



Pearmtree Hill Solar Farm

Environmental Statement

Volume 4

Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis

Revision 2

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Appendix 11.4: Viewpoint Analysis

Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix presents a descriptive analysis of the scale of landscape and visual change at a series of representative assessment viewpoint locations during the construction, operational (including maintenance) and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development. The analysis informs the assessment of magnitude and significance of landscape and visual effects arising as a result of the Proposed Development
- 1.1.2 A total of 27 assessment viewpoint locations were agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants to represent the main landscape and visual receptors found in the study area.
- 1.1.3 The 27 assessment viewpoints are listed below in **Table A11.4-1**. The viewpoint locations are presented in **ES Volume 2, Figures 11.2a – 11.6b (inclusive) [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.
- 1.1.4 The viewpoint numbering starts at Viewpoint 7. Following the removal of Land Area A the original Viewpoints 1-6, as presented in the Preliminary Environment Information Report (PEIR) are no longer relevant to the ES. Viewpoints 28 and 29 are located outside the agreed 3km study area and represent the most open views possible towards the Site from the Trans Pennine Trail and Minster Way, as agreed with the East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Consultants.
- 1.1.5 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.
- 1.1.6 A summary of the viewpoint analysis is provided in **Table 11-13** in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.
- 1.1.7 This viewpoint analysis describes the baseline view at the viewpoint. It then considers the nature and scale of the predicted change in the view and the nature and scale of change in landscape character experienced at the viewpoint location. The scale of both landscape and visual change is described as Large, Medium, Small or Negligible change as outlined in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.
- 1.1.8 The wider extent of the effect (beyond the individual viewpoint considered), and

its duration, are not captured in the viewpoint analysis below (as a single fixed viewpoint cannot capture extent or duration). The scale, extent and duration are 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 main assessment in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.

- 1.1.9 The analysis takes into account the screening effect of intervening landform, vegetation and built form. It assumes excellent clear weather conditions; although the influence of different seasons, weather, sunlight and visibility conditions have been considered, where relevant.
- 1.1.10 Viewpoint distances are the approximate distance to the closest proposed above ground infrastructure, which would be security fencing.

Table A11.4-1 Assessment Viewpoint Locations

VP No.	Viewpoint Name	Easting	Northing	Distance from nearest above ground infrastructure (rounded to nearest 10m)
1-6	Viewpoints not taken forward from PEIR following removal of Land Area A			
7	A1035	E510392	N443657	180m
8	Catwick Lane	E512666	N443513	520m
9	A165, White Cross Road	E511468	N443249	440m
10	Monk Dike (north), Public Right of Way (PRoW) Riston Footpath no.2	E510629	N442858	30m
11	A1035 at Routh	E508962	N442750	810m
12	Long Riston Church, PRoW Riston Footpath no.5	E512216	N442723	310m
13	Long Riston (Arnold)	E512569	N441796	1.30km
14	Meaux Lane (north)	E509727	N441550	20m

VP No.	Viewpoint Name	Easting	Northing	Distance from nearest above ground infrastructure (rounded to nearest 10m)
15	Monk Dike (south), PRow Riston Footpath no.2	E510536	N441313	20m
16	PRow Tickton Footpath no.6	E507293	N440928	370m
17	A164 eastern edge of Beverley	E504461	N440585	2.74km
18	Woodhouse Lane, PRow Riston Footpath no.1	E511186	N440105	10m
19	A165 north of Skirlaugh	E513716	N440108	2.48km
20	River Hull at Weel, PRow Tickton Footpath no.12	E506460	N439213	560m
21	Meaux Lane (south)	E509592	N439042	80m
22	PRow Tickton Bridleway no.5	E507731	N438894	250m
23	Meaux Road at Wawne Grange	E509665	N438503	190m
24	Cowdike Drain, PRow Swine Footpath no.7	E511106	N438752	650m
25	PRow Wawne Footpath no.11 / Drove Lane	E508439	N437247	980m
26	Carr Lane, east of Weel	E507158	N439617	30m
27	Kidhill Lane	E511628	N439375	490m
28	Trans Pennine Trail	E515174	N437287	4.61km
29	Minster Way	E503563	N444138	5.19km
30	PRow Catwick Footpath no.3	E513316	N445023	1.77km
31	Weel Road/ River Hull	E505422	N439784	1.61km

VP No.	Viewpoint Name	Easting	Northing	Distance from nearest above ground infrastructure (rounded to nearest 10m)
32	Barn Street, Skirlaugh	E513792	N439569	2.52km
33	Meaux and Benningholme Road Bridge, Kidhill Lane	E510855	N439320	40m

Viewpoint Analysis

- 1.1.11 This section provides viewpoint analysis for the 27 assessment viewpoints identified in **Table A11.4-1** above.
- 1.1.12 Where the view point analysis makes reference to the proposed mitigation planting, this is in reference to the proposals described and secured in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**, as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. Further details of the proposed mitigation planting is provided in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.

Viewpoint 7 – A1035

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Located on the A1035, 180m west of Field B1. The view is representative of users of this very busy A-road which connects Beverley to the east coast. Roadside vegetation generally screens views towards the Site from the A1035, but for a short section (represented here) the slightly undulating landscape creates an open view towards the Site. The view south-east is across a series of large, flat arable field parcels subdivided by drainage ditches and mature hedgerows maintained to a low level. The raised embankment of Monk Dike is visible separating the fields, with a row of mature trees lining the eastern side of the embankment. Carr House Farm is visible 1.3km from	Construction/Decommissioning: Large/Medium – The 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. Operation (Year 1): Large/Medium – 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.	Construction/Decommissioning: Medium – Notable construction activity in relatively close proximity to the viewpoint would result in a medium scale of change to the existing agrarian character experienced in the immediate vicinity of the viewpoint. Operation (Year 1): Medium – The introduction of solar PV development near to the viewpoint would result in prominent new manufactured features in the landscape which would have a strong influence on landscape character at this location. The sense of an open agricultural landscape would be somewhat reduced but the scale of the landscape, the underlying vegetative structure and landform remain unchanged. In addition, the A1035 is an existing man-made feature and the road is extremely busy with almost constant heavy traffic which reduces the rural character of the landscape. The Proposed Development would essentially sit within a mature agricultural framework and the

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
the viewpoint. A low voltage pole mounted electricity line crosses the landscape from east to the west in the foreground fields. The view south-west is across the same large and flat arable fields; however the roadside hedgerow provides a greater screen of the landscape. There are separate woodland blocks visible in the distance and a single wind turbine in the foreground field.		landscape character at this location would remain primarily rural combining agrarian characteristics with those of a solar farm.
	Operation (Year 10): Large/Medium – It would not be possible to mitigate the scale of visual change at this viewpoint due to the proximity of Meaux and Routh East Drain to the western boundary of the Site and as such the scale of change remains unchanged from year 1.	Operation (Year 10): Medium – It would not be possible to mitigate the scale of visual change at this viewpoint due to the proximity of Meaux and Routh East Drain to the western boundary of the Site and as such the scale of change remains unchanged from year 1.

Viewpoint 8 – Catwick Lane

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Located on Catwick Lane to the north of Long Riston, 520m west of Field B5. Viewpoint selected as limited publicly accessible locations east of Fields B5 and B6 with views towards the Site. Generally, views from Catwick Lane are enclosed by mature hedgerows either side of the road. The view is across a series of large, flat arable field parcels subdivided by low cut mature hedgerows. The landscape is very slightly undulating, which combined with gaps in the hedgerows, provides views into Field B5 beyond the hedgerow boundary of the foreground field. The properties at Riston Grange are visible 1.31km from the viewpoint. A woodland belt backcloths	Construction/Decommissioning: Small – Construction and decommissioning works would be almost entirely screened from this viewpoint, with the exception of filtered views of works in Field B5 through and above the existing boundary hedgerow at a distance between 520 and 920m. The scale of change in visual amenity would be small.	Construction/Decommissioning: Small/Negligible – Visible construction and decommissioning activity from the viewpoint would be limited by the intervening hedgerows and would result in a small/negligible scale of change to the existing agrarian character experienced in the immediate vicinity of the viewpoint.
	Operation (Year 1): Small – A section of solar PV development in Field B5 would be visible through the existing field access and existing gaps in the hedgerow, and along the western and northern sections of the Field due to slight changes in the landform. The existing hedgerows would provide a good level of screening during summer months, but less so during winter months. The existing woodland belts beyond Field B5 would backcloth the Proposed Development. The solar PV modules would be a new element in the rural landscape, but not as prominent as Hall Farm Wind Farm in the middle distance. The change in visual amenity would be small.	Operation (Year 1): Small/Negligible - The introduction of solar PV development between 520 and 920m to the west of the viewpoint, beyond an existing hedgerow would result in glimpses of new manufactured features in the landscape which would have a very small influence on landscape character at this location. The sense of openness, scale of the landscape, the underlying vegetative structure, landform and sense of detachedness from urban development would remain undiminished. The Proposed Development would essentially sit within a mature agricultural framework and the landscape character at this location would remain primarily rural.
	Operation (Year 10): Negligible – The existing hedgerows would be allowed to grow to 3.5m	Operation (Year 10): Negligible – Once the existing hedgerows have been strengthened,

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
the properties and continues eastwards indicating the route of the A1035. The wind turbines at Hall Farm Wind Farm, 4.5km from the viewpoint, are visible above the woodland belt.	and the gaps infilled with new hedgerow plants. At year 10 the Proposed Development would be almost entirely screened from this viewpoint with potentially very small glimpses (in winter months only) of solar PV development beyond the existing field boundary. Any change in visual amenity would be barely discernible.	they would almost entirely screen the new solar PV development although winter glimpses of the Proposed Development may remain. As such the new manufactured structures associated with the Proposed Development would be barely discernible.

Viewpoint 9 – A165, White Cross Road

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Located on the A165, 440m west of Field B5 and 510m east of Field B4. The view is representative of views for users of this A-road which connects the A1035 and Hull, via Long Riston and Skirlaugh. The road is on a very slight ridge within a flat landscape which provides longer distance views than elsewhere in the study area. The road also has fewer roadside hedgerows than other roads in the study area and this view is representative of those more open views. The views to both east and west are across an open and flat arable landscape with occasional low cut hedgerow field boundaries and scattered tree belts. The view east includes a low voltage pole mounted electricity line crossing the landscape from north-west to south-east.	Construction/Decommissioning: Medium – Construction and decommissioning 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. The scale of change in visual amenity would be medium.	Construction/Decommissioning: Medium/Small – Visible construction and decommissioning activity in relatively close proximity to the viewpoint, to both the east and west, would result in a medium/small scale of change to the existing agrarian character experienced in the immediate vicinity of the viewpoint.
	Operation (Year 1): Medium – 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.	Operation (Year 1): Medium – The introduction of solar PV development to the west and east would result in notable new manufactured features in the landscape which would have a notable influence on landscape character at this location. The sense of openness, scale of the landscape, the underlying vegetative structure and landform would remain unchanged. The Proposed Development

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
	However, the Proposed Development would be visible in multiple directions therefore the overall scale of change to the visual amenity to medium.	would essentially sit within a mature agricultural framework and the landscape character at this location would remain rural, but with a noticeable sense of new industry.
	Operation (Year 10): Small/Negligible – The existing hedgerows would be allowed to grow to 3.5m and the gaps infilled with new hedgerow plants. At year 10 the Proposed Development would be almost entirely screened, to both the east and the west, from this viewpoint 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.	Operation (Year 10): Small/Negligible – Once the existing hedgerows have been strengthened, they would almost entirely screen the new solar PV development although winter glimpses of the Proposed Development may remain. As such the new manufactured structures associated with the Proposed Development would be barely discernible with only a small/negligible scale of change on landscape character.

Viewpoint 10 – Monk Dike (north), PRoW Riston Footpath no.2

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Located on footpath Riston no.2 which runs north to south along the eastern embankment of Monk Dike, in between Fields B1 (to the west) and B4 (to the east). The embankment is generally around 2m higher than the surrounding landscape, though local undulations in the adjacent fields means this can occasionally reduce. The footpath cuts through Land Areas B and C and this view is representative of the open views from the footpath where it is adjacent to fields hosting solar PV modules for over 4km. The views in all directions are across an open and flat arable landscape with large fields demarcated by boundary ditches and occasional low cut hedgerow. There are isolated trees and occasional woodland copses across the landscape and in the view north a mature tree belt adjacent to the northern stretch of Monk Dike. In addition, isolated farms and properties are visible across the landscape. In views to the north-west the traffic on the A1035 interrupts the rural	Construction/Decommissioning: Large – Construction of the Proposed Development in Fields B1 and B4 would take place immediately adjacent to this viewpoint, and in Field B7 160m to the south. This activity would be openly visible and result in a highly prominent change to the view at this location. By decommissioning stage of the Proposed Development the proposed mitigation planting along the eastern boundary of Fields B1 and B7; and the western boundary of Field B4 would partially screen the works on the Site.	Construction/Decommissioning: Large – Prominent construction activity in close proximity to the viewpoint would result in a large scale of change to the existing agrarian character experienced in the immediate vicinity of the viewpoint. The decommissioning works would be partially screened by the proposed mitigation planting but would return the landscape to the existing agrarian baseline.
	Operation (Year 1): Large – Solar PV development would be openly visible in all directions from the viewpoint. The introduction of the Proposed Development, including solar PV development and boundary fencing, would be highly prominent. The raised location of the embankment mean that views would not be restricted. In addition, the solar PV modules would be set back	Operation (Year 1): Large – The introduction of solar PV development immediately adjacent to the viewpoint would result in highly prominent new manufactured features in the landscape which would have a strong influence on landscape character at this location. The sense of openness in the landscape would be somewhat reduced but the scale of the landscape, the underlying vegetative structure, landform and sense

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
landscape and the single wind turbine located south of the A1035 (740m from the viewpoint) is prominent in view. The turbines at Hall Farm Wind Farm (2.36km from the viewpoint) visible in the middle distance.	by several meters from the footpath, would follow the contours of the landscape and would not be oppressive.	of detachedness from urban development would remain undiminished. The Proposed Development would essentially sit within a mature agricultural framework and the landscape character at this location would remain rural, but with a noticeable sense of new industry.
	Operation (Year 10): Medium – 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	Operation (Year 10): Medium – Once new mitigation hedgerows and trees have established, they would largely screen the new solar PV development although some sections would remain visible above or through the vegetation. As such the new manufactured structures associated with the Proposed Development would have a reduced impact on landscape character. The sense of openness in the landscape would remain somewhat reduced compared to the baseline but the new hedgerows and trees would reinforce the existing field pattern and benefit the landscape character.

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
	therefore reduce the scale of change to visual amenity by Year 10.	

Viewpoint 11 – A1035 at Routh

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Located adjacent to the A1035 at the small settlement of Routh, 810m north of Field D6 and 1.35km west of Field B1. The view is representative of typical views from the majority of this very busy A-road which connects Beverley to the east coast; and also the small settlement of Routh. The 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 vegetation. Occasional trees and a low voltage electricity line on wood poles are visible above the hedgerow. The single wind turbine located south of the A1035 (1.18km from the viewpoint) is also visible above the hedgerow.	Construction/Decommissioning: Negligible – Construction and decommissioning traffic would be visible on the A1035 and Meaux Lane to the south-west. However, actual construction and decommissioning works would be almost entirely screened from this viewpoint with only the potential for extremely small, distant glimpses of activity possible through the hedgerow. Any change in visual amenity would be almost indiscernible.	Construction/Decommissioning: Negligible – As the Proposed Development and associated construction and decommissioning activity would be almost indiscernible at this location, there would be a negligible change in landscape character.
	Operation (Year 1): Negligible – 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 the Proposed Development. Any change in visual amenity would be almost indiscernible.	Operation (Year 1): Negligible – As the Proposed Development would be almost indiscernible at this location, there would be a negligible change in landscape character.
	Operation (Year 10): Negligible – The Proposed Development would be almost entirely screened from this viewpoint with	Operation (Year 10): Negligible – As the Proposed Development would be almost indiscernible at this location, there would

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
	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 the Proposed Development. Any change in visual amenity would be almost indiscernible.	be a negligible change in landscape character.

Viewpoint 12 – Long Riston Church, PRow Riston Footpath no.5

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Located on Riston Footpath no.5 to the immediate north-west of the village of Long Riston, 310m south of Field B6 and 1.18km west of Field B4. The view is representative of users for this public right of way and from the north-west periphery of Long Riston. The view north is across a series of small to medium, flat arable field parcels subdivided by drainage ditches and mature hedgerows maintained to a low level. In the middle distance woodland belts screen longer distance views across the landscape. The property at Riston Grange (1.16km from the viewpoint) and large shed at Yarrow Aggregates (1.64km from the viewpoint) are visible in the flat landscape, backclothed by the woodland beyond.	Construction/Decommissioning: Medium – Construction and decommissioning of the Proposed Development in Field B6 (and B5 to the immediate north of B6) would take place to the north of this viewpoint and be visible above/through the existing low level hedgerows, 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.	Construction/Decommissioning: Medium – Notable construction and decommissioning activity in close proximity to the viewpoint would result in a medium scale of change to the existing agrarian character experienced in the immediate vicinity of the viewpoint.
	Operation (Year 1): Medium – Solar PV development would be partially visible (mostly in winter months) in Fields B5 and B6 to the south, above the existing hedgerows. However, the hedgerows would filter sections of the Proposed Development 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, they would not break the skyline of the woodland beyond. The introduction of the Proposed Development, including	Operation (Year 1): Small – The introduction of solar PV development a short distance to the north beyond two existing hedgerows would result in notable new manufactured features in the landscape which would have a small influence on landscape character at this location. The sense of openness, scale of the landscape, the underlying vegetative structure and landform would remain as they currently are. The Proposed Development would essentially sit within a mature agricultural framework and the

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
	solar PV development and boundary fencing, would be notable but not prominent.	landscape character at this location would remain primarily agrarian.
	Operation (Year 10): Small/Negligible – Once the existing hedgerow along the southern boundary of Field B6 has been strengthened and allowed to grow it would screen the majority of the solar PV development including the fencing although glimpses of the Proposed Development would potentially remain in winter months. The proposed mitigation would therefore notably reduce the scale of change to visual amenity by year 10.	Operation (Year 10): Negligible - Once the existing hedgerow along the southern boundary of Field B6 has been strengthened and allowed to grow, it would mostly screen the new solar PV development although winter glimpses of the Proposed Development may remain. As such the new manufactured structures associated with the Proposed Development would have a significantly reduced impact on landscape character.

Viewpoint 13 – Long Riston (Arnold)

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Located on Arnold Lane West in the village of Arnold (southern extents of Long Riston), 1.30km south of Field B6 and 1.56km west of Field C1. The view is representative of the most open views possible from this settlement, where there is a break in the roadside vegetation for the access track to Arnold Grange. The roadside vegetation generally screens views towards the west from this area. The view west 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. The property at Arnold Grange (750m west of the viewpoint) and single turbine beyond (1.22km west of the viewpoint), and Hall Farm Wind Farm (4.6km north-west of the viewpoint) are the only notable manmade structures in the existing view.	Construction/Decommissioning: Small/Negligible – In views west the Proposed Development would be almost entirely screened from this viewpoint as would construction/decommissioning activity. There may be some barely discernible distant glimpses of the top of new above ground infrastructure being erected/removed. The change in visual amenity would be extremely small. In views north (towards Fields B5 and B6) the works would be entirely screened.	Construction/Decommissioning: Negligible – As there would only be very limited visibility of construction and decommissioning activity, at a distance of over 1.5km, there would be a negligible change in landscape character.
	Operation (Year 1): Small – In views west the Proposed Development would be almost entirely screened with only small distant glimpses of solar PV development beyond two separate hedgerow belts; with the exception of the proposed Project Substation East which would be visible, though partially screened, at a distance of 1.63km south-west of the viewpoint. The change in visual amenity would be small at the most.	Operation (Year 1): Small/Negligible – The Proposed Development would be almost indiscernible at this location, with the exception of the proposed Project Substation East. There would be an extremely small change in landscape character.
	Operation (Year 10): Negligible – A new woodland belt has been proposed to the	Operation (Year 10): Negligible – As the Proposed Development would be almost

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
	immediate south and east of Project Substation East. Once this woodland belt has matured and existing hedgerows have been enhanced, the Proposed Development would be very heavily screened from this viewpoint, with only the potential for heavily filtered glimpsed winter views. There would be no discernible change in visual amenity.	indiscernible at this location, there would be a negligible change in landscape character.

Viewpoint 14 – Meaux Lane (north)

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Located on Meaux Lane directly adjacent to the western extents of Field D7. The majority of Land Area D is to the west and south-west of the viewpoint, with Fields D8, D9 and D10 to the immediate south and south-east of the viewpoint. For users of Meaux Lane roadside hedgerows screen views to the east and west for the majority of the road, the viewpoint is located on a 40m section of the road where there is no hedgerow to the east and open views across the local landscape are possible. The views east and north are across a series of irregular shaped, flat arable field parcels subdivided by drainage ditches. Occasional trees and woodland belts are visible in the middle and far distance across the flat landscape. The views west and south are foreshortened by the cropped roadside hedgerow. To the north, east and south a low voltage electricity line on wood poles crosses the landscape.	Construction/Decommissioning: Large – Construction and decommissioning 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.	Construction/Decommissioning: Large – Prominent construction and decommissioning activity in close proximity to the viewpoint would result in a large scale of change to the existing agrarian character experienced in the immediate vicinity of the viewpoint.
	Operation (Year 1): Large – 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 the Proposed Development, including solar PV development and boundary fencing, would be highly prominent and restrict views across the landscape to the east.	Operation (Year 1): Large – The introduction of solar PV development immediately adjacent to the viewpoint would result in highly prominent new manufactured features in the landscape which would have a strong influence on landscape character at this location. The sense of openness in the landscape would be somewhat reduced but the scale of the landscape, the underlying vegetative structure and landform would remain undiminished. The Proposed Development would essentially sit within a mature agricultural framework and the landscape character at this location would

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
		remain primarily rural combining agrarian characteristics with those of a solar farm.
	Operation (Year 10): Medium – Whilst the mitigation proposals at the western edge of Field D7 (close to the road) would provide some screening benefits, the Proposed Development would only be partially screened in this field. The existing hedgerows to the west and to the south (around Fields D8 and D9) would be allowed to grow to 3.5m and screen the Proposed Development away from Field D7. Therefore, whilst the mitigation proposals would reduce the scale of change to visual amenity, the Proposed Development would remain a new and notable feature in the landscape.	Operation (Year 10): Medium – The introduction of solar PV development immediately adjacent to the viewpoint would remain as a prominent new manufactured feature in the landscape and would still have a strong influence on landscape character at this location. However, the proposed mitigation measures would reduce the scale of change on the landscape.

Viewpoint 15 – Monk Dike (south), PRow Riston Footpath no.2

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Located on footpath Riston no.2 which runs north to south along the eastern embankment of Monk Dike, adjacent to Field C1 (to the east), 90m south of Field B7 and 290m north-east of Field D10. At this point the embankment is generally around 1.5 to 2m higher than the surrounding landscape, though local undulations in the adjacent fields means this can occasionally reduce. The footpath cuts through Land Areas B and C and this view is representative of the open views from the footpath where it is adjacent to fields hosting solar PV modules for over 4km. The views in all directions are across an open and flat arable landscape with large fields demarcated by boundary ditches and occasional low cut hedgerows. There are isolated trees and woodland copses across the landscape. In the view north Carr House Farm is visible (1.08km from the viewpoint). In the view east the single turbine at Arnold Grange is prominent in view (870m east	Construction/Decommissioning: Large – Construction of the Proposed Development in Field C1 would take place immediately adjacent to this viewpoint, and works would be visible in all directions including Fields B7, D7, D10, and C2. This activity would be openly visible and result in a highly prominent change to the view at this location. By decommissioning stage the proposed mitigation planting along the eastern boundary of Field B7 and D10; and the western boundary of Fields C1 and C2 would partially screen the works on the Site.	Construction/Decommissioning: Large – Prominent construction activity in close proximity to the viewpoint would result in a large scale of change to the existing agrarian character experienced in the immediate vicinity of the viewpoint. The decommissioning works would be partially screened by the proposed mitigation planting but would return the landscape to the existing agrarian baseline.
	Operation (Year 1): Large – Solar PV development would be openly visible in all directions from the viewpoint. The introduction of the Proposed Development, 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	Operation (Year 1): Large – The introduction of solar PV development immediately adjacent to the viewpoint would result in highly prominent new manufactured features in the landscape which would have a strong influence on landscape character at this location. The sense of openness in the landscape would be somewhat reduced but the scale of the landscape, the underlying

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
of the viewpoint) with the settlements of Long Riston (2.22km) and Arnold (2.07km) beyond.	set back by several meters from the footpath, would follow the contours of the landscape and would not be oppressive.	vegetative structure, landform and sense of detachedness from urban development would remain undiminished. The Proposed Development would essentially sit within a mature agricultural framework and the landscape character at this location would remain rural, but with a noticeable sense of new industry.
	Operation (Year 10): Medium – Once new mitigation hedgerows, with occasional trees, along the eastern boundary of Fields B7 and D10; and the western boundary of Fields C1 and C2 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. 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	Operation (Year 10): Medium – Once new mitigation hedgerows and trees have established, they would largely screen the new solar PV development although some sections would remain visible above or through the vegetation. As such the new manufactured structures associated with the Proposed Development would have a reduced impact on landscape character. The sense of openness in the landscape would remain somewhat reduced compared to the baseline but the new hedgerows and trees would reinforce the existing field pattern and benefit the landscape character.

RWE

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
	would therefore reduce the scale of change to visual amenity by year 10.	

Viewpoint 16 – PRow Tickton Footpath no.6

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Viewpoint is located on Tickton footpath no.6 370m west of Field E1, and 960m south-east of Tickton and is representative of views from this and nearby public rights of way in the landscape between Tickton and Weel. The views to the east and south are across an open and flat arable landscape with large fields demarcated by boundary ditches and hedgerows. There are uniform strips of woodland blocks reasonably close to the viewpoint which foreshorten views. A steel pylon overhead electricity line is visible crossing the landscape from north to south (1.1km east of the viewpoint). The single turbine at Arnold Grange is visible in the distance (4.17km east of the viewpoint).	Construction/Decommissioning: Medium/Small – Construction and decommissioning of the Proposed Development in Field E1 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.	Construction/Decommissioning: Medium/Small – Notable construction and decommissioning activity less than 400m from the viewpoint would result in a medium to small scale of change to the existing agrarian character experienced in the immediate vicinity of the viewpoint.
	Operation (Year 1): Medium/Small – 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	Operation (Year 1): Small – The introduction of solar PV development a short distance to the east would result in notable new manufactured features in the landscape which would have a small influence on landscape character at this location. The sense of openness, scale of the landscape, the underlying vegetative structure and landform would remain as they currently are. The Proposed Development would essentially sit within a mature agricultural framework and the landscape character at this location would remain primarily agrarian.

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
	of the Proposed Development, including solar PV development and boundary fencing, would be notable but not prominent.	
	Operation (Year 10): Small/Negligible – Once the existing hedgerow along the western boundary of Field E1 has been strengthened and allowed to grow it would screen the majority of the solar PV development including the fencing although glimpses of the Proposed Development, including in Field D1, would potentially remain in winter months. The proposed mitigation would therefore notably reduce the scale of change to visual amenity by year 10.	Operation (Year 10): Negligible - Once the existing hedgerow along the s western boundary of Field E1 has been strengthened and allowed to grow, it would mostly screen the new solar PV development although winter glimpses of the Proposed Development may remain. As such the new manufactured structures associated with the Proposed Development would have a reduced impact on landscape character.

Viewpoint 17 – A164 eastern edge of Beverley

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Located on the A164, 2.74km north-west of Field E15 and 3.21km west of Field E1. The view is representative of users of this A-road and the eastern periphery of Beverley. The viewpoint was selected as the most open possible view towards the Site from this road and the edge of Beverley. The view east is immediately foreshortened by the roadside hedgerow (which extends along the A164). However, the flat agrarian landscape with occasional woodland belts is visible through the hedgerow.	Construction/Decommissioning: Negligible – All construction and decommissioning activity, with the sole exception of construction traffic using the A164, would be entirely screened from this viewpoint. There would be no discernible change in visual amenity.	Construction/Decommissioning: None – As the construction and decommissioning activity would not be visible, with the exception of some construction traffic on the A164, there would be no change in landscape character.
	Operation (Year 1): None – The Proposed Development would not be visible from this viewpoint. There would be no change in visual amenity.	Operation (Year 1): None – As the Proposed Development would not be discernible at this location, there would be no change in landscape character.
	Operation (Year 10): None – The Proposed Development would not be visible from this viewpoint. There would be no change in visual amenity.	Operation (Year 10): None – As the Proposed Development would not be discernible at this location, there would be no change in landscape character.

Viewpoint 18 – Woodhouse Lane, PRow Riston Footpath no.1

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Located on Riston footpath no.1, on the southern boundary of Field C6, and directly to the north of Field C9, which is separated from C6 by a mature hedgerow. The viewpoint location is the closest publicly accessible point to any of the proposed above ground infrastructure within the Proposed Development. The view west and north-west is 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 very slightly raised embankment around Monk Dike is visible 550m west of the viewpoint and indicates the western boundary of Field C5. Properties on Meaux Lane are visible backclothed by woodland blocks between 1.4 and 1.6km from the viewpoint. Hall Farm Wind Farm is visible 4.5km to the north-west.	Construction/Decommissioning: Large – Construction of the Proposed Development in Field C6 would take place immediately adjacent to this viewpoint. This activity would be openly visible and result in highly prominent change to the view at this location. By decommissioning stage the proposed hedgerow planting along the southern boundary of Field C6 would screen works on the Site.	Construction/Decommissioning: Large – Prominent construction activity in close proximity to the viewpoint would result in a large scale of change to the existing agrarian character experienced in the immediate vicinity of the viewpoint. By decommissioning stage the proposed hedgerow planting along the southern boundary of Field C6 would screen works on the Site.
	Operation (Year 1): Large – 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 metres from the footpath and would not be oppressive.	Operation (Year 1): Large – The introduction of solar PV development immediately adjacent to the viewpoint would result in highly prominent new manufactured features in the landscape which would have a strong influence on landscape character at this location. The sense of openness in the landscape would be somewhat reduced but the scale of the landscape, the underlying vegetative structure, landform and sense of detachedness from urban development would remain unchanged. The Proposed Development would essentially sit within a

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
		mature agricultural framework and the landscape character at this location would remain primarily rural combining agrarian characteristics with those of a solar farm.
	Operation (Year 10): Medium – Once the new mitigation hedgerow along the footpath has established it would screen the majority of the solar PV development including the fencing. The new hedgerow would restrict views across the immediately adjoining fields but would be more in character with the existing baseline than the solar PV development. The proposed mitigation would therefore reduce the scale of change to visual amenity by year 10.	Operation (Year 10): Medium – Once the new mitigation hedgerow has established along the boundary of the footpath, it would mostly screen the new solar PV development. As such the new manufactured structures associated with the Proposed Development would have a reduced impact on landscape character. The sense of openness in the landscape would remain reduced compared to the baseline.

Viewpoint 19 – A165 north of Skirlaugh

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Located on the A165 at the eastern end of public right of way Skirlaugh bridleway no.3 to the immediate north of Skirlaugh and 2.48km east of Field C9. The views west and north-west (towards the Site) are across an open and flat arable landscape with large fields demarcated by boundary ditches and occasional low cut hedgerows. There are isolated trees and woodland copses across the landscape.	Construction/Decommissioning: Negligible – The construction and decommissioning works would be almost entirely screened from this viewpoint with only the potential for extremely small, distant (minimum 2.48km) glimpses of construction/decommissioning activity possible across the flat landscape and above/through intervening vegetation. An exception would be any construction traffic using the A165. Any change in visual amenity would be almost indiscernible.	Construction/Decommissioning: Negligible – As the Proposed Development and associated construction and decommissioning activity would be almost indiscernible at this location, there would be a negligible change in landscape character.
	Operation (Year 1): Negligible – 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 2.48km. Any change in visual amenity would be almost indiscernible.	Operation (Year 1): Negligible – As the Proposed Development would be almost indiscernible at this location, there would be a negligible change in landscape character.
	Operation (Year 10): Negligible – By year 10 the Proposed Development would be entirely screened from this viewpoint with only the potential for extremely small,	Operation (Year 10): Negligible – As the Proposed Development would be almost indiscernible at this location, there would

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
	distant glimpses of solar PV development through the intervening vegetation. Any change in visual amenity would be almost indiscernible.	be a negligible change in landscape character.

Viewpoint 20 – River Hull at Weel, PRow Tickton Footpath no.12

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Located on the eastern embankment of the River Hull (Tickton footpath no.12) 100m south of the village of Weel, 560m west of Field E16. The viewpoint is representative of views towards the Site from this section of the river and the eastern periphery of Weel. The embankment is slightly raised in the landscape. There are occasional farm buildings and properties just visible within the woodland belts beyond the foreground field. A low voltage electricity line on wood poles crosses the landscape from north to south.	Construction/Decommissioning: Small – Construction and decommissioning 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.	Construction/Decommissioning: Small/Negligible – Visible construction and decommissioning activity from the viewpoint would be limited by the intervening hedgerows and would result in a small/negligible scale of change to the existing agrarian character experienced in the immediate vicinity of the viewpoint.
	Operation (Year 1): Small – 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.	Operation (Year 1): Small/Negligible - The introduction of solar PV development over 560m to the east of the viewpoint, beyond three banks of existing hedgerows would result in glimpses of new manufactured features in the landscape which would have a very small influence on landscape character at this location. The sense of openness, scale of the landscape, the underlying vegetative structure and landform would remain undiminished. The Proposed Development would essentially sit within a mature agricultural framework and the landscape character at this location would remain primarily rural.

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
	Operation (Year 10): Negligible – The existing hedgerow on the western boundary of Fields E15 and E16 would be allowed to grow to 3.5m and the gaps infilled with new hedgerow plants. At year 10 the Proposed Development would be almost entirely screened from this viewpoint with potentially very small glimpses (in winter months only) of solar PV development beyond the existing field boundary. Any change in visual amenity would be barely discernible.	Operation (Year 10): Negligible – Once the existing hedgerows have been strengthened, they would almost entirely screen the new solar PV development although winter glimpses of the Proposed Development may remain. As such the new manufactured structures associated with the Proposed Development would be barely discernible.

Viewpoint 21 – Meaux Lane (south)

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Located on Meaux Bridge (over Holderness Drain), where Meaux Lane becomes Meaux Road, and 90m south of Bridge Cottage. The viewpoint is 20m north of Field F6, but due to offsets in the field approximately 110m north of the closest above ground infrastructure. The view is representative of users of this road with the most open view possible into Land Area F whilst the majority of views from the road are screened by roadside vegetation. The view south-west is across a series of large, flat arable field parcels subdivided by drainage ditches and mature hedgerows maintained to a low level. Wawne Grange is visible 590m south of the viewpoint. A steel pylon mounted electricity line crosses the landscape broadly east to the west, 1.2km south-west of the viewpoint in the foreground fields. The view west is foreshortened by the mature hedgerow along Holderness Drain.	Construction/Decommissioning: Large/Medium – The construction works would be visible in Fields F4, F5 and F6 and would be a notable contrast to the existing view, occupying a large portion of the view (though at a low-level). By decommissioning stage of the Proposed Development the proposed new tree planting in the north-east corner of Field F6 would screen the closest works on the Site.	Construction/Decommissioning: Medium – Notable construction and decommissioning activity in relatively close proximity to the viewpoint would result in a medium scale of change to the existing agrarian character experienced in the immediate vicinity of the viewpoint.
	Operation (Year 1): Large/Medium – Solar PV development would be openly visible to the immediate south-west. However, the Proposed Development is being offset from the northern boundary of Field F6 by 90m to allow for biodiversity enhancement planting and habitats. The introduction of new solar PV development and boundary fencing would be highly prominent and restrict views across the foreground fields. It would however be low-level, follow the contours of the landscape and would not be oppressive.	Operation (Year 1): Medium – The introduction of solar PV development near to the viewpoint would result in prominent new manufactured features in the landscape which would have a strong influence on landscape character at this location. The sense of an open agricultural landscape would be somewhat reduced but the scale of the landscape, the underlying vegetative structure and landform remain unchanged (excluding the biodiversity enhancement area which is considered beneficial to the landscape). The Proposed Development

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
		would essentially sit within a mature agricultural framework and the landscape character at this location would remain primarily rural combining agrarian characteristics with those of a solar farm.
	Operation (Year 10): Small – Once new tree planting within the north-east corner of Field F6 has established it would screen the majority of the solar PV development including the fencing. However, the solar PV development would still be visible further from the viewpoint in Fields F4 and F5, which would not be fully screened the trees. The new planting would restrict views across the immediate foreground field. The proposed mitigation would notably reduce the scale of change to visual amenity by year 10.	Operation (Year 10): Small – Once new tree planting has established it would screen much of the solar PV development. As such the new manufactured structures associated with the Proposed Development would have a significantly reduced impact on landscape character. The sense of openness in the landscape would remain somewhat reduced compared to the baseline but the new trees visible at this location would provide a benefit to the overall landscape character.

Viewpoint 22 – PRow Tickton Bridleway no.5

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Located on the Tickton bridleway no.5 where it meets Wawne footpath no.9, 250m south-west of Field E17, 550m south-east of Field E10 and 890m north-west of Field F1. The view is representative of views from the public rights of way in the landscape to the south of Land Area E and west of Land Area F. The views in all directions are across an open and flat arable landscape with drainage ditches demarcating the field boundaries. There are scattered shrubs, trees and woodland belts within the landscape. field with occasional low cut hedgerow boundaries and scattered tree belts. In addition, there are scattered isolated properties in the view, which are often enclosed by mature vegetation in the vicinity of the properties. A steel pylon overhead electricity line is visible crossing the landscape in the views south-east (over 1.14km from the viewpoint).	Construction/Decommissioning: Medium – Construction and decommissioning works would be visible in three directions, but with the most open views of works associated with Field E17 to the north-west, with works in other directions benefiting from a greater level of vegetation screening. The scale of change in visual amenity would be medium.	Construction/Decommissioning: Medium – Visible construction and decommissioning activity in relatively close proximity to the viewpoint to the north-west, together with longer distance views to the north-east, east and south-east, would result in a medium scale of change to the existing agrarian character experienced in the immediate vicinity of the viewpoint.
	Operation (Year 1): Medium – Solar PV development would be visible in relatively 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. The solar PV modules would not be oppressive in any views. However, the	Operation (Year 1): Medium – The introduction of solar PV development in multiple directions (north-west, north-east and east/south-east) would result in notable new manufactured features in the landscape which would have a notable influence on landscape character at this location. The sense of openness, scale of the landscape, the underlying vegetative structure and landform would remain unchanged. The Proposed Development would essentially sit within a mature agricultural framework and the landscape character at this location would remain

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
	Proposed Development would be visible in multiple directions therefore the overall scale of change to the visual amenity to medium.	rural, but with a noticeable sense of new industry.
	Operation (Year 10): Small – The existing hedgerow along the southern boundary of Field E17 would be infilled and allowed to grow to 3.5 m; as would the gappy hedgerows/scrub planting along the southern boundaries of E10 and E12 and the western boundary of F1. At year 10 the Proposed Development would be heavily screened, in all directions, from this viewpoint with small glimpses (predominantly in winter months) of solar PV development through the vegetation allowed to grow. The change in visual amenity would be small in scale.	Operation (Year 10): Small – Once the existing hedgerows have been strengthened, they would help screen the new solar PV development although glimpses of the Proposed Development may remain. As such the new manufactured structures associated with the Proposed Development would be well integrated into the landscape and create a small scale of change on landscape character in the vicinity of this viewpoint.

Viewpoint 23 – Meaux Road at Wawne Grange

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Located on Meaux Road to the immediate north of Wawne Grange, the viewpoint is directly adjacent to Fields F10 and F11 but is 190m south of the closest above ground infrastructure in Field F11 and 230m south-east of above ground infrastructure in Field F10. The view is representative of road users in the vicinity of the Site where it is enclosed on both sides by Land Area F. Views into the Site are often screened by the roadside hedgerows, but in this location the low cut hedgerow, together with slightly undulating landform, means that longer distance views of the landscape are possible. The view west is across a series of medium sized, flat arable field parcels subdivided by drainage ditches and mature hedgerows. A low voltage pole mounted electricity line crosses the foreground field and a steel pylon overhead line is visible 1.2km from the viewpoint beyond Wawne Grange. The view north is off a similar landscape but	Construction/Decommissioning: Medium – The construction works would be visible to the west in Fields F5, F6 and F8, beyond the foreground field and partially screened by hedgerows. Works in fields to the north and east are likely to be screened by vegetation and built form. In addition, construction traffic would be visible. The construction works would be a notable contrast to the existing view, occupying a large portion of the view at ground level. By decommissioning stage the existing hedgerows would have been allowed to grow to a height of 3.5m and would screen works on the Site.	Construction/Decommissioning: Medium – Notable construction activity in relatively close proximity to the viewpoint would result in a medium scale of change to the existing agrarian character experienced in the immediate vicinity of the viewpoint. By the time of the decommissioning stage the existing hedgerows would have been allowed to grow to a height of 3.5m and would screen works on the Site.
	Operation (Year 1): Medium – Solar PV development would be openly visible to the west, beyond the foreground field and existing hedgerow, in addition solar PV development would be partially visible in views to the north and east. The introduction of new solar PV development and boundary fencing would be highly prominent in views west and restrict views	Operation (Year 1): Medium – The introduction of solar PV development near to the viewpoint would result in prominent new manufactured features in the landscape which would have a strong influence on landscape character at this location. The sense of an open agricultural landscape would be somewhat reduced but the scale of the

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
foreshortened by boundary hedgerows. The view east is into the curtilage of Wawne Hill Farm and of the associated farm buildings (the residential property is derelict).	across the foreground fields. It would however be low-level, follow the contours of the landscape and would not be oppressive.	landscape, the underlying vegetative structure and landform remain unchanged. The Proposed Development would essentially sit within a mature agricultural framework and the landscape character at this location would remain primarily rural combining agrarian characteristics with those of a solar farm.
	Operation (Year 10): Small – Once the existing hedgerows around the fields in Land Area F have been allowed to grow to 3.5m, they would screen the majority of the solar PV development including the fencing. The taller hedgerows would restrict 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. The proposed mitigation would therefore reduce the scale of change to visual amenity by year 10.	Operation (Year 10): Small – Once the existing hedgerows around the fields in Land Area F have been allowed to grow to 3.5m, they would screen the majority of the solar PV development. As such the new manufactured structures associated with the Proposed Development would have a reduced impact on landscape character. The sense of openness in the landscape would remain somewhat reduced compared to the baseline. However, the sense of the landscape would be comparable to the character experienced elsewhere on Meaux Lane/Road and the other main roads in the study area.

Viewpoint 24 – Cowdike Drain, PRoW Swine Footpath no.7

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Located on the embankment of Cowdike Drain (which continues southwards from Monk Dike) on Swine footpath no.7, 650m south of Field C7 and 880m west of Field F11. The view is representative of views from this long public right of way to the south of Land Area C and west of Land Area F. 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. The raised landform of embankments around ditches is clear in the views and illustrates how they are notable features in the landscape and can screen longer distance views from adjacent fields.	Construction/Decommissioning: Small – In views west and north 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 above ground infrastructure being erected/removed. In views west and north the change in visual amenity would be small.	Construction/Decommissioning: Small – As there would only be limited visibility of construction and decommissioning activity, at a minimum distance of 650m, there would be a small change in landscape character.
	Operation (Year 1): Small – In views west and north the Proposed Development would be visible at a minimum distance of 650m beyond large arable fields. However, due to the distance and flat landform of the landscape, the Proposed Development would be a small feature in the wide panorama and have a relatively small influence on visual amenity.	Operation (Year 1): Small – Any views of the Proposed Development at this location would result in relatively little change in landscape character which would continue to be heavily dominated by the large scale arable fields closer to the viewpoint and its sense of openness would remain.
	Operation (Year 10): Small/Negligible – In views west and north the Proposed	Operation (Year 10): Small/Negligible – Any views of the Proposed Development

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
	Development would be visible at a minimum distance of 650m beyond large arable fields. The existing hedgerows around Land Areas C and F would have been allowed to grow and would help filter the existing views. Due to the distance and flat landform of the landscape, the Proposed Development would be a small feature, partially to heavily filtered, in the wide panorama and have a small to negligible influence on visual amenity.	at this location would result in relatively little change in landscape character which would continue to be heavily dominated by the large scale arable fields closer to the viewpoint.

Viewpoint 25 – PRow Wawne Footpath no.11/ Drove Lane

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Viewpoint from the western end of Wawne footpath no.11 where it meets Drove Lane, 250m north-west of the periphery of the village of Wawne and 980m south-west of Field F15. Viewpoint was selected as the most open view possible from close to the village. The view is across a series of medium sized, flat arable field parcels subdivided by sparse gappy hedgerows. There are scattered trees and woodland belts in the distance across the landscape. Two steel pylon overhead lines are visible across the landscape, 260m to the north and 960m to the north-east of the viewpoint.	Construction/Decommissioning: Small/Negligible – The Proposed Development would be mostly screened from this viewpoint but there would be glimpses of construction/decommissioning 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.	Construction/Decommissioning: Small/Negligible – Any construction/decommissioning activity visible at this location would result in a relatively small change in landscape character which would continue to be heavily dominated by the arable fields closer to the viewpoint.
	Operation (Year 1): Small – The Proposed Development would be mostly screened from this viewpoint but 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.	Operation (Year 1): Small – Any views of the Proposed Development at this location would result in very little change in landscape character which would continue to be heavily dominated by the arable fields closer to the viewpoint.
	Operation (Year 10): Small/Negligible – Once the existing hedgerows around the western extents of Land Area F have	Operation (Year 10): Negligible – Once the existing hedgerows around the western extents of Land Area F have

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
	been allowed to grow, this would heavily screen the Proposed Development, but some glimpsed views would remain (particularly during winter months). Any change in visual amenity would be extremely small and the majority of the panorama would remain unaffected.	been allowed to grow, this would heavily screen the Proposed Development and changes to landscape character would be almost indiscernible.

Viewpoint 26 – Carr Lane, east of Weel

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Located on Carr Lane, which is an unmade access track to properties east of Weel and connects with PRoW Tickton Bridleway no.5 directly to the north of Field E15. The views south-east and south-west are across a series of regular shaped, flat arable field parcels subdivided by low hedgerows and post and wire fences. There are scattered trees and woodland blocks across the landscape. Springfield Farm is visible 630m south of the viewpoint at the southern boundary of Field E16.	Construction/Decommissioning: Large – Construction and decommissioning of the Proposed Development in Fields E15 and E17 would take place immediately adjacent to this viewpoint. This activity would be openly visible and result in highly prominent change to the view at this location.	Construction/Decommissioning: Large – Prominent construction activity in close proximity to the viewpoint would result in a large scale of change to the existing agrarian character experienced in the immediate vicinity of the viewpoint.
	Operation (Year 1): Large – 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.	Operation (Year 1): Large – The introduction of solar PV development immediately adjacent to the viewpoint would result in highly prominent new manufactured features in the landscape which would have a strong influence on landscape character at this location. The sense of openness in the landscape would be somewhat reduced but the scale of the landscape, the underlying vegetative structure, landform and sense of detachedness from urban development would remain unchanged. The Proposed Development would essentially sit within a mature agricultural framework and the landscape character at this location would

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Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
		remain primarily rural combining agrarian characteristics with those of a solar farm.
	Operation (Year 10): Medium/Small – Once the new mitigation hedgerow along the western boundary of Field F17 has matured and the existing hedgerows allowed to grow, they would screen the majority of the solar PV development including the fencing. The hedgerows would restrict views across the immediately adjoining fields but would be more in character with the existing baseline than the solar PV development. The proposed mitigation would therefore notably reduce the scale of change to visual amenity by year 10.	Operation (Year 10): Medium/Small – Once the new mitigation hedgerow has established a long the western boundary of Field F17, it would mostly screen the new solar PV development to the south-east. Allowing existing hedgerows to mature would help screen the solar PV development to the south-west. As such the new manufactured structures associated with the Proposed Development would have a reduced impact on landscape character. The sense of openness in the landscape would remain reduced compared to the baseline.

Viewpoint 27 – Kidhill Lane

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Viewpoint from Kidhill Lane in the landscape west of Skirlaugh, 490m south-east of Field C9 and 820m east of Field C7. The view is across a series of large, flat arable field parcels subdivided by drainage ditches with scattered trees and woodland belts across the landscape. The viewpoint illustrates how a very slight rise in the landform, in this generally flat location, can significantly foreshorten longer distance views.	Construction/Decommissioning: Small – The Proposed Development 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. Any change in visual amenity would be small and the majority of the panorama would remain unaffected.	Construction/Decommissioning: Small – Any construction/decommissioning activity visible at this location would result in a relatively small change in landscape character which would continue to be heavily dominated by the arable fields closer to the viewpoint.
	Operation (Year 1): Small – 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. Any change in visual amenity would be small and the majority of the panorama would remain unaffected.	Operation (Year 1): Small – Any views of the Proposed Development at this location would result in very little change in landscape character which would continue to be heavily dominated by the arable fields closer to the viewpoint.
	Operation (Year 10): Negligible – Once the new vegetation planting to the east of Fields C7 and C9 has established, this would heavily screen the Proposed Development. Any change in visual amenity would be barely discernible and	Operation (Year 10): Negligible – Once the new vegetation planting to the east of Fields C7 and C9 has established this would heavily screen the Proposed

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
	the majority of the panorama would remain unaffected.	Development and changes to landscape character would be almost indiscernible.

Viewpoint 28 – Trans Pennine Trail

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Located on the Trans Pennine Trail to the west of the A165 and 4.61km south-east of Field C9. The view is across a large, flat arable field with woodland belts beyond the field screening further views.	Construction/Decommissioning: None – All construction/decommissioning activity would be entirely screened from this viewpoint. There would be no change in visual amenity.	Construction/Decommissioning: None – As the construction/decommissioning activity would not be visible, there would be no change in landscape character.
	Operation (Year 1): None – The Proposed Development would not be visible from this viewpoint. There would be no change in visual amenity.	Operation (Year 1): None – As the Proposed Development would not be discernible at this location, there would be no change in landscape character.
	Operation (Year 10): None – The Proposed Development would not be visible from this viewpoint. There would be no change in visual amenity.	Operation (Year 10): None – As the Proposed Development would not be discernible at this location, there would be no change in landscape character.

Viewpoint 29 – Minster Way

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Located on the Minster Way east of Leaconfield Barracks and 5.19km north-west of Field E1. The viewpoint is located on the Catchwater Drain embankment and therefore slightly raised in the landscape. The view is across a flat agricultural landscape, dissected by the Hull to Scarborough railway line and a wood pole low voltage electricity line. The view stretches across the flat agricultural landscape before reaching woodland belts, which screen long-distance views.	Construction/Decommissioning: None – All construction/decommissioning activity would be entirely screened from this viewpoint. There would be no change in visual amenity.	Construction/Decommissioning: None – As the construction/decommissioning activity would not be visible, there would be no change in landscape character.
	Operation (Year 1): None – The Proposed Development would not be visible from this viewpoint. There would be no change in visual amenity.	Operation (Year 1): None – As the Proposed Development would not be discernible at this location, there would be no change in landscape character.
	Operation (Year 10): None – The Proposed Development would not be visible from this viewpoint. There would be no change in visual amenity.	Operation (Year 10): None – As the Proposed Development would not be discernible at this location, there would be no change in landscape character.

Viewpoint 30 – PRow Catwick Footpath no.3

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Viewpoint from PRow Catwick Footpath no.3, south of the village of Catwick, 1.77km north-east of Field B5. The view is representative of the most open views possible from this general area towards the Site. The view is across a series of large, flat arable field parcels subdivided by drainage ditches with scattered trees and woodland belts across the landscape. The viewpoint illustrates how a very slight rise in the landform, in this generally flat location, can significantly foreshorten longer distance views.	Construction/Decommissioning: Negligible – The construction and decommissioning works would be almost entirely screened from this viewpoint with only the potential for extremely small, distant (minimum 1.77km) glimpses of construction/decommissioning activity across the flat landscape and above/through intervening vegetation. Any change in visual amenity would be almost indiscernible.	Construction/Decommissioning: Negligible – As the Proposed Development and associated construction and decommissioning activity would be almost indiscernible at this location, there would be a negligible change in landscape character.
	Operation (Year 1): Negligible – 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 1.77km. Any change in visual amenity would be almost indiscernible.	Operation (Year 1): Negligible – As the Proposed Development would be almost indiscernible at this location, there would be a negligible change in landscape character.
	Operation (Year 1): Negligible – 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 1.77km. Any change	Operation (Year 1): Negligible – As the Proposed Development would be almost indiscernible at this location, there would be a negligible change in landscape character.

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
	in visual amenity would be almost indiscernible.	

Viewpoint 31 – Weel Road/River Hull

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Viewpoint is from 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. The view is across a series of medium and large, flat arable field parcels subdivided by drainage ditches and hedgerows with scattered trees and woodland belts across the landscape.	Construction/Decommissioning: None – All construction/decommissioning activity would be entirely screened from this viewpoint. There would be no change in visual amenity.	Construction/Decommissioning: None – As the construction/decommissioning activity would not be visible, there would be no change in landscape character.
	Operation (Year 1): None – The Proposed Development would not be visible from this viewpoint. There would be no change in visual amenity.	Operation (Year 1): None – As the Proposed Development would not be discernible at this location, there would be no change in landscape character.
	Operation (Year 10): None – The Proposed Development would not be visible from this viewpoint. There would be no change in visual amenity.	Operation (Year 10): None – As the Proposed Development would not be discernible at this location, there would be no change in landscape character.

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
The woodland belts screen middle distance views across a flat landscape.		

Viewpoint 32 – Barn Street, Skirlaugh

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Viewpoint from Barn Street on the northern periphery of Skirlaugh, 2.52km east of Field C9. The foreground of the view is a small area of wetland vegetation around a narrow brook. Beyond the wetland vegetation is an open flat arable landscape subdivided by drainage ditches. There are scattered trees and woodland belts across the landscape.	Construction/Decommissioning: Negligible – The construction and decommissioning works would be almost entirely screened from this viewpoint with only the potential for extremely small, distant (minimum 2.52km) glimpses of construction/decommissioning activity across the flat landscape and above/through intervening vegetation. Any change in visual amenity would be almost indiscernible.	Construction/Decommissioning: Negligible – As the Proposed Development and associated construction and decommissioning activity would be almost indiscernible at this location, there would be a negligible change in landscape character.
	Operation (Year 1): Negligible – 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.	Operation (Year 1): Negligible – As the Proposed Development would be almost indiscernible at this location, there would be a negligible change in landscape character.
	Operation (Year 1): Negligible – 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	Operation (Year 1): Negligible – As the Proposed Development would be almost indiscernible at this location, there would be a negligible change in landscape character.

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Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
	in visual amenity would be almost indiscernible.	

Viewpoint 33 – Meaux and Benningholme Road Bridge, Kidhill Lane

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
Viewpoint from Kidhill Lane where it crosses Drewery's Sock Dike at the northern end of PRow Swine footpath no.7 and southern end of PRow Riston footpath no.2, on the south-east corner of Field C7. The views to the north-west and north-east are across a series of large, flat arable field parcels subdivided by drainage ditches with occasional scattered trees on the ditch embankments. Woodland belts filter middle and longer distance views across the landscape.	Construction/Decommissioning: Large – Construction of the Proposed Development 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. By decommissioning stage the proposed hedgerow planting along the southern and eastern boundary of Field C7 would screen works on the Site.	Construction/Decommissioning: Large – Prominent construction activity in close proximity to the viewpoint would result in a large scale of change to the existing agrarian character experienced in the immediate vicinity of the viewpoint. By decommissioning stage the proposed hedgerow planting along the southern and eastern boundary of Field C7 would screen works on the Site.
	Operation (Year 1): Large – 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	Operation (Year 1): Large – The introduction of solar PV development immediately adjacent to the viewpoint would result in highly prominent new manufactured features in the landscape which would have a strong influence on landscape character at this location. The sense of openness in the landscape

Baseline View	Predicted Scale of Visual Change	Predicted Scale of Landscape Change
	several meters from the road and footpath and would not be oppressive.	would be reduced but the scale of the landscape, the underlying vegetative structure, landform and sense of detachedness from urban development would remain unchanged. The new Proposed Development would essentially sit within a mature agricultural framework and the landscape character at this location would remain primarily rural combining agrarian characteristics with those of a solar farm.
	Operation (Year 10): Medium – Once the new mitigation hedgerows along the southern and eastern boundary of Field C7 have established they would screen the majority of the solar PV development including the fencing. The new hedgerow would restrict views across the immediately adjoining fields but would be more in character with the existing baseline than the solar PV development. The proposed mitigation would therefore reduce the scale of change to visual amenity by year 10.	Operation (Year 10): Medium – Once the new mitigation hedgerows along the southern and eastern boundary of Field C7, they would mostly screen the new solar PV development. As such the new manufactured structures associated with the Proposed Development would have a reduced impact on landscape character. The sense of openness in the landscape would remain reduced compared to the baseline.

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