A/1 Recreational users of Aubo/12/2 Recreational users of Bass/1/1, NoDi/1/2, NoDi/4/1, ThuN/5/1 Recreational users of ThuN/2/1 Recreational users of TOTH/11/1 Recreational users of TOTH/15/1 Recreational users of Bass/22/1, Bass/21/2, Bass/20/1 Recreational users of Aubo/10/1	Moderate adverse	See Section 10.8	Moderate adverse	Lt, T

Development Stage	Environmental Effect (taking account of embedded mitigation)	Classification of Effect	Additional Mitigation Requirements (if required)	Significance of Residual Effect	Nature of Effect (Lt-long term/Mt- medium term/St-short term) and P- permanent/T-temporary and D-direct/In-indirect)
	Users of Clay Lane and Bassingham Road				
Operation Year 15 - Significant Landscape Effects					
Operation Year 15	Principal Site LLCA 03: Tunman Hill LLCA 08: Thurlby Fenland	Moderate adverse	See Section 10.8	Moderate Adverse	Lt, T
Operation Year 15 – Significant Visual Effects					
Operation Year 15	Recreational users of PRoW west of Thorpe on the Hill (TOTH/7/2, TOTH/21/1, TOTH/6/2, TOTH/6/3) – winter Recreational users of Aubo/8/1 – winter and summer	Major adverse	See Section 10.8	Major adverse	Lt, T
Operation Year 15	Recreational users of PRoW west of Thorpe on the Hill (TOTH/7/2, TOTH/21/1, TOTH/6/2, TOTH/6/3) – summer Recreational users of TOTH/11/1 – winter Recreational users of TOTH/12/3 – winter Recreational users of TOTH/15/1 – winter	Moderate adverse	See Section 10.8	Moderate adverse	Lt, T

Development Stage	Environmental Effect (taking account of embedded mitigation)	Classification of Effect	Additional Mitigation Requirements (if required)	Significance of Residual Effect	Nature of Effect (Lt-long term/Mt- medium term/St-short term) and P- permanent/T-temporary and D-direct/In-indirect)
	Recreational users of Bass/22/1, Bass/21/2, Bass/20/1 - winter				
Decommissioning – Significant Landscape Effects					
Decommissioning	Principal Site LLCA 03: Tunman Hill	Major adverse	See Section 10.8	Major adverse	St, T
Decommissioning	Sub-area 2: Terrace Sandlands Sub-area 5: Witham & Brant Vales LLCA 08: Thurlby Fenland	Moderate adverse	See Section 10.8	Moderate adverse	St, T
Decommissioning – Significant Visual Effects					
Decommissioning	Recreational users of PRoW west of Thorpe on the Hill (TOTH/7/2, TOTH/21/1, TOTH/6/2, TOTH/6/3) Recreational users of Aubo/8/1	Major adverse	See Section 10.8	Major adverse	St, T
Decommissioning	Residents of Thorpe on the Hill Residents of Housham Wood Farm Residents of Eagle Barnsdale Residents of High Walks Farm Residents of Witham St. Hughs (east)	Moderate adverse	See Section 10.8	Moderate adverse	St, T

Development Stage	Environmental Effect (taking account of embedded mitigation)	Classification of Effect	Additional Mitigation Requirements (if required)	Significance of Residual Effect	Nature of Effect (Lt-long term/Mt- medium term/St-short term) and P- permanent/T-temporary and D-direct/In-indirect)
	Residents of Church Farm and Low Barn				
	Residents of River Farm (north)				
	Residents of Malborough				
	Residents of North Field Farm				
	Recreational users of TOTH/6/1 and TOTH/6A/1				
	Recreational users of Aubo/12/2				
	Recreational users of TOTH/11/1				
	Recreational users of TOTH/12/3				
	Recreational users of TOTH/15/1				
	Recreational users of Bass/22/1, Bass/21/2, Bass/20/1				
	Recreational users of Aubo/10/1				

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