Peartree Hill Solar Farm

Environmental Statement

Volume 2

Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual

Revision 2 (tracked)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning

(Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Regulation 5(2)(a)

Application Document Ref: EN010157/APP/6.2

~~February~~ November 2025

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11 Landscape and Visual

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 This chapter presents an assessment of likely significant effects arising from the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of the Proposed Development on the landscape and on visual amenity. The full description of the Proposed Development is provided within **Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]**.

11.1.2 This chapter is supported by the following figures presented in **ES Volume 3 [EN010157/APP/6.3]**:

- **Figure 11.1: Landscape Study Area, Context, Designations and Access**
- **Figure 11.2a: Solar PV Modules Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) – Fields B1-B4, B7-B8, C1-C9**
- **Figure 11.2b: Solar PV Modules ZTV – Fields B5-B6**
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- **Figure 11.8e: Solar PV Modules Year 10 Post Mitigation ZTV– Fields F1-F17**

- **Figure 11.8f: Solar PV Modules Year 10 Post Mitigation ZTV – All fields combined**

11.1.3 This chapter is supported by the following appendices presented in **ES Volume 4 [EN010157/APP/6.4]**:

- **Appendix 11.1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology**
- **Appendix 11.2: Extracts from Published Landscape Character Assessments**
- **Appendix 11.3: Landscape Sensitivity Appraisal**
- **Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis**
- **Appendix 11.5: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment**
- **Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations**

11.1.4 This chapter is supported by the following post-submission documents:

- **Illustrative Cross-Section Visualisations [EN010157/APP/8.9]**

~~11.1.4~~11.1.5 This chapter should be read in conjunction with the following assessment chapters:

- **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]**
- **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2]**
- **ES Volume 2, Chapter 13: Population [EN010157/APP/6.2]**
- **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]**

~~11.1.5~~11.1.6 This chapter and associated appendices constitute a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) and have been prepared with regard to the principles established in published best practice, namely the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) **[Ref. 11-1]** and associated technical guidance notes including those published by the Landscape Institute (referenced as appropriate – see **Section 11.2**).

~~11.1.6~~11.1.7 This chapter considers the likely significant effects upon:

- landscape fabric;
- landscape character; and
- visual receptors including residential, transport and recreational receptors.

~~11.1.7~~11.1.8 Although linked, landscape and visual effects are considered separately. Landscape effects derive from changes in the landscape fabric, which may result

in changes to landscape character, whereas visual effects are the effects of these changes as experienced by people (visual receptors).

~~11.1.8~~11.1.9 In considering effects on landscape fabric, this chapter considers the removal or addition of elements such as vegetation in relation to landscape change, but the assessment of effects of the Proposed Development on ecological receptors is considered in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.

~~11.1.9~~11.1.10 Likewise, this chapter considers cultural heritage assets in so much as they contribute to landscape character and its perceived value. However, the assessment of effects of the Proposed Development on the setting of cultural heritage receptors is considered in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.

11.2 Legislative framework, planning policy and guidance

11.2.1 This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the following legislation, and with regard to the following planning policy and guidance.

11.2.2 It should be noted that this chapter does not assess the compliance of the Proposed Development against relevant planning policy. Such an assessment is presented in the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5]**.

Legislation

- European Landscape Convention **[Ref. 11-2]**;
- The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations **[Ref. 11-3]**; and
- The Hedgerows Regulations 1997 **[Ref. 11-4]**.

National planning policy

- Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1) (2023) (designated in January 2024) **[Ref. 11-5]** provides the basis for decisions regarding nationally significant energy infrastructure. Section 4.6 sets out assessment principles relating to environmental and biodiversity net gain, Section 4.7 concerns criteria for good design in energy infrastructure and Section 5.10 concerns landscape and visual matters relating to energy infrastructure;
- National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (NPS EN-3) (2023) (designated in January 2024) **[Ref. 11-6]**. Section 2.5

provides a consideration of good design for energy infrastructure, Section 2.10 relates to solar photovoltaic generation and paragraphs 2.10.93 to 2.10.101 specifically relate to the landscape and visual impacts of solar generation;

- National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (NPS EN-5) (2023) (designated in January 2024) **[Ref. 11-7]**. Section 2.9 relates to the applicant assessment and addresses landscape and visual matters relating to electricity networks infrastructure;
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2024) **[Ref. 11-8]**. Sections 12 and 15 are of relevance to this assessment.

Local planning policy

- East Riding Local Plan 2012 – 2029 (adopted April 2016) **[Ref. 11-9]**. Policies S2 (Addressing climate change), EC5 (Supporting the energy sector), ENV2 (Promoting a high-quality landscape), ENV5 (Strengthening green infrastructure) and A1 (Beverley & Central sub area) are all of relevance to landscape and visual matters;
- Draft East Riding Design Code (2023) **[Ref. 11-10]**. Sections 2 (Design Vision and Values) and 4.6 (Countryside).

Guidance

- Planning Practice Guidance: Natural Environment (2016, updated 2024) **[Ref. 11-11]**. Paragraphs 008, 036 and 037 are relevant.
- Planning Practice Guidance: Design – Process and Tools (2014, updated 2019) **[Ref. 11-12]**. Paragraph 001 is relevant.
- Planning Practice Guidance: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy (2015, updated 2023) **[Ref. 11-13]**. Paragraphs 005, 007 and 013 are relevant.
- Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment. Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Third Edition) (2013) **[Ref. 11-1]**.
- Landscape Institute Notes and Clarifications on Aspects of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Third Edition) (2024) (GLVIA3) **[Ref. 11-26]**.
- Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19: Visual Representation of Development Proposals (2019) **[Ref. 11-14]**.
- Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02/21: Assessing landscape value outside national designations (2021) **[Ref. 11-15]**.

- Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02/19: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (2019) **[Ref. 11-16]**.
- Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 04/20: Infrastructure (2020) **[Ref. 11-17]**.
- Natural England. An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (2014) **[Ref. 11-18]**.
- Natural England. An Approach to Landscape Sensitivity Assessment (2019) **[Ref. 11-19]**.
- Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment (updated 20 September 2024) **[Ref. 11-20]**.
- National Design Guide (2019, updated 2021) **[Ref. 11-21]**.

11.3 Stakeholder engagement

11.3.1 **Table 11-1** provides a summary of the stakeholder engagement activities undertaken by the Applicant in relation to landscape and visual amenity separately from the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) scoping, non-statutory consultation, statutory consultation and targeted consultation process in support of the preparation of this assessment, as well as detailing the matters raised, how such matters have been addressed, and where they have been addressed within the DCO Application documentation.

11.3.2 **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.3: Scoping Opinion Response Matrix [EN010157/APP/6.4]** presents the responses received via the Scoping Opinion and the Applicant's response to each matter raised.

11.3.3 The **Consultation Report appendices [EN010157/APP/5.2]**, which is submitted in support of the DCO Application, sets out the feedback received during non-statutory, statutory and targeted consultation and how the Applicant has had regard to the matters raised by consultees.

11.3.4 The principal consultee in relation to landscape and visual matters has been East Riding of Yorkshire Council. East Riding of Yorkshire Council has appointed an external landscape consultant (2B Consultants) to act on their behalf in terms of landscape and visual matters, following the publication of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report. Therefore, consultation with East Riding of Yorkshire Council has taken place through 2B Consultants (hereafter referred to as 'East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants').

Table 11-1: Summary of stakeholder engagement

Consultee	Date of engagement	Summary of matters raised	How this matter has been addressed	Location where this matter is addressed
East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants	23 July 2024 – initial online meeting with East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants. 23 July – 7 August 2024 (inclusive) – email correspondence confirming minutes of initial meeting and matters raised. 28 August 2024 – onsite meeting and site walkover with East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants. 29 August 2024 – email exchange	Details requested on how the Applicant is identifying properties and proceeding with the residential visual amenity assessment.	The Applicant detailed the residential visual amenity assessment process i.e. a preliminary assessment had been undertaken in support of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report that identified all properties potentially within 200m of proposed solar PV modules (plus those just outside 200m) and all properties with potential views of the Proposed Development in multiple directions. The Preliminary Environmental Information Report identified those properties which would possibly experience significant visual effects, and the	**ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.5: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**

Consultee	Date of engagement	Summary of matters raised	How this matter has been addressed	Location where this matter is addressed
	confirming site visit notes and discussions. 2 September – 9 October 2024 (inclusive) – follow up email correspondence on matters raised.		residents of these properties were contacted and offered a home visit by the Applicant's landscape and visual consultants. The Applicant confirmed that a residential visual amenity assessment would accompany the ES as an appendix, with detailed likely effects from all the identified properties. Viewpoint photography would not be included from individual properties. The outlined process was agreed as acceptable by East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants, via email on 07 August 2024.	

Consultee	Date of engagement	Summary of matters raised	How this matter has been addressed	Location where this matter is addressed
		Requested that sequential effects on access routes were assessed due to the size of the Proposed Development.	The Applicant agreed to this request.	**Section 11.9** of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.
		Suggested that the Applicant should review the landscape proposals for the identified cumulative schemes and make reference in the overall assessment.	The Applicant agreed to this request.	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]** **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/7.7]**
		Due to the nature of the local topography, it was suggested that 'section drawings' were included with the landscape proposals which illustrated mitigation planting in relation to the solar panels. This would be particularly relevant across the raised footpath along the Monk Dike embankment,	The Applicant agreed to this request.	~~**ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**~~ ~~**ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**~~ ~~**Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]**~~ **Illustrative Cross-Section Visualisations [EN010157/APP/8.9]**

Consultee	Date of engagement	Summary of matters raised	How this matter has been addressed	Location where this matter is addressed
		adjacent to Land Areas B and C.		
		Suggested that due to the maximum height of the solar PV modules (3.5m) and height of the embankment along Monk Dike (varies, but generally around 2m), allowing the proposed mitigation hedgerows to grow to 4m would be useful.	Since this engagement, the maximum height of the solar PV modules has been reduced to 3m. The mitigation proposals assume the hedgerows adjacent to Monk Dike will be grown to 4m. All other hedgerows would be grown to a height of 3.5m unless there was a specific operational or safety reason for a section needing to be shorter.	**Section 11.6** of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (Outline LEMP) [EN010157/APP/7.5]** **Outline Operational Environment Management Plan (Outline OEMP) [EN010157/APP/7.3]** **Commitments Register [EN010157/APP/6.4]** **Design Parameters Document [EN010157/APP/5.8]**
		Requested details on how the proposed mitigation planting would be managed and monitored.	The Applicant agreed to this request.	**Section 11.6** of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**

Consultee	Date of engagement	Summary of matters raised	How this matter has been addressed	Location where this matter is addressed
				Outline OEMP [EN010157/APP/7.3] **Commitments Register [EN010157/APP/6.4]**
		During the combined site visit, a general discussion was held on mitigation proposals, which included the request for new hedgerows where possible and also tree planting if feasible. Hedgerows to be linked with existing green infrastructure where possible and provide visual screening benefits.	The Applicant agreed to this request. The Proposed Development includes a total length of new hedgerow planting of approximately 19.5km and 10,240m^2 of woodland and 30,363m² of scrub vegetation respectively.	**Section 11.6** of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]**, in particular **Table 11-10** **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3]** .
		Requested that greater detail is provided on how the ZTVs have been produced.	The Applicant agreed to this request.	**ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010157/APP/6.4]**
		Requested that ZTVs are amended to include benefits of existing	The Applicant agreed to this request.	**ES Volume 3, Figure 11.2 (a-f) [EN010157/APP/6.3]**

Consultee	Date of engagement	Summary of matters raised	How this matter has been addressed	Location where this matter is addressed
		hedgerow screening and that additional ZTVs are produced based on the mitigation proposals which can illustrate the visual containment of the Proposed Development.	The ZTVs in **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.2 (a-f) [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.3: Project Substations ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** have been amended to include the screening effect of hedgerows, as well as of buildings and principal woodland blocks. Hedgerows have been detected using Defra digital surface model data and cross checked against aerial imagery. They have been modelled at an assumed height of 2m. Additional ZTVs are presented in **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.8 (a-f) [EN010157/APP/6.3]** which also include the screening provided by the proposed mitigation	**ES Volume 3, Figure 11.3: Project Substations ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.8 (a-f) [EN010157/APP/6.3]**

Consultee	Date of engagement	Summary of matters raised	How this matter has been addressed	Location where this matter is addressed
			measures, including allowing hedgerows within the Site to grow to 3.5m and proposed planting mitigation at year 10 heights.	
		Requested that ZTVs be overlayed on landscape figures showing access routes and receptors.	The Applicant agreed to this request.	**ES Volume 3, Figure 11.6 (a-b): Visual Receptors [EN010157/APP/6.3]**
		Viewpoint and photomontage locations are to be agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants.	Following the publication of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report, East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants agreed the viewpoint locations were appropriate. They agreed which viewpoints were to be included as photomontages via email on 09 October 2024.	**ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4]**
		Requested the inclusion of additional viewpoints from 'within' ZTV areas, potentially from higher	The Applicant agreed to this request.	Viewpoint 28 (Trans Pennine Trail) and Viewpoint 29 (Minster Way) are presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and**

Consultee	Date of engagement	Summary of matters raised	How this matter has been addressed	Location where this matter is addressed
		ground, outside the agreed 3km study area.	However, there were very few locations within the ZTV and outside the 3km study area that were both publicly accessible and had potential longer distance views towards the Site. Ultimately, two locations were selected outside of the study area, one from the west (on the Minster Way Trail) and one from the east (from the Trans Pennine Trail), an approach that was agreed with the East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants.	**Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4]**; both are located 'within' the ZTV, and both illustrate that the Proposed Development would not be visible.
		The Applicant asked if the current design, and in particular if any of the existing field parcels, were raising immediate concerns and whether the Council would be requesting their removal	No concerns were identified, as of 7 August 2024.	N/A

Consultee	Date of engagement	Summary of matters raised	How this matter has been addressed	Location where this matter is addressed
		and/or reduction. No concerns were identified, as of 7 August 2024.		
		East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants requested that listed buildings be included as sensitive receptors in the LVIA.	The Applicant maintains that listed buildings are heritage assets and may be an indicator of landscape value but that it is only ever appropriate to identify such assets as visual receptors if there are appropriate reasons for their inclusion in the LVIA, e.g. National Trust properties which are also visitor attractions. Listed buildings which are also residential properties would be included in the LVIA within the assessments on settlements, local residents and/or residential visual amenity assessment as appropriate. Other listed buildings are not included	**ES Volume 1, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.1]**

Consultee	Date of engagement	Summary of matters raised	How this matter has been addressed	Location where this matter is addressed
			in the LVIA, and the Applicant considers that effects are more appropriately assessed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. This approach is consistent with established best practice for LVIA.	
		It was noted that the ZTV suggested that no views from either the Minster Way Trail or Trans Pennine Trail would be possible. However, it was requested that this was double checked and assessment of effects included if required.	On review, the Applicant concluded that short sections of both trails, outside the study area, were just within the ZTV. It was therefore agreed to include viewpoints from these sections and consider whether the effects on users of the trails should be included in the LVIA. Whilst viewpoints have been included, it was subsequently agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire	**Table 11-3** of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** **Viewpoints 28** and **29** of **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4]**

Consultee	Date of engagement	Summary of matters raised	How this matter has been addressed	Location where this matter is addressed
			Council Landscape Consultants that potential visual amenity effects on users of the trails could be scoped out of the assessment.	
		Requested that **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.1: Landscape Study Area, Context, Designations and Access [EN010157/APP/6.3]** includes long distance trails and that the opacity for the Land Areas is set to a level that the image underneath is not completely obscured.	The Applicant agreed to this request.	**ES Volume 3, Figure 11.1: Landscape Study Area, Context, Designations and Access [EN010157/APP/6.3]**
		Requested that viewpoint photography sheets include an inset map showing direction of view.	The Applicant agreed to this request.	**ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4]**

11.4 Approach to the assessment

Scope of the assessment

11.4.1 The scope of this assessment has been established throughout the EIA process and design of the Proposed Development. Further information can be found in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA [EN010157/APP/6.1]**.

11.4.2 This section provides an update to the scope of the assessment from that presented in the EIA Scoping Report which is located in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and re-iterates/updates the evidence base for scoping matters in or out following further iterative assessment.

11.4.3 It should be noted that 'visual receptors in the vicinity of Meaux' and 'visual receptors in the vicinity of Benningholme' were included as specific receptors in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. Following further detailed assessment, these two receptors are not specifically referenced in either **Table 11-2** or **Table 11-3** below, but have been included within other specific receptor groups.

Receptors/matters scoped into the assessment

11.4.4 **Table 11-2** presents the receptors/matters that are scoped into the assessment reported within this ES, together with appropriate justification.

Table 11-2: Receptors/matters scoped into the assessment

Receptor/matter	Phase	Justification
Impacts to National Character Area (NCA) Profile 40 – Holderness	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	This receptor was proposed to be scoped out of the assessment, as detailed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The justification given was that it is proposed to assess effects on landscape character with reference to the district scale Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) rather than the NCA as these provide a more detailed scale of baseline assessment. However, as set out in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, the Planning

Receptor/matter	Phase	Justification
		Inspectorate advocated its inclusion, citing that it considers NCAs to be sensitive receptors within their own right and considers that the ES should identify, locate and assess impacts to NCAs where there is the potential for significant effects to occur. The Applicant maintains that due to the size of the NCA in comparison to the Proposed Development, there is no potential for significant effects to occur on the NCA and that this working assumption was borne out by the findings presented in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report. During consultation with East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants, it was agreed that the LVIA would reference, if relevant, the Proposed Development and its relationship with any identified long term ambitions or opportunities for the NCA. As a result, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.2: Extracts From Published Landscape Character Assessments [EN010157/APP/6.4]** references the NCA and **Section 11.5** below provides a brief analysis of the likely impacts as justification for not providing a detailed assessment in **Section 11.9**.
East Riding LCAs hosting any element of the Proposed Development: • 16F: Beverley Parks Farmland	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	These receptors are scoped into the assessment, as detailed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and confirmed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.

Receptor/matter	Phase	Justification
• 18A: River Hull Corridor • 18F: Figham and Swine Moor Common • 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland		The Proposed Development extends across these LCAs and as such there is the potential for a large scale of change to the character of the landscape.
Landscape fabric i.e. existing vegetation and landscape features within the Order Limits	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	This receptor was not specifically referenced within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. However, it is scoped into the assessment due to the potential to damage or harm the existing landscape fabric.
Residents of and visitors to Beverley	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	This receptor was proposed to be scoped out of the assessment, as detailed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The justification given was that the distance from solar array fields and intervening built form and vegetation mean that whilst there may be occasional glimpsed views of the Proposed Development, the potential impact on visual amenity would not be greater than negligible adverse. However, as set out in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, the Planning Inspectorate advocated its inclusion, citing that it is noted that the ZTVs provided show visibility of the Proposed Development from Beverley. As presented in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report, it has been established that there would be no greater than a negligible view of any element of the Proposed Development from Beverley. **Section**

Receptor/matter	Phase	Justification
		11.5 below therefore acknowledges this settlement and provides a brief analysis of the likely visual impact as justification for not providing a detailed assessment in **Section 11.9**.
Residents of and visitors to Routh, Long Riston (including Arnold) and Weel	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	These receptors are scoped into the assessment, as detailed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and confirmed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.
Residents of and visitors to Catwick, Hull Bridge, Tickton, Skirlaugh, Woodmansey and Wawne	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	These receptors are scoped into the assessment, as detailed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and confirmed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. However, as presented in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report, it has been established that there would be no greater than a negligible view of any element of the Proposed Development from any of these settlements. **Section 11.5** below therefore acknowledges these settlements and provides a brief analysis of the likely visual impact as justification for not providing a detailed assessment in **Section 11.9**. Hull Bridge was detailed in the 'Settlements' section of **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, but accidentally omitted from the list of settlements to be scoped into further assessment. Catwick was initially included with the village of Leven (due to their proximity) in the **ES Volume 4,**

Receptor/matter	Phase	Justification
		Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]; but the villages were separated once the detailed assessment work commenced.
Users of the A1035, A165 and Meaux Lane/Road	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	These receptors are scoped into the assessment, as detailed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and confirmed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.
Users of local roads Black Tup Lane, Ings Lane and Kidhill Lane	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	These receptors are scoped into the assessment, as detailed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and confirmed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.
Users of recreational routes, including public rights of way (PRoW), formal cycle routes and long distance trails within 3km of the Site and the ZTV	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	These receptors are scoped into the assessment, as detailed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and confirmed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.
Visitors to and users of the River Hull	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	This receptor is scoped into the assessment, as detailed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and confirmed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.
Scattered and isolated residential properties	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	A residential visual amenity assessment for those properties closest to the Proposed Development and which are likely to be most affected is presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.5: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.

Receptors/matters scoped out of the assessment

11.4.5 **Table 11-3** presents the receptors/matters that are scoped out of the assessment that are therefore not considered as part of this ES, together with appropriate justification.

Table 11-3: Receptors/matters scoped out of the assessment

Receptor/matter	Phase	Justification
Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape and Howardian Hills National Landscape (formerly Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty)	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	These receptors are scoped out of the assessment, as detailed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and confirmed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.
Thwaite Hall, Risby Hall and Burton Constable Registered Parks and Gardens	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	These receptors are scoped out of the assessment, as detailed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and confirmed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.
Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	This receptor is scoped out of the assessment, as detailed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and confirmed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.
East Riding LCAs within the study area, but not hosting any element of the Proposed Development: • LCA 17A: Headon, Preston and Bilton Farmland • LCA 17B: North Cottingham Farmland	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	LCAs 17A, 18B, 18C and 19A were proposed to be scoped out of the assessment, as detailed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The justification given was that although these receptors lie within the study area, all potential impacts on the LCAs would be indirect and the landscape elements and pattern of the LCAs would not be impacted by the Proposed Development. Any potential indirect impacts would be localised, would not impact key

Receptor/matter	Phase	Justification
• LCA 18B: Quarry Farmland • LCA 18C: Catfoss Dyke • LCA 19A: Rise Parkland East Riding LCAs no longer within the study area, following changes to the design subsequent to the submission of **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**: • LCA 16E: Lund Sloping Farmland • 19C: North Holderness: Open Farmland •		characteristics as identified in the East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment **[Ref. 11-24]**, and are unlikely to be greater than negligible. However, as set out in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, the Planning Inspectorate advocated their inclusion, citing that insufficient evidence had been provided to support the claim that the indirect impacts to these LCAs would not be significant. The ES should assess impacts on all LCAs within the study area and identify any likely significant effects and required mitigation measures as necessary, or provide evidence demonstrating agreement with the relevant consultation bodies and the absence of a likely significant effect. Assessment work, as presented in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report, supported by the field survey work and wireline visualisations, demonstrated that any distant glimpses of the Proposed Development beyond the host LCA 19D and LCA 18A (refer to **Table 11-2** above) would be barely perceptible and not come close to approaching the threshold of a likely significant effect during either the construction, operation (including maintenance) or decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development. LCAs 17A, 18B, 18C and 19A would not have either their character or landscape elements directly impacted by the Proposed Development and do not have an identified key characteristic that includes views of the Site.

Receptor/matter	Phase	Justification
		LCA 17B was proposed to be scoped into the assessment, as detailed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and confirmed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The justification given was that this LCA is potentially host to the grid connection cable route to the south-west of the Site. However, the grid connection cable route is not located in this LCA, except for its very southern end, and as such, LCA 17B is scoped out of the assessment. During discussions with East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants (refer to **Table 11-1** above), it was agreed that effects on LCAs 17A, 17B, 18B, 18C and 19A would not be significant and therefore they could be scoped out of the assessment.
Residents of and visitors to Wilfholme and Kingswood	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	These receptors are scoped out of the assessment, as detailed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and confirmed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.
Residents of and visitors to Burshill and Leven	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	These receptors were proposed to be scoped into the assessment, as detailed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and confirmed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The justification given was potential views from within these settlements.

Receptor/matter	Phase	Justification
		However, the subsequent removal of Land Area A from the Proposed Development means that these settlements are now entirely outside the ZTV for all aspects of the Proposed Development and would experience no visual impact. Therefore, these receptors are scoped out of the assessment.
Residents of and visitors to Thearne	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	Settlement was originally scoped into the assessment based on the eastern grid connection cable route option. This option, however, has not been taken forward to the final ES and the settlement is outside the ZTV for all aspects of the Proposed Development and would experience no impacts arising from the development. Thearne was initially included with the village of Woodmansey (due to their proximity) in the **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**; but the villages were separated once the detailed assessment work commenced.
Lighting impacts on landscape character and visual amenity	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	This matter was proposed to be scoped out of the assessment, as detailed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The justification given was that in general, it is anticipated that the Proposed Development would not be lit; however, infrared sensor triggered security lighting would be required around key electrical infrastructure. This lighting would be sensor triggered and therefore not continuous. Potential lighting impacts on landscape character and visual amenity would not be greater than negligible adverse. However, as set

Receptor/matter	Phase	Justification
		out in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, the Planning Inspectorate advocated its inclusion, citing that limited information is presented regarding the proposed lighting during construction and operation or the receptors that could be affected. In addition, the location of the electrical infrastructure elements within the Order Limits has not yet been decided. Information on lighting is provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]**, **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (Outline CEMP) [EN010157/APP/7.2]**, **Outline OEMP [EN010157/APP/7.3]** and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (Outline DEMP) [EN010157/APP/7.4]**. Therefore, this matter is scoped out of the assessment.
Night-time assessment	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	This matter was not specifically referenced within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. However, the Preliminary Environmental Information Report stated "*The need for a night-time assessment will be reviewed at ES stage when further details are available and if necessary, a methodology for the night-time assessment will be set out in the ES*." Following further consideration, the Applicant considers that a night-time assessment is not required and this issue was not raised during consultation with the East Riding of

Receptor/matter	Phase	Justification
		Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants. Information on lighting is provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]**, **Outline CEMP [EN010157/APP/7.2]**, **Outline OEMP [EN010157/APP/7.3]** and **Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]**. Therefore, this matter is scoped out of the assessment.
Vistas of Beverley Minster identified in the East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	This receptor was proposed to be scoped out of the assessment, as detailed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The justification given was that the low-level solar development would not affect any recorded and important vistas of Beverley Minster, as defined in the East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment. However, as set out in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, the Planning Inspectorate advocated its inclusion, citing that little evidence has been provided to support the claim that these vistas would not be affected by the Proposed Development. The ES should consider the impact of the Proposed Development on these receptors. There are no vistas of Beverley Minster identified in any published landscape character assessment or the East Riding Local Plan 2012 – 2029 (adopted April 2016) **[Ref. 11-9]**. In addition, field work, as evidenced by the viewpoints included in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6:**

Receptor/matter	Phase	Justification
		Viewpoints and Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4], confirms that the Proposed Development would not impact views of the Minster, although the Minster itself is visible on clear days from some locations within the Site. Therefore, this receptor is scoped out of the assessment.
Users of long distance trails the Trans Pennine Trail and Minster Way	Construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning	These receptors were not specifically referenced within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.1: Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. However, the ZTVs presented in **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.2 (a-f): Solar PV Modules ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 2, Figure 11.3: Project Substations ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** demonstrate extremely limited theoretical visibility from these trails; at distances of greater than 4.6km. As agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants (refer to **Table 11-1** above), additional viewpoints have been included from Minster Way and the Trans Pennine Trail. Site work, as indicated by the additional viewpoints, has established there would be no view of the Proposed Development from these trails, and as such they are not considered further in this assessment. This was agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants (refer to **Table 11-1** above). Therefore, these receptors are scoped out of the assessment.

Study area

11.4.6 GLVIA3 **[Ref. 11-1]** recommends that the study area for consideration of landscape effects 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."* It also recommends that a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment should consider the area from which the Proposed Development would potentially be visible but that the emphasis *"must be on a reasonable approach which is proportional to the scale and nature of the proposed development."*

11.4.7 The study area for this assessment extends up to 3km from Land Areas B to F (i.e. the fields which would host the solar PV modules, the battery energy storage units and substations) and also includes land up to 100m either side of the interconnecting cable routes and grid connection cable route where these extend outside the wider 3km study area for the Land Areas. The study area is presented in **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.1: Landscape Study Area, Context, Designations and Access [EN010157/APP/6.3]**.

11.4.8 This study area is considered proportionate and adequate to identify all non-negligible effects on landscape and visual receptors and is adequate to identify all likely significant effects. **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.2 (a-f): Solar PV Modules ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.3: Project Substations ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** identify the maximum possible theoretical extents of visibility of the Proposed Development and help identify potential visual receptors. These ZTVs illustrate worst-case scenarios for potential visibility of the Proposed Development. The solar PV modules are modelled at 3m above ground, the BESS units at 3.5m above ground and the substations at 15m above ground. They take account of the screening effect of significant blocks of woodland, buildings, tree lines and established hedgerows, but do not take account of walls, or smaller tree groups. As is typical for all such ZTVs, the visibility shown on the plans is considerably exaggerated and the actual extent of visibility of the Proposed Development would be considerably more constrained than is indicated on the ZTVs. 'Ground truthing' (i.e. checking in the field), confirmed that these ZTVs do exaggerate the potential visibility of the Proposed Development, and particularly the solar PV modules, in the surrounding landscape. Due to the relatively flat topography of the landform for many kilometres around the Proposed Development it was found that hedgerows and other vegetation in the landscape, which are not captured in this particular ZTV model, would greatly limit actual visibility of the Proposed Development.

11.4.9 The assessment work undertaken for the Preliminary Environmental Information Report, supported by the field survey work and wireline visualisations demonstrated that a study area of 3km was adequate to identify all potential significant landscape and visual effects. The Applicant acknowledges, however,

that there is a small potential for visibility of elements of the Proposed Development from further than 3km.However, due to the distance of the view, local topography and height of the development any visual effects from greater than 3km would be negligible at worst.

11.4.10 During discussions on 23 July 2024 and again on site on 28 August 2024, the East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants agreed that the size of the study area used for the assessment was adequate to identify all potential significant effects. However, as requested by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants two additional viewpoint locations have been included from outside the 3km study area, Viewpoint 28 from the Trans Pennine Trail 4.8km east of Land Area F and Viewpoint 29 from the Minster Way Trail 5km north-west of Land Area E. Both these viewpoints were selected on the basis of being within an area of theoretical visibility, as shown on the ZTVs.

11.4.11 Since the preliminary assessment work for the Preliminary Environmental Information Report, further extensive site work has been undertaken to confirm that no part of the Proposed Development would be prominent in views or cause a significant effect on visual amenity beyond the study area. As a result of the flat local landscape and screening by intervening existing hedgerows, built form and woodland, the potential visibility of the Proposed Development rapidly diminishes beyond a relatively short distance from the Site. When tested in the field, site work confirmed that there would be no discernible view of the Proposed Development from any location beyond 3km, including the small, isolated locations beyond 3km where the ZTVs suggest some theoretical visibility.

11.4.12 Several visualisations presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4]** (notably Viewpoints 11, 13, 17, 19, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33) illustrate there would be barely any visibility of the Proposed Development beyond 800m of any above ground infrastructure. Of the 27 viewpoints presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the furthest location that a medium (or greater) scale of visual change was identified at Year 1 of operation was 440m (see Viewpoint 9)**.** In these circumstances it is evident that a study area of 3km from the Order Limits, around above ground infrastructure, is more than adequate to identify all significant effects. Where the grid connection cable route extends outside the study area for the above ground infrastructure, the study area extends to 100m from the Order Limits for the proposed grid connection cable route.

Establishing baseline conditions

Data sources to inform the EIA baseline characterisation

11.4.13 Initially, a desk-based study of the landscape was undertaken. The following sources of information have been reviewed to inform the baseline assessment presented in **Section 11.5**:

- OS maps at various scales;
- Online aerial photography;
- The Magic Map application available online from the Defra website **[Ref. 11-22]**;
- NCA Profile 40: Holderness **[Ref. 11-23]**;
- East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment **[Ref. 11-24]**;
- East Riding Local Plan (adopted April 2016) **[Ref. 11-9]**; and
- East Riding of Yorkshire Council Definitive Rights of Way Map **[Ref. 11-25]**

11.4.14 Information from the above sources has been used to map and present the baseline landscape conditions and potential visibility of the Proposed Development (see **ES Volume 3, Figures 11.1 – 11.8** (inclusive) **[EN010157/APP/6.3]**).

11.4.15 The assessment of landscape effects in this assessment has used the published landscape character studies as the starting point for identifying the landscape baseline and the basis of the assessment of effects on landscape character.

11.4.16 Published landscape character documents that are relevant to the study area have been reviewed and these documents have helped to shape an understanding of the existing baseline. The following documents have been reviewed:

- NCA Profile 40: Holderness **[Ref. 11-23]**; and
- East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment **[Ref. 11-24]**.

11.4.17 The landscape character of England was assessed and classified as part of the Character of England project published by the then Countryside Agency in 1999 and updated between 2011 and 2015 by Natural England. The studies identified a number of NCAs. Nationally, the Proposed Development and full study area fall within NCA 40: Holderness.

11.4.18 At a district level, the East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment **[Ref. 11-24]** identifies Landscape Character Types (LCTs) and Landscape Character Areas (LCAs). Within the East Riding of Yorkshire, a total of 23 LCTs have been identified, which are further subdivided into 82 LCAs. The LCAs within the study area are presented in **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.4: Landscape Character Areas [EN010157/APP/6.3]**.

Site visits/surveys

11.4.19 Field work, in the form of numerous 'ground truthing' site visits, has been undertaken between September 2023 and September 2024 in order to confirm that the information obtained from the desk-based study was accurate.

11.4.20 PRoW within the study area have been walked and all the local settlements have been visited to ascertain potential views of the Proposed Development.

11.4.21 Visits were also made by the Applicant's Landscape and Visual Consultants to individual residential properties which could be viewed from publicly accessible locations. Of the nine properties identified and contacted for a more detailed assessment only two responded to a request for a visit by the Applicant's Landscape and Visual Consultants. The purpose of the visits was to fully understand the visual amenity experienced by some of the nearest residents to the Proposed Development. Further information is detailed in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.5: Residential Visual Amenity [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.

11.4.22 Viewpoint photography, presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, was captured on multiple dates in March, April and September 2024.

Approach to design flexibility

11.4.23 The design parameters, as outlined in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]** and **Design Parameters Document [EN010157/APP/5.8]**, set out the reasonable 'worst-case' parameters for the Proposed Development. There is no optionality in the design which would affect this assessment because the assessment of likely significant landscape and visual effects has assumed the worst-case scenario in relation to potential visibility.

11.4.24 **ES Volume 1, Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA [EN010157/APP/6.1]** sets out those elements of the Proposed Development for which optionality is present within the design. The reasonable 'worst-case' scenario that has been assessed in this chapter is outlined below within **Table 11-4**.

Table 11-4: Reasonable worst-case assessed for landscape and visual

Element of the Proposed Development	Reasonable worst-case scenario that has been assessed
Solar PV module type – fixed or tracking	It is the Applicant's intention to install tracking solar PV modules wherever ground conditions allow and therefore this chapter assumes that all the solar PV modules would be tracking. Should any locations require fixed solar PV modules this would not alter the findings of the assessment detailed in this chapter. The optionality outlined in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA [EN010157/APP/6.1]** allows for either fixed solar PV modules or tracking solar PV modules. It is understood that the tracking solar PV modules are not a worst case than fixed solar PV modules as the maximum above ground heights for both types is 3m. Whilst tracking modules have an additional kinetic element, this is so slow that it is not considered visually 'worse' than fixed arrays. In addition, tracking modules would also require the erection of up to 40 5m high weather masts.

Assessment assumptions

11.4.25 The assessment is based on the design parameters, as outlined in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]** and **Design Parameters Document [EN010157/APP/5.8]** and **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.2: Height Parameters Zonal Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**.

11.4.26 The assessment of likely significant landscape and visual effects has assumed the 'worst-case scenario' in relation to potential visibility.

11.4.27 The assessment assumes all development will be at the maximum possible height presented in the aforementioned documents. For example, where **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.2: Height Parameters Zonal Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]** indicates development of Proposed Development up to 3m in height, the assessment assumes development at 3m in height and where the plan indicates a siting zone for elements up to 15m in height (i.e. the substations), the assessment assumes that development could be 15m in height anywhere within this zone.

11.4.28 In terms of the green infrastructure parameters, the assessment of landscape and visual effects assumes that the 'strategic planting' shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3]** is embedded landscape mitigation.

11.4.29 The assessment assumes that all new structural planting would consist of native, indigenous species and wherever possible local provenance. It also assumes that all new planting would establish successfully and that any failures/defects would be replaced.

11.4.30 For the purposes of assessing landscape and visual effects, the following assumptions have been made about the growth rate of newly planted hedgerows and trees:

- Newly planted hedgerows and woodland/shrub would be planted as young transplants or 'whips'. In Year 1 after construction the planting stock would typically be approximately 0.6m to 0.8m high and contained within tree protected tubes.
- Hedgerows in Year 10 would be a minimum of 3.5m in height, and 4m adjacent to Monk Dike. This makes an assumption that the plants do not put on much growth in the first planting season and then put on an average of 0.4m growth each subsequent year. This means that all new hedgerows are considered to be at full maturity in Year 10 and are maintained at 3.5m (or 4m adjacent to Monk Dike) by ongoing management.
- New woodland/scrub planting established as transplants would be 4m in height by Year 10, as it is not maintained at a lower height as is the case for hedgerows.
- Where hedgerow trees are planted as taller specimens or where mature stock is planted elsewhere it is assumed that the trees would be planted as heavy standards and in Year 1 these would have a height of 3m to 3.5m. By Year 10, it is assumed that these trees would have a height of approximately 6m.
- Except where vegetation is managed at a specific height (e.g. hedgerows) it is assumed that trees and scrub would continue to grow naturally over the remaining period of the Proposed Development.

11.4.31 In terms of vegetation removal, a worst-case assumption has been made that all vegetation shown as 'Proposed indicative location for vegetation to be removed' in **Tree Preservation Order and Hedgerow Plans [EN010157/APP/2.8]** would be removed. It is assumed that all other woodland, tree and hedgerow vegetation within the Order Limits would be retained.

11.4.32 It has been assumed that, where necessary and appropriate for the mitigation of landscape and visual effects, any existing hedgerows adjoining the Site would be repaired/improved with new planting to infill gaps. It has also been assumed that any existing hedgerows adjoining the Site would be maintained at a minimum of 3.5m in height (excluding adjacent to Monk Dike where the minimum height would

be 4m).

Assessment methodology and criteria

11.4.33 The following provides a summary of the methodology adopted for the assessment of the likely landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development. Full details of the assessment methodology, including assessment criteria, are provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.

11.4.34 In accordance with GLVIA3 **[Ref. 11-1]**, the significance of landscape and visual effects is determined by considering in tandem the sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors (landscape elements, landscape character areas, landscape designations and groups of people who may be affected by changes in visual amenity) and the magnitude of change arising from the Proposed Development.

11.4.35 This assessment has been informed by desk studies and site visits to identify receptors.

11.4.36 The desk study included the preparation of several ZTV plans (presented in **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.2 (a-f): Solar PV Modules ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 2, Figure 11.3: Project Substations ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]**) to identify potential areas of visibility of the Proposed Development. This information has been used to aid the identification of the study area and receptors likely to be affected. Viewpoints are used as 'sample' locations to inform the assessment of effects on receptors.

11.4.37 This assessment provides a full baseline study, including judgements of sensitivity for each receptor, and an assessment of likely significant effects, with a justification for that assessment.

Sensitivity of the receptor

11.4.38 Sensitivity (described as 'high', 'medium' or 'low') is judged by combining component judgements about the value and susceptibility of the receptor, as illustrated in **Table 11-5** and **Table 11-6**. An explanation of how susceptibility and value has been determined for both landscape and visual amenity is provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. Further detailed susceptibility and value criteria for landscape receptors are established in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.3: Landscape Sensitivity Appraisal [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.

11.4.39 It should be noted that intermediate assessments of value or susceptibility may be applied (e.g. 'high/medium', 'medium/low' or 'national/regional', 'regional/community'). Likewise, when combining susceptibility and value to

determine sensitivity, an intermediate assessment is adopted where overall sensitivity is judged to lie between levels. In all instances, professional judgement is employed, and the tables below should not be interpreted rigidly to give a specific answer. Note that equal weighting is attributed to susceptibility and value when determining overall landscape sensitivity but that a greater weight is intentionally attributed to the susceptibility of the visual receptor than to value. This is in recognition of the fact that relatively few views are specifically recognised through designation or cultural reference but acknowledges that value associations may still influence visual sensitivity.

Table 11-5: Landscape sensitivity criteria

		Susceptibility		
		High	**Medium**	**Low**
Value	**National**	High	High/Medium	Medium
	Regional	High/Medium	Medium	Medium/Low
	Community	Medium	Medium/Low	Low

Table 11-6: Visual sensitivity criteria

		Susceptibility		
		High	**Medium**	**Low**
Value	**National**	High	High/Medium	Medium
	Regional	High/Medium	High/Medium	Medium/Low
	Community	High/Medium	Medium	Low

Magnitude of effect

11.4.40 The magnitude of effect arising from the Proposed Development (described as 'substantial', 'moderate', 'slight' or 'negligible') is assessed in terms of its scale, geographic extent of the area or receptor that is influenced and its duration.

11.4.41 Scale of change (expressed as 'large', 'medium', 'small' or 'negligible') is the first and primary factor in determining magnitude. Geographical extent and duration of the effect are modifying factors to the overall magnitude judgement, which may be higher if the effect is particularly widespread and/or long lasting, or lower if it is constrained in geographic extent and/or timescale.

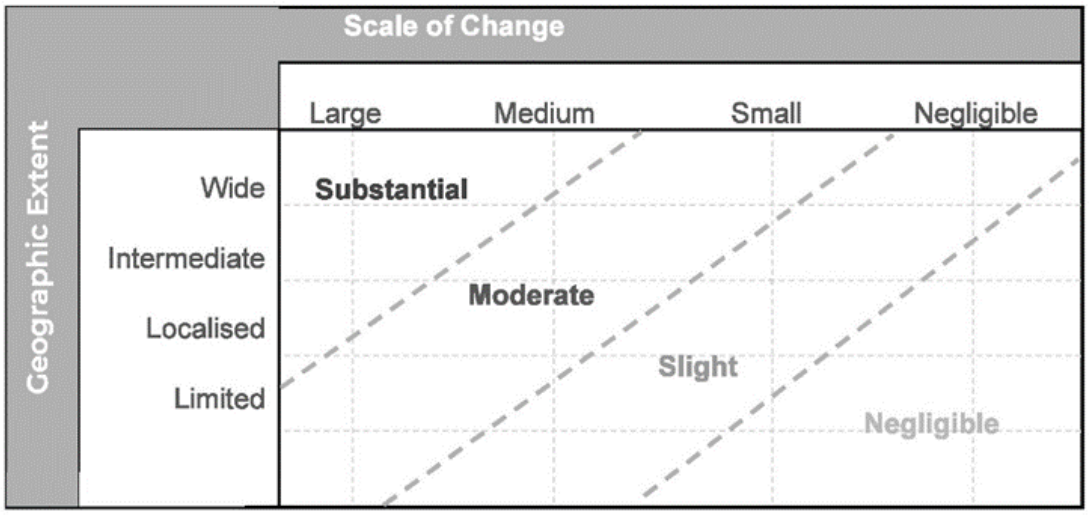
11.4.42 The diagrams presented below in **Plate 11-1** illustrate in outline how these two modifying factors are considered in a two-stage process. A judgement is first formed about the scale of the change to the landscape or visual receptor. The geographic extent of the effect is then considered as a modifying influence in the first part of **Plate 11-1** (Stage 1).

11.4.43 The result or outcome of Stage 1 is then considered again in relation to the duration of the effect as illustrated in the second part of **Plate 11-1**. The outcome

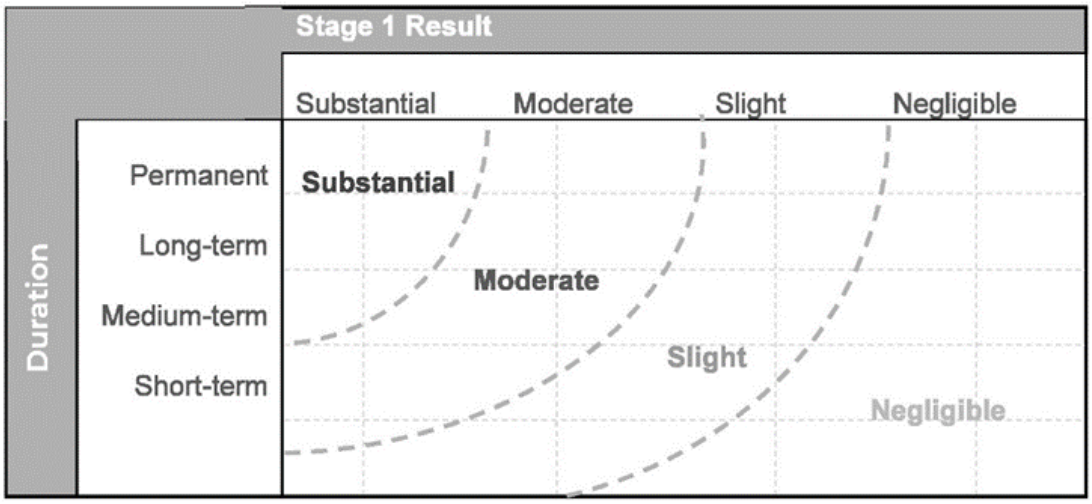
of Stage 2 is the overall magnitude of effect judgement reported in the assessment. **Plate 11-1** is not intended to be interpreted rigidly as a chart to provide definitive answers; professional judgement is employed as appropriate to arrive at an overall judgement on the magnitude of change. A definition of the terms used in the diagrams in **Plate 11-1** is provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.

Plate 11-1 Illustration of how magnitude of effect is established

Stage 1 - Modifying Influence of Geographic Extent on Magnitude of Effect



Stage 2 - Modifying Influence of Duration on Magnitude of Effect



11.4.44 Where magnitude of effect (or other judgements) is judged to lie between levels,

an intermediate assessment is adopted and expressed e.g. 'moderate/slight'.

Significance of effect

11.4.45 The significance of a landscape or visual effect is assessed through professional judgement, combining the sensitivity of the receptor with the predicted magnitude of change, as summarised in **Table 11-7**. **Table 11-7** is not used as a prescriptive tool and illustrates the typical outcomes, allowing for the exercise of professional judgement.

Table 11-7: Significance of effect criteria

		Magnitude of effect			
		Negligible	**Slight**	**Moderate**	**Substantial**
Receptor sensitivity	**Low**	Negligible	Minor	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate
	Medium	Minor/ Negligible	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate	Major/ Moderate
	High	Minor	Moderate	Major/ Moderate	Major

11.4.46 Where the significance of effect is classified as 'major' or 'major/moderate', this is considered to be 'significant'. Where 'moderate' effects are predicted, professional judgement has been applied to determine whether the effect is significant or not and justification provided for the judgement reached. Effects of 'moderate/minor', 'minor', 'minor/negligible' or 'negligible' significance are considered to be 'not significant'.

Beneficial/adverse effects

11.4.47 Landscape and visual effects can be beneficial or adverse and, in some instances, may be considered neutral. Neutral effects are those which overall are neither adverse nor positive but may incorporate a combination of both. Whether an effect is beneficial, neutral or adverse is identified based on professional judgement.

11.4.48 Changes to rural landscapes involving construction of utilitarian objects of a large scale are generally considered to be adverse and, in this assessment, it has been assumed that where new infrastructure is introduced into the landscape or views, this would generally constitute an adverse effect.

Residential visual amenity assessment

11.4.49 With respect to visual impact, the focus of a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment is on public views and public visual amenity. Residential visual

amenity assessment is a stage beyond LVIA and focuses exclusively on private views and private visual amenity and may be used by the decision maker when weighing potential effects on residential amenity in the planning balance.

11.4.50 Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02/19 (TGN 2/19) **[Ref. 11-16]** notes that *"changes in views and visual amenity are considered in the planning process. In respect of private views and visual amenity, it is widely known that, no one has 'a right to a view'."* And *"It is not uncommon for significant adverse effects on views and visual amenity to be experienced by people at their place of residence as a result of introducing a new development into the landscape. In itself this does not necessarily cause particular planning concern. However, there are situations where the effect on the outlook/visual amenity of a residential property is so great that it is not generally considered to be in the public interest to permit such conditions to occur where they did not exist before."*

11.4.51 **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.5: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** identifies where the visual effects on residential visual amenity are of such a nature or magnitude that they may need to be considered in the overall balance of 'Residential Amenity' or 'Living Conditions.'

Distances

11.4.52 Where distances are given, these are approximate distances between the nearest above ground feature of the Proposed Development based on the **Works Plans [EN010157/APP/2.2]** and **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.2: Heights Parameters Zonal Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and the nearest part of the receptor in question unless explicitly stated otherwise.

Visual aids

11.4.53 Annotated photographs of the existing views at all viewpoints are provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The method of visualisation selected has been informed by Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19 **[Ref. 11-14]**, with detailed annotated photographs being the most appropriate and proportionate approach for representing the Proposed Development across the study area. In addition, eight of the viewpoints were selected, in agreement with the East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants, for production of photomontages to illustrate the Proposed Development and these are also provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. Further information on selection of viewpoints and visualisation types is provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.

11.4.54 The methodology for production of the visualisations is described in **ES Volume**

4, Appendix 11.1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010157/APP/6.4].

11.5 Environmental baseline

Existing baseline

11.5.1 **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.1: Landscape Study Area, Context, Designations and Access [EN010157/APP/6.3]** illustrates the landscape and visual context for the Proposed Development, including local settlements, main roads, landscape designations and PRoW within the study area. **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.5: Topography and Landcover [EN010157/APP/6.3]** illustrates the local land cover, which is predominantly arable farmland with smaller areas of woodland blocks and surface water; and the local topography which is primarily level.

11.5.2 A detailed description of the baseline landscape resource is set out in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.2: Extracts from Published Landscape Character Assessments [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. A brief overview of the landscape and visual baseline in the study area is provided below.

11.5.3 The local landscape is flat, ranging between 1 metre above ordnance datum (mAOD) and 12mAOD, but small localised undulations can appear noticeable in the wider level landscape. A series of ditches and dykes form a key characteristic of the landscape, and the River Hull runs through the west of the study area. The River Hull and some dykes are enclosed by flood embankments, which are often the highest point in the local landscape and provide a visual barrier, as well as a higher vantage point for views across the landscape.

11.5.4 The landscape is open with wide views of exposed arable farmland and the sky. There are no identified vistas, focal points or prominent horizons, as referenced in the East Riding Local Plan **[Ref. 11-9]** or East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment **[Ref. 11-24]**, upon which these views focus. The relatively flat landscape means there can often be long distance views around the study area, but also that fairly low-level planting, such as hedgerows, can foreshorten views and provide significant screening.

11.5.5 The River Hull is a key feature of the landscape and separates the large town of Beverley to the west of the river from the agricultural landscape to the east. The river is also a noticeable visual barrier with the embankments visible as ridges in the wider landscape.

11.5.6 The A1035 is a significant feature which cuts through the agricultural landscape in the study area. The road is extremely busy and removes all tranquillity from the

area. In addition, the roadside vegetation on both sides of the A1035 creates a prominent visual barrier in the landscape.

11.5.7 The 12 wind turbines at Hall Farm Wind Farm, and individual turbines elsewhere within the study area, are prominent vertical features in the landscape.

Landscape designations

11.5.8 No part of the Site or its immediately surrounding context falls within a statutory designated landscape.

11.5.9 The nearest nationally designated landscapes are the Lincolnshire Wolds and Howardian Hills National Landscapes, both of which are over 30km from the Site and not within the study area.

11.5.10 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens or local landscape designations within the study area.

Landscape character

11.5.11 Nationally, the Proposed Development and full study area fall within NCA 40: Holderness.

11.5.12 Relevant extracts and observations relating to NCA 40: Holderness are provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.2: Extracts from Published Landscape Character Assessments [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, including a summary description, key characteristics relevant to the study area, details on current land use and character, and details of the *Statement of Environmental Opportunity* within the NCA.

11.5.13 In relation to the identified Statement of Environmental Opportunity, the Proposed Development benefits Statement of Environmental Opportunity 2 by including landscape proposals which will "*create and expand habitats in the farmed environment to enhance biodiversity…; strengthen resilience of habitats to climate change; and enhance landscape character*" and Additional Opportunity 1 by creating a series of permissive paths around the Site which would link with the existing PRoW network and increase accessibility around the Site.

11.5.14 A desk-based investigation of the NCA, together with extensive site work, has established that none of the identified key characteristics as listed in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.2: Extracts from Published Landscape Character Assessments [EN010157/APP/6.4]** would be impacted in any way by the Proposed Development with the exception of the non-permanent (i.e. 40 year) loss of an area of high quality agricultural land. In addition, extensive site work

has established that the Proposed Development is well contained with negligible to no impacts at distances greater than 1km from the Order Limits, as evidenced by the viewpoints and photomontages presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. It has therefore been assessed that there would be no more than negligible impacts, on a localised area of the NCA only, arising from the Proposed Development during construction (and decommissioning), operation and maintenance. Therefore, NCA40: Holderness is not considered further in this assessment.

11.5.15 Whilst the NCA profile provides useful context, the district level character areas described below are defined at a smaller scale and are more appropriate as units for reporting effects on landscape character.

11.5.16 At a district level, all of Land Areas B-F are located within LCT 19: Open Farmland and specifically LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland, with the exception of Fields E13-E17 (in Land Area E) which are located within LCT 18: Low Lying Drained Farmland and specifically LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor. To the south-west of Land Areas B-F the grid connection cable route passes through LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor; LCA 18F: Figham and Swine Moor Common and LCA 16F: Beverley Parks Farmland. The grid connection cable route stops on the boundary of LCA 17B: North Cottingham Farmland.

11.5.17 Relevant extracts relating to East Riding of Yorkshire LCTs 16, 18 and 19 and LCAs 16F, 18A, 18F and 19D are provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.2: Extracts from Published Landscape Character Assessments [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. An assessment of the landscape sensitivity is provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.3: Landscape Sensitivity Appraisal [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.

11.5.18 A full assessment of effects on LCA 16F: Beverley Parks Farmland, LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor, LCA 18F: Figham and Swine Moor Common and LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland is provided below in **Section 11.9**. These four LCAs are considered to be 'host LCAs'. It should be noted that the boundaries of the host LCAs extend beyond the study area. The landscape character assessment below specifically focuses on the tract of the LCAs within the defined landscape study area.

11.5.19 The other LCAs within the study area are:

- LCA 17A: Headon, Preston and Bilton Farmland (a small section within the south-east corner of the study area);
- LCA 17B: North Cottingham Farmland (a small section within the south-west of the study area and on the boundary of the southern end of the grid connection cable route);

- LCA 18B: Quarry Farmland (a small section within the north-west of the study area);
- LCA 18C: Catfoss Dyke (a small section within the north-east of the study area); and
- LCA 19A: Rise Parkland (a small section within the eastern boundary of the study area).

11.5.20 Field survey work, in conjunction with the visualisations presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations[EN010157/APP/6.4]** and viewpoint analysis in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** demonstrates that the Proposed Development would be barely perceptible beyond the host LCAs. The likely visual impacts of the Proposed Development during the construction, operation (including maintenance) or decommissioning phases on other LCA would be negligible at most. These LCAs (LCA 17A: Headon, Preston and Bilton Farmland, LCA 17B: North Cottingham Farmland, LCA 18B: Quarry Farmland, LCA 18C: Catfoss Dyke, and LCA 19A: Rise Parkland) would not have either their character or landscape elements directly impacted by the Proposed Development and do not have an identified key characteristic that includes views of the Site and the Proposed Development.

11.5.21 During consultation with East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants it was agreed that effects on these LCA (LCA 17A: Headon, Preston and Bilton Farmland, LCA 17B: North Cottingham Farmland, LCA 18B: Quarry Farmland, LCA 18C: Catfoss Dyke, and LCA 19A: Rise Parkland) would not be significant and could be scoped out of the ES. Therefore, these LCA are not considered further in this assessment.

Visual receptors

11.5.22 Visual receptors are defined by GLVIA3 as "*the different groups of people who may experience views of the development*". In order to identify those groups who may be significantly affected by the Proposed Development, an initial review of the ZTVs, baseline studies and site visits has been undertaken.

11.5.23 The different types of receptor groups assessed will encompass local residents; people using key routes such as roads; cycle ways; people within accessible or recreational landscapes; people using PRoW; or people visiting key viewpoints. The primary receptors likely to be affected by the Proposed Development comprise:

- Residents (within settlements and at isolated farmsteads/dwellings);
- Users of PRoW; and
- Users of the local and trunk road network.

11.5.24 The locations of the primary visual receptors within the study area are presented on **ES Volume 3, Figures 11.6 (a&b): Visual Receptors [EN010157/APP/6.3]**.

Settlements

11.5.25 Settlements within the study area are detailed in **Table 11-8**, with comments on location and potential visibility of the Proposed Development. All the settlements are considered in this assessment unless stated otherwise, with reasoning, in **Table 11-8**.

Table 11-8: Settlements within the study area

Settlement, location & viewpoint	Comments
Beverley 1.4km west of Field E15 (in Land Area E) Viewpoints 17 and 31	Beverley is located on the western boundary of the study area, with the section of town east of the railway line inside the study area. The ZTVs presented in **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.2 (c, d and f): Solar PV Modules ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 2, Figure 11.3: Project Substations ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** suggest that theoretical visibility of the solar PV development extends up to the built form on the eastern edge of Beverley. The ZTV also demonstrates the absence of any visibility within the settlement of Beverley beyond this eastern edge. Site work has established that the built form (notably the retail and business park located on Grovehill Road), the embankment around the River Hull, the roadside vegetation along the A164 (which broadly indicates the eastern boundary of Beverley) and the additional layers of intervening hedgerows and woodland belts, would screen views of the Proposed Development from Beverley. Viewpoint 17 in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4]** is located on the A164 within the theoretical ZTV and represents the most open view possible from the settlement. The viewpoint analysis for Viewpoint 17 in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** states, "*The Proposed Development would not be visible from this viewpoint. There would be no change in visual amenity*". It has therefore been assessed that there would generally be no view of any element of the Proposed Development (with the exception of traffic to/from the Site), during construction (and decommissioning), operation and maintenance from Beverley. It

Settlement, location & viewpoint	Comments
	is acknowledged, however, that there could be very occasional, glimpsed and heavily filtered views of single elements within the Proposed Development from isolated locations (or a small number of upper floor windows of private homes) at distances of greater than 2km which would be negligible in scale at most. Therefore, Beverley is not considered further in this assessment.
Catwick 1.8km north-east of Field B5 (in Land Area B)	Catwick is located in the landscape to the north-east of Land Area B. The ZTVs presented in **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.2 (a and f): Solar PV Modules ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 2, Figure 11.3: Project Substations ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** suggest that theoretical visibility of the solar PV development extends up to the village of Catwick. Site work has established that the belts of vegetation which surrounds the village, combined with the built form of Willowcroft Farm and VUBA Distribution Centre and the multiple additional layers of intervening hedgerow and woodland belts, would screen any view of the Proposed Development from the village. It has therefore been assessed that there would generally be no view of any element of the Proposed Development during construction (and decommissioning), operation and maintenance from Catwick. Therefore, Catwick is not considered further in this assessment. The small group of PRoW to the south of Catwick have been included as a separate visual receptor group in their own right.
Hull Bridge 2.4km west of Field E1 (in Land Area E)	Hull Bridge is a linear village north-east of Beverley, with almost all the residential properties orientated north on Hull Bridge Road/A1035, with rear gardens to the south of the properties. The ZTVs presented in **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.2 (c, d and f): Solar PV Modules ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** suggest that theoretical visibility of the solar PV development extends to the village and includes the properties in the western half of the village and the majority of private gardens on the southern extents of the village. Site work has established that the vegetation within and enclosing the curtilage of private gardens together with the line of trees on the north of Swinemoor Wetlands, the embankment around the River Hull and the additional layers of intervening hedgerows and woodland belts, would screen views of the Proposed Development from Hull Bridge.

Settlement, location & viewpoint	Comments
	It has therefore been assessed that there would generally be no view of any element of the Proposed Development (with the exception of traffic to/from the Site), during construction (and decommissioning), operation and maintenance from Hull Bridge. It is acknowledged, however, that there may be very occasional, glimpsed and heavily filtered views of the north-western extents of Fields E1 and E13 (in Land Area E) from isolated locations at distances of greater than 2.3km which would be negligible in scale at worst. Therefore, Hull Bridge is not considered further in this assessment.
Kingswood 1.7km south of Field F17 (in Land Area F)	Kingswood forms the northern most part of Hull and is located on the southern boundary of the study area. The settlement is broadly outside the ZTVs for the Proposed Development, and it was agreed in the Scoping Opinion **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: EIA Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]** that the settlement would be scoped out of the assessment.
Leven 1.1km north of Field B1 (in Land Area B)	Leven is located in the landscape to the north of Land Area B. Following the removal of Land Area A from the Proposed Development the village is outside the ZTV, separated from the Site by the A1035 and its roadside vegetation, and is therefore scoped out of the assessment.
Long Riston (including Arnold) 1.4km east of Field B8 and 300m south-east of Field B6 (in Land Area B) Viewpoints 12 and 13	Long Riston is located within the east of the study area, east of the A165. The ZTVs presented in **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.2 (a, b, c, e and f): Solar PV Modules ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 2, Figure 11.3: Project Substations ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** suggest theoretical visibility of separate elements of the Proposed Development from the settlement of Long Riston. A full assessment of likely effects on Long Riston (including Arnold) is provided in **Section 11.9** below.
Routh 900m north of Field D6 (in Land Area D) Viewpoint 11	Located to the immediate north of the A1075, close to Land Areas B and D. The ZTVs presented in **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.2 (a, c, e and f): Solar PV Modules ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 2, Figure 11.3: Project Substations ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** suggest theoretical visibility of separate elements of the Proposed Development from the settlement of Routh.

Settlement, location & viewpoint	Comments
	A full assessment of likely effects on Routh is provided in **Section 11.9** below.
Skirlaugh 2.4km east-south-east of Field C9 (in Land Area C) Viewpoints 19 and 32	Skirlaugh is located on the A165, within the south-east of the study area. The ZTVs presented in **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.2 (a, c, e and f): Solar PV Modules ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.3: Project Substations ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** suggest that theoretical visibility of the solar PV development extends up to the built form on the western edge of Skirlaugh and onto Skirlaugh cricket pitch at the north-west of the village. The ZTVs also demonstrates the absence of any visibility within the settlement of Skirlaugh (excluding the cricket pitch). Site work has established that the layers of intervening hedgerows and woodland belts, and occasional agricultural buildings, would screen views of the Proposed Development from Skirlaugh. Viewpoint 32 in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4]** is located on Barn Street on the northern periphery of the village, close to the cricket pitch, within the ZTV. The viewpoint analysis for Viewpoint 32 in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** states "*The Proposed Development would be almost entirely screened from this viewpoint with only the potential for small, distant glimpses of solar PV development at a minimum distance of 2.52km. Any change in visual amenity would be almost indiscernible*." It has therefore been assessed that there would generally be no view of any element of the Proposed Development (with the exception of traffic to/from the Site), during construction (and decommissioning), operation and maintenance from Skirlaugh. It is acknowledged, however, that there may be glimpsed and heavily filtered views of the Proposed Development from isolated locations (or a small number of upper floor windows of private homes) at distances of greater than 2.4km which would be negligible in scale at most. Therefore, Skirlaugh is not considered further in this assessment.
Thearne 1.9km west-south-west of Field F15 (in Land Area F)	Located in the south-west corner of the study area, west of the River Hull, between Beverley and Hull. The village is outside the ZTV for the Proposed Development and is therefore scoped out of the assessment.

Settlement, location & viewpoint	Comments
Tickton 1.2km north-west of Field E1 (in Land Area E)	Tickton is located directly to the south of the westbound carriageway of A1075 to the north-east of Beverley. The ZTVs presented in **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.2 (c, d, e and f): Solar PV Modules ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** suggest that theoretical visibility of the solar PV development extends up to the built form on the southern and eastern edge of Tickton. The ZTV also demonstrates the absence of any visibility within the settlement of Tickton. Site work has established that vegetation around the southern boundary of the village, combined with the additional layers of intervening hedgerows and woodland belts, would screen views of the Proposed Development from Tickton. During site survey work it was not possible to find a publicly accessible location with existing views towards the Site, including from PRoW Tickton Footpath no.4 along the south-eastern boundary of Tickton. It has therefore been assessed that there would be no view of any element of the Proposed Development (with the exception of traffic to/from the Site), during construction (and decommissioning), operation and maintenance from Tickton. It is acknowledged, however, that there may be glimpsed and filtered views of the northern extents of Land Areas D and E from a small number of upper floor rear windows of private homes, on the southern and eastern periphery of the village at distances of greater than 1.2km which would be negligible in scale at most. Therefore, Tickton is not considered further in this assessment.
Wawne 730m south-west of Field F17 (in Land Area F)	Located to the north of Hull in the south of the study area. The ZTVs presented in **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.2 (a, c, d, e and f): Solar PV Modules ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.3: Project Substations ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** suggest that theoretical visibility of the solar PV development extends up to the built form on the northern edge of Wawne. The ZTV also demonstrates the absence of any visibility within the settlement of Wawne. Site work has established that vegetation around the northern boundary of the village, combined with the additional layers of intervening hedgerows and woodland belts, would screen views of the Proposed Development from Wawne. During site survey work it was not possible to find a publicly accessible location with existing views towards the Site from within Wawne, with the closest location being from PRoW Wawne Footpath no.9 between 130 and 270m north of the village.

Settlement, location & viewpoint	Comments
	It has therefore been assessed that there would be no more than minimal views of any element of the Proposed Development, during construction (and decommissioning), operation and maintenance from Wawne. It is acknowledged, however, that there may be glimpsed and filtered views of the southern extents of Land Areas E and F from a small number of upper floor rear windows of private homes, on the northern periphery of the village at distances of greater than 900m which would be negligible in scale at most. Therefore, Wawne is not considered further in this assessment.
Weel 500m west of Field E15 (in Land Area E) Viewpoint 20	Weel is located in the west of the study area on the eastern banks of the River Hull. The ZTVs presented in **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.2 (a, c, d, e and f): Solar PV Modules ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.3: Project Substations ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** suggest theoretical visibility of separate elements of the Proposed Development from the settlement of Weel. A full assessment of likely effects on Weel is provided in **Section 11.9** below.
Woodmansey 1.6km south-west of Field E16 (in Land Area E)	Woodmansey is a linear settlement along the A1174 to the south-east of Beverley in the south-west corner of the study area and west of the River Hull. The ZTVs presented in **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.2 (c, d, e and f): Solar PV Modules ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.3: Project Substations ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]** suggest that theoretical visibility of the solar PV development extends up to the built form on the eastern edge of Woodmansey. In addition, the proposed grid connection cable route would be located in the landscape to the north and west of Woodmansey. Site work has established that the multiple layers of vegetation between the village and the Site, combined with the embankments around the River Hull, would screen views of the Proposed Development from Woodmansey. It is acknowledged there may be very short term and occasional glimpses of construction work associated with the grid connection cable route. The construction work for the cable, however, would only have a negligible impact on the visual amenity of the settlement of Woodmansey. With respect to the operation and maintenance of the Proposed Development, it is

Settlement, location & viewpoint	Comments
	assessed that there would be no view of any element of the Proposed Development and therefore Woodmansey is not considered further in this assessment.

11.5.26 In addition to the settlements listed in **Table 11-8**, there are scattered properties throughout the study area, including some in relatively close proximity to the Proposed Development. Residential properties located within, or just beyond, 200m of the solar PV modules are listed below in **Table 11-9**. Properties that lie outside of 200m from the solar PV modules, but are centrally located within the Order Limits, are also noted in **Table 11-9**. The location of these properties is identified on **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.7: Residential Property Location Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.5: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** considers the effects on these properties further.

Table 11-9: Properties shown on ES Volume 3, Figure 11.7: Residential Property Location Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]

Property	Closest field
Properties within 200m of proposed above ground infrastructure	
Roslyn House, Catwick Lane	B6
Carr House Farm (near Long Riston)	B7
Arnold Carr Farm	C9
Farm Cottage, Meaux Abbey	D10
Meaux Abbey Farm	D10
Woodhouse	D14
Meaux Decoy Farm	D14
The Homestead	E15
Springdale Farm	E16
The Bungalow	F15
Properties just outside 200m of proposed above ground infrastructure or located centrally within the study area and with the potential for views of the Proposed Development in multiple directions	
White Cross Cottage	B1
Riston Grange	B4
The Cottage (also known as Staal Smokehouse)	B5
Stud Farm	C7
Manor House Farm	D6
North Grange	D17
1 Stud Farm Cottages & Melsa	D17
Crown Farm	E12
Carr House Farm (near Weel)	E17

Property	Closest field
Lakefield Grange and Bridge Farm	F6
Bridge Cottage	F6
Wawne Hill Farm (Derelict)	F11
Lumbercote and Wawne Common Farm Cottage	F11
Wawne Grange	F11
Oriana Lodge	F15

Main roads (linear transport routes)

11.5.27 Main roads (linear transport routes) within the study area are identified on **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.1: Landscape Study Area, Context, Designations and Access [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Figures 11.6 (a&b): Visual Receptors [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. Whilst the ZTV indicates that 'theoretical' visibility extends up to a number of more peripheral roads including the A164 (Beverley Ring Road) and Hull Road between Hull and Beverley, extensive site work has established that any visibility of the Proposed Development, other than very occasional, glimpsed and heavily filtered views, would be restricted to the following roads:

- A1035, running broadly east to west through the north of the study area from Beverley to Brandesburton;
- A165, running north to south through the east of the study area from Leven to Skirlaugh;
- Meaux Lane, running north to south through the centre of the study area and Land Areas D and F, connecting the A1035 at Routh in the north to Wawne in the south (southern end of Meaux Lane is known as Meaux Road);
- Black Tup Lane and Ings Lane, running north to south through the east of the study area, west of the A165, from Long Riston to the junction with Kidhill Lane and Swine Road; and
- Kidhill Lane, running east to west through the south of the study area, from the junction with Ings Lane and Swine Road to Meaux Lane, including a section directly adjacent to Field C7 (in Land Area C).

11.5.28 Effects on users of these roads are considered in **Section 11.9** below.

11.5.29 The effects on all other roads would be negligible and therefore they are not considered further within this assessment.

Recreational routes and receptors

11.5.30 Recreational routes and receptors within the study area are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.1: Landscape Study Area, Context, Designations and Access [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Figures 11.6 (a&b): Visual Receptors [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. Recreational users of recreational routes and PRoW, and visitors to tourist attractions, would likely be the most sensitive visual receptors of any change in the landscape.

11.5.31 There are no national trails within the study area. The nearest national trail is the Trans Pennine Trail which passes approximately 4.6km east of Land Areas C and F at its closest point to any proposed above ground infrastructure. With the exception of very small sections the trail is outside the ZTV for the Proposed Development. As agreed with the East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants a viewpoint has been included from a section of the trail which is within the ZTV. Viewpoint 28 in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4]** is located on the trail 4.6km south-east of Field C9 (in Land Area C) and 4.9km east of Field F13 (in Land Area F). The viewpoint analysis for Viewpoint 28 in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** states "*The Proposed Development would not be visible from this viewpoint. There would be no change in visual amenity*". It has therefore been assessed that there would be no view of any element of the Proposed Development, during construction (and decommissioning), operation and maintenance from the Trans Pennine Trail. Therefore, effects on users of the Trans Pennine Trail are not considered further in this assessment.

11.5.32 An approximate 4km section of the Wilberforce Way long distance path, which connects York and Hull, is within the south-west of the study area, to the west of the River Hull, from the south-east of Beverley to the south of Thearne. In addition to small sections of the trail being within the ZTV the trail would be crossed by the grid connection cable route. Accordingly, a full assessment of likely effects on users of the Wilberforce Way long distance path is provided in **Section 11.9**.

11.5.33 The eastern end of the Minster Way regional trail, which connects York Minster and Beverley Minster, enters the settlement of Beverley at the town's northern boundary. Minster Way is entirely outside the study area and passes approximately 3.4km west of Land Areas D and E at its closest point to proposed above ground infrastructure within the Order Limits. The trail is outside the ZTV for the Proposed Development for almost its entirety with the exception of a very short section to the east of the Normandy Barracks. As agreed with the East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants a viewpoint has been included from this section. Viewpoint 2~~9~~8 in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4]** is located on the trail 5km north-west of Field E1 (in Land Area E). The viewpoint analysis for Viewpoint 29 in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]**

states "*The Proposed Development would not be visible from this viewpoint. There would be no change in visual amenity*". It has therefore been assessed that there would be no view of any element of the Proposed Development, during construction (and decommissioning), operation and maintenance from the Minster Way Trail. Therefore, effects on users of the Minster Way trail are not considered further in this assessment.

11.5.34 NCN Route No.164 uses, or runs parallel to, the A1035, from Beverley to Leven. NCN Route No.164 is located within the study area for approximately 9km between the A164/Grovehill Road junction on the eastern edge of Beverley and the roundabout junction of the A165 and A1035 to the south of Leven. Sections of the route are within the ZTV presented in **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.2 (a-f): Solar PV Modules ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3] [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.3: Project Substations ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. A full assessment of likely effects on users of NCN Route No.164 is provided in **Section 11.9** below.

11.5.35 The PRoWs within the study area are identified by name and number on **ES Volume 3, Figures 11.6 (a&b): Visual Receptors [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. Those closest to the Proposed Development, and most likely to be impacted, are as follows:

- Riston footpath no.2 (including Leven footpath no.5) – commences at Meaux and Benningholme Road Bridge on Kid Hill Lane and leads in a northerly direction along the East Bank of Drewery's Sock Dyke and Monk Dike to the Leven parish boundary; continues north for 310m as Leven footpath no.5 ending at the A1035. Adjacent to the Site for 4.6km and occasionally between fields. Adjacent or close to Fields B1, B2, B3, B4, B7, B8, C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C7 and C8 (in Land Areas B and C respectively);
- Riston footpath no.1 – commences at the west end of Woodhouse Lane, Arnold, and leads in a north-westerly direction to Arnold Carr Farm then westwards to Drewery's Large Bridge and on to Carr House. It then leads south-easterly along the Wawne parish boundary to Bulldike. Adjacent to the Site for 1.6km and occasionally between fields. Adjacent or close to Fields C4, C5, C6, C7, C8 and C9 (in Land Area C);
- Tickton bridleway no.5 – commences at the south end of Carr Lane and leads in an easterly then southerly direction to the Wawne parish boundary at Park Hill where it joins Wawne footpath no.9. Adjacent or close to Field E17 (in Land Area E).

11.5.36 A full assessment of likely effects on users of the PRoW detailed above is provided in **Section 11.9**.

11.5.37 Likely effects on users of other PRoW within the study area and ZTV are also fully assessed in **Section 11.9**, but have been combined into groups based on proximity to each other and the Order Limits as follows:

- Tickton PRoW located between Tickton and Weel, including Tickton footpath no's.3, 4, 6, 7 and 14.
- Wawne PRoW located between Weel and Wawne, including Tickton footpath no.9, and Wawne footpath no's.1, 2, 7, 9 and 11.
- Swine PRoW located to the east of Wawne and the south-east of Land Areas C and F, including Wawne bridleway no.10, Swine bridleway no.4 and Swine footpath no.7.
- Skirlaugh PRoW located to the west of Skirlaugh and the A165, including Swine footpath no.5, Skirlaugh footpath no.2 and Skirlaugh bridleway no's.1 and 3.
- Catwick PRoW located around the village of Catwick, including Catwick bridleway no.1 and Catwick footpath no's.3, 4 and 8.

11.5.38 The PRoW along the embankments of the River Hull are considered within the effects on the River Hull receptor group.

11.5.39 The PRoW around the village of Long Riston are considered within the effects on the settlement of Long Riston.

11.5.40 The River Hull, which runs north to south through the west of the study area, is a key recreational receptor in the study area hosting narrow boats, walkers, anglers and other visitors. The embankments are used as footpaths and are slightly raised above the surrounding flat landscape providing longer distance views of the local countryside than found elsewhere in the study area. A full assessment of likely effects on users of the River Hull is provided in **Section 11.9**.

11.5.41 The study area is host to a small number of holiday parks and caravan sites, many of which are enclosed by deliberate woodland screening planting. Whilst the holiday parks contribute to the character of the area all of them are outside the ZTV for the Proposed Development and there are no tourist attractions or recognised viewpoints within the study area from which the Proposed Development may be visible (excluding the River Hull).

Visual receptor groups

11.5.42 As per the information provided above in **paragraphs 11.5.25** to **11.5.41**, the visual receptor groups listed below have been identified as having the potential to experience visual effects and are therefore subject to further assessment. Where appropriate, receptors have been grouped together.

- Long Riston (including Arnold) (settlement including PRoW connecting to the village);
- Routh (settlement);
- Weel (settlement including PRoW Tickton footpath no.8);
- Wilberforce Way long distance path;
- NCN route no.164;
- PRoW Riston footpath no.2 (including Leven footpath no.5);
- PRoW Riston footpath no.1;
- PRoW Tickton bridleway no.5;
- Tickton PRoW located between Tickton and Weel;
- Wawne PRoW located between Weel and Wawne;
- Swine PRoW located to the east of Wawne and the south-east of Land Areas C and F;
- Skirlaugh PRoW located to the west of Skirlaugh and the A165;
- Catwick PRoW located around the village of Catwick;
- River Hull;
- A1035;
- A165;
- Meaux Lane/Meaux Road;
- Black Tup Lane and Ings Lane; and
- Kidhill Lane.

Future baseline in the absence of the Proposed Development

11.5.43 For the purposes of this assessment, the future baseline has been taken to be the same as the current baseline. Over the lifetime of the Proposed Development, agricultural practices and crops may change resulting in alterations to the baseline arable landscape. Climate change may expediate this change in the landscape. However, such change is difficult to predict with any reliable certainty and it is therefore assumed that the baseline would remain unaltered.

11.6 Mitigation embedded into the design

11.6.1 This assessment has been based on the principle that measures have been 'embedded' into the design of the Proposed Development to remove potential significant effects as far as practicable, for example by the considered placement of infrastructure. The **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** identifies the project design principles and design mitigation that has been

embedded into the design of the Proposed Development. The embedded mitigation relevant to this assessment is detailed in **Table 11-10** below.

11.6.2 Of particular relevance to this chapter are the new planting and mitigation proposals presented in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. These identify, amongst other things, areas of proposed structure planting which have been developed to mitigate landscape and visual effects. All of the structure planting shown on these plans is considered to be embedded into the design and forms embedded mitigation.

11.6.3 The embedded mitigation relevant to this assessment is detailed in **Table 11-10** below. The specific visual screening benefits of each piece of embedded mitigation is detailed in the table.

~~11.6.3~~11.6.4 Illustrative cross-sections have been prepared presenting the screening benefits of hedgerows at year 1 and year 10 for Meaux Lane (Fields D10 and D11) and Monk Dike/ Long Riston footpath no. 2 (Fields B1 and B4). The cross sections are presented in **Illustrative Cross-Section Visualisations [EN010157/APP/8.9]**.

~~11.6.4~~11.6.5 In addition to the visual screening benefits all the proposed embedded mitigation measures provide landscape and biodiversity benefits and help meet the following recorded landscape ambitions:

- New hedgerow planting and gapping up of existing hedgerows, together with the introduction of Biodiversity Enhancement Areas, assist the Statements of Environmental Opportunity 2 as detailed in the NCA Profile 40: Holderness **[Ref. 11-23]** to "*Work with landowners and land managers to support sustainable food production while enhancing and strengthening the network of farmland features; create and expand habitats in the farmed environment to enhance biodiversity and improve soil and water quality; strengthen resilience of habitats to climate change; and enhance landscape character*";
- New hedgerow planting and gapping up of existing hedgerows assist the strategy for LCT19: Open Farmland as detailed in East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment **[Ref. 11-24]** to "*Field pattern makes an important contribution to character and should be maintained and where possible reinforced. Promote hedgerow replanting and gapping up and discourage the further amalgamation of fields*";
- New tree planting assists the strategy for LCT19: Open Farmland as detailed in East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment **[Ref. 11-24]** to *"Native and locally characteristic woodland and tree*

planting will help to reinforce landscape pattern and add diversity to the landscape".

Table 11-10: Embedded mitigation relevant to landscape and visual amenity

Embedded mitigation measure relevant to landscape and visual amenity	Function	Securing mechanism
The two on-site substations will not be located within 250m of any existing residential properties or environmental designated sites.	To minimise visual impact to residential properties.	**Works Plans [EN010157/APP/2.2]**
The Proposed Development design will incorporate a minimum offset distance of 50m from residential properties from solar PV modules and other infrastructure.	To minimise visual impact to residential properties.	**Works Plans [EN010157/APP/2.2]**
A minimum 200m offset to construction compounds from residential dwellings.	To minimise noise and visual impact on sensitive receptors during construction.	**Works Plans [EN010157/APP/2.2]**
The Proposed Development design will incorporate a minimum offset distance of 10m from any existing woodland, trees (from the edge of the canopy) and hedgerows, where reasonably practicable.	To minimise vegetation removal and impact to landscape character, and to preserve root protection zones.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
The Proposed Development design will incorporate a minimum offset distance of 15m from any ancient woodland (from the edge of the canopy).	To minimise vegetation removal and impact to landscape character, and to preserve root protection zones.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
Other than access tracks, the Proposed Development design will	To minimise vegetation removal and impact to landscape character, and	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**

Embedded mitigation measure relevant to landscape and visual amenity	Function	Securing mechanism
incorporate a minimum offset distance of 15m from any veteran trees (from the edge of the canopy).	to preserve root protection zones.	
The Proposed Development design will incorporate ecological mitigation and enhancement areas that will remain free of solar PV development.	To provide continued availability of habitat for ground nesting birds, as well as creating suitable habitat for wintering birds and a range of other species such as meadow grassland, legume rich sowing, hedgerows, and field margin sowing. The ecological mitigation and enhancement areas will also improve landscape character and green infrastructure.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
Where reasonably practicable, existing hedgerows, woodland, ditches and field margins will be retained. Any breaks or crossings (associated new tracks, security fencing and/or cable routes) will be designed to use existing agricultural tracks between fields, where reasonably practicable, and the width of any breaches will be kept to a minimum.	To minimise vegetation removal and impact to landscape character, and to preserve root protection zones.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
No solar PV development will be erected in Field D18, where non-designated heritage asset HER MHU1514 (Meaux Deserted Medieval Village) is located.	Removing development from this field will also create a buffer between residential properties located beyond the boundary of Field D18 and the Proposed Development.	**Works Plans [EN010157/APP/2.2]**

Embedded mitigation measure relevant to landscape and visual amenity	Function	Securing mechanism
No solar PV development will be erected in Fields E13 and E14.	To create a buffer between nearby residential properties, public rights of way and the Proposed Development.	**Works Plans [EN010157/APP/2.2]**
The Proposed Development design will incorporate woodland and scrub planting around large infrastructure.	To provide screening benefits for local residents and users of public rights of way.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New planting will consist of native species, suitable for the site conditions both now and in the future and wherever possible from local provenance.	To strengthen and link the green infrastructure and landscape character within the Order Limits.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
The Proposed Development will not require the permanent closure of any public rights of way.	To limit disruption and ensure the public right of way network can continue to be used throughout the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development with minimal impacts to public rights of way users.	**Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]**
The Proposed Development design will protect existing long-range or panoramic views from public rights of way wherever reasonably practicable, with only low-level planting in development offsets and hedgerows set further back from the routes.	To minimise the level of visual change to long distance or panoramic views from public rights of way to ensure that they can continue to be used the same as pre-development of the land within the Order Limits.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
For fixed array, the maximum height of the solar panels will be 3m.	To minimise impact on visual receptors and	**Design Parameters Document [EN010157/APP/5.8]**

Embedded mitigation measure relevant to landscape and visual amenity	Function	Securing mechanism
For a tracking array the maximum height of the solar panels will be 3m, which would vary throughout the day.	landscape character and pattern.	
Containers will be light grey, white, dark green or similar in colour.	To minimise impact on visual receptors and landscape character.	**Design Parameters Document [EN010157/APP/5.8]**
The Proposed Development design will incorporate a minimum offset distance of 10m from all public rights of way, including new planting where reasonably practicable.	To minimise the level of visual change for users of the public right of way network and ensure that public rights of way can continue to be used the same as pre-development of the land within the Order Limits.	**Works Plans [EN010157/APP/2.2]**
New hedgerow planting, with occasional trees, along the eastern boundary of Fields B1 and B7 (in Land Area B).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Riston footpath no.2, Leven footpath no.5 and Carr House Farm.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New hedgerow planting, with occasional trees, along the western boundary of Fields B4 and B8 (in Land Area B).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Riston footpath no.2 and Carr House Farm.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New hedgerow planting/infill hedgerow planting along the southern extent of solar PV modules in Field B4 (in Land Area B).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Carr House Farm.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
Hedgerow infill planting around boundaries of Fields B5 and B6 (in Land Area B).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Long Riston, the A165 and Riston Grange and The Cottage (also known as Staal Smokehouse).	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**

Embedded mitigation measure relevant to landscape and visual amenity	Function	Securing mechanism
New hedgerow planting, with occasional trees, along the western boundary of Fields C1, C2, C3, C4 and C5 (in Land Area C).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Riston footpath no.2, Meaux Lane, and properties on Meaux Lane/in between Meaux Lane and Land Area C.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
A small woodland copse is proposed in the south-east corner of Field C3 (in Land Area C) to the east of the proposed Project Substation East.	To soften views and provide screening of views from Black Tup Lane and Arnold Grange. Long term screening of the proposed Project Substation East by the proposed woodland copse. Provide green infrastructure enhancements.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
Extension of the existing woodland copse, with scrub planting, on the eastern boundary of Field C4 (in Land Area C) to the south of the proposed Project Substation East.	To assist in long term screening of the Project Substation East, in particular from Riston footpath no.1 and Riston footpath no.2. Provide green infrastructure enhancements.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New hedgerow planting/infill hedgerow planting along the southern boundary of Field C5 (in Land Area C).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Riston footpath no.1, Riston footpath no.2 and Kidhill Lane.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New hedgerow planting along the southern boundary of Field C6 (in Land Area C).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Riston footpath no.1, Arnold Carr Farm and Kidhill Lane.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**

Embedded mitigation measure relevant to landscape and visual amenity	Function	Securing mechanism
New woodland copse within the south-east corner of Field C6 (in Land Area C).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Riston footpath no.1 and especially Arnold Carr Farm. Provide green infrastructure enhancements.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New hedgerow planting, with occasional trees, along the northern and western boundary of Field C7 (in Land Area C).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Riston footpath no.1, Riston footpath no.2, Meaux Lane, and properties on Meaux Lane/in between Meaux Lane and Land Area C.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New hedgerow planting along the part of the southern boundary of Field C7 (in Land Area C).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Riston footpath no.1, Kidhill Lane and Swine footpath no.7.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New hedgerow planting, with occasional trees, along the eastern boundary of Field C7 (in Land Area C).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Riston footpath no.2, Kidhill Lane, Swine footpath no.7 and the open landscape to the south-east of Land Area C.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New hedgerow planting along the western boundary of Field C9 (in Land Area C).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Riston footpath no.1, Riston footpath no.2, Kidhill Lane and Swine footpath no.7.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New woodland strip along the eastern boundary of Field C9 (in Land Area C).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Arnold Carr Farm, Riston footpath no.1, Black Tup Lane, A165 and Skirlaugh.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**

Embedded mitigation measure relevant to landscape and visual amenity	Function	Securing mechanism
	Provide green infrastructure enhancements.	
New hedgerow and occasional tree planting on the western corner of Field D7 (in Land Area D).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Meaux Lane.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
Infilling of existing boundary hedgerows around Field D9 (in Land Area D).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Meaux Lane and to provide a link between existing hedgerows.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New low-level shrub and small tree planting to the north of solar PV modules in Fields D11, D12, D13, D14 (in Land Area D) and E2 (in Land Area E).	To soften views from proposed permissive along the northern boundary of these fields.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New hedgerow planting, with occasional trees, along the western boundary of Field D14 (in Land Area D).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Meaux Decoy Farm and Woodhouse and the proposed permissive footpath along the western edge of this field.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New hedgerow planting/infill hedgerow planting, with occasional trees, along all boundaries of Fields D15 and D16 (in Land Area D).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Meaux Decoy Farm, Woodhouse and the proposed permissive footpath along the edges of these fields. To soften the visual impact of the proposed Project Substation West.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**

Embedded mitigation measure relevant to landscape and visual amenity	Function	Securing mechanism
~~New hedgerow planting with occasional trees along the western boundary and~~ Infill hedge planting to the southern boundary of Field D17 (in Land Area D) and new hedgerow planting to the north of the proposed permissive footpath within the south of Field D17.	To soften views and provide screening of views from the proposed permissive footpath along the ~~western and~~ southern boundary of this field.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New hedgerow planting along the southern boundary of Field E1 (in Land Area E).	To soften views and provide screening of views from the proposed permissive path around the boundary of Field E1 (in Land Area E).	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New hedgerow planting along the and southern boundary of Field E2 (in Land Area E).	To soften views and provide screening of views from the proposed permissive path around the boundary of Field E2 (in Land Area E).	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New hedgerow planting along the eastern boundary of Field E1 and western boundary of Field E2 (in Land Area E).	To soften views and provide screening of views from the proposed permissive path between Fields E1 and E2 (in Land Area E); and to soften views for residents of Meaux Decoy Farm and Woodhouse as they approach their properties.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New hedgerow planting along the western boundary of Field E3 (in Land Area E).	To soften views and provide screening of views from the access track to Meaux Decoy Farm and Woodhouse.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New hedgerow planting along the eastern boundary of Field E4 (in Land Area E).	To soften views and provide screening of views from the access track to	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**

Embedded mitigation measure relevant to landscape and visual amenity	Function	Securing mechanism
	Meaux Decoy Farm and Woodhouse.	
New hedgerow planting along the southern extent of the solar PV modules in Fields E3 and E4 (in Land Area E).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Meaux Decoy Farm and Woodhouse and help reduce sense of 'enclosure' at these properties.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New hedgerow planting along the eastern boundary of Field E5 (in Land Area E).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Meaux Decoy Farm and Woodhouse and proposed permissive path.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New small woodland copse off-site to the east of Meaux Decoy Farm and west of Field E8 (in Land Area E).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Meaux Decoy Farm and Woodhouse of Field E8 (in Land Area E) and especially the proposed Project Substation West.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
Infilling of existing boundary hedgerows around Fields E9, E10, E11 and E12 (in Land Area E).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Crown Farm, Tickton bridleway no.5 and Wawne footpath no.9.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New hedgerow planting with occasional trees along the southern boundary of Field E16 (in Land Area E).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Springdale Farm and the River Hull (including embankment footpaths). Link with existing mature trees and provide green infrastructure enhancements.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New section of hedgerow planting to join existing hedgerow along north of Fields E15 and E17, northwest of solar PV	To soften views and provide screening from the ~~The Homestead, Weel and the River Hull (including embankment~~	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**

Embedded mitigation measure relevant to landscape and visual amenity	Function	Securing mechanism
modules ~~(and east of access track) in Field E17~~ (in Land Area E).	~~footpaths).~~access track to the north of these fields. Link with existing mature trees and provide green infrastructure enhancements.	
New hedgerow planting/infill hedgerow planting, with occasional trees, along the western boundary of Field F1 (in Land Area F).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Crown Farm, Tickton bridleway no.5 and Wawne footpath no.9.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
Infilling of existing boundary hedgerows in Fields F7 and F8 (in Land Area F).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Meaux Road and Wawne Grange.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New hedgerow on boundary of site to the south of Fields F9 and F10 (in Land Area F).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Meaux Road and Wawne Grange.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
Infilling of existing eastern boundary hedgerows in Fields F11, F12 and F13 (in Land Area F).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Lumbercote, Wawne Common Farm Cottage and Swine footpath no.7.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New hedgerow planting to east of solar PV modules in Field F14 (in Land Area F).	To soften views and provide screening of views from Meaux Road, Wawne Grange and The Bungalow.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**
New hedgerow planting on western and northern boundaries of Field F16 (in Land Area F), western boundary of Field F17 (in Land Area F) and boundary surrounding The Bungalow with occasional tree planting.	To soften views and provide screening of views from Meaux Road and The Bungalow.	**Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**

11.7 Assessment of likely effects (without additional mitigation)

11.7.1 This section outlines the likely effects that have been identified in relation to landscape and visual amenity during construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning, in the absence of additional mitigation.

11.7.2 It should be noted that successful implementation and long term maintenance of the embedded mitigation outlined in **Table 11.10** (which comprises mainly of new hedgerow and structure planting) relies on implementation of additional mitigation measures. The new planting outlined in **Table 11.10** would not establish or survive in the long term and achieve its intended purpose without maintenance and management, as detailed in and secured by the **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**. Therefore, this section presents a hypothetical worst-case scenario where the new planting does not establish or achieve its intended purpose.

11.7.3 However, this is an unrealistic scenario, as the additional mitigation set out in **Section 11.10** would be secured and therefore the assessment in this section is brief, with the more realistic and detailed assessment of likely significant effects on landscape and visual amenity being presented in **Section 11.9**.

Construction and decommissioning

11.7.4 In the absence of additional mitigation, there would be potential for significant effects to arise on landscape character and visual amenity during construction and decommissioning.

11.7.5 Significant effects on landscape character could potentially occur up to 1km from the Order Limits across LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland and LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor; and up to 100m from the Order Limits across LCA 16F: Beverley Parks Farmland and LCA 18F: Figham and Swine Moor Common.

11.7.6 Significant effects on visual amenity could potentially be experienced by residential receptors, users of PRoW and road users up to 1km from the Order Limits.

Operation (including maintenance)

11.7.7 In the absence of additional mitigation, there is the potential for likely significant effects to arise on landscape character and visual amenity during operation (including maintenance).

11.7.8 Significant effects on landscape character would potentially occur up to 1km from the Order Limits across LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland and LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor.

11.7.9 Significant effects on visual amenity would also potentially be experienced by residential receptors, users of PRoW and road users up to 1km from the Order Limits.

11.8 Additional mitigation

Construction and decommissioning

11.8.1 Construction of the Proposed Development will be undertaken in accordance with the principles and commitments presented in the **Outline CEMP [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (Outline CTMP) [EN010157/APP/7.7]**.

11.8.2 Construction should be undertaken in a sensitive manner with regard to the existing landscape fabric within the Site. The Construction Environmental Management Plan will detail how existing hedgerows, trees and woodland would be retained and explains the proposed protection measures to be implemented during construction (except where removal is indicated on the vegetation removal plans shown in **Tree Preservation Order and Hedgerow Plans [EN010157/APP/2.8]**).

11.8.3 Construction compounds should be maintained with a neat and tidy appearance and that any temporary construction lighting is operated in accordance with an agreed scheme.

11.8.4 The **Outline CTMP [EN010157/APP/7.7]** details that construction vehicle movements would be routed in accordance with an agreed routeing strategy and avoid additional landscape and visual effects.

11.8.5 The soil resource within the Site would be managed during construction and decommissioning in accordance with the principles established in the **Outline Soil Management Plan (Outline SMP) [EN010157/APP/7.8]**.

11.8.6 Decommissioning would be a reversal of the construction works and would be undertaken in accordance with the principles established in the **Outline DEMP [EN010157/APP/7.4]**. Ecological mitigation and enhancement areas would be handed back to the relevant landowners. Consultation with appropriate stakeholders and landowners would be undertaken in advance of the decommissioning phase to discuss opportunities to maintain and manage the

ecological mitigation and enhancement beyond the lifespan of the Proposed Development, as appropriate.

Operation (including maintenance)

11.8.7 During the operation (including maintenance) phase of the Proposed Development, existing and newly established habitats and planting would be maintained in accordance with the principles established in the **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**.

11.8.8 The **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]** details that any defective planting is replaced and that all new planting establishes successfully. It details that existing and new hedgerows (once established) would be maintained at a minimum height of 3.5m for the duration of the operation (including maintenance) phase of the Proposed Development. The proposed hedgerows adjacent to Monk Dike would be maintained at a minimum height of 4m.

11.9 Assessment of residual effects (with additional mitigation)

Sensitivity of receptors

Sensitivity of landscape receptors

11.9.1 In order to inform the assessment of likely significant effects on landscape character, a landscape sensitivity appraisal has been undertaken considering the various landscape susceptibility and value criteria, which combine to determine landscape sensitivity to the type of development proposed. The appraisal draws upon observations contained within NCA Profile 40: Holderness **[Ref. 11-23]** and the East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment **[Ref. 11-24]** (as summarised in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.2: Extracts from Published Landscape Character Assessments [EN010157/APP/6.4]**) as well as observations made in the field during the baseline assessment of landscape character. The four LCAs considered in this assessment extend beyond the study area. The conclusions regarding landscape sensitivity therefore relate specifically to the tract of the LCAs within the study area.

11.9.2 The full landscape sensitivity appraisal is presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.3: Landscape Sensitivity Appraisal [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The principal findings of the appraisal are summarised below in **Table 11-11**, which identifies the sensitivity of the landscape receptors that have been considered in detail in **Section 11.9**.

Table 11-11 Summary of landscape sensitivity

LCA	Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity
LCA 16F: Beverley Parks Farmland	Low	Community	Low
LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor	Medium/Low	Community	Low
LCA 18F: Figham and Swine Moor Common	Low	Community	Low
LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland	Medium/Low	Community	Low

Sensitivity of visual receptors

11.9.3 For the purposes of this assessment, visual receptor groups have been identified. **Table 11-12** below identifies the sensitivity of the visual receptor groups that have been considered in detail in **Section 11.9**. The criteria for visual receptor susceptibility, value and sensitivity are presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.

Table 11-12 Summary of visual receptor sensitivity

Visual receptor	Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity
Long Riston (including Arnold)	High	Community	High/Medium
Routh	High	Community	High/Medium
Weel	High	Community	High/Medium
Wilberforce Way long distance path	High	Regional	High/Medium
NCN Route no.164	Medium	Regional	High/Medium
PRoW Riston footpath no.2 (including Leven footpath no.5)	High	Community	High/Medium
PRoW Riston footpath no.1	High	Community	High/Medium
PRoW Tickton bridleway no.5	High	Community	High/Medium
Tickton PRoW located between Tickton and Weel	High	Community	High/Medium
Wawne PRoW located between Weel and Wawne	High	Community	High/Medium
Swine PRoW located to the east of Wawne and the south-east of Land Areas C and F	High	Community	High/Medium
Skirlaugh PRoW located to the west of Skirlaugh and the A165	High	Community	High/Medium
Catwick PRoW located around the village of Catwick	High	Community	High/Medium
The River Hull	High	Regional	High/Medium
A1035	Low	Community	Low
A165	Low	Community	Low
Meaux Lane/Meaux Road	Medium	Community	Medium

Visual receptor	Susceptibility	Value	Sensitivity
Black Tup Lane and Ings Lane	Medium	Community	Medium
Kidhill Lane	Medium	Community	Medium

11.9.4 Following site survey work, the susceptibility of users of the NCN Route no.164 has been reduced to **medium** (from **high** as stated in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report) due to the section of the route within the study area predominantly being on an extremely busy A-road, with vehicles, including numerous heavy goods vehicles, travelling at high speeds.

Viewpoint analysis

11.9.5 In order to inform the assessment of magnitude and significance of residual effects on landscape character and visual amenity, viewpoint analysis has been undertaken from a total of 27 assessment viewpoints. The viewpoints are numbered 7 to 33, following the removal of infrastructure from Land Area A during the iterative design process viewpoints 1 to 6 are no longer within the ZTV and are not relevant to the assessment.

11.9.6 The assessment viewpoint locations, which were agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants, represent the main landscape and visual receptors found in the study area. The viewpoint locations are presented in **ES Volume 3, Figures 11.2 – 11.6 and 11.8 (inclusive) [EN010157/APP/6.3]**.

11.9.7 Annotated baseline photographs are presented for each assessment viewpoint in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4]** to illustrate the existing view and the likely extent of the Proposed Development within the view. Year 1 and Year 10 photomontages have also been prepared for eight of the viewpoints, as agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants. These are also presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.

11.9.8 A detailed analysis of the scale of landscape and visual change at the assessment viewpoint locations during the construction (and decommissioning) and operation (including maintenance) phases of the Proposed Development is presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The scale of landscape and visual change during the operation (including maintenance) phase are assessed in Year 1 after construction and again in Year 10 when it is assumed that all new mitigation planting (including hedgerows and trees) would have established. A summary of the findings presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** is presented in **Table 11-13** below.

11.9.9 The viewpoint analysis considers only the scale of landscape and visual change at the assessment viewpoints. The wider extent of landscape and visual effects (beyond the individual viewpoint considered), and its duration, are not captured in the viewpoint analysis (as a single fixed viewpoint cannot capture extent or duration). However, the viewpoints have been selected as the locations with the most open view possible towards the Proposed Development, from identified and relevant receptors, and are often worst-case scenarios e.g. viewpoints can often be located at access points and gaps in roadside hedgerows and provide a more open view than is possible from large stretches of the road either side of the viewpoint.

11.9.10 As detailed in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, following guidance set out in Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Third Edition) (2013) **[Ref. 11-1]**, scale, extent and duration are all factors in the overall judgement on magnitude of change. Therefore, judgements on magnitude of change and overall level of effect and significance are provided in the subsequent description of effects during construction, operation and decommissioning.

Table 11-13 Viewpoint analysis summary

Viewpoint number	Location	Receptor(s) the viewpoint is representative of including receptors scoped out of the full assessment	Distance from nearest above ground infrastructure (rounded to nearest 10m)	Visual scale of change			Landscape scale of change		
				Construction/ decommissioning	Year 1 Operation	Year 10 Operation	Construction/ decommissioning	Year 1 Operation	Year 10 Operation
1-6	Viewpoints not taken forward from Preliminary Environmental Information Report following removal of Land Area A								
7	A1035	LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; A1035; NCN Route no. 164	180m	Large/Medium	Large/ Medium	Large/ Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
8	Catwick Lane	LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; Catwick Lane (limited public open views from landscape in this area)	520m	Small	Small	Negligible	Small/Negligible	Small/ Negligible	Negligible
9	A165, White Cross Road	LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; A165	440m	Medium	Medium	Small/ Negligible	Medium/Small	Medium	Small/ Negligible
10	Monk Dike (north), PRoW Riston Footpath no.2	LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; PRoW Riston Footpath no.2; PRoW Leven Footpath no. 5	30m	Large	Large	Medium	Large	Large	Medium
11	A1035 at Routh	LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; Routh; A1035; NCN Route no. 164	810m	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
12	Long Riston Church, PRoW Riston Footpath no.5	LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; Long Riston Church, PRoW Riston Footpath no.5; north-west periphery of Long Riston	310m	Medium	Medium	Small/ Negligible	Medium	Small	Negligible
13	Long Riston (Arnold)	LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; Arnold and southern extents of Long Riston, Arnold Lane West	1.30km	Small/Negligible	Small	Negligible	Negligible	Small/ Negligible	Negligible
14	Meaux Lane (north)	LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; Meaux Lane/Meaux Road	20m	Large	Large	Medium	Large	Large	Medium

Viewpoint number	Location	Receptor(s) the viewpoint is representative of including receptors scoped out of the full assessment	Distance from nearest above ground infrastructure (rounded to nearest 10m)	Visual scale of change			Landscape scale of change		
				Construction/ decommissioning	Year 1 Operation	Year 10 Operation	Construction/ decommissioning	Year 1 Operation	Year 10 Operation
15	Monk Dike (south), PRoW Riston Footpath no.2	LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; PRoW Riston Footpath no.2	20m	Large	Large	Medium	Large	Large	Medium
16	PRoW Tickton Footpath no.6	LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; Tickton PRoW located between Tickton and Weel	370m	Medium/Small	Medium/ Small	Small/ Negligible	Medium/Small	Small	Negligible
17	A164 eastern edge of Beverley	LCA 18F: Figham and Swine Moor Common; A164; NCN Route no. 164; eastern periphery of Beverley	2.74km	Negligible	None	None	None	None	None
18	Woodhouse Lane, PRoW Riston Footpath no.1	LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; PRoW Riston Footpath no.1	10m	Large	Large	Medium	Large	Large	Medium
19	A165 north of Skirlaugh	LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; A165; Skirlaugh PRoW located to the west of Skirlaugh and the A165; northern periphery of Skirlaugh	2.48km	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
20	River Hull at Weel, PRoW Tickton Footpath no.12	LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor; The River Hull; eastern periphery of Weel	560m	Small	Small	Negligible	Small/Negligible	Small/ Negligible	Negligible
21	Meaux Lane (south)	LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; Meaux Lane/Meaux Road	80m	Large/Medium	Large/ Medium	Small	Medium	Medium	Small
22	PRoW Tickton Bridleway no.5	LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor; PRoW Tickton Bridleway no.5	250m	Medium	Medium	Small	Medium	Medium	Small

Viewpoint number	Location	Receptor(s) the viewpoint is representative of including receptors scoped out of the full assessment	Distance from nearest above ground infrastructure (rounded to nearest 10m)	Visual scale of change			Landscape scale of change		
				Construction/ decommissioning	Year 1 Operation	Year 10 Operation	Construction/ decommissioning	Year 1 Operation	Year 10 Operation
23	Meaux Road at Wawne Grange	LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; Meaux Lane/Meaux Road	190m	Medium	Medium	Small	Medium	Medium	Small
24	Cowdike Drain, PRoW Swine Footpath no.7	LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; Swine PRoW located to the east of Wawne and the south-east of Land Areas C and F	650m	Small	Small	Small/ Negligible	Small	Small	Small/ Negligible
25	PRoW Wawne Footpath no.11/DGrove Lane	LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor; Wawne PRoW located between Weel and Wawne; north-west periphery of Wawne (most open public view possible)	980m	Small	Small	Small/ Negligible	Small/Negligible	Small/ Negligible	Negligible
26	Carr Lane, east of Weel	LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor; Carr Lane access track (limited public open views from landscape in this area)	30m	Large	Large	Medium/ Small	Large	Large	Medium/ Small
27	Kidhill Lane	LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; Kidhill Lane	490m	Small	Small	Negligible	Small	Small	Negligible
28	Trans Pennine Trail	LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; Trans Pennine Trail	4.61km	None	None	None	None	None	None
29	Minster Way	LCA 16E: Lund Sloping Farmland; Minster Way	5.19km	None	None	None	None	None	None
30	PRoW Catwick Footpath no.3	LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; Catwick PRoW located around the village of Catwick	1.77km	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
31	Weel Road/River Hull	LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor; The River Hull; eastern periphery of Beverley	1.61km	None	None	None	None	None	None
32	Barn Street, Skirlaugh	LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; northern periphery of Skirlaugh	2.52km	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Viewpoint number	Location	Receptor(s) the viewpoint is representative of including receptors scoped out of the full assessment	Distance from nearest above ground infrastructure (rounded to nearest 10m)	Visual scale of change			Landscape scale of change		
				Construction/ decommissioning	Year 1 Operation	Year 10 Operation	Construction/ decommissioning	Year 1 Operation	Year 10 Operation
33	Meaux and Benninghol me Road Bridge, Kidhill Lane	LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland; Kidhill Lane; PRoW Riston Footpath no.2	40m	Large	Large	Medium	Large	Large	Medium

Construction

11.9.11 The construction phase is expected to commence in 2026 and last for approximately 24 months.

11.9.12 It is evident from the assessment presented below that there are very few locations and receptors within the study area where multiple elements of the Proposed Development are visible as the Proposed Development is visually well contained. In practice this means that any visual receptors identified in this assessment would only have short term views of construction activity when it occurred within areas in close proximity to the receptors. Receptors with potential views of construction work in a single Land Area may be impacted for up to 8 months; receptors with potential views of two Land Areas may be impacted for a maximum of 16 months. No receptors are anticipated to have views of construction works for greater than 24 months.

11.9.13 For clarification therefore, and as detailed in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, the construction phase effects are considered to be short term in duration.

Effects on landscape fabric

11.9.14 The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid blocks of woodland and mature trees; the Construction Environmental Management Plan will secure how these important features of the landscape fabric would remain protected during construction.

11.9.15 Construction of the Proposed Development would require the removal of lengths of existing hedgerows, each removal up to 8m, including some which contain hedgerow trees as illustrated and tabulated in **Tree Preservation Order and Hedgerow Plans [EN010157/APP/2.8]**. Full details of the hedgerows affected are set out in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.11: Arboricultural Impact Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The total length of hedgerow removal, for the creation of construction passing places and the laying of the grid connection cable and inter-connecting cable routes would be 1.3km. The hedgerow removal would typically be in sections of 10m to 30m and scattered throughout the Order Limits and be reinstated following construction.

11.9.16 New hedgerows would be replanted in most of the locations where removed, including alongside highways works and across cable corridors. The total length of new hedgerow and structural woodland/scrub planting proposed within the Order Limits as a whole (approximately 19.5km hedgerow, 10,240m^2 of woodland and 30,363m^2 of scrub vegetation respectively) would far exceed the amount

removed during construction. In the short term during construction however, there would be a small scale of change to the fabric of the landscape in terms of hedgerow and tree cover. The underlying pattern and structure of the landscape would however remain largely unchanged.

11.9.17 All the fields impacted by the Proposed Development, including construction activities, are currently in arable use. There is no permanent vegetation cover in these fields and as such there would be no effect on permanent landcover within these fields during construction.

11.9.18 No other discernible features of the existing landscape fabric would be affected during construction.

11.9.19 The sensitivity of the existing hedgerows in the landscape is variable across the Order Limits given that some are in better condition than others. However, taken collectively the sensitivity of the hedgerows in the study area is assessed to be **high**. There would be a **small** scale of change over a wide area and for a **short term** duration resulting in a **slight** magnitude of effect.

11.9.20 Therefore, there is likely to be a **moderate adverse** effect on existing landscape fabric, which is considered to be **not significant**. Noting that moderate effects may or may not be significant, it is the professional opinion of the assessors that in this instance, the effect would be **not significant**, due to the short term effects of the temporary removal of hedgerows, the majority of which would be replaced.

Effects on landscape character

11.9.21 Effects during the construction phase on landscape character would arise from:

- Short term change of farmland to a construction site including the formation of temporary construction compounds and access tracks;
- Short term closure of PRoW during undergrounding of underground cabling;
- Increased vehicular movement and personnel in the landscape delivering and erecting the component parts of the Proposed Development;
- Highways works and management;
- Grid connection cable installation;
- Changes to landscape fabric resulting from vegetation removal; and
- The incremental increase in the infrastructure comprising the Proposed Development.

11.9.22 Based on the viewpoint analysis summarised in **Table 11-13**, the following observations can be made regarding the scale of landscape change across the study area during construction:

- A **large** scale of change in landscape character would occur across all fields in which components of the Proposed Development are being constructed or installed. This is an unavoidable consequence of construction as fields temporarily become a construction site.
- **Large**, **medium** and **small** scale of change in landscape character would also be experienced in various directions surrounding the fields in which construction takes place. With distance from the construction activities, the scale of change in landscape character would incrementally decrease and in certain directions the screening effect of established vegetation would reduce the distance over which effects would be experienced.
- **Large** scale effects are only located in the immediate vicinity of fields where construction activity would occur, with effects reducing to a **medium** scale from as close as 80m to the host fields during construction where there is existing intervening vegetation. Construction effects on landscape character reduce to **small** scale from approximately 500m from the Order Limits; and are **negligible** beyond 1km.

LCA 16F: Beverley Parks Farmland

11.9.23 The southern 3.4km of the grid connection cable route is within the LCA 16F: Beverley Parks Farmland, with the nearest above ground infrastructure over 2km to the north-east at Field E16 (in Land Area E). The route of the grid connection cable within the LCA runs approximately from the northern extents of Woodmansey to National Grid Creyke Beck Substation.

11.9.24 Construction activity would be limited to the laying of the grid connection cable.

11.9.25 Due to the nature of the work involved in laying the grid connection cable any effects on landscape character would be limited to a maximum distance of 100m from the route of the cabling work.

11.9.26 The effect on landscape character would arise principally from construction activity including the movement of materials, vehicles and personnel around the Site. Construction would result in some temporary stockpiles of soil and areas of bare earth, but as this is arable farmland which is cultivated typically on an annual basis, this would not be out of character in this landscape.

11.9.27 Occasional breaks in hedgerows would be formed during construction to accommodate access tracks and cable routes, however the vast majority of existing mature vegetation would remain undisturbed. The pattern and underlying landscape fabric would therefore remain largely untouched.

11.9.28 The sensitivity of LCA 16F: Beverley Parks Farmland has been assessed to be **low**. There would be a **small** scale of change to landscape character over a **localised** area of LCA 16F: Beverley Parks Farmland, which would be **short term** in duration resulting in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect.

11.9.29 Therefore, during construction, with reference specifically to the tract of LCA 16F: Beverley Parks Farmland between Woodmansey and National Grid Creyke Beck Substation there is likely to be a **minor/negligible adverse** effect on existing landscape character, which is considered to be **not significant**.

LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor

11.9.30 Fields E13-E17 (in Land Area E) plus an approximate 500m section of the grid connection cable route are within the LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor. This LCA is focused on the River Hull and extends significantly outside the study area to the north. The Proposed Development would occupy a very small area of arable land to the east and south of Weel. Three fields would host solar PV development, two fields would be used for biodiversity mitigation measures only and the grid connection cable route would cross three fields within the LCA.

11.9.31 A combination of the flat landform, hedgerow field boundaries and woodland belts around the Site would serve to restrict the extent of effects during construction.

11.9.32 Within the immediate vicinity of fields hosting solar PV development there would be a large scale of change to landscape character, this would quickly diminish to **medium** scale from 200m from the host fields, to **small** scale from 500m and **negligible** from 700m.

11.9.33 The effect on landscape character would arise principally from construction activity including the movement of materials, vehicles and personnel around the Site and the incremental installation of new solar PV development and ancillary infrastructure such as deer-proof fencing and CCTV into fields which are currently in agricultural land use.

11.9.34 There would be intermittent periods of relatively intense human activity and construction movements across the Site and the main connecting roads.

11.9.35 Construction would result in some temporary stockpiles of soil and areas of bare earth, but as this is arable farmland which is cultivated typically on an annual basis, this would not be out of character in this landscape.

11.9.36 Whilst a small number of breaks in hedgerows would be formed during construction to accommodate cable routes, the vast majority of existing mature vegetation would remain undisturbed. The pattern and underlying landscape fabric would therefore remain largely undisturbed.

11.9.37 The extent of metallic and glass structures installed during construction would evidently be far greater than exists in the landscape at present and this is addressed as part of the consideration of operation (including maintenance) phase effects.

11.9.38 The construction activity would foreshorten some views across adjacent fields but as the landscape is relatively flat, with hedgerows and occasional woodland belts no skylines, horizons, vistas or long distance views would be affected.

11.9.39 In places, adjacent to the Proposed Development, the sense of openness would be reduced somewhat but all PRoW would have a minimum offset of 10m from any above ground infrastructure.

11.9.40 The sensitivity of LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor has been assessed to be **low**. There would be a **large** scale of change to landscape character over a **limited** area immediately adjacent to the host fields east of Weel within LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor, which would be **short term** in duration resulting in a **moderate/slight** magnitude of effect. There would be **small** scale of changes over a wider **localised** area, resulting in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect.

11.9.41 Therefore, during construction, with reference specifically to the tract of LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor located on arable land to the east and south of Weel there is likely to be a **minor adverse** effect on existing landscape character, which is considered to be **not significant**.

LCA 18F: Figham and Swine Moor Common

11.9.42 A 1.6km section of the grid connection cable route is within the LCA 18F: Figham and Swine Moor Common, with the nearest above ground infrastructure 570m to the east at Field E16 (in Land Area E). This LCA is split into two different areas and the route of the cable runs east to west within the southern area (Figham) of the LCA, between the River Hull in the east and Woodmansey in the west.

11.9.43 Construction activity would be limited to the laying of the grid connection cable.

11.9.44 Due to the nature of the work involved in laying the grid connection cable (refer to **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]** for further details), any effects on landscape character would be limited to a maximum distance of 100m from the route of the cabling work.

11.9.45 The effect on landscape character would arise principally from construction activity including the movement of materials, vehicles and personnel around the site. Construction would result in some temporary stockpiles of soil and areas of bare earth, but as this is arable farmland which is cultivated typically on an annual basis, this would not be out of character in this landscape.

11.9.46 Occasional breaks in hedgerows would be formed during construction to accommodate access tracks and cable routes, however the vast majority of existing mature vegetation would remain undisturbed. The pattern and underlying landscape fabric would therefore remain largely untouched.

11.9.47 The sensitivity of LCA 18F: Figham and Swine Moor Common has been assessed to be **low**. There would be a **small** scale of change to landscape character over a **localised** area of LCA 18F: Figham and Swine Moor Common, which would be **short term** in duration resulting in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect.

11.9.48 Therefore, during construction, with reference specifically to the tract of LCA 18F: Figham and Swine Moor Common between the River Hull and Woodmansey there is likely to be a **minor/negligible adverse** effect on existing landscape character, which is considered to be **not significant**.

LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland

11.9.49 Land Areas B, C, D, E (excluding Fields E13-E17 (in Land Area E)) and F plus sections of cable connection routes between the Land Areas are within the LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland. This LCA is relatively large and extends significantly outside the study area to the east and south-east. The Proposed Development would occupy the arable landscape between the villages of Tickton, Leven, Long Riston, Skirlaugh, Wawne and Weel.

11.9.50 A combination of the flat landform, hedgerow field boundaries and woodland belts around the Site would serve to restrict the extent of effects during construction.

11.9.51 Within the immediate vicinity of fields hosting solar PV development there would be a large scale of change to landscape character, this would quickly diminish to a medium scale of change from as close as 80m to the host fields, to a small scale of change from 500m and negligible from 1km (and often closer than 1km).

11.9.52 The effect on landscape character would arise principally from construction activity including the movement of materials, vehicles and personnel around the Site and the incremental installation of new solar PV development and ancillary infrastructure such as deer-proof fencing and CCTV into fields which are currently in agricultural land use.

11.9.53 There would be intermittent periods of relatively intense human activity and construction movements across the Site and the main connecting roads.

11.9.54 Construction would result in some temporary stockpiles of soil and areas of bare earth, but as this is arable farmland which is cultivated typically on an annual basis, this would not be out of character in this landscape.

11.9.55 Whilst several breaks in hedgerows would be formed during construction to accommodate access tracks and cable routes, the vast majority of existing mature vegetation would remain undisturbed. The pattern and underlying landscape fabric would therefore remain largely undisturbed.

11.9.56 The extent of metallic and glass structures installed during construction would evidently be far greater than exists in the landscape at present and this is addressed as part of the consideration of operation (including maintenance) phase effects.

11.9.57 The construction activity would foreshorten some views across adjacent fields but as the landscape is relatively flat, with hedgerows and occasional woodland belts no skylines, horizons, vistas or long distance views would be affected.

11.9.58 In places the sense of openness would be reduced somewhat but all PRoW would have an appropriate offset.

11.9.59 The sensitivity of LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland has been assessed to be **low**. There would be a **medium to large** scale of change to landscape character over a **localised** area of LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland, which would be **short term** in duration resulting in a **substantial/moderate** magnitude of effect. There would be a **small** scale of change over an intermediate area, resulting in a **moderate/slight** magnitude of effect.

11.9.60 Therefore, during construction, with reference specifically to the tract of LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland located on the arable landscape between the villages of Tickton, Leven, Long Riston, Skirlaugh, Wawne and Weel there is likely to be a **moderate adverse** effect on existing landscape character, which is considered to be **not significant**. The effect is considered to be **not significant** in this instance as greater weight is place on the **short term** nature of the effects and the highly localised nature of the largest scale of effects.

Effects on visual amenity

11.9.61 Effects during construction on visual receptors would typically arise from views of:

- temporary construction compounds;
- highways work and management;
- the movement of vehicles and delivery of components to Site;
- the movement of plant and personnel within the Site installing the Proposed Development; and
- the incremental increase in the in-situ infrastructure comprising the Proposed Development.

Residential properties

11.9.62 A residential visual amenity assessment has been undertaken and the detailed findings are presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.5: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. This focusses only on operation (including maintenance) phase effects. The residential visual amenity assessment is discussed further below in relation to the operation (including maintenance) phase. Where significant operation (including maintenance) phase effects are identified in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.5: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, the Applicant has assumed that significant effects would also occur during construction. This assumption has been made because of the proximity of the residential properties to the Order Limits, where a significant operational effect has been identified, and to ensure a worst-case scenario. In reality, the short term nature of any construction effects in close proximity to a single property would likely mean that identified effects would not be significant.

11.9.63 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.5: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, all residential properties are considered to be of **high** sensitivity to change in the view. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.5: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** identified that residents of the following properties would experience **significant (adverse)** visual effects during Year 1 of operation. The Year 1 identified magnitude of effect for each property, as detailed in the **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.5: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, is listed below.

- Carr House Farm (Grid Reference – TA 10789 42374) **(major/moderate)**
- Woodhouse (Grid Reference – TA 08346 40671) **(moderate)**
- Meaux Decoy Farm (Grid Reference – TA 08306 40580) **(major/moderate)**
- Springdale Farm (Grid Reference – TA 07071 38953) **(major/moderate)**

Long Riston (including Arnold)

11.9.64 This receptor group includes the linear village of Long Riston, located to the east of the A165 around Main Street, and the linear village of Arnold, located to the west of the A165 around Arnold Lane Way, St Margaret's Church and the small number of PRoW which connect with the village. The southern end of Long Riston merges with the northern end of Arnold, creating one larger village. Viewpoint 8 is located on Catwick Lane 500m north of the village, Viewpoint 12 is on Riston Footpath no.5 near St. Margaret's Church to the north-east of the village and Viewpoint 13 is on Arnold Lane Way. It was not possible to locate a viewpoint within the main Long Riston village that had views towards the Site.

11.9.65 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoint 8, was assessed as small and this related to Fields B5 and B6 (in Land Area B) only, with all other areas of the Site not visible. At Viewpoint 12 the predicted scale of visual change during construction was assessed as medium (again relating to Fields B5 and B6 only (in Land Area B)). At Viewpoint 13 the predicted scale of visual change during construction was assessed as small/negligible. It should be noted that these locations were considered the most open publicly accessible views possible towards the Site.

11.9.66 From the majority of Long Riston construction activity would not be visible. From the northern extents of Long Riston there would be partially filtered and glimpsed views of construction activities within Fields B5 and B6 (in Land Area B). From the western periphery of Long Riston, and Arnold in particular there would be partially to heavily screened views of construction activities in Land Areas B and C. However, these would be at minimum distances of 1.2km and at Viewpoint 13, the predicted scale of visual change would only be small/negligible. Outside of the work in the Order Limits, construction traffic on the A165 would be noticeable in closer proximity to the settlement.

11.9.67 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. During construction, there would be a very small area, in close proximity to Fields B5 and B6 (in Land Area B), with a **medium** scale of change in views. Otherwise, the wider receptor group would only experience a **small** or **negligible** scale of change to visual amenity during construction. This would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect.

11.9.68 Therefore, during construction, there would be a **minor adverse** effect on views from Long Riston, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Routh

11.9.69 This receptor group includes a small number of residential properties adjacent to the eastbound carriageway of the A1035 and the Nags Head public house. Viewpoint 11 is located at Routh and is representative of views from the settlement.

11.9.70 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoint 11, was assessed as negligible. It was recorded that except for construction traffic using the A1035 that "*actual construction and decommissioning works would be almost entirely screened from this viewpoint with only the potential for extremely small, distant glimpses of construction and decommissioning activity possible through the hedgerow. Any change in visual amenity would be almost indiscernible.*"

11.9.71 From the settlement of Routh construction activity would not be visible from publicly accessible areas, including in the closest part of the Site at Land Area B; with views towards the Site screened by the roadside hedgerow along the A1035. An exception would be views of any construction traffic using the A1035; although it is noted that the A1035 is already an extremely busy trunk road with heavy traffic to and from the east coast of England. There may also be occasional and heavily filtered views from a very small number of upper floor windows of private dwellings towards construction activity within Land Areas B and D, at a minimum distance of 900m.

11.9.72 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. From the majority, i.e. over a wide area, of the settlement of Routh there would be a **negligible** scale of change to visual amenity during construction. This would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect.

11.9.73 Therefore, during construction, there would be a **minor/negligible adverse** effect on views from Routh, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Weel

11.9.74 This receptor group includes the village of Weel and Tickton footpath nos.7, 8 and 12. Viewpoint 20 is located on Tickton footpath no.12, 100m south of the village. It should be noted that there are no publicly accessible locations within the village itself with possible views towards the Site, with all views screened by built form and/or mature vegetation. Viewpoint 20 provides the most open possible view towards the Site, within the immediate vicinity of the village.

11.9.75 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoint 20, was assessed as small, and would be limited to work associated with Fields E15, E16 and E17 (in Land Area E).

11.9.76 Within the village of Weel (including Tickton Footpath no.8) construction activity would not be visible with the exception of occasional and heavily filtered views from a very small number of upper floor windows of private dwellings. From Tickton footpath no.7 to the immediate north of Weel there would be more open views across the flat landscape of construction activity, however the views would be limited to where there are gaps in the existing hedgerow adjacent to the footpath. The views from Tickton footpath no.12 to the south of Weel are as per Viewpoint 20.

11.9.77 There would be a very short term closure of Tickton footpath no.12 during the construction of the grid connection cable route.

11.9.78 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. During construction, there would be two localised areas, on the footpaths north and south of Weel, with a **small** scale of change in views. Otherwise, the wider receptor group would only experience a **negligible** scale of change to visual amenity during construction. This would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect.

11.9.79 Therefore, during construction, there would be a **minor adverse** effect on views from Weel, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Wilberforce Way Long Distance Path

11.9.80 The Wilberforce Way long distance path is a 97km trail connecting Hull and York. Within the south-west of the study area there is an approximate 4km section to the west of the River Hull, from the south-east of Beverley to the south of Thearne.

11.9.81 For walkers heading southwards from Beverley, the first 800m of the trail is within urban Beverley and no construction activities would be visible. Continuing southwards from the immediate south-east of Beverley, a 1.4km section of the trail is within the ZTV on the western side of Figham Common and skirting the eastern edge of Tokenspire Business Park. For this section the closest construction activities related to the solar PV modules would be in Field E16 (in Land Area E) 1.23km to the north-east. Views of this work would be very heavily filtered by the embankments of the River Hull and intervening hedgerows; the scale of change in visual amenity would be negligible. However, the proposed grid connection cable route is located across Figham Common and would go directly under the Wilberforce Way long distance path. This construction work would be visible in close proximity and involve the temporary stripping back of the

top layer of earth and grassland cover to facilitate open cut trenching works. There would be a small scale of change to the visual amenity over a limited area of the trail.

11.9.82 Continuing southwards a further 460m of the trail at the south of Figham Common is outside the ZTV for the solar PV modules (see **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.2 (a-f): Solar PV Modules ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3]**), though views of the construction works for the grid connection cable route may still be possible (for walkers heading north).

11.9.83 The trail continues southwards for 1.4km as Woodmansey Footpath no.28 along the western edge of the Beverley and Barnstorm Drain. For this section the trail comes in and out of the ZTV as views of construction activities are generally screened by vegetation on the embankment of the Beverley and Barnstorm Drain. The scale of change in visual amenity for this section of the trail would range between negligible and none.

11.9.84 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. In summary, during construction there would be a localised area of the trail, as it crossed Figham Common, with a **small** scale of change in views. This would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect.

11.9.85 Therefore, during construction, there would be a **minor adverse** effect on views for users of the Wilberforce Way long distance path as it crossed Figham Common, which is considered to be **not significant**.

11.9.86 Otherwise, the effect on views from the remainder of the trail within the study area would be **negligible adverse** to **none**, and **not significant** during construction.

National Cycle Network route no.164

11.9.87 NCN Route no.164 uses, or runs parallel to, the A1035, from Beverley to Leven and is located within the study area for approximately 9km between the A164/Grovehill Road junction on the eastern edge of Beverley and the roundabout junction of the A165 and A1035 to the south of Leven. The NCN differs from the A1035 where it is located on the A164 and when it deviates from the A1035 to cut through the villages of Hull Bridge and Tickton. NCN Route no.164 is generally within the ZTV when it is adjacent to the A1035 and outside the ZTV when it diverts from the A1035, including when it runs through the two villages.

11.9.88 Viewpoints 7, 11 and 17 are all located on NCN Route no.164 and are representative of views from the cycle route as it passes through the study area.

11.9.89 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoint 7, was assessed as large/medium. It was recorded that "*construction works would be visible in Field B1 for eastbound road* [and NCN] *users and a notable contrast to the existing view, occupying a large portion of the view. For westbound road* [and NCN] *users the construction works would be less notable, with only oblique and partially screened views of works at the periphery of Field B1 and longer distance views of works in Land Area D.*" In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at both Viewpoints 11 and 17, was assessed as negligible.

11.9.90 Generally, all construction works, excluding construction traffic using the main A-roads, would be entirely screened for users of NCN Route no.164, by existing vegetation and built form. The exceptions include ~~is~~ an approximate 1.4km section of the route, shared with the A1035, for eastbound users as they exit Routh within the slightly undulating landscape in this location. Together with the low-level and gappy roadside hedgerows to the south, this results in views opening up across the adjacent fields. Users would see construction works in Field B1 (in Land Area B) which would be a notable change in the landscape for a localised section of the NCN Route no.164.

11.9.91 In addition, eastbound users may receive localised views of tree removal where this may be required for construction access south off the A1035 for a maximum of 100 m, approximately 1.6 km east of Tickton. The works would be along a private access route to farm properties and views will be limited by existing vegetation along the A1035.

~~11.9.90~~11.9.92 ~~-~~However, ~~it~~ in both cases it is noted that this section of the route is extremely busy with vehicles travelling at speed, including numerous heavy good vehicles, and as such cyclist's attention is likely to be on the road during this stretch of the NCN Route no.164.

~~11.9.91~~11.9.93 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. During construction there would be a limited (maximum 1.~~4km~~ 5km for eastbound users only) stretch of NCN Route no.164 with an overall **large/medium** scale of change in views. This would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **slight** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.92~~11.9.94 Therefore, during construction, there would be a **moderate/minor adverse** effect on views for users of NCN Route no.164, which is considered to be **not significant**.

~~11.9.93~~11.9.95 Otherwise, the effect on views from the remainder of NCN Route no.164 within the study area would be **negligible adverse** to **none** and considered **not significant** during construction.

PRoW Riston footpath no.2 (including Leven footpath no.5)

~~11.9.94~~11.9.96 This PRoW is orientated north to south along the eastern bank of Monk Dike, Arnold West Carr Drain and Drewery's Sock Dyke for 4.59km from the A1035 in the north to Kidhill Lane in the south. In reality, it is just a single path, however the northern 310m is referenced as Leven footpath no.5 as it crosses parish boundaries. The path is on an embankment which is generally around 2m higher than the surrounding fields, resulting in open views across the surrounding landscape. However, the height of the embankment does vary and is occasionally almost level with the fields.

~~11.9.95~~11.9.97 Heading south to north, the footpath would be adjacent to construction activities on both sides in Fields B1, B4, B7, B8 (in Land Area B) and C1 (in Land Area C) for 2.48km; for the next 1.38km the construction work would be adjacent to the east of the path in Fields C1, C2, C3, C4 and C5 (in Land Area C), with concurrent views of construction work between 200m and 1km west of the path in Land Area D; for the southern 730m the footpath would be adjacent to construction activities in Fields C7 and C9 (in Land Area C).

~~11.9.96~~11.9.98 Viewpoints 10, 15 and 33 are all located on Riston footpath no.2 (Viewpoint 33 is located at the southern end of the footpath where it meets Kidhill Lane) and are representative of views from the footpath as it passes through the centre of Land Areas B and C, and in relatively close proximity to Land Area D.

~~11.9.97~~11.9.99 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at all three viewpoints on the footpath was assessed as **large**. For all three viewpoints it was recorded that construction activity *"would be openly visible and result in a highly prominent change to the view at this location*."

~~11.9.98~~11.9.100 There would be a short term closure of these footpaths during the construction of the Proposed Development.

~~11.9.99~~11.9.101 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium** (although it is noted that during the assessment work the footpath was walked several times at different times of the year and not a single other user was encountered). During construction, there would be a **large** scale of change in views along the full extent of the footpath. The change during construction would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **moderate** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.100~~11.9.102 Therefore, during construction, there would be a **major/moderate adverse** effect on views for users of Riston footpath no.2, which is considered to be **significant**.

PRoW Riston footpath no.1

~~11.9.101~~11.9.103 This PRoW is orientated broadly west to east; starting in the east at Woodhouse Lane, Arnold, it heads west and passes Arnold Carr Farm and crosses Drewery's Sock Dyke (and Riston footpath no.2 (see above)); until, at its western end, it orientates north to south along the Arnold and Riston Drain. The footpath is 2.14km in length and passes directly through Land Area C for 635m; and loops around the north, west and south of Field C7 (in Land Area C) for 980m.

~~11.9.102~~11.9.104 Where the path passes through Land Area C it is adjacent to a mature hedgerow so construction activity would not always be visible in all directions e.g. when there would be clear and close up views of construction work in Field C6 (in Land Area C), the construction work in Field C9 (in Land Area C) would be entirely screened, despite its proximity.

~~11.9.103~~11.9.105 Viewpoint 18 is located on Riston footpath no.1 and is representative of views from the footpath as it passes in close proximity to Fields C5, C6, C7 and C9 (in Land Area C).

~~11.9.104~~11.9.106 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoint 18 was assessed as large. It was recorded that construction activity *"would be openly visible and result in a highly prominent change to the view at this location."*

~~11.9.105~~11.9.107 There would be a short term closure of this footpath during the construction of the Proposed Development.

~~11.9.106~~11.9.108 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. During construction, there would be a **large** scale of change in views along the full extent of the footpath. The change during construction would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **moderate** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.107~~11.9.109 Therefore, during construction, there would be a **major/moderate adverse** effect on views for users of Riston footpath no.1, which is considered to be **significant**.

PRoW Tickton bridleway no.5

~~11.9.108~~11.9.110 This bridleway is orientated north to south, from south of Tickton in the north, along North Carr Lane, and connecting with Wawne footpath no.9 in the south. The bridleway is 2.77km in length and directly passes the eastern boundary of Field E17 (in Land Area E) for 650m.

~~11.9.109~~11.9.111 Viewpoint 22 is located at the southern end of Tickton bridleway no.5 where it meets on Wawne footpath no.9. The viewpoint is representative of views from the southern 170m of the bridleway only, with the views more open than elsewhere along the bridleway.

~~11.9.110~~11.9.112 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoint 22 was assessed as medium. It was recorded that construction activity *"would be visible in three directions, but with the most open views of works associated to Field E17 to the north-west, with works in other directions benefiting from a greater level of vegetation screening*."

~~11.9.111~~11.9.113 The full length of the bridleway is within the ZTV. However, for users heading southwards views of construction activity to the east in Land Areas D and E would largely be screened or heavily filtered by intervening vegetation; looking southwards as users approached Fields E15, E16 and E17 (in Land Area E) more construction activity would become visible and for a short stretch may be viewed in close proximity. As users pass Field E17 (in Land Area E) the construction works would be partially filtered by the hedgerow along the eastern boundary of the field, however the hedgerow does have several gaps where there would be clear views of construction work to the west. For those users continuing southwards there would be middle distance and heavily filtered views of construction work in Land Area F.

~~11.9.112~~11.9.114 For users heading northwards, from the southern end of the bridleway, there would be reasonably open views of work in Fields E16 and E17 (in Land Area E) (see Viewpoint 22) and more filtered views of activity in other fields to the north-east in Land Area E. Views of construction work would finish once northbound users had passed Field E17 (in Land Area E).

~~11.9.113~~11.9.115 There would be a very short term closure of Tickton bridleway no.5 during the construction of the grid connection cable route.

~~11.9.114~~11.9.116 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. During construction, there would be a **medium** scale of change in views along an intermediate stretch of the bridleway. The change during construction would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **moderate/slight** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.115~~11.9.117 Therefore, during construction, there would be a **moderate adverse** effect on views for users of Tickton bridleway no.5, which due to the **short term** nature of the effect, is considered to be **not significant**.

Tickton PRoW located between Tickton and Weel

~~11.9.116~~11.9.118 This receptor group includes all the PRoW in the landscape between the River Hull in the west, Tickton in the north, Weel in the south and the western extents of Land Area E, unless the PRoW has been individually identified elsewhere.

~~11.9.117~~11.9.119 Generally, all views of construction activity would be filtered by hedgerow field boundaries and occasional woodland belts; views of construction activity from Tickton footpath no's.3 and 14 would not be possible. However, there would be partially filtered views possible from Tickton footpath no's.6 and 7. The most open views possible from this area and footpaths are presented on Viewpoint 16, which is located approximately 400m west of Field E1 (in Land Area E).

~~11.9.118~~11.9.120 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoint 16 was assessed as medium/small. It was recorded that construction activity *"would take place to the east of this viewpoint and be visible above the existing low level hedgerow/scrub vegetation, which would partially screen views of construction. This activity would be partially visible and result in a notable but not prominent change to the view at this location.*"

~~11.9.119~~11.9.121 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. During construction, there would be a **medium/small** scale of change in views over localised stretches of the PRoW closest to Land Area E. The change during construction would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **slight** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.120~~11.9.122 Therefore, during construction, there would be a **moderate/minor adverse** effect on views for this receptor group, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Wawne PRoW located between Weel and Wawne

~~11.9.121~~11.9.123 This receptor group includes all the PRoW in the landscape between the River Hull in the west, Weel and Land Area E in the north, Wawne in the south and the western extents of Land Area F, including Tickton footpath no.9, and Wawne footpath no's.1, 2, 7, 9 and 11.

~~11.9.122~~11.9.124 The landscape is flat and open with fields separated by drainage ditches rather than hedgerow boundaries. However, there are very occasional woodland belts and strips of scrub vegetation which partly filter views across the level landscape. There would be partially filtered views of construction activity within Land Areas E and F. In addition, there would be views of work associated with the grid connection cable route, which in one location would be adjacent to Tickton footpath no.9.

~~11.9.123~~11.9.125 Viewpoint 22 is located at the northern end of Wawne footpath no.9. The viewpoint is representative of the most open views possible of construction works from this receptor group. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoint 22 was assessed as medium. It was recorded that construction activity *"would be visible in three directions, but with the most open views of works associated to Field E17 to the north-west, with works in other directions benefiting from a greater level of vegetation screening.*"

~~11.9.124~~11.9.126 Viewpoint 25 is located at the junction of Wawne footpath no.11 where it meets the southern end of Wawne footpath no.9. The viewpoint is more representative of the most common views from this receptor group (than Viewpoint 22) towards possible construction activity. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoint 25 was assessed as small/negligible. It was recorded that *"there would be glimpses of construction associated with solar PV development in Fields F1, F2, F7, F8, F14 and F15 between 980m and 1.6km from the viewpoint. Any change in visual amenity would be very small and the majority of the panorama would remain unaffected.*"

~~11.9.125~~11.9.127 There would be a very short term closure of Tickton footpath no.9 during the construction of the grid connection cable route; and short term closure of Wawne footpath no.1 during the construction of arrays in Land Area F.

~~11.9.126~~11.9.128 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. During construction, there would be a **medium** scale of change in views over localised stretches of the PRoW closest to Land Area E (see Viewpoint 22). Over the wider receptor group there would be a **small/negligible** scale of change in views. The change during construction would be experienced over a **short term** duration and this would result in a **slight** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.127~~11.9.129 Therefore, during construction, there would be a **moderate/minor adverse** effect on views for this receptor group, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Swine PRoW located to the east of Wawne and the south-east of Land Areas C and F

~~11.9.128~~11.9.130 This receptor group includes all the PRoW in the landscape east of Wawne and the south-east of Land Areas C and F, including Wawne bridleway no.10, Swine bridleway no.4 and Swine footpath no.7.

~~11.9.129~~11.9.131 Generally, all views of construction activity would be partially to heavily filtered by very slight undulations in the landscape to the south-east of Land Areas C and F; together with hedgerow field boundaries and occasional woodland belts. Viewpoint 24 is located on Swine footpath no.7, 650m south of Field C7 (in Land Area C) and 880m west of Field F11 (in Land Area F) and is representative of views from this receptor group.

~~11.9.130~~11.9.132 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoint 24 was assessed as small. It was recorded that "*there would be middle to long distance views of construction/decommissioning activity. However, the works would be heavily screened by intervening vegetation, in particular the hedgerow boundaries directly around Land Areas C and F. There may be some distant glimpses of the top of new infrastructure being erected/removed*."

~~11.9.131~~11.9.133 An exception to the above is from the very northern end of Swine footpath no.7 to the immediate south of Field C7 (in Land Area C) where there would be close proximity, but partially screened by existing vegetation and a very slightly rising landform, views of construction activity in Field C7 (in Land Area C) which would be a large/medium scale of change to visual amenity.

~~11.9.132~~11.9.134 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. During construction, there would be a **large/medium** scale of change in view over a limited area immediately south of Field C7 (in Land Area C), which quickly reduced to a **small** scale of change in views over localised stretches of the PRoW closest to Land Areas C and F, with **negligible** scale of change to views further from the Site. The change during construction would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **slight** magnitude of effect over a limited area.

~~11.9.133~~11.9.135 Therefore, during construction, there would be a **moderate/minor adverse** effect on views for this receptor group when in close proximity to Land Area C, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Skirlaugh PRoW located to the west of Skirlaugh and the A165

~~11.9.134~~11.9.136 This receptor group includes all the PRoW in the landscape located to the west of Skirlaugh and the A165, including Swine footpath no.5, Skirlaugh footpath no.2 and Skirlaugh bridleway no's.1 and 3.

~~11.9.135~~11.9.137 Generally, all views of construction activity would be filtered by the very slightly undulating landform to the south-east of Land Areas C and F, together with hedgerow field boundaries and occasional woodland belts. Viewpoint 19 is located at the eastern end of Skirlaugh bridleway no.3, 2.48km east of Field C9 (in Land Area C) and is representative of views from PRoW in the vicinity of Skirlaugh; however, it is acknowledged that more open views of construction activity would be possible from the western end of this this bridleway.

~~11.9.136~~11.9.138 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoint 19 was assessed as negligible. It was recorded that "*construction works would be almost entirely screened from this viewpoint with only the potential for extremely small, distant (minimum 2.48km) glimpses of construction activity... Any change in visual amenity would be almost indiscernible*."

~~11.9.137~~11.9.139 From the majority of these PRoW the scale of change to views would be none. For users heading westwards along the Swine footpath no.5 and Skirlaugh bridleway no.3 potential views of construction activity would increase and from a limited area, closest to Land Area C, the scale of change would be small/negligible, as can be seen by the predicted scale of visual change at Viewpoints 24 and 27, which are located to the west of this area.

~~11.9.138~~11.9.140 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. During construction, there would be a **small/negligible** scale of change in views from a limited area of the PRoW in this landscape. The scale of change during construction would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **negligible** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.139~~11.9.141 Therefore, during construction, there would be a **minor/negligible adverse** effect on views for this receptor group, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Catwick PRoW located around the village of Catwick

~~11.9.140~~11.9.142 This receptor group includes all the PRoW in the landscape surrounding the village of Catwick, excluding those within the actual village and those to the north of the village which are all outside the ZTV. The group includes Catwick bridleway no.1 and Catwick footpath no's.3, 4 and 8.

~~11.9.141~~11.9.143 Generally, all views of construction activity would be largely or entirely filtered by hedgerow field boundaries, occasional woodland belts and a very slight change in the landform between Catwick and Land Area B. In particular, the woodland belts to the south of the Enviro Aggregates quarry screen views towards the Site. Viewpoint 30, located on Catwick Footpath no.3, 1.77km north-east of Field B5 (in Land Area B) is representative of the more open views

possible towards the Site, however it is acknowledged the footpath continues a further 500m from the viewpoint location towards Land Area B.

~~11.9.142~~11.9.144 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoint 30 was assessed as negligible. It was recorded that construction activity "*would be almost entirely screened from this viewpoint with only the potential for extremely small, distant (minimum 1.77km) glimpses of construction activity possible… Any change in visual amenity would be almost indiscernible*."

~~11.9.143~~11.9.145 For users of Catwick Footpath no.3 heading south-west potential views of construction activity would increase but would remain no greater than small/negligible, especially as the path is heading towards the existing quarry works.

~~11.9.144~~11.9.146 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. During construction, the scale of change in views from the wider PRoW in this location would be **none**; there would be occasional limited areas, closest to Land Area B, of the PRoW where the scale of change would be **small/negligible**. The scale of change during construction would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **negligible** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.145~~11.9.147 Therefore, during construction, there would be a **minor/negligible adverse** effect on views for this receptor group, which is considered to be **not significant**.

River Hull

~~11.9.146~~11.9.148 The River Hull, which runs north to south through the west of the study area, is a key recreational receptor in the study area hosting narrow boats, walkers, anglers and other visitors. The embankments are used as footpaths (including, within the study area, Tickton footpath no's.1, 10, 12, Tickton bridleway no.11, Beverley footpath no's.16, 22, 23, Wawne footpath no.8 and Woodmansey footpath no.27).

~~11.9.147~~11.9.149 The raised embankments, above the surrounding flat landscape, often provide long distance views of the local countryside that are not possible elsewhere within the study area. However, although the embankments are raised there are large sections outside the ZTV, particularly to the north-west of Tickton and east of Beverley.

~~11.9.148~~11.9.150 Views from the River Hull are also of varying quality with the most aesthetically pleasing and tranquil areas to the north-west of the study area where no construction activities would be visible; with views from the section of river to

the east of Beverley of a lower quality and often impacted by industry and the solid and visible flood defences along the west of Weel Road.

~~11.9.149~~11.9.151 Viewpoint 31 is located on the eastern embankment of the River Hull at the Grovehill Road crossing connecting to Weel Road, on the eastern periphery of Beverley. The viewpoint is located 1.61km west of Field E15 (in Land Area E). The viewpoint is representative of typical views from the River Hull towards the Site. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoint 31 was assessed as none. It was recorded that construction activity *"would be entirely screened from this viewpoint. There would be no change in visual amenity.*"

~~11.9.150~~11.9.152 Viewpoint 20 is located on the eastern embankment of the River Hull (from a section of Tickton footpath no.12) 560m west of Field E16 (in Land Area E). The viewpoint is the most open view possible from anywhere along the River Hull of the Site. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoint 20, was assessed as small. It was recorded that *"Construction works would be heavily screened from this viewpoint, with the exception of filtered views of works in Fields E15, E16 and E17 through and above the existing boundary hedgerows at a minimum distance of between 560m. The scale of change in visual amenity would be small.*"

~~11.9.151~~11.9.153 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. During construction there would be a localised area south of Weel, with a **small** scale of change in views. There would be other localised areas along stretches to the south-west of Tickton and north-west of Wawne (at minimum distances of 1.5-2km) where there would be a **small/negligible** scale of change in views. Otherwise, users of the River Hull would only experience a **negligible** scale of change to visual amenity during construction. This would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.152~~11.9.154 Therefore, during construction, there would be a **minor adverse** effect on views for this receptor group, which is considered to be **not significant**.

A1035

~~11.9.153~~11.9.155 The A1035 is orientated broadly east to west through the north of the study area from Beverley to Brandesburton. The road is extremely busy with heavy fast-flowing traffic, including heavy goods vehicles, connecting to the east coast of England. The road is generally enclosed on both sides by mature roadside hedgerows, and in places mature trees, but there are occasional gaps within the roadside vegetation.

~~11.9.154~~11.9.156 Viewpoints 7 and 11 are located directly adjacent to the A1035 and are representative of views for road users as they pass through the study area.

~~11.9.155~~11.9.157 Viewpoint 11 is located adjacent to the A1035 at the small settlement of Routh, 810m north of Field D6 (in Land Area D) and 1.35km west of Field B1 (in Land Area B). The view is representative of typical views from the majority of the A1035. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoint 11 was assessed as negligible. It was recorded that construction activity *"would be almost entirely screened from this viewpoint with only the potential for extremely small, distant glimpses of construction activity possible through the hedgerow. Any change in visual amenity would be almost indiscernible."*

~~11.9.156~~11.9.158 Viewpoint 7 is located 1.65km north-east of Viewpoint 11, 180m west of Field B1 (in Land Area B). Whereas roadside vegetation generally screens views towards the Site from the A1035, the slightly undulating landscape creates an open view towards the Site and potentially of construction activities from this short section. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoint 7, was assessed as large/medium. It was recorded that *"construction works would be visible in Field B1 for eastbound road users and a notable contrast to the existing view, occupying a large portion of the view. For westbound road users the construction works would be less notable, with only oblique and partially screened views of works at the periphery of Field B1 and longer distance views of works in Land Area D."*

11.9.159 Generally, all construction works, excluding construction traffic actually using the A1035, would be entirely screened from road users. The exceptions ~~is~~ include an approximate 1.4km section of the road for eastbound users as they exit Routh. The construction works in Field B1 (in Land Area B) would be visible and would be a notable change in the landscape for a localised section of the road. In addition, views of tree removal works along a farm access off the A1035 may be possible. This would be predominantly for eastbound users and for a distance of approximately 100m.

~~11.9.157~~11.9.160 However, it is noted in both cases that this section of the A1035 is extremely busy with vehicles travelling at speed, including numerous heavy good vehicles, and as such driver's attention is likely to be on the road.

~~11.9.158~~11.9.161 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **low**. During construction there would be a localised stretch of the A1035 (predominantly for eastbound users only) with a **large/medium** scale of change in views. This would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **slight** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.159~~11.9.162 Therefore, during construction, there would be a **minor adverse** effect on views for road users on the A1035, which is considered to be **not significant**.

A165

~~11.9.160~~11.9.163 The A165 is orientated north to south within the east of the study area from the A1035 to Skirlaugh, for approximately 5.5km. The road is on a very slight ridge in an otherwise flat landscape which provides longer distance views than elsewhere in the study area. The road also has comparatively less roadside hedgerow in this location and occasionally there are open views across the arable fields towards Land Areas B and C in the west; the very flat landscape means ground level views are often filtered by very little vegetation.

~~11.9.161~~11.9.164 Heading southwards from the roundabout junction with the A1035 Land Area B is a minimum distance of 475m west of the road, extending to 1km west of the road 1.4km south of A1035 junction. In addition, Fields B5 and B6 (in Land Area B) are located to the east of a 710m section of the road, at a minimum distance of 210m. The proposed Cable B-B would connect Fields B5 and B6 (in Land Area B) with the bulk of Land Area B to the west at this section of road.

~~11.9.162~~11.9.165 For the southern 4km of the road (within the study area) the road diverges from Land Areas B and C, from 1km east of Field B4 (in Land Area B) and 2.7km east of Field C9 (in Land Area C) at the south-east of the study area.

~~11.9.163~~11.9.166 Viewpoints 9 and 19 are located directly adjacent to the A165 and are representative of views for road users as they pass through the study area.

~~11.9.164~~11.9.167 Viewpoint 9 is located on the A165, 440m west of Field B5 and 510m east of Field B4 (in Land Area B). This viewpoint is representative of the most open views possible towards the Site and of construction activities from the A165. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoint 9, was assessed as medium. It was recorded that "*Construction works would be visible to the east (in Fields B5 and B6) and west (primarily Field B4, with potentially longer distance views of work in other fields in Land Area B), but all works would be partially filtered by existing low-level hedgerows and the very slightly undulating landscape. Work on the interconnecting Cable B-B route 430m to the south would be visible; as would construction traffic on the A165.*"

~~11.9.165~~11.9.168 Viewpoint 19 is located on the A165 north of Skirlaugh and 2.48km east of Field C9 (in Land Area C). The view is representative of typical views from the majority of the A165 towards the Site. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change

during construction, at Viewpoint 19 was assessed as negligible. It was recorded that construction activity *"would be almost entirely screened from this viewpoint with only the potential for extremely small, distant (minimum 2.48km) glimpses of construction activity possible across the flat landscape and above/through intervening vegetation. An exception would be any construction traffic using the A165."*

~~11.9.166~~11.9.169 Excluding visibility of construction traffic using the A165, views of construction activity would be limited to an approximate 900m stretch of the road close to its northern end, where it passes in between fields within Land Area B. Between Long Riston and Skirlaugh there would only be heavily filtered views of construction activity at a minimum distance of 1km, which would be barely noticeable to road users.

~~11.9.167~~11.9.170 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **low**. During construction there would be a localised stretch of the A165 with a **medium** scale of change in views. This would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **slight** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.168~~11.9.171 Therefore, during construction, there would be a **minor adverse** effect on views for road users on the A165, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Meaux Lane/Meaux Road

~~11.9.169~~11.9.172 Meaux Lane/Meaux Road is a local road running broadly north to south from the A1035 at Routh in the north, to the centre of Wawne 6.94km to the south. The northern 4.35km of the road is known as Meaux Lane, it becomes Meaux Road at the point it crosses Holderness Drain. The road cuts through the centre of the study area and Land Areas D and F. Although only a local, and often winding road, the road is extremely busy with fast moving vehicles.

~~11.9.170~~11.9.173 For road users heading southwards from the A1035 the first 1.48km of the road is enclosed by mature roadside hedgerows and views out towards the surrounding landscape are generally screened except for fleeting glimpses through field accesses or very occasional gaps in hedgerows. Over this northern section of the road users also pass All Saints Church, Church Farm and Manor Farm.

~~11.9.171~~11.9.174 Continuing southwards there is an approximate 40m break in the roadside hedgerow which opens views into the adjacent landscape (Field D7 (in Land Area D)) and there would be fleeting, but close proximity, views of construction activities (the views for northbound users would be more fleeting). The road continues southwards directly between Fields D8, D10 and D11 (in

Land Area D) for a further 800m, but again views into adjacent fields are screened by roadside hedgerows. For the southern 1.85km of Meaux Lane, hedgerows and tree belts screen the landscape and the road does not directly pass any host fields. There would therefore generally be no views of construction activity, except glimpses of work in Land Area F as road users approached Holderness Drain.

~~11.9.172~~11.9.175 From this point (where the road has become Meaux Road) road users pass directly through Land Area F for approximately 1km, including a 250m section between solar PV modules on both sides of the road (in Fields F6, F10 and F11 (in Land Area F)). The hedgerows have been maintained to a slightly lower level for this section of the road enabling views of construction activities above the hedgerows.

~~11.9.173~~11.9.176 For the southern 1.4km of the road there would be no views of construction activities for southbound users; northbound road users would only have glimpsed and heavily filtered views of work within Field F15 and F13 (in Land Area F).

~~11.9.174~~11.9.177 Viewpoints 14, 21 and 23 are located on Meaux Lane/Meaux Road and are representative of three locations on the road where open views towards the Site become possible.

~~11.9.175~~11.9.178 Viewpoint 14 is located on Meaux Lane directly adjacent to the western extents of Field D7 (in Land Area D). The majority of Land Area D is to the west and south-west of the viewpoint, with Fields D8, D9 and D10 (in Land Area D) to the immediate south and south-east of the viewpoint. This viewpoint is representative of the most open views possible from any point on this road. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoint 14, was assessed as large. It was recorded that *"Construction works would be highly visible to the east and south in Fields D7 and D8. This activity would be openly visible and result in highly prominent change to the view at this location. The works to the west and south-west would be heavily filtered by the roadside vegetation."*

~~11.9.176~~11.9.179 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoints 21 and 23, was assessed as large/medium and medium respectively.

~~11.9.177~~11.9.180 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **medium**. During construction there would be one limited (circa 40m at Field D7 (in Land Area D)) section of Meaux Lane with a **large** scale of change in views and one localised section (circa 700m at Land Area F) with a **large/medium** scale of change in views. These would be experienced over a **short term** duration and

would result in a **moderate/slight** magnitude of effect. Otherwise, road users would only experience a **negligible** scale of change in views.

~~11.9.178~~11.9.181 Therefore, during construction, there would be a **moderate/minor adverse** effect on views for road users on Meaux Lane/Meaux Road, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Black Tup Lane and Ings Lane

~~11.9.179~~11.9.182 Black Tup Lane is a 1.44km local road orientated north to south, extending south from Arnold Lane Way at Long Riston, continuing to the south for a further 970m as Ings Lane ending at the junction with Kidhill Lane and Swine Road. For the full length of the road, it is almost parallel to the eastern boundary of Land Area C approximately 1.5km to the west.

~~11.9.180~~11.9.183 The view west towards the Site is across a series of large, flat arable field parcels subdivided by drainage ditches and mature hedgerows maintained to a low level. Occasional trees and woodland belts are visible in the middle and far distance across the flat landscape.

~~11.9.181~~11.9.184 Whilst there are no viewpoints located on Black Tup Lane or Ings Lane, Viewpoint 13 is located on Arnold Lane West 370m north of Black Tup Lane and the view is considered to be representative of the views from Black Tup Lane and Ings Lane. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoint 13, was assessed as small/negligible. It was recorded that *"'There may be some barely discernible distant glimpses of the top of new infrastructure being erected/removed. The change in visual amenity would be extremely small.."*

~~11.9.182~~11.9.185 For the full length of the road there would be middle distance partially screened views of construction work within Land Area C, in addition construction traffic would be using the northern end of Black Tup Lane.

~~11.9.183~~11.9.186 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **medium**. During construction, for the full length of these roads, there would be a **small/negligible** scale of change in views. These would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.184~~11.9.187 Therefore, during construction, there would be a **minor adverse** effect on views for road users on Black Tup Lane and Ings Lane, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Kidhill Lane

~~11.9.185~~11.9.188 Kidhill Lane is orientated broadly east to west through the south of the study area, it is 3.64km long from the junction with Ings Lane and Swine Road in the east, to Meaux Lane in the west. The road runs through a flat open landscape with minimal vegetation as the fields are separated by drainage ditches. However, there are scattered trees and occasional woodland belts within the landscape which provide some visual screening; in addition, there are occasional low level undulations in the landscape which have an exaggerated effect due to the overall flat landscape.

~~11.9.186~~11.9.189 For road users heading west, for the first 1.5km there would be glimpsed and filtered views of construction works on the horizon which would have only a small impact on visual amenity. A slightly raised landform in the field to the east of Field C9 (in Land Area C) would screen most construction activity. As this point is passed there would then be open views of construction activity in Fields C7 and C9 (in Land Area C) in relatively close proximity for approximately 800m (for east bound road users this stretch of road would also be where there was the greatest scale of change to views).

~~11.9.187~~11.9.190 Once road users had passed Field C7 (in Land Area C) construction activity in Land Area F is likely to be visible above and through the intervening vegetation, albeit reasonably well screened. Road users heading east are unlikely to see construction activity along this western stretch of the road.

~~11.9.188~~11.9.191 Viewpoints 27 and 33 are located on Kidhill Lane and are representative of the more open views towards the Site, as the road passes the south of Land Area C.

~~11.9.189~~11.9.192 Viewpoint 27 is located 490m south-east of Field C9 and 820m east of Field C7 (in Land Area C). In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoint 27, was assessed as small. It was recorded that construction activity *"'would be mostly screened from this viewpoint, including in the closest Field C9 by the rising landform, but there would be views of construction/decommissioning associated with solar PV development in Field C7 at a minimum distance of 820m from the viewpoint. Any change in visual amenity would be small and the majority of the panorama would remain unaffected.*"

~~11.9.190~~11.9.193 Viewpoint 33 is located 800m west of Viewpoint 27, on the south-east corner of Field C7 (in Land Area C). In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during construction, at Viewpoint 33, was assessed as large. It was recorded that construction activity *"in Field C7 (to the north-west) would take place immediately adjacent to this viewpoint. To the north and north-east construction work in Field C9 is offset and would be partially screened by the existing hedgerow. There would be heavily filtered views of work in Land Area F to the south-west.*

Construction activity would be openly visible and result in highly prominent change to the view at this location."

~~11.9.191~~11.9.194 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **medium**. During construction there would be a localised stretch of the road with a large scale of change in views plus further sections of the road with **medium** and **small** scale of changes in view. These would be experienced over a **short term** duration and would result in a **moderate/slight** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.192~~11.9.195 Therefore, during construction, there would be a **moderate/minor adverse** effect on views for road users on Kidhill Lane, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Operation (including maintenance)

~~11.9.193~~11.9.196 Operational effects are assessed at two distinct periods in time; at the completion of construction (year 1) and also at a point in time when it is assumed that most of the new mitigation planting including hedgerows will have become established (year 10). For the avoidance of doubt the year 1 effects are considered to be medium term effects whilst the year 10 effects are considered to be long term.

Effects on landscape fabric

~~11.9.194~~11.9.197 Once operational, there would be no additional effects on existing landscape fabric over and above those described in relation to the construction phase. However, the effects on landscape fabric which occur during construction would remain throughout the early years of operation. The extent of hedgerow removal is outlined above in relation to the construction phase.

~~11.9.195~~11.9.198 The sensitivity of the existing hedgerows in the landscape has been assessed to be **high**. Initially, in year 1, there would be a **small** scale of change over a wide area for a **medium** duration, resulting in a **slight** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.196~~11.9.199 Therefore, in year 1 of operation there is likely to be a **moderate adverse** effect on existing landscape fabric, which is considered to be **significant**.

~~11.9.197~~11.9.200 By year 10 of operation, the new mitigation planting implemented would have become established and far exceed the amount of hedgerow loss during construction, as detailed in and secured by the **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**. The new vegetation would make a positive contribution to the landscape fabric. The total length of new hedgerow and structural woodland and scrub planting within the Order Limits as a whole would be approximately

19.5km hedgerow, 10,240m^2 of woodland and 30,363m^2 of new scrub vegetation respectively.

~~11.9.198~~11.9.201 By year 10, there would be **medium/small** scale of change over a wide area for a **long** duration, resulting in a **moderate** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.199~~11.9.202 Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there is likely to be a **major/moderate** beneficial effect on existing landscape fabric, which is considered to be **significant**.

Effects on landscape character

~~11.9.200~~11.9.203 Effects during operation (including maintenance) on landscape character would typically arise from:

- Introduction of new energy infrastructure into existing agricultural fields including solar PV modules, two small project substations, BESS, internal access tracks, fencing, security measures, up to 40 weather masts (5m high) and ancillary structures;
- Incremental growth of newly established mitigation planting (hedgerows and structural woodland);
- Establishment of new biodiversity enhancement areas including wildflower rich grassland in open fields and field margins;
- Regular maintenance visits and operations including habitat management;
- Change of land use during the lifetime of the Proposed Development from arable agriculture to renewal energy; and
- Introduction of a network of permissive paths around the Site, connecting with the existing PRoW, and increasing access to, and recreation within, the study area.

~~11.9.201~~11.9.204 Based on the viewpoint analysis summarised in **Table 11-13**, the following observations can be made regarding the scale of landscape change across the study area during operation (including maintenance):

- A **large** scale of change in landscape character would occur across all fields in which above ground infrastructure is proposed. This is an unavoidable consequence of solar PV development as fields would fundamentally change from agricultural use to a ground mounted solar generation station, BESS or a substation.
- Initially (in year 1) **large**, **medium** and **small** scale of change in landscape character would also be experienced in various directions surrounding the fields in which above ground infrastructure is

proposed. The scale of change in landscape character would incrementally decrease with distance from the Proposed Development, and in certain directions the screening effect of established vegetation would reduce the distance over which effects would be experienced.

- **Large** scale effects are only located in the immediate vicinity of fields where above ground infrastructure is proposed, with effects reducing to a **medium** scale from as close as 80m to the host fields during operation (including maintenance) if there is existing intervening vegetation. Operational effects on landscape character reduce to **small** scale from approximately 500m from the Order Limits; and are **negligible** beyond 1km.
- Once mitigation planting has established and existing hedgerows are managed to a minimum height of 3.5m (year 10) (and 4m adjacent to Monk Dike), as detailed in and secured by the **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**, the extent of effects on landscape character would reduce further in the landscape surrounding the Order Limits although a **large** scale of change in landscape character would inevitably remain across all fields in which above ground infrastructure itself is proposed.

Effects on LCA 16F: Beverley Parks Farmland

~~11.9.202~~11.9.205 The southern 3.4km of the grid connection cable route is within the LCA 16F: Beverley Parks Farmland, with the nearest above ground infrastructure over 2km to the north-east at Field E16 (in Land Area E). The route of the cable within the LCA runs approximately from the northern extents of Woodmansey to National Grid Creyke Beck Substation.

~~11.9.203~~11.9.206 Following construction there would be no above ground infrastructure within this LCA and there would be no effects on any of the key characteristics of the LCA summarised in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.2: Extracts from Published Landscape Character Assessments [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.

~~11.9.204~~11.9.207 Hedgerow removal to allow for the construction of the grid connection cable would be minimal and these would be reinstated with new hedgerow planting, as detailed in and secured by the **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**. Very occasional gaps may remain for maintenance purposes and there is a very small possibility that the route of the cable would be discernible within the landscape to an individual with deep knowledge of the area.

~~11.9.205~~11.9.208 The sensitivity of LCA 16F: Beverley Parks Farmland has been assessed to be **low**. Overall, it is considered there would be minimal or no

impacts on the scale, pattern, landform or character of the area. It is assessed, therefore, that there would be a **negligible** scale of change over a localised area of LCA 16F: Beverley Parks Farmland, over the **medium** and **long term** resulting in a **negligible** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.206~~11.9.209 Therefore, in both year 1 and year 10, of operation, with reference specifically to the tract of LCA 16F: Beverley Parks Farmland between Woodmansey and National Grid Creyke Beck Substation, there is likely to be a residual **negligible adverse** effect on existing landscape character, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Effects on LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor

~~11.9.207~~11.9.210 Fields E13-E17 (in Land Area E) plus an approximate 500m section of the grid connection cable route are within the LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor. This LCA is focused on the River Hull and extends significantly outside the study area to the north. The Proposed Development would occupy a very small area of arable land to the east and south of Weel. Three fields would host arrays, two fields would be used for biodiversity mitigation measures only and the grid connection cable route would cross three fields within the LCA.

~~11.9.208~~11.9.211 Viewpoints 20, 22, 25, 26 and 31 are located within this LCA, with viewpoints 20, 22 and 26 all focused on the landscape hosting Fields E13-E17 (in Land Area E). See **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.

~~11.9.209~~11.9.212 The key features of this LCA relevant to the landscape of, and enclosing, Fields E13-E17 (in Land Area E) as summarised in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.2: Extracts from Published Landscape Character Assessments [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, are that it is a flat, low lying flood plain, with sparse tree and woodland cover and a rectilinear field systems with hedgerow and drainage ditch boundaries.

~~11.9.210~~11.9.213 A combination of the flat landform, hedgerow field boundaries and occasional woodland belts around Fields E13-E17 (in Land Area E) would serve to restrict the extent of effects on the landscape character of LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor during operation (including maintenance). This is evidenced by the assessment of viewpoints which demonstrate that beyond the immediate vicinity of the fields hosting the Proposed Development (the scale of landscape change in year 1 at Viewpoint 26, on Carr Lane directly adjacent to Fields E15 and E16 (in Land Area E), is assessed as large), quickly reduces. At Viewpoint 22, PRoW Tickton Bridleway no.5, 250m from Field E17 (in Land Area E) the year 1 scale of change is medium; and from Viewpoint 20 on the embankment of the River Hull, 560m from Field E15 (in Land Area E), the year 1 scale of change on landscape character is considered small/negligible.

~~11.9.211~~11.9.214 The effect on landscape character would arise principally from a localised change in landcover; ostensibly the introduction of new solar PV development and ancillary infrastructure such as deer-proof fencing and CCTV into fields which are currently in agricultural land use. The solar PV development would, however, be underlain by wildflower rich grassland maintaining a vegetative ground cover throughout the Site.

~~11.9.212~~11.9.215 The extent of metallic and glass structures introduced into the landscape would evidently be far greater than exists in the landscape at present, but this tract of the landscape is not wild or natural without human influence. It is an intensively farmed, working landscape with occasional utilitarian agricultural buildings and some existing overhead electricity lines. Access tracks are already a feature of this tract of landscape and those introduced would not be notably different from those already present.

~~11.9.213~~11.9.216 There would be no discernible impact on landform within LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor and the existing mature hedgerows and trees would remain undisturbed. The pattern and underlying landscape fabric would therefore remain largely undisturbed.

~~11.9.214~~11.9.217 The maximum height of the proposed solar PV modules is 3m, which over time would be comparable with the existing and proposed hedgerows. In terms of verticality therefore there would be limited impact on the scale of the landscape.

~~11.9.215~~11.9.218 The new solar PV development would foreshorten some views across adjacent fields but as the landscape is relatively flat and well vegetated no long distance views would be affected.

~~11.9.216~~11.9.219 Once constructed, there would be limited movement within the Site except occasional management activities and this would be comparable to existing agricultural operations. There would therefore be limited impact on movement and tranquillity experienced in the landscape.

~~11.9.217~~11.9.220 The sensitivity of LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor has been assessed to be **low**. Prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (year 1), the **large and medium** scale of change identified above would be experienced over a **localised** area (up to a maximum of 350-400m from the Order Limits) of LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor and would be **medium term** in duration resulting in a **moderate** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.218~~11.9.221 Therefore, in year 1 of operation, with reference specifically to the tract of LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor located on arable land to the east and south of Weel there is likely to be a **moderate/minor adverse** effect on existing landscape character, which is considered to be **not significant**.

~~11.9.219~~11.9.222 Within this LCA a new hedgerow is proposed to the west of solar PV modules within Field E17 (in Land Area E); in addition, the current maintenance regime of the existing hedgerows around Fields E13-E17 (in Land Area E) would be relaxed with the hedgerows allowed to reach a height of 3.5m. Any gaps in these existing hedgerows would also be infilled. Fields E13 and E14 (in Land Area E) have been identified as areas to host Biodiversity Enhancement. An extension of the woodland copse in the south of Field E16 (in Land Area E) would further screen views from Springdale Farm and the landscape to the south-west of Fields E13-E17 (in Land Area E). The new planting would be complementary to the existing vegetation structure within the LCA.

~~11.9.220~~11.9.223 The new planting would not fully screen the entire development, for example from Carr Lane (see Viewpoint 26) directly to the north of Fields E15 and E17 (in Land Area E), but it would notably soften its external appearance and would therefore reduce the scale of landscape change.

~~11.9.221~~11.9.224 The sensitivity of LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor has been assessed to be **low**. Following the establishment of mitigation planting (year 10), a **large** scale of change would be restricted to the immediate fields in which above ground infrastructure is situated, with **medium** and **small** scale of change experienced over a reduced area.

~~11.9.222~~11.9.225 **Large** and **medium** scale of landscape change would therefore be restricted to a much more limited extent of LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor and would be **long term** in duration resulting in a **moderate** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.223~~11.9.226 Therefore, in year 10 of operation, with reference specifically to the tract of LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor located on arable land to the east and south of Weel there is likely to be a residual **moderate/minor (tending towards minor) adverse** effect on existing landscape character, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Effects on LCA 18F: Figham and Swine Moor Common

~~11.9.224~~11.9.227 A 1.6km section of the grid connection cable route is within the LCA 18F: Figham and Swine Moor Common, with the nearest above ground infrastructure 570m to the east at Field E16 (in Land Area E). This LCA is split into two different areas and the route of the cable runs east to west within the southern area (Figham) of the LCA, between the River Hull in the east and Woodmansey in the west.

~~11.9.225~~11.9.228 Viewpoints 17 and 20 are located on the boundary of this LCA.

~~11.9.226~~11.9.229 Following construction there would be no above ground infrastructure within this LCA and there would be no effects on any of the key characteristics of

the LCA summarised in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.2: Extracts from Published Landscape Character Assessments [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.

~~11.9.227~~11.9.230 Hedgerow removal to allow for the construction of the grid connection cable would be minimal and these would be reinstated with new hedgerow planting. Very occasional gaps may remain for maintenance purposes and there is a very small possibility that the route of the cable would be discernible within the landscape to an individual with deep knowledge of the area.

~~11.9.228~~11.9.231 The sensitivity of LCA 18F: Figham and Swine Moor Common has been assessed to be **low**. Overall, it is considered there would be minimal or no impacts on the scale, pattern, landform or character of the area. It is assessed, therefore, there would be a **negligible** scale of change over a **localised** area of LCA 18F: Figham and Swine Moor Common, over the **medium** and **long term** resulting in a **negligible** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.229~~11.9.232 Therefore, in both year 1 and year 10, with reference specifically to the tract of LCA 18F: Figham and Swine Moor Common between the River Hull and Woodmansey there is likely to be a residual **negligible adverse** effect on existing landscape character, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Effects on LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland

~~11.9.230~~11.9.233 Land Areas B, C, D, E (excluding Fields E13-E17 (in Land Area E)) and F plus sections of cable connection routes between the Land Areas are within the LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland. This LCA is relatively large and extends significantly outside the study area to the east and south-east. The Proposed Development would occupy the arable landscape between the villages of Tickton, Leven, Long Riston, Skirlaugh, Wawne and Weel.

~~11.9.231~~11.9.234 Viewpoints 7-19, 21, 23-24, 27-28, 30 and 32-33 are all located within this LCA.

~~11.9.232~~11.9.235 The key features of this LCA relevant to the landscape hosting Land Areas B, C, D, E and F, as summarised in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.2: Extracts from Published Landscape Character Assessments [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, are that it is a gently undulating topography; very open; irregular field pattern; dispersed village linked by winding roads; hedgerow fields boundaries with few trees; and an intensive farmed arable landscape.

~~11.9.233~~11.9.236 A combination of the flat landform, hedgerow field boundaries and woodland belts around the Site would serve to restrict the extent of effects on the landscape character of LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland during operation (including maintenance). This is evidenced by the assessment of

viewpoints which demonstrate that beyond the immediate vicinity of the fields hosting the Proposed Development the scale of change quickly diminishes away from the Site.

~~11.9.234~~11.9.237 A **large** scale of change on landscape character in year 1, is predicted at Viewpoints 10 and 15 (both located on Riston Footpath no.2 enclosed by the Site and directly adjacent to fields hosting solar PV modules), Viewpoint 14 (located on Meaux Lane directly adjacent to a field hosting solar PV modules), Viewpoint 18 (located on Riston Footpath no.1 directly adjacent to a field hosting solar PV modules) and Viewpoint 33 (located on Meaux and Benningholme Road Bridge, Kidhill Lane) directly adjacent to a field hosting solar PV modules). The furthest any of these viewpoints would be from installed solar PV modules would be 40m.

~~11.9.235~~11.9.238 A year 1 **medium** scale of change has been identified at viewpoints between 80 and 310m from the Order Limits; a **medium/small** scale of change between 370 and 440m; and a **small** scale of change from 490m.

~~11.9.236~~11.9.239 The effect on landscape character would arise principally from a localised change in landcover; ostensibly the introduction of new solar PV modules and on-site supporting equipment into fields which are currently in agricultural land use. The solar PV development would, however, be underlain by low maintenance species rich grassland maintaining a vegetative ground cover throughout the Site.

~~11.9.237~~11.9.240 The extent of metallic and glass structures introduced into the landscape would evidently be far greater than exists in the landscape at present, but this tract of the landscape is not wild or natural or without human influence. It is an intensively farmed, working landscape with occasional utilitarian agricultural buildings, wind turbines, existing overhead electricity lines and heavily used A-roads. Access tracks are already a feature of this tract of landscape and those introduced would not be notably different from those already present.

~~11.9.238~~11.9.241 There would be no discernible impact on landform within LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland and the vast majority of existing mature hedgerows and trees would remain undisturbed. The pattern and underlying landscape fabric would therefore remain largely undisturbed.

~~11.9.239~~11.9.242 The maximum height of the proposed solar PV modules is 3m, which over time would be comparable with the existing and proposed hedgerows. In terms of verticality therefore there would be limited impact on the scale of the landscape.

~~11.9.240~~11.9.243 The new solar PV development would foreshorten some views across adjacent fields but as the landscape is relatively flat and well vegetated no long distance views would be affected.

~~11.9.241~~11.9.244 Once constructed, there would be limited movement within the Site except occasional management activities and this would be comparable to existing agricultural operations. There would therefore be limited impact on movement and tranquillity experienced in the landscape.

~~11.9.242~~11.9.245 Some PRoW would be impacted with views of agricultural landscape replaced by solar PV development; however, an appropriate offset has been included within the design of the Proposed Development for all PRoW.

~~11.9.243~~11.9.246 The Proposed Development would introduce a series of permissive paths around the Site, which would connect with the existing PRoW, and increase access to, and recreation within, this LCA. The introduction of the permissive paths and accessibility around the Site would be a beneficial effect on the landscape character of this LCA.

~~11.9.244~~11.9.247 The sensitivity of LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland has been assessed to be **low**. Prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (year 1), the **large** and **medium** scale of change identified above would be experienced over separate **localised** areas, notably the footpath embankment along Monk Dike through Land Areas B and C, of LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland and would be **medium term** in duration resulting in a **substantial/moderate** magnitude of effect. There would be a **small** scale of change over an **intermediate** area, resulting in a **moderate/slight** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.245~~11.9.248 Therefore, in year 1 of operation, with reference specifically to the tract of LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland located on the arable landscape between the villages of Tickton, Leven, Long Riston, Skirlaugh, Wawne and Weel there is likely to be a **moderate adverse** effect on existing landscape character, which is considered to be **significant**.

~~11.9.246~~11.9.249 By year 10, a considerable amount of new hedgerow planting is proposed throughout LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland, particularly alongside PRoW, and once established these would further restrict the extent of effects on landscape character within LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland e.g. see the photomontages for Viewpoint 18 presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. Furthermore, even where it does not entirely screen the Proposed Development it would notably soften its external appearance and would therefore reduce the scale of landscape change even at close proximity to the development.

~~11.9.247~~11.9.250 The sensitivity of LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland has been assessed to be **low**. A **large** and **medium** scale of landscape change would therefore be restricted to a much more **localised** extent of LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland and would be **long term** in duration resulting in a **moderate** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.248~~11.9.251 Therefore, in year 10 of operation, with reference specifically to the tract of LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland located on the arable landscape between the villages of Tickton, Leven, Long Riston, Skirlaugh, Wawne and Weel there is likely to be a residual **moderate/minor adverse** effect on existing landscape character, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Effects on visual amenity

~~11.9.249~~11.9.252 Effects during operation (including maintenance) on visual amenity would typically arise from views of:

- New infrastructure including the solar PV modules, two project substations, BESS, internal access tracks, fencing, security measures and ancillary structures;
- Newly established mitigation planting (hedgerows and structural woodland);
- New areas of habitats for biodiversity enhancement, including wildflower rich grassland in open fields and field margins; and
- Regular maintenance operations including habitat management.

~~11.9.250~~11.9.253 Mitigation planting, new areas of habitat diversity and the maintenance operations would be as detailed in and secured by the **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**.

Residential properties

~~11.9.251~~11.9.254 A residential visual amenity assessment has been undertaken and the detailed findings are presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.5: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The assessment considered not only the view from within the property but also its primary curtilage (i.e. garden space) and also the impact on views when immediately approaching and leaving the property. The assessment considered the effects in year 1 and year 10 of the operation (including maintenance) phase.

Table 11-14 Summary of operation (including maintenance) phase visual effects on residential properties

Property	Effect Year 1	Effect Year 10
Carr House Farm (near Long Riston)	**Major/Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate (significant)**
Arnold Carr Farm	**Moderate/Minor (not significant)**	**Minor (not significant)**
Woodhouse	**Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate (significant)**
Meaux Decoy Farm	**Major/Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate (significant)**
Springdale Farm	**Major/Moderate (significant)**	**Moderate (not significant)**
Manor House Farm	**Moderate (not significant)**	**Moderate (not significant)**
Crown Farm	**Moderate (not significant)**	**Moderate (not significant)**
Lumbercote	**Moderate (not significant)**	**Minor (not significant)**
Wawne Common Farm Cottage	**Moderate (not significant)**	**Minor (not significant)**

~~11.9.252~~11.9.255 The residential visual amenity assessment presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.5: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and summarised in **Table 11-14** above focussed on properties within a defined radius of above ground infrastructure, or potentially enclosed by above ground infrastructure, specifically in order to identify any potentially 'overbearing' effects on residential visual amenity.

~~11.9.253~~11.9.256 As detailed in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.5: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, the following properties were considered in the preliminary assessment of residential properties but were not included in the full residential visual amenity assessment as it was deemed residents would not be likely to experience significant effects. It is acknowledged, however, that residents of these properties would experience some visual effects that would be **not significant**:

- White Cross Cottage (Field B1 (in Land Area B));
- Riston Grange and The Cottage (also known as Staal Smokehouse) (Field B4 (in Land Area B));
- Roslyn House, Catwick Lane (closest above ground infrastructure in Field B6 (in Land Area B));
- Stud Farm (Field C7 (in Land Area C));
- Farm Cottage, Meaux Abbey (Field D10 (in Land Area D));
- Meaux Abbey Farm (Field D10 (in Land Area D));

- North Grange (Field D17 (in Land Area D));
- 1 Stud Farm Cottages and Melsa (Field D17 (in Land Area D));
- The Homestead (Field E15 (in Land Area E));
- Carr House Farm (near Weel) (Field E17 (in Land Area E));
- Lakefield Grange and Bridge Farm (Field F6 (in Land Area F));
- Bridge Cottage (Field F6 (in Land Area F));
- Wawne Grange (Field F11 (in Land Area F));
- The Bungalow (Field F15 (in Land Area F)); and
- Oriana Lodge (Field F15 (in Land Area F)).

~~11.9.254~~11.9.257 In total, it is assessed that the residents of four dwellings would experience **significant** visual effects during year 1, three of which would remain as **significant** by year 10.

Long Riston (including Arnold)

~~11.9.255~~11.9.258 This receptor group includes the linear village of Long Riston, located to the east of the A165 around Main Street, and the linear village of Arnold, located to the west of the A165 around Arnold Lane Way, St Margaret's Church and the small number of PRoW which connect with the village. The southern end of Long Riston merges with the northern end of Arnold, creating one larger village.

~~11.9.256~~11.9.259 Viewpoint 8 is located on Catwick Lane 500m north of the village, Viewpoint 12 is on Riston Footpath no.5 near St. Margaret's Church to the north-east of the village and Viewpoint 13 is on Arnold Lane Way. It was not possible to locate a viewpoint within the main Long Riston village that had unobstructed views towards areas proposed to host above ground infrastructure. The selected viewpoints are representative of the most unobstructed views possible, from publicly accessible locations within the receptor group, towards the Proposed Development.

~~11.9.257~~11.9.260 Views around the settlement are generally of medium to large flat arable field parcels subdivided by drainage ditches and mature hedgerows maintained to a low level. Occasional trees and woodland belts are visible across the flat landscape. Scattered properties and farms are visible on the horizon and any slightly taller than usual structures, such as churches, or further afield, Hall Farm Wind Farm, are prominent on the skyline.

~~11.9.258~~11.9.261 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation, at Viewpoint 8, was assessed as small and this related to Fields B5 and B6 (in Land Area B) only with all other areas of the Site not visible; at Viewpoint 12 the

predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation was assessed as medium (again relating to Fields B5 and B6 (in Land Area B) only); and at Viewpoint 13 the predicted scale of visual change during in year 1 of operation was assessed as small.

~~11.9.259~~11.9.262 From the majority of Long Riston, in year 1 of operation, the Proposed Development would not be visible. From the very northern extents of Long Riston there would be partially filtered and glimpsed views of solar PV modules and ancillary infrastructure within Fields B5 and B6 (in Land Area B). From the western periphery of Long Riston, and Arnold in particular, there would be partially to heavily screened views of solar PV modules and ancillary infrastructure in Land Areas B and C, however these would be at distances of a minimum of 1.2km and as per Viewpoint 13 the predicted scale of visual change would only be small.

~~11.9.260~~11.9.263 The existing hedgerows and field boundary vegetation between Long Riston and Land Areas B and C would generally screen the majority of the Proposed Development from ground level views.

~~11.9.261~~11.9.264 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. In year 1 of operation, there would be a **localised** area, in close proximity to Fields B5 and B6 (in Land Area B), with a **medium** scale of change in views. Otherwise, the wider receptor group (settlement) would only experience a **small** or **negligible** scale of change to visual amenity. This would be experienced over a **medium term** duration and would result in a **slight** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.262~~11.9.265 Therefore, in year 1 of operation, there would be a **moderate/minor adverse** effect on views from Long Riston, which is considered to be **not significant**.

~~11.9.263~~11.9.266 The existing hedgerows around Fields B5 and B6 (in Land Area B) would be allowed to grow to a height of 3.5m and also any gaps in the hedgerows would be infilled. In addition, the vegetation along the eastern boundary of Land Areas B and C would also be allowed to grow, with gaps infilled with new planting.

~~11.9.264~~11.9.267 By year 10 the scale of visual change at Viewpoints 8 and 13 is assessed as negligible; and at Viewpoint 12 as small/negligible.

~~11.9.265~~11.9.268 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. In year 10 of operation, there would be a limited area, in close proximity to Fields B5 and B6 (in Land Area B), with a **small/negligible** scale of change in views. Otherwise, the wider receptor group (settlement) would only experience a **negligible** scale of change to visual amenity. This would be

experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.266~~11.9.269 Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a residual **minor/negligible adverse** effect on views from Long Riston, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Routh

~~11.9.267~~11.9.270 This receptor group includes a small number of residential properties adjacent to the eastbound carriageway of the A1035 and the Nags Head public house. Viewpoint 11 is located at Routh and is representative of views from the settlement.

~~11.9.268~~11.9.271 From Routh views to the east, south and south-west are all foreshortened by the road-side hedgerow to the south of the A1035 and views towards the Site are screened in all directions, except for occasional glimpses through gaps in the hedgerow. Occasional trees and a low voltage electricity line on wood poles are visible in the landscape beyond the hedgerow; and a single wind turbine located south of the A1035 is prominent in view.

~~11.9.269~~11.9.272 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation, at Viewpoint 11, was assessed as negligible. It was recorded that "*The Proposed Development would be almost entirely screened from this viewpoint with only the potential for extremely small, distant glimpses of solar PV development through the roadside hedgerow, and additional vegetation belts in between the A1035 and any new infrastructure. Any change in visual amenity would be almost indiscernible.*"

~~11.9.270~~11.9.273 From the settlement of Routh, the Proposed Development would not be visible from publicly accessible areas, including in the closest section of the Order Limits at Land Area B; with views towards Land Area B screened by the roadside hedgerow along the A1035. There may be partially filtered views from a very small number of upper floor windows of private dwellings of solar PV modules and ancillary infrastructure within Land Areas B and D, at a minimum distance of 900m.

~~11.9.271~~11.9.274 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. From the majority, i.e. over a **wide** area, of the settlement of Routh in both years 1 and 10 of operation there would be a **negligible** scale of change to visual amenity. This would be experienced over the **medium** and **long term** and would result in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.272~~11.9.275 Therefore, in both years 1 and 10 of operation, there would be a residual **minor/negligible adverse** effect on views from Routh, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Weel

~~11.9.273~~11.9.276 This receptor group includes the village of Weel and Tickton footpath nos.7, 8 and 12. Viewpoint 20 is located on Tickton footpath no.12 100m south of the village. It should be noted that there are no publicly accessible locations within the village itself with possible views towards areas proposed to host above ground infrastructure, with all views screened by built form and/or mature vegetation. The view from Viewpoint 20 is the most open possible, towards Land Area E, within the immediate vicinity of the village.

~~11.9.274~~11.9.277 Views north, east and south from the village of Weel are of a flat arable landscape, with hedgerow and drainage ditch field boundaries. There are woodland belts around the periphery of the village and within the immediate vicinity of the village which screen longer distance views. Electricity overhead lines are visible in views across the landscape.

~~11.9.275~~11.9.278 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation, at Viewpoint 20, was assessed as small, and would be limited to solar PV development in Fields E15, E16 and E17 (in Land Area E). It is recorded that in year 1 of operation "*Solar PV development in Fields E15 and E16 would be visible through and above the existing vegetation, plus there could be heavily filtered longer distance (over 2.3km) of views of Land Area F. Three banks of existing hedgerows between the viewpoint and Fields E15 and E16 would provide a good level of screening during summer months, but less so during winter months. The solar PV modules would be a new element in the rural landscape but would not be prominent in view. The change in visual amenity would be small*".

~~11.9.276~~11.9.279 Within the village of Weel (including Tickton Footpath no.8) the Proposed Development would generally not be visible with the exception of occasional and heavily filtered views from a very small number of upper floor windows of private dwellings. From Tickton footpath no.7 to the immediate north of Weel there would be more open views across the flat landscape of solar PV development in Field E15 (in Land Area E), however the views would be limited to gaps in the existing hedgerow adjacent to the footpath. The views from Tickton footpath no.12 to the south of Weel are as per Viewpoint 20.

~~11.9.277~~11.9.280 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. In year 1 of operation, there would be two **localised** areas, on the footpaths north and south of Weel, with a **small** scale of change in views. Otherwise, the wider receptor group would only experience a **negligible** scale of

change to visual amenity in year 1 of operation. This would be experienced over a **medium term** duration and would result in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.278~~11.9.281 Therefore, in year 1 of operation, there would be a **moderate/minor (tending towards minor) adverse** effect on views from Weel, which is considered to be **not significant**.

~~11.9.279~~11.9.282 A new hedgerow is proposed to the west of solar PV modules within Field E17 (in Land Area E), as detailed in and secured by the **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**. In addition, the current maintenance regime of the existing hedgerows around Fields E13-E17 (in Land Area E) would be relaxed with the hedgerows allowed to reach a height of 3.5m. Any gaps in these existing hedgerows would also be infilled.

~~11.9.280~~11.9.283 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. In year 10 of operation, it is anticipated that the Proposed Development would be almost entirely screened from Weel with potentially very small glimpses (in winter months only) of solar PV development from the **localised** areas identified above. In year 10 there would be a **negligible** scale of change to views over a **long term** duration, which would result in a **negligible** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.281~~11.9.284 Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a residual **minor/negligible (tending towards negligible) adverse** effect on views from Routh, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Wilberforce Way Long Distance Path

~~11.9.282~~11.9.285 The Wilberforce Way long distance path is a 97km route connecting Hull and York. There is an approximate 4km section within the south-west of the study area to the west of the River Hull, from the south-east of Beverley to the south of Thearne.

~~11.9.283~~11.9.286 For walkers heading southwards from Beverley, the first 800m of the trail is within urban Beverley and the Proposed Development would not be visible. Continuing southwards from the immediate south-east of Beverley, a 1.4km section of the trail is within the ZTV on the western side of Figham Common and skirting the eastern edge of Tokenspire Business Park. For this section the closest solar PV modules would be in Field E16 (in Land Area E), 1.23km to the north-east, and would not be visible due to intervening landform, vegetation and occasional built form. The proposed grid connection cable route is located across Figham Common in this section and would go directly under the Wilberforce Way

long distance path but would not be noticeable once construction work was completed.

~~11.9.284~~11.9.287 Continuing southwards a further 460m of the trail at the south of Figham Common is outside the ZTV for the solar PV modules. The trail continues southwards for 1.4km as Woodmansey Footpath no.28 along the western edge of the Beverley and Barnstorm Drain. For this section the trail comes in and out of the ZTV, however it is considered that all views of the Proposed Development would be entirely screened.

~~11.9.285~~11.9.288 Following completion of construction works it is assessed that none of the above ground infrastructure would be visible from the Wilberforce Way long distance path and the grid connection cable route would not create any residual effects on visual amenity. Therefore, in year 1 and year 10 of operations, the visual effects on users of the Wilberforce Way long distance path would be **none** and **not significant**.

National Cycle Network route no.164

~~11.9.286~~11.9.289 NCN Route no.164 uses, or runs parallel to, the A1035 from Beverley to Leven and is located within the study area for approximately 9km between the A164/Grovehill Road junction, on the eastern edge of Beverley, and the roundabout junction of the A165 and A1035 to the south of Leven. The NCN differs from the A1035 where it is located on A164 and when it deviates from the A1035 to cut through the villages of Hull Bridge and Tickton. NCN Route no.164 is generally within the ZTV when it is adjacent to the A1035 and outside the ZTV when it diverts from the A1035, including when it runs through the two villages.

~~11.9.287~~11.9.290 Viewpoints 7, 11 and 17 are all located on NCN Route no.164 and are representative of views from the cycle route as it passes through the study area. Travelling from west to east, the views vary between a semi-urban landscape, linear villages and then an open arable landscape. Views are often foreshortened by roadside hedgerows, with longer distance views not possible, except for where there are gaps in the hedgerows. When the route shares the A1035 there is a very heavy volume of traffic and cyclists would be focussed on views of the road and vehicles.

~~11.9.288~~11.9.291 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation, at Viewpoint 7, was assessed as large/medium. It was recorded that "*The introduction of new solar PV development and boundary fencing would be highly prominent and restrict views across the foreground fields towards Monk Dike. It would however be low-level, follow the contours of the landscape and would not be oppressive.*" In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis**

[EN010157/APP/6.4] the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation, at Viewpoint 11 was assessed as negligible and at Viewpoint 17 was assessed as none.

11.9.292 Generally, in year 1 of operation the Proposed Development would be entirely screened for users of NCN Route no.164. The exception ~~is an~~includes an approximate 1.4km section of the route, shared with the A1035, for eastbound users as they exit Routh, where the landform slightly undulates, and the low-level hedgerow opens to provide views across the adjacent fields to the south. Users would see solar PV development in Field B1 (in Land Area B), and it would be a notable change in the landscape for a localised section of the NCN Route no.164.

11.9.293 In addition, eastbound users may receive localised views along an approximately 100m section that are more open, following tree removal works relating to farm access off the A1035 approximately 1.6 km east of Tickton. The works would be along a private access route to farm properties and views will be limited by existing vegetation along the A1035.

~~11.9.289~~11.9.294 ~~-~~However, in both cases, it is noted that this section of the route is extremely busy with vehicles travelling at speed, including numerous heavy good vehicles, and as such cyclist's attention is likely to be focussed on the road during this stretch of the NCN Route no.164.

~~11.9.290~~11.9.295 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. In year 1 of operation there would be a limited (maximum 1.~~4km~~ 5km overall for eastbound users only) stretch of NCN Route no.164 with a **large/medium** scale of change in views. This would be experienced over a **medium term** duration and would result in a **moderate/slight** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.291~~11.9.296 Therefore, in year 1 of operation, there would be a **moderate adverse** effect on views for users of NCN Route no.164, which is considered to be **not significant**. Noting that moderate effects may or may not be significant, it is the professional opinion of the assessors that in this instance the effect would be **not significant**, due to these views being possible from a busy section of A-road only when cyclists are most likely to be concentrating on the traffic and road safety.

11.9.297 By year 10 of operation the likely views of solar development in Field B1 (in Land Area B) would remain open, as it is not possible to screen the western boundary of the field due its proximity to Meaux and Routh East Drain. Therefore, in year 10 of operation there would remain a **large/medium** scale of change in views, from a limited stretch of the route, which would be experience over the **long term**. There would be a residual **moderate adverse** effect on views for

users of NCN Route no.164, which is considered to be **not significant**. Noting that moderate effects may or may not be significant, it is the professional opinion of the assessors that in this instance the effect would be **not significant**, due to these views being possible from a busy section of A-road only when cyclists are most likely to be concentrating on the traffic and road safety.

~~11.9.292~~11.9.298 By year 10 of operation, mitigation planting along the former construction private farm track off the A1035 would be more established, and the effect on views would be **negligible adverse** and **not significant**.

~~11.9.293~~11.9.299 Outside the limited areas detailed above the effect on views from the remainder of NCN Route no.164 within the study area, in years 1 and 10 of operation, would be **negligible adverse** to **none** and considered **not significant**.

PRoW Riston footpath no.2 (including Leven footpath no.5)

~~11.9.294~~11.9.300 This PRoW is orientated north to south along the eastern bank of Monk Dike, Arnold West Carr Drain and Drewery's Sock Dyke for 4.59km from the A1035 in the north to Kidhill Lane in the south. In reality it is just one path, however the northern 310m is referenced as Leven footpath no.5 as it crosses parish boundaries. The path is on an embankment which is generally around 2m higher than the surrounding fields, which means there are open views across the surrounding landscape. However, the height of the embankment does vary and is occasionally almost level with the fields.

~~11.9.295~~11.9.301 Heading south, the first 2.48km of the footpath would be adjacent to solar development on both sides in Fields B1, B4, B7, B8 (in Land Area B) and C1 (in Land Area C); for the next 1.38km the solar development would be adjacent to the east of the path in Fields C1, C2, C3, C4 and C5 (in Land Area C), during this same stretch there would be views of solar development between 200m and 1km west of the path in Land Area D; for the southern 730m the footpath would again be adjacent to solar development in Fields C7 and C9 (in Land Area C). The raised embankment and offsetting of the arrays from the footpath mean that users of the footpath would never be 'enclosed' by the Proposed Development and open views across the landscape, including the Proposed Development, would remain.

~~11.9.296~~11.9.302 Viewpoints 10 and 15 are located on Riston footpath no.2, Viewpoint 33 is located on Kidhill Lane at the southern end of the footpath. The viewpoints are representative of views from the footpath as it passes through the centre of Land Areas B and C, and in relatively close proximity to Land Area D.

11.9.303 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation,

at all three viewpoints on the footpath was assessed as large. From Viewpoints 10 and 15 it was assessed *"Solar PV development would be openly visible in all directions from the viewpoint. The introduction of new energy infrastructure including solar PV development and boundary fencing would be highly prominent. However, the raised location of the embankment mean that views would not be restricted. In addition, the solar PV modules would be set back by several meters from the footpath, would follow the contours of the landscape and would not be oppressive."*

~~11.9.297~~11.9.304 An illustrative cross-section of the Proposed Development has been prepared from Field B1 to Field B4 across Monk Dike/ Long Riston footpath no. 2 and is presented in **Illustrative Cross-Section Visualisations [EN010157/APP/8.9]**.

~~11.9.298~~11.9.305 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium** (although it is noted that during the assessment work the footpath was walked several times at different times of the year and not a single other user was encountered). In year 1 of operation, there would be a **large** scale of change in view along the full extent of the footpath. The change would be experienced over a **medium term** duration and would result in a **substantial/moderate** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.299~~11.9.306 Therefore, in year 1 of operation, there would be a **major/moderate adverse** effect on views for users of Riston footpath no.2, which is considered to be **significant**.

~~11.9.300~~11.9.307 A considerable amount of new planting is proposed either side of Monk Dike, as detailed in and secured by the **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**. The planting would include hedgerows at the foot of the embankments (i.e. not directly outside the new fences enclosing the solar PV modules). These hedgerows would be allowed to grow to a height of 4m, at which point they would heavily screen the Proposed Development in the foreground fields, though intermittent views would be possible as walkers moved along the footpath. Because the footpath is on a raised embankment, the hedgerows would not be oppressive and open views of the skyline would remain above the hedgerows, as illustrated by the photomontages presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.

~~11.9.301~~11.9.308 The hedgerow planting would contain occasional trees to soften the longer distance views directly ahead of walkers heading north and south along the path by feathering views across the solar PV modules ahead in the view.

~~11.9.302~~11.9.309 It is acknowledged that the new planting in itself would create a change to the visual baseline but would soften the impacts and partially to

substantially filter views of the solar PV modules and ancillary equipment in adjacent fields.

~~11.9.303~~11.9.310 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 10 of operation, at all three viewpoints on the footpath was assessed as medium. From Viewpoint 10 it was assessed *"Once new mitigation hedgerows, with occasional trees, along the eastern boundary of Fields B1 and B7; and the western boundary of Field B4 have established they would largely screen the closest elements of the solar PV development including the fencing. However, the raised location of the embankment and slightly undulating landscape mean that some areas of the solar PV modules may be visible above or through the mitigation planting, for example the eastern section of Field B4 (to the east) is located on very slightly raising landform. The new hedgerows would restrict some of the wide open views across the landscape, but would not be oppressive or enclose users of the footpath. The proposed mitigation would therefore reduce the scale of change to visual amenity by Year 10.*" Similar conclusions were made for Viewpoints 15 and 33.

~~11.9.304~~11.9.311 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. By year 10 there would be a **medium** scale of change in view along the full extent of the footpath. The change would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **substantial/moderate** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.305~~11.9.312 Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a residual **major/moderate (tending towards moderate) adverse** effect on views for users of Riston footpath no.2, which is considered to be **significant**.

PRoW Riston footpath no.1

~~11.9.306~~11.9.313 This PRoW is orientated broadly west to east; starting in the east at Woodhouse Lane, Arnold, it heads west and its passes Arnold Carr Farm and crosses Drewery's Sock Dyke (and Riston footpath no.2 (see above)); until, at its western end, it orientates north to south along the Arnold and Riston Drain. The footpath is 2.14km in length and passes directly through Land Area C for 635m; and loops around the north, west and south of Field C7 (in Land Area C) for 980m.

~~11.9.307~~11.9.314 Views from the footpath are across a series of large, flat arable field parcels subdivided by drainage ditches and occasional mature hedgerows. There are scattered trees and woodland blocks across the landscape. The raised embankment (Riston footpath no.2) is visible from the footpath, as are properties on Meaux Lane. Hall Farm Wind Farm is visible in the distance to the north-west.

~~11.9.308~~11.9.315 Where the path passes through Land Area C it is adjacent to a mature hedgerow to the south. Therefore, there would be clear and unobstructed views of solar PV development to the north in Fields C5 and C6 (in Land Area C), whilst solar PV development in Field C9 (in Land Area C) would be entirely screened despite its proximity (noting occasional glimpsed views in winter months through the hedgerow). Where the footpath loops around Field C7 (in Land Area C) there would be continuous views of the solar PV development.

~~11.9.309~~11.9.316 Viewpoint 18 is located on Riston footpath no.1 and is representative of views from the footpath as it passes in close proximity to Fields C5, C6, C7 and C9 (in Land Area C).

~~11.9.310~~11.9.317 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation, at Viewpoint 18 was assessed as large. It was recorded that *"Solar PV development would be visible in close proximity. The introduction of solar PV development and the boundary fencing would be highly prominent and restrict views across the foreground field and beyond. It would however be set back by several meters from the footpath and would not be oppressive.*"

~~11.9.311~~11.9.318 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. In year 1 of operation, there would be a **large** scale of change in view along almost the full extent of the footpath. The change would be experienced over a **medium term** duration and would result in a **substantial/moderate** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.312~~11.9.319 Therefore, in year 1 of operation, there would be a **major/moderate adverse** effect on views for users of Riston footpath no.1, which is considered to be **significant**.

~~11.9.313~~11.9.320 A considerable amount of new planting is proposed on the periphery of Fields C6 and C9 (in Land Area C), as detailed in and secured by the **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**, which would screen views of the solar PV development from the eastern 560m of the footpath, right until the point that walkers were directly adjacent to Field C6 (in Land Area C). From this point a 360m hedgerow is proposed which would screen the direct views into Field C6 (in Land Area C), although it would create a section of the footpath enclosed by hedgerows, with limited views out. Biodiversity enhancement planting is proposed for the small Field C8 (in Land Area C). Where the path loops around Field C7 (in Land Area C) there would be further stretches of new hedgerow, though views of the Proposed Development would continue from the western boundary of Field C7 (in Land Area C).

~~11.9.314~~11.9.321 By year 10 it is therefore considered that the proposed mitigation planting would noticeably reduce the adverse visual effects created by the

Proposed Development. It is acknowledged, however, that the new planting in itself would create a change to the visual baseline; but it would soften the impacts, reduce considerably the amount of the footpath from which solar PV development is visible in close proximity and generally heavily filter views of the solar PV modules and ancillary equipment in adjacent fields.

~~11.9.315~~11.9.322 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 10 of operation, at all three viewpoints on the footpath was assessed as medium. From Viewpoint 10 it was assessed *"Once new mitigation hedgerows, with occasional trees, along the eastern boundary of Fields B1 and B7; and the western boundary of Field B4 have established they would largely screen the closest elements of the solar PV development including the fencing. However, the raised location of the embankment and slightly undulating landscape mean that some areas of the solar PV modules may be visible above or through the mitigation planting, for example the eastern section of Field B4 (to the east) is located on very slightly raising landform. The new hedgerows would restrict some of the wide open views across the landscape, but would not be oppressive or enclose users of the footpath. The proposed mitigation would therefore reduce the scale of change to visual amenity by Year 10."* Similar conclusions were made for Viewpoints 15 and 33.

~~11.9.316~~11.9.323 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. By year 10 there would be a **medium/small** scale of change in view along an intermediate stretch of the footpath. The change would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **moderate** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.317~~11.9.324 Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a residual **moderate adverse** effect on views for users of Riston footpath no.1, which is considered to be **significant**.

PRoW Tickton bridleway no.5

~~11.9.318~~11.9.325 This bridleway is orientated north to south, from south of Tickton in the north, along North Carr Lane, and connecting with Wawne footpath no.9 in the south. The bridleway is 2.77km in length and directly passes the eastern boundary of Field E17 (in Land Area E) for 650m.

~~11.9.319~~11.9.326 At the northern and southern ends of the bridleway the views are across a flat arable landscape with fields demarcated by low hedgerows at the north and drainage ditches at the south. The central 1km stretch of the bridleway is adjacent to a woodland belt and mature hedgerow, which filter views from the path. Within the landscape around the north of the path there are other woodland

belts which foreshorten views across the study area, whilst the landscape around the south of the bridleway is much more open, and typical of the wider area.

~~11.9.320~~11.9.327 Viewpoint 22 is located at the southern end of Tickton bridleway no.5 where it meets Wawne footpath no.9. The viewpoint is representative of views from the southern 170m of the bridleway only, with the views more open than elsewhere along the bridleway.

~~11.9.321~~11.9.328 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation, at Viewpoint 22 was assessed as medium. It was recorded that *"Solar PV development would be visible in relative close proximity to the viewpoint to the north-west, together with longer distance views to the north-east, east and south-east and would be a new element in the rural landscape. Existing scrub vegetation, gappy hedgerows and scattered woodland belts would partially screen the Proposed Development. The solar PV modules would follow the contours of the landscape and would be prominent in view to the north-west only.*"

~~11.9.322~~11.9.329 The full length of the bridleway is within the ZTV. However, for users heading southwards views of the Proposed Development to the east in Lands Areas D and E would largely be screened or heavily filtered by intervening vegetation; looking southwards as users approached Fields E15, E16 and E17 (in Land Area E) some solar PV development would become visible and for a short stretch may be viewed in close proximity. As users directly passed Field E17 (in Land Area E) the solar PV development would be partially filtered by the hedgerow along the eastern boundary of the field, however the hedgerow does have several gaps through which views are possible. For those users continuing southwards there would be middle distance and heavily filtered views of development in Land Area F.

~~11.9.323~~11.9.330 For users heading northwards, from the southern end of the bridleway, there would be reasonably open views of solar PV development in Fields E16 and E17 (in Land Area E) (see Viewpoint 22) and more filtered views of solar PV development in other fields to the north-east in Land Area E. Views of solar PV development would finish once northbound users had passed Field E17 (in Land Area E).

~~11.9.324~~11.9.331 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. In year 1 of operation, there would be a **medium** scale of change in views along an intermediate stretch of the bridleway. The change would be experienced over a **medium term** duration and would result in a **moderate** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.325~~11.9.332 Therefore, in year 1 of operation, there would be a **moderate adverse** effect on views for users of Tickton bridleway no.5, which is considered to be **significant**.

~~11.9.326~~11.9.333 By year 10 the existing hedgerows enclosing Fields E13-E17 (in Land Area E) would be infilled and allowed to grow to 3.5m, as would the gappy hedgerows/scrub planting along the southern boundaries of E10 and E12 and the western boundary of F1. In addition, new tree planting within the south of Field E16 (in Land Area E) and a new hedgerow within the west of Field E17 (in Land Area E) would have matured. By allowing existing hedgerows to grow, together with small areas of new planting, the Proposed Development would benefit from a far greater level of visual screening, and the effects on visual amenity softened.

~~11.9.327~~11.9.334 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. By year 10 there would be a **small** scale of change in view along an intermediate stretch of the bridleway. The change would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **slight** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.328~~11.9.335 Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a residual **moderate/minor (tending towards minor) adverse** effect on views for users of Tickton bridleway no.5, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Tickton PRoW located between Tickton and Weel

~~11.9.329~~11.9.336 This receptor group includes all the PRoW in the landscape between the River Hull in the west, Tickton in the north, Weel in the south and the western extents of Land Area E, unless the PRoW has been individually identified elsewhere.

~~11.9.330~~11.9.337 Views within this landscape are across an open and flat arable landscape with large fields demarcated by boundary ditches and hedgerows. There are occasional uniform strips of woodland blocks which foreshorten views. A steel pylon overhead electricity line is visible crossing the landscape from north to south.

~~11.9.331~~11.9.338 Generally, all views of solar PV development would be filtered by hedgerow field boundaries and occasional woodland belts; and views of solar PV development from Tickton footpath no's. 3 and 14 would not be possible. There would be partially filtered views possible from Tickton footpath no's.6 and 7. The most open views possible from this area are presented on Viewpoint 16, which is located on Tickton footpath no.6 approximately 400m west of Field E1 (in Land Area E).

~~11.9.332~~11.9.339 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation,

at Viewpoint 16 was assessed as medium/small. It was recorded that *"Solar PV development would be visible in Field E1 to the east, above the existing hedgerow and scrub vegetation. However, the vegetation would filter some views of Field E1 and heavily filter middle-distance views of Field D1 (1.2km from the viewpoint). The remainder of the Proposed Development would not be visible, or at least very heavily screened, and views in all other directions would remain largely unchanged. The solar PV modules would be low-level and follow the contours of the landform. The introduction of new energy infrastructure including solar PV development and boundary fencing would be notable but not prominent*."

~~11.9.333~~11.9.340 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. In year 1 of operation, there would be a **medium/small** scale of change in views over localised stretches of the PRoW closest to Land Area E. The change would be experienced over a **medium term** duration and would result in a **slight** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.334~~11.9.341 Therefore, in year 1 of operation, there would be a **moderate/minor adverse** effect on views for this receptor group, which is considered **not significant**.

~~11.9.335~~11.9.342 By year 10 the existing hedgerows enclosing along the western boundary of Field E1 (in Land Area E) would be infilled and allowed to grow to 3.5m, as would the hedgerows around Fields E13-E17 (in Land Area E), as detailed in and secured by the **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**. By allowing existing hedgerows to grow, together with small areas of new planting, the Proposed Development would benefit from a greater level of visual screening, and the effects on visual amenity softened.

~~11.9.336~~11.9.343 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. By year 10 there would be a **small/negligible** scale of change in view over localised stretches of the PRoW closest to Land Area E. The change would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.337~~11.9.344 Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a residual **moderate/minor (tending towards minor) adverse** effect on views for users of the PRoW between Tickton and Weel, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Wawne PRoW located between Weel and Wawne

~~11.9.338~~11.9.345 This receptor group includes all the PRoW in the landscape between the River Hull in the west, Weel and Land Area E in the north, Wawne in the south and the western extents of Land Area F, including Tickton footpath no.9, and Wawne footpath no's.1, 2, 7, 9 and 11.

~~11.9.339~~11.9.346 The landscape is flat and open with fields separated by drainage ditches rather than hedgerow boundaries, albeit there are very occasional woodland belts and strips of scrub vegetation which would partially filter views of solar PV development within Land Areas E and F.

~~11.9.340~~11.9.347 Viewpoints 22 and 25 are located on footpaths within the receptor group, with Viewpoint 22 representing the most open views and Viewpoint 25 the more typical view towards Land Areas E and F possible from these footpaths.

~~11.9.341~~11.9.348 Viewpoint 22 is located at the northern end of Wawne footpath no.9. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation, at Viewpoint 22 was assessed as medium. It was recorded that *"Existing scrub vegetation, gappy hedgerows and scattered woodland belts would partially screen the Proposed Development. The solar PV modules would follow the contours of the landscape and would be prominent in view to the north-west only. The solar PV modules would not be oppressive in any views. However, the Proposed Development would be visible in multiple directions therefore the overall scale of change to the visual amenity to medium.*"

~~11.9.342~~11.9.349 Viewpoint 25 is located at the junction of Wawne footpath no.11 where it meets the southern end of Wawne footpath no.9. The viewpoint is more representative of the most common views from this receptor group (than Viewpoint 22) towards the Site. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in operation year 1 was assessed as small. It was recorded that *"there would be glimpses of solar PV development in Fields F1, F2, F7, F8, F14 and F15 between 980m and 1.6km from the viewpoint. This would be viewed in the same direction as views of the existing steel pylons. Any change in visual amenity would be small and the majority of the panorama would remain unaffected."*

~~11.9.343~~11.9.350 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. In year 1 of operation there would be a **medium** scale of change in views over localised stretches of the PRoW closest to Land Area E (see Viewpoint 22). Over the wider receptor group there would be a **small/negligible** scale of change in views. The change would be experienced over a **medium term** duration and this would result in a **slight** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.344~~11.9.351 Therefore, in year 1 of operation, there would be a **moderate/minor adverse** effect on views for this receptor group, which is considered to be **not significant**.

~~11.9.345~~11.9.352 By year 10 the existing hedgerows enclosing the southern boundary of Land Area E and western boundary of Land Area F would be infilled and allowed to grow to 3.5m. By allowing existing hedgerows to grow, together with

small areas of new planting, the Proposed Development would benefit from a far greater level of visual screening, and the effects on visual amenity softened.

~~11.9.346~~11.9.353 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. In year 10 of operation there would be a **small/negligible** scale of change in view for the footpaths in this receptor group. The change would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **slight** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.347~~11.9.354 Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a residual **moderate/minor adverse** effect on views for this receptor group, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Swine PRoW located to the east of Wawne and the south-east of Land Areas C and F

~~11.9.348~~11.9.355 This receptor group includes all the PRoW in the landscape east of Wawne and the south-east of Land Areas C and F, including Wawne bridleway no.10, Swine bridleway no.4 and Swine footpath no.7.

~~11.9.349~~11.9.356 The views in all directions are across an open and flat arable landscape with large fields demarcated by boundary ditches and occasional scrub vegetation. There are isolated trees and woodland copses across the landscape.

~~11.9.350~~11.9.357 Generally, all views of solar PV development would be partially to heavily filtered by very slight undulations in the landscape to the south-east of Land Areas C and F together with hedgerow field boundaries and occasional woodland belts. Viewpoint 24 is located on Swine footpath no.7, 650m south of Field C7 (in Land Area C) and 880m west of Field F11 (in Land Area F) and is representative of views from this receptor group.

~~11.9.351~~11.9.358 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation, at Viewpoint 24 was assessed as small. However, an exception to the above is from the very northern end of Swine footpath no.7 to the immediate south of Field C7 (in Land Area C) where there would be close proximity, but partially screened, views of solar PV development in Field C7 (in Land Area C) which would be a large/medium scale of change to existing views.

~~11.9.352~~11.9.359 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. In year 1 of operation there would be a **large/medium** scale of change in view over a limited area immediately south of Field C7 (in Land Area C), which quickly reduced to a **small** scale of change in views over localised stretches of the PRoW closest to Land Areas C and F, with negligible effects

further from Land Areas C and F. The change would be experienced over a **medium term** duration and would result in a **moderate** magnitude of effect over a limited area.

~~11.9.353~~11.9.360 Therefore, in year 1 of operation, there would be a **moderate adverse** effect on views for this receptor group when in close proximity to Land Area C only. Noting that moderate effects may or may not be significant, it is the professional opinion of the assessors that in this instance the effect would be **not significant**, due to there only being a short stretch of one footpath where a large/medium scale of change to views would be experienced.

~~11.9.354~~11.9.361 The proposed mitigation measures, as detailed in and secured by the **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**, would soften visual impacts for this receptor group in views towards Land Area C, although it is noted that from most areas no views of solar PV development would be possible. By year 10, the scale of change in views would still be medium in scale from the short stretch of Swine footpath no.7.

~~11.9.355~~11.9.362 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. Therefore, in year 10 of operation there would be a **medium** scale of change in view over a limited area immediately south of Field C7 (in Land Area C), which quickly reduced to a **small** scale of change in views over localised stretches of the PRoW closest to Land Areas C and F, with negligible effects further from Land Areas C and F. The change would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **moderate** magnitude of effect over a limited area.

~~11.9.356~~11.9.363 Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a residual **moderate adverse** effect on views for this receptor group. Noting that moderate effects may or may not be significant, it is the professional opinion of the assessors that in this instance the effect would be **not significant**, due to there only being a short stretch of one footpath where a large/medium scale of change to views would be experienced.

Skirlaugh PRoW located to the west of Skirlaugh and the A165

~~11.9.357~~11.9.364 This receptor group includes all the PRoW in the landscape located to the west of Skirlaugh and the A165, including Swine footpath no.5, Skirlaugh footpath no.2 and Skirlaugh bridleway no's.1 and 3.

~~11.9.358~~11.9.365 Generally, all views of solar PV development would be filtered by the very slightly undulating landform to the south-east of Land Areas C and F, together with hedgerow field boundaries and occasional woodland belts. Viewpoint 19 is located at the eastern end of Skirlaugh bridleway no.3, 2.48km east of Field C9 (in Land Area C) and is representative of views from PRoW in

the vicinity of Skirlaugh; however, it is acknowledged that more open views of the Proposed Development, in Land Area C, would be possible from the western end of this bridleway.

~~11.9.359~~11.9.366 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change during year 1 and year 10 of operation, at Viewpoint 19 was assessed as negligible.

~~11.9.360~~11.9.367 From the majority of these PRoW the scale of change to views would be none. For users heading westwards along the Swine footpath no.5 and Skirlaugh bridleway no.3 the potential for views of the new solar PV development would increase the further west along the PRoW the user was located; but the scale of change in view would never be greater than small/negligible as can be seen from the predicted scale of visual change at Viewpoints 24 and 27, which are located to the west of this area.

~~11.9.361~~11.9.368 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. In year 1 of operation, there would be a **small/negligible** scale of change in views from a limited area of the PRoW in this landscape. The scale of change at year 1 would be experienced over a **medium term** duration and would result in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.362~~11.9.369 Therefore, in year 1 of operation, there would be a **minor/negligible adverse** effect on views for this receptor group, which is considered to be **not significant**.

~~11.9.363~~11.9.370 By year 10 of operation, it is considered that by allowing existing hedgerows around the eastern periphery of Land Area C to grow to a height of 3.5m, together with the infilling of any gaps (as detailed in and secured by the **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**), the residual effect on views for this receptor group would reduce.

~~11.9.364~~11.9.371 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. In year 10 of operation the scale of change in views from the wider PRoW in this location would be **none**; there would be occasional limited areas, closest to Land Area C, of the PRoW where the scale of change would be **negligible**. The scale of change at year 10 would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **negligible** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.365~~11.9.372 Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a **minor/negligible adverse (tending towards negligible)** effect on views for this receptor group, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Catwick PRoW located around the village of Catwick

~~11.9.366~~11.9.373 This receptor group includes all the PRoW in the landscape surrounding the village of Catwick, excluding those within the actual village and those to the north of the village which are all outside the ZTV. The group includes Catwick bridleway no.1 and Catwick footpath no's.3, 4 and 8.

~~11.9.367~~11.9.374 Generally, all views of solar PV development would be heavily to completely filtered by hedgerow field boundaries, occasional woodland belts and a very slight change in the landform between Catwick and Land Area B. In particular, the woodland belts to the south of the Enviro Aggregates quarry screen views towards the Site. Viewpoint 30, located on Catwick Footpath no.3, 1.77km north-east of Field B5 (in Land Area B) is representative of the more open views possible towards the Site, however, it is acknowledged the footpath continues a further 500m from the viewpoint location towards Land Area B.

~~11.9.368~~11.9.375 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation, at Viewpoint 30 was assessed as negligible. It was recorded that "*Any change in visual amenity would be almost indiscernible*."

~~11.9.369~~11.9.376 For users of Catwick Footpath no.3 heading south-west potential views of solar PV development in Fields B5 and B6 (in Land Area B) would increase but would remain no greater than small/negligible, especially as the path is heading towards the existing quarry works.

~~11.9.370~~11.9.377 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. In year 1 of operation the scale of change in views from the wider PRoW in this location would be **none**; there would be occasional limited areas, closest to Land Area B, of the PRoW where the scale of change would be **small/negligible**. The scale of change at year 1 would be experienced over a **medium term** duration and would result in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.371~~11.9.378 Therefore, in year 1 of operation, there would be a **minor/negligible adverse** effect on views for this receptor group, which is considered to be **not significant**.

~~11.9.372~~11.9.379 By year 10 of operation, it is considered that by allowing existing hedgerows around the northern and eastern boundary of Field B5 (in Land Area B) to grow to a height of 3.5m, together with the infilling of any gaps, the residual effect on views for this receptor group would have reduced.

~~11.9.373~~11.9.380 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. In year 10 of operation the scale of change in views from the wider PRoW in this location would be **none**; there would be occasional limited areas, closest to Land Area B, of the PRoW where the scale of change would be

negligible. The scale of change at year 10 would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **negligible** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.374~~11.9.381 Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a **minor/negligible adverse (tending towards negligible)** effect on views for this receptor group, which is considered to be **not significant**.

River Hull

~~11.9.375~~11.9.382 The River Hull, which runs north to south through the west of the study area, is a key recreational receptor hosting narrow boats, walkers, anglers and other visitors. The embankments are used as footpaths (including, within the study area, Tickton footpath no's.1, 10, 12, Tickton bridleway no.11, Beverley footpath no's. 16, 22, 23, Wawne footpath no.8 and Woodmansey footpath no.27).

~~11.9.376~~11.9.383 The raised embankments, above the surrounding flat landscape, often provide long distance views of the local countryside that are not possible elsewhere within the study area. However, although the embankments are raised there are large sections outside the ZTV, particularly to the north-west of Tickton and east of Beverley.

~~11.9.377~~11.9.384 Views from the River Hull are also of varying quality with the most aesthetically pleasing and tranquil areas to the north-west of the study area where no solar PV development would be visible. Views from the section of river to the east of Beverley are of a lower quality and often impacted by industry and the solid and visible flood defences along the west of Weel Road.

~~11.9.378~~11.9.385 Viewpoint 31, to the eastern periphery of Beverley, is located on the eastern embankment of the River Hull at the Grovehill Road crossing connecting to Weel Road. The viewpoint is located 1.61km west of Field E15 (in Land Area E). The viewpoint is representative of typical views from the River Hull towards the Site. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation, at Viewpoint 31 was assessed as none. It was recorded that *"The Proposed Development would not be visible from this viewpoint. There would be no change in visual amenity.*"

~~11.9.379~~11.9.386 Viewpoint 20 is located on the eastern embankment of the River Hull (from a section of Tickton footpath no.12) 560m west of Field E16 (in Land Area E). The viewpoint is the most open view possible from anywhere along the River Hull of the Site. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation, at Viewpoint 20, was assessed as small. It was recorded that *"Solar PV development in Fields E15 and E16 would be visible through and above the*

existing vegetation, plus there could be heavily filtered longer distance (over 2.3km) of views of Land Area F. Three banks of existing hedgerows between the viewpoint and Fields E15 and E16 would provide a good level of screening during summer months, but less so during winter months. The solar PV modules would be a new element in the rural landscape but would not be prominent in view. The change in visual amenity would be small."

~~11.9.380~~11.9.387 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. In year 1 of operation there would be a localised area south of Weel, with a **small** scale of change in views. There would be other localised areas along stretches to the south-west of Tickton and north-west of Wawne (at minimum distances of 1.5-2km) where there would be a **small/negligible** scale of change in views. Otherwise, users of the River Hull would only experience a **negligible** scale of change to views during year 1 of operation. This would be experienced over a **medium term** duration and would result in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.381~~11.9.388 Therefore, in year 1 of operation, there would be a **minor adverse** effect on views for this receptor group, which is considered to be **not significant**.

~~11.9.382~~11.9.389 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **high/medium**. By year 10 of operation, it is considered that by allowing existing hedgerows, particularly around Fields E13-E17 (in Land Area E), to grow to a height of 3.5m, together with the infilling of any gaps, that the scale of visual change for users of the River Hull would be **negligible** for its full length. This would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **negligible** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.383~~11.9.390 Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a residual **minor/negligible adverse** effect on views for this receptor group, which is considered to be **not significant**.

A1035

~~11.9.384~~11.9.391 The A1035 is orientated broadly east to west through the north of the study area from Beverley to Brandesburton. The road is extremely busy with heavy fast-flowing traffic, including heavy goods vehicles, connecting to the east coast of England. The road is generally enclosed by mature roadside hedgerows on both sides, and in places with mature trees, albeit occasional gaps within the roadside vegetation remain.

~~11.9.385~~11.9.392 Viewpoints 7 and 11 are located directly adjacent to the A1035 and are representative of views for road users as they pass through the study area.

~~11.9.386~~11.9.393 Viewpoint 11 is located adjacent to the A1035 at the small settlement of Routh, 810m north of Field D6 (in Land Area D) and 1.35km west of Field B1 (in Land Area B). The view is representative of typical views from the majority of the A1035. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation, at Viewpoint 11 was assessed as negligible. It was recorded that *"The Proposed Development would be almost entirely screened from this viewpoint with only the potential for extremely small, distant glimpses of solar PV development through the roadside hedgerow, and additional vegetation belts in between the A1035 and any new infrastructure. Any change in visual amenity would be almost indiscernible*."

~~11.9.387~~11.9.394 Viewpoint 7 is located 1.65km north-east of Viewpoint 11, 180m west of Field B1 (in Land Area B). Whereas roadside vegetation generally screens views towards the Land Area B from the A1035, from this short section the slightly undulating landscape creates an open view towards Land Area B. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation, at Viewpoint 7, was assessed as large/medium. It was recorded that *"Solar PV development would be openly visible to the immediate south-east, in addition solar PV development would be partially visible in views to the south-west. The introduction of new solar PV development and boundary fencing would be highly prominent and restrict views across the foreground fields towards Monk Dike. It would however be low-level, follow the contours of the landscape and would not be oppressive*."

11.9.395 For the majority of the length of the A1035 the Proposed Development would be entirely screened from road users. The exceptions include ~~is~~ an approximate 1.4km section of the road, for eastbound users as they exit Routh. In this section road users would see new solar PV development in Field B1 (in Land Area B), and it would be a notable change in the landscape for a localised section of the road.

11.9.396 In addition, eastbound users may receive localised views along an approximately 100m section that are more open, following tree removal works relating to the private farm track off the A1035, approximately 1.6 km east of Tickton. The works would be along a private access route to farm properties and views will be limited by existing vegetation along the A1035.

~~11.9.388~~11.9.397 However, in both cases it is noted that this section of the A1035 is extremely busy with vehicles travelling at speed, including numerous heavy good vehicles, and as such driver's attention is likely to be focussed on the road.

~~11.9.389~~11.9.398 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **low**. In year 1 of operation there would be a localised stretch of the A1035 (predominantly for eastbound users only) with an overall **large/medium** scale of

change in views. This would be experienced over a **medium term** duration and would result in a **moderate/slight** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.390~~11.9.399 Therefore, in year 1 of operation, there would be a **minor adverse** effect on views for road users from ~~a~~ localised stretches of the A1035, which is considered to be **not significant**.

11.9.400 By year 10 of operation the likely views of solar development in Field B1 (in Land Area B) would remain open, as it is not possible to screen the western boundary of the field due its proximity to Meaux and Routh East Drain. Therefore, in year 10 of operation there would be a localised stretch of the A1035 with a **large/medium** scale of change in views. This would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **moderate** magnitude of effect.

11.9.401 By year 10 of operation, mitigation planting along the former construction access at the private farm track off the A1035 would be more established, and the effect on views would be **negligible adverse** and **not significant**.

~~11.9.391~~11.9.402 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **low**. Therefore, in year 10 of operation there would be a residual **moderate/minor adverse** effect on views for road users from a localised stretch of the A1035, which is considered to be **not significant**.

A165

~~11.9.392~~11.9.403 The A165 is orientated north to south within the east of the study area from the A1035 to Skirlaugh, for approximately 5.5km. The road is on a very slight ridge in an otherwise flat landscape which provides longer distance views than elsewhere in the study area. The road also has fewer roadside hedgerows than other roads in this location and occasionally there are open views across the arable fields towards Land Areas B and C in the west, albeit views are often filtered by very little vegetation.

~~11.9.393~~11.9.404 Heading southwards from the roundabout junction with the A1035 Land Area B is a minimum distance of 475m west of the road, extending to 1km west of the road 1.4km south of A1035 junction. In addition, for a 740m stretch of the road Fields B5 and B6 (in Land Area B) are located to the east of the road, at a minimum distance of 210m.

~~11.9.394~~11.9.405 For the southern 4km of the road (within the study area) the road diverges from Land Areas B and C, from 1km east of Field B4 (in Land Area B) to 2.7km east of Field C9 (in Land Area C) at the south-east of the study area.

~~11.9.395~~11.9.406 Viewpoints 9 and 19 are located directly adjacent to the A165 and are representative of views for road users as they pass through the study area.

~~11.9.396~~11.9.407 Viewpoint 9 is located on the A165, 440m west of Field B5 and 510m east of Field B4 (in Land Area B). This viewpoint is representative of the most open views possible towards Land Area B from the A165. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation, at Viewpoint 9, was assessed as medium. It was recorded that *"Solar PV development would be visible in views to the east and west and would be a new element in the rural landscape. Existing hedgerow and field boundaries would partially screen the Proposed Development and the solar PV modules would follow the contours of the landscape and would not be prominent or oppressive in views in any one direction. However, the Proposed Development would be visible in multiple directions therefore the overall scale of change to the visual amenity to medium.*"

~~11.9.397~~11.9.408 Viewpoint 19 is located on the A165 north of Skirlaugh and 2.48km east of Field C9 (in Land Area C). The view is representative of typical views from the majority of the A165 towards Land Areas B and C. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation, at Viewpoint 19 was assessed as negligible. It was recorded that *"Any change in visual amenity would be almost indiscernible.*"

~~11.9.398~~11.9.409 In year 1 of operation for users of the A165, views of the Proposed Development would be limited to an approximate 900m stretch of the road close to its northern end, where it passes in between fields within Land Area B. Between Long Riston and Skirlaugh there would only be heavily filtered views of new infrastructure at a minimum distance of 1km, which would be barely noticeable to road users.

~~11.9.399~~11.9.410 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **low**. In year 1 of operation there would be a localised stretch of the A165 with a **medium** scale of change in views. This would be experienced over a **medium term** duration and would result in a **moderate/slight** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.400~~11.9.411 Therefore, in year 1 of operation, there would be a **minor adverse** effect on views for road users on the A165, which is considered to be **not significant**.

~~11.9.401~~11.9.412 By year 10 hedgerows along the western boundary of Fields B5 and B6 (in Land Area B) and the eastern boundary of Fields B4 and B8 (in Land Area B), and Land Area C would have been allowed to grow to a height of 3.5m and any existing gaps in the hedgerows infilled. This would have the effect of largely screening the Proposed Development for users of the A165. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 10 of operation, at Viewpoint 9, had been reduced to small/negligible. It was recorded that *"At year 10 the Proposed Development would be almost entirely screened, to both the east and the west, … with*

potentially very small glimpses (in winter months only) of solar PV development beyond the existing field boundaries. Any change in visual amenity would be limited and only small/negligible in scale."

~~11.9.402~~11.9.413 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **low**. In year 10 of operation there would be a localised stretch of the A165 with a **small/negligible** scale of change in views. This would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **slight/negligible** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.403~~11.9.414 Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a **minor/negligible adverse** effect on views for road users on the A165, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Meaux Lane/Meaux Road

~~11.9.404~~11.9.415 Meaux Lane/Meaux Road is a local road running broadly north to south from the A1035 at Routh in the north, to the centre of Wawne 6.94km to the south. The northern 4.35km of the road is known as Meaux Lane and it becomes Meaux Road at the point it crosses Holderness Drain. The road cuts through the centre of the study area and Land Areas D and F. Although only a local, and often winding road, it is extremely busy with fast moving vehicles.

~~11.9.405~~11.9.416 For road users heading southwards from the A1035 the first 1.48km of the road is enclosed by mature roadside hedgerows and views out towards the surrounding landscape are generally not possible except for fleeting glimpses through field accesses or very occasional gaps in the hedgerows. During this northern section of the road, users also pass All Saints Church, Church Farm and Manor Farm.

~~11.9.406~~11.9.417 Continuing southwards there is an approximate 40m break in the roadside hedgerow which opens views onto the adjacent landscape that would result in fleeting but close proximity views of solar PV modules in Field D7 (in Land Area D) (the views for northbound users would be more fleeting). The road continues southwards directly between Fields D8, D10 and D11 (in Land Area D) for a further 800m, but again views onto adjacent fields are screened by the roadside hedgerows. For the southern 1.85km of Meaux Lane the road does not directly pass any host fields, and hedgerows and tree belts within the landscape would limit views of solar PV development to glimpses of infrastructure in Land Area F as road users approached Holderness Drain.

~~11.9.407~~11.9.418 From this point (where the road has become Meaux Road) road users pass directly through Land Area F for approximately 1km, including a 250m stretch between solar PV modules on both sides of the road (in Fields F6, F10 and F11 (in Land Area F)). For this section of the road the hedgerows have been

maintained to a slightly lower level and views of solar PV development above the hedgerows would be possible.

~~11.9.408~~11.9.419 For the southern 1.4km of the road there would be no views of solar PV development for southbound users; northbound road users would only have glimpsed and heavily filtered views of the Proposed Development within Field F15 and F13 (in Land Area F).

~~11.9.409~~11.9.420 Viewpoints 14, 21 and 23 are located on Meaux Lane/Meaux Road and are representative of three locations on the road where open views on to adjacent Land Areas are possible.

~~11.9.410~~11.9.421 Viewpoint 14 is located on Meaux Lane directly adjacent to the western extents of Field D7 (in Land Area D). The majority of Land Area D is to the west and south-west of the viewpoint, with Fields D8, D9 and D10 (in Land Area D) to the immediate south and south-east of the viewpoint. This viewpoint is representative of the most open views possible from any point on this road. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation, at Viewpoint 14, was assessed as large. It was recorded that *"Solar PV development would be openly visible to the immediate east and south of the viewpoint but views in the opposite direction to the west would remain largely unchanged. The introduction of new energy infrastructure including solar PV development and boundary fencing would be highly prominent and restrict views across the landscape to the east."*

11.9.422 An illustrative cross-section of the Proposed Development has been prepared from Field D10 to Field D11 across Meaux Lane and is presented in **Illustrative Cross-Section Visualisations [EN010157/APP/8.9]**.

~~11.9.411~~11.9.423 In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation, at Viewpoints 21 and 23, was assessed as large/medium and medium respectively.

~~11.9.412~~11.9.424 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **medium**. In year 1 of operation there would a limited (circa 40m at Field D7 (in Land Area D)) stretch of Meaux Lane with a **large** scale of change in views and one localised stretch (circa 700m at Land Area F) with a **large/medium** scale of change in views. These would be experienced over a **medium term** duration and would result in a **moderate** magnitude of effect. Otherwise, road users would only experience a **negligible** change in views.

~~11.9.413~~11.9.425 Therefore, in year 1 of operation, there would be a **moderate adverse** effect on views for road users on Meaux Lane/Meaux Road, which is considered to be **significant**.

~~11.9.414~~11.9.426 By year 10 proposed mitigation planting at the western edge of Field D7 (in Land Area D) (close to the road) would provide some screening benefits, but the new infrastructure would only be partially screened in this field; to the immediate south the existing hedgerows around Fields D8 and D9 (in Land Area D) would be allowed to grow to 3.5m providing further screening benefits. Further to the south, around the Holderness Drain, new tree planting within the north-east corner of Field F6 (in Land Area F) would screen most of the solar PV development, however, the solar PV development would still be visible further from the viewpoint in Fields F4 and F5 (in Land Area F), which would not be fully screened by the trees. At Land Area F, once the existing hedgerows around the fields in Land Area F have been allowed to grow, they would screen the majority of the solar PV development along this stretch of the road, with the taller hedgerows restricting views across the immediate foreground fields. The screening of views by the roadside hedgerows would be in keeping with the character of the majority Meaux Lane/Road and the other main roads in the study area.

~~11.9.415~~11.9.427 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **medium**. In year 10 of operation there would be a limited (circa 40m at Field D7 (in Land Area D)) stretch of Meaux Lane with a **medium** scale of change in views and one localised stretch (circa 700m at Land Area F) with a **small** scale of change in views. These would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **moderate/slight** magnitude of effect. Otherwise, road users would only experience a **negligible** change in views.

~~11.9.416~~11.9.428 Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a residual **moderate/minor adverse effect** on views for road users on Meaux Lane/Meaux Road, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Black Tup Lane and Ings Lane

~~11.9.417~~11.9.429 Black Tup Lane is a 1.44km local road orientated north to south, extending south from Arnold Lane Way at Long Riston, it continues to the south for a further 970m as Ings Lane ending at the junction with Kidhill Lane and Swine Road. For the full length of the road, it is almost parallel to the eastern boundary of Land Area C approximately 1.5km to the west.

~~11.9.418~~11.9.430 The view west towards the Site is across a series of large, flat arable field parcels subdivided by drainage ditches and mature hedgerows maintained to a low level. Occasional trees and woodland belts are visible in the middle and far distance across the flat landscape.

~~11.9.419~~11.9.431 Whilst there are no viewpoints located on Black Tup Lane or Ings Lane, Viewpoint 13 is located on Arnold Lane West 370m north of Black Tup Lane and the view is considered to be representative of the views from Black Tup Lane

and Ings Lane. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation, at Viewpoint 13, was assessed as small. It was recorded that "*In views west the Proposed Development would be almost entirely screened from this viewpoint with only small distant glimpses of solar PV development… The change in visual amenity would be small at the most.*"

~~11.9.420~~11.9.432 There would be middle distance, partially to heavily screened views of solar PV development within Land Area C for the full length of these roads.

~~11.9.421~~11.9.433 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **medium**. In year 1 of operation there would be a **small/negligible** scale of change in views for the full length of these roads, experienced over a **medium term** duration and resulting in a **slight** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.422~~11.9.434 Therefore, in year 1 of operation, there would be a **moderate/minor adverse** effect on views for road users on Black Tup Lane and Ings Lane, which is considered to be **not significant**.

~~11.9.423~~11.9.435 By year 10 hedgerows along the eastern boundary of Land Area C would have been allowed to grow to a height of 3.5m and any existing gaps in the hedgerows infilled. This would have the effect of largely screening the whole development for users of Black Tup Lane and Ings Lane. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 10 of operation, at Viewpoint 13, has been reduced to negligible. It was recorded that *"The Proposed Development would be very heavily screened.... With only the potential for heavily filtered glimpsed winter views. There would be no discernible change in visual amenity."*

~~11.9.424~~11.9.436 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **medium**. In year 10 of operation there would be a **negligible** scale of change in views from occasional limited stretches of these roads. This would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **negligible** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.425~~11.9.437 Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a **minor/negligible (tending towards negligible) adverse** effect on views for road users on Black Tup Lane and Ings Lane, which is considered to be **not significant**.

Kidhill Lane

~~11.9.426~~11.9.438 Kidhill Lane is orientated broadly east to west through the south of the study area. It is 3.64km long from the junction with Ings Lane and Swine Road in the east, to Meaux Lane in the west and runs through a flat open landscape with minimal vegetation as the fields are separated by drainage ditches. However,

there are scattered trees and occasional woodland belts within the landscape which provide some visual screening added to by occasional low level undulations in the landscape which have an exaggerated effect due to the overall flat landscape.

~~11.9.427~~11.9.439 For road users heading west, there would be glimpsed and filtered views of solar PV development on the horizon for approximately 1.5km which would create a small change of scale in visual amenity. A slightly raised landform in the field to the east of Field C9 (in Land Area C) would screen most infrastructure. Beyond this point there would be open views of solar PV development in Fields C7 and C9 (in Land Area C) in relatively close proximity for approximately 800m (this stretch of road would also be where east bound road users experienced the greatest scale of change to views).

~~11.9.428~~11.9.440 Once road users heading west had passed Field C7 (in Land Area C) solar PV development in Land Area F is likely to be visible above and through the intervening vegetation, albeit reasonably well screened. Road users heading east are unlikely to see any infrastructure along this western stretch of the road.

~~11.9.429~~11.9.441 Viewpoints 27 and 33 are located on Kidhill Lane and are representative of the more open views into Land Area C, as the road passes the south of Land Area C.

~~11.9.430~~11.9.442 Viewpoint 27 is located 490m south-east of Field C9 and 820m east of Field C7 (in Land Area C). In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation, at Viewpoint 27, was assessed as small. It was recorded that *"The Proposed Development would be mostly screened from this viewpoint but there would be views of solar PV development in Field C7 at a minimum distance of 820m from the viewpoint. Any change in visual amenity would be small and the majority of the panorama would remain unaffected.*"

~~11.9.431~~11.9.443 Viewpoint 33 is located 800m west of Viewpoint 27, on the south-east corner of Field C7 (in Land Area C). In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 1 of operation, at Viewpoint 33, was assessed as large. It was recorded that *"Solar PV development would be visible in close proximity. The introduction of solar PV development and the boundary fencing would be highly prominent and restrict views across the foreground field and beyond. It would however be set back by several meters from the road and footpath and would not be oppressive*."

~~11.9.432~~11.9.444 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **medium**. In year 1 of operation there would be a localised stretch of the road with a **large** scale of change in views plus further sections of the road with **medium**

and **small** scale of changes in view. These would be experienced over a **medium term** duration and would result in a **substantial/moderate** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.433~~11.9.445 Therefore, in year 1 of operation, there would be a **major/moderate adverse** effect on views for road users on Kidhill Lane, which is considered to be **significant**.

~~11.9.434~~11.9.446 By year 10, hedgerows along the eastern and southern boundary of Land Area C, together with new planting along the south of Field C7 (in Land Area C) would have been allowed to grow, as would vegetation around the northern and eastern boundary of Land Area F. This would have the effect of softening the effects on views and partially screening the solar PV development for users of Kidhill Lane. In **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the predicted scale of visual change in year 10 of operation, at Viewpoint 27, has been reduced to negligible and at Viewpoint 33, has been reduced to medium.

~~11.9.435~~11.9.447 The sensitivity of this receptor group has been assessed to be **medium**. In year 10 of operation there would be a localised stretch of the road with a **medium** scale of change in views plus further sections of the road with **small** and **negligible** scale of changes in view. These would be experienced over a **long term** duration and would result in a **moderate** magnitude of effect.

~~11.9.436~~11.9.448 Therefore, in year 10 of operation, there would be a residual **moderate adverse** effect on views for road users on Kidhill Lane. Noting that moderate effects may or may not be significant, it is the professional opinion of the assessors that in this instance, the effect would be **not significant**, due to low number of road users and the fleeting time that the most open views of the solar PV development would be experienced.

Decommissioning

~~11.9.437~~11.9.449 Decommissioning is expected to take between 18 and 24 months, to be undertaken in phases. Any effects arising during decommissioning are considered to be short term in duration as they would only be visible in any given location for a maximum of 8 months (based on the premise that the duration of construction of each Land Area is anticipated to be up to 8 months and therefore decommissioning activities within each Land Area will be of a similar duration (as a worst-case)).

~~11.9.438~~11.9.450 It is assumed that the grid connection cable and inter-connecting cable routes, access tracks and the two on-site substations would be left in-situ and not removed as part of the decommissioning phase.

~~11.9.439~~11.9.451 During decommissioning, there would be no additional adverse or beneficial impacts on existing (or newly established) landscape fabric. Consultation with appropriate stakeholders and landowners would be undertaken in advance of the decommissioning phase to discuss opportunities to maintain and manage the ecological mitigation and enhancement beyond the lifespan of the Proposed Development, as appropriate.

~~11.9.440~~11.9.452 Decommissioning effects on the landscape character and visual amenity of the environmental baseline are considered to be similar, or no greater than, those identified for the construction phase. Planting established during the operation (including maintenance) phase would have matured resulting in potential increased screening and therefore any visual effects during decommissioning would be the same or less than those identified during construction.

~~11.9.441~~11.9.453 In these circumstances the effects are as identified above in **paragraphs 11.9.14 to 11.9.192** and are not repeated here.

11.10 Opportunities for enhancement

~~11.10.1~~ The proposed planting and ecological mitigation and enhancement areas, as detailed in and secured by the **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**, would provide enhancement opportunities.

11.11 Monitoring requirements

11.11.1 A programme of monitoring relating to the establishment and maintenance of the mitigation structure planting and new habitats is set out in the **Outline LEMP [EN010157/APP/7.5]**.

11.12 Difficulties and uncertainties

11.12.1 **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.5: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** details each resident that was contacted regarding a visit to their properties to carry out a detailed residential visual amenity assessment. Excluding residents that were contacted and are no longer relevant (i.e. those residents/properties around Land Area A, which has since been removed from the Order Limits), the total number of residents to which a home visit was requested was nine. Of those, two agreed to a visit, one turned down a visit and six did not respond. Therefore, the assessment of effects on those seven properties whose resident(s) did not agree to a visit is based on external viewing from the closest publicly available location, satellite imagery and ZTV models only. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.5: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** includes survey details for each of the visits, and states how close the surveyors got to the properties, where they were viewed from etc., as well as photos of the properties from those locations.

11.13 Summary

11.13.1 A summary of this assessment is presented in **Table 11-15**. The sensitivity of each receptor is identified alongside any relevant embedded mitigation and the potential effects that could arise on those receptors. Any proposed additional mitigation measures are stated, and the magnitude of effect and residual effects then assessed. Finally, any monitoring requirements are stated, where applicable.

Table 11-15 Assessment summary

Receptor	Phase	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect (with additional mitigation)
Key: + = positive, - = negative, D = direct, I = indirect, ST = short term, MT = medium term, LT = long term, P = permanent, T = temporary				
Landscape effects				
Landscape fabric (woodland, trees and hedgerows)	Construction	High	Slight	**Moderate** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 1)		Slight	**Moderate** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)** **Significant**
	Operation (year 10)		Moderate	**Major/Moderate** **(+) (D) (LT) (P)** **Significant**
	Decommissioning		Slight	**Moderate** **(-) (D) (ST) (P)** **Not significant**
	Construction	Low	Slight/negligible	**Minor/negligible**

Receptor	Phase	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect (with additional mitigation)
LCA 16F: Beverley Parks Farmland				**(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 1)		Negligible	**Negligible** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 10)		Negligible	**Negligible** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)** **Not significant**
	Decommissioning		Slight/negligible	**Minor/negligible** **(-) (D) (ST) (P)** **Not significant**
LCA 18A: River Hull Corridor	Construction	Low	Moderate/slight (over limited area) Slight/negligible (over localised area)	**Minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 1)		Moderate	**Moderate/minor**

Receptor	Phase	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect (with additional mitigation)
				(-) (D) (MT) (T) **Not significant**
	Operation (year 10)		Moderate	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)** **Not significant**
	Decommissioning		Moderate/slight (over limited area) Slight/negligible (over localised area)	**Minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (P)** **Not significant**
LCA 18F: Figham and Swine Moor Common	Construction	Low	Slight/negligible	**Minor/negligible** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 1)		Negligible	**Negligible** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 10)		Negligible	**Negligible** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)**

Receptor	Phase	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect (with additional mitigation)
				Not significant
	Decommissioning		Slight/negligible	**Minor/negligible** **(-) (D) (ST) (P)** **Not significant**
LCA 19D: Central Holderness Open Farmland	Construction	Low	Substantial/moderate (over local area) Moderate/slight (over wider area)	**Moderate** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 1)		Substantial/moderate (over local area) Moderate/slight (over wider area)	**Moderate** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)** **Significant**
	Operation (year 10)		Moderate	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)** **Not significant**
	Decommissioning		Substantial/moderate (over local area)	**Moderate** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)**

Receptor	Phase	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect (with additional mitigation)
			Moderate/slight (over wider area)	**Not significant**
Visual effects				
Long Riston (including Arnold)	Construction	High/medium	Slight/negligible	**Minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 1)		Slight	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 10)		Slight/negligible	**Minor/negligible** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)** **Not significant**
	Decommissioning		Slight/negligible	**Minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
Routh	Construction	High/medium	Slight/negligible	**Minor/negligible** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)**

Receptor	Phase	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect (with additional mitigation)
				Not significant
	Operation (year 1)		Slight/negligible	**Minor/negligible** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 10)		Slight/negligible	**Minor/negligible** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)** **Not significant**
	Decommissioning		Slight/negligible	**Minor/negligible** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
Weel	Construction	High/medium	Slight/negligible	**Minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 1)		Slight/negligible	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)**

Receptor	Phase	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect (with additional mitigation)
				Not significant
	Operation (year 10)		Negligible	**Minor/negligible** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)** **Not significant**
	Decommissioning		Slight/negligible	**Minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
Wilberforce Way long distance path	Construction	High/medium	Slight/negligible	**Minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 1)		None	**None** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 10)		None	**None** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)** **Not significant**

Receptor	Phase	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect (with additional mitigation)
	Decommissioning		Slight/negligible	**Minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
National Cycle Network Route no.164	Construction	High/medium	Slight	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 1)		Moderate/slight	**Moderate** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 10)		Moderate/slight	**Moderate** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)** **Not significant**
	Decommissioning		Slight	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
	Construction	High/medium	Moderate	**Major/moderate**

Receptor	Phase	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect (with additional mitigation)
PRoW Riston footpath no.2 and Leven footpath no.5				**(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Significant**
	Operation (year 1)		Substantial/moderate	**Major/moderate** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)** **Significant**
	Operation (year 10)		Substantial/moderate	**Major/moderate** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)** **Significant**
	Decommissioning		Moderate	**Major/moderate** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Significant**
PRoW Riston footpath no.1	Construction	High/medium	Moderate	**Major/moderate** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Significant**
	Operation (year 1)		Substantial/moderate	**Major/moderate**

Receptor	Phase	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect (with additional mitigation)
				(-) (D) (MT) (T) **Significant**
	Operation (year 10)		Moderate	**Moderate** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)** **Significant**
	Decommissioning		Moderate	**Major/moderate** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Significant**
PRoW Tickton bridleway no.5	Construction	High/medium	Moderate/slight	**Moderate** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 1)		Moderate	**Moderate** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)** **Significant**
	Operation (year 10)		Slight	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)**

Receptor	Phase	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect (with additional mitigation)
				Not significant
	Decommissioning		Moderate/slight	**Moderate** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
Tickton PRoW located between Tickton and Weel	Construction	High/medium	Slight	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 1)		Slight	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 10)		Slight/negligible	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)** **Not significant**
	Decommissioning		Slight	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)**

Receptor	Phase	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect (with additional mitigation)
				Not significant
Wawne PRoW located between Weel and Wawne	Construction	High/medium	Slight	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 1)		Slight	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 10)		Slight	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)** **Not significant**
	Decommissioning		Slight	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
Swine PRoW located to the east of Wawne and the south-east of Land Areas C and F	Construction	High/medium	Slight	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**

Receptor	Phase	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect (with additional mitigation)
	Operation (year 1)		Moderate	**Moderate** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 10)		Moderate	**Moderate** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)** **Not significant**
	Decommissioning		Slight	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
Skirlaugh PRoW located to the west of Skirlaugh and the A165	Construction	High/medium	Negligible	**Minor/negligible** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 1)		Slight/negligible	**Minor/negligible** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 10)		Negligible	**Minor/negligible**

Receptor	Phase	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect (with additional mitigation)
				(-) (D) (LT) (P) **Not significant**
	Decommissioning		Negligible	**Minor/negligible** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
Catwick PRoW located around the village of Catwick	Construction	High/medium	Negligible	**Minor/negligible** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 1)		Slight/negligible	**Minor/negligible** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 10)		Negligible	**Minor/negligible** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)** **Not significant**
	Decommissioning		Negligible	**Minor/negligible**

Receptor	Phase	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect (with additional mitigation)
				(-) (D) (ST) (T) **Not significant**
The River Hull	Construction	High/medium	Slight/negligible	**Minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 1)		Slight/negligible	**Minor** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 10)		Negligible	**Minor/negligible** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)** **Not significant**
	Decommissioning		Slight/negligible	**Minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
A1035	Construction	Low	Slight	**Minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)**

Receptor	Phase	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect (with additional mitigation)
				Not significant
	Operation (year 1)		Moderate/slight	**Minor** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 10)		Moderate	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)** **Not significant**
	Decommissioning		Slight	**Minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
A165	Construction	Low	Moderate/slight	**Minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 1)		Moderate/slight	**Minor** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)**

Receptor	Phase	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect (with additional mitigation)
				Not significant
	Operation (year 10)		Slight/negligible	**Minor/negligible** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)** **Not significant**
	Decommissioning		Moderate/slight	**Minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
Meaux Lane/Meaux Road	Construction	Medium	Moderate/slight	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 1)		Moderate	**Moderate** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)** **Significant**
	Operation (year 10)		Moderate/slight	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)** **Not significant**

Receptor	Phase	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect (with additional mitigation)
	Decommissioning		Moderate/slight	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
Black Tup Lane and Ings Lane	Construction	Medium	Slight/negligible	**Minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 1)		Slight	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)** **Not significant**
	Operation (year 10)		Negligible	**Minor/negligible** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)** **Not significant**
	Decommissioning		Slight/negligible	**Minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**
Kidhill Lane	Construction	Medium	Moderate/slight	**Moderate/minor**

Receptor	Phase	Sensitivity of receptor	Magnitude of effect	Significance of effect (with additional mitigation)
				(-) (D) (ST) (T) **Not significant**
	Operation (year 1)		Substantial/moderate	**Major/moderate** **(-) (D) (MT) (T)** **Significant**
	Operation (year 10)		Moderate	**Moderate** **(-) (D) (LT) (P)** **Not significant**
	Decommissioning		Moderate/slight	**Moderate/minor** **(-) (D) (ST) (T)** **Not significant**

11.14 References

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