Lime Down
Solar Park

EIA Scoping Report

Appendices (Part 1 of 3)

July 2024

Planning Inspectorate Reference: EN010168

Contents

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EIA Scoping Report

Appendix 2.1:

Transboundary Effects Screening Matrix

July 2024

EN010168

1.1.1 Regulation 32 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 requires the consideration of any likely significant effects on the environment of European Economic Association (EEA) States.

1.1.2 Guidance upon the consideration of transboundary effects is provided in the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 12: Development with significant transboundary impacts consultation.

1.1.3 The following screening matrix provides the consideration of transboundary effects for the Scheme, taking guidance from Advice Note 12 (Annex).

Table 1.1: Screening Matrix for Possible Substantial Effects on the Environment of EEA States

Criteria and Relevant Considerations	Commentary with Regard to Proposed Scheme
Characteristics of the development • Size of the development • Use of natural resources • Production of waste • Pollution and nuisance • Risk of accidents • Use of technologies	The resources required for the construction of the Scheme are likely to be obtained from the global market but it is envisaged that materials would be obtained locally wherever possible. No waste, nuisances or accidents are likely to extend beyond the border of the UK. No novel technologies are proposed that have potential for transboundary effects.
Location of development (including existing use) and Geographical area • What is the existing use? • What is the distance to another EEA state? (Name EEA state)? • What is the extent of the area of a likely impact under the jurisdiction of another EEA state?	The Scheme's closest EEA boundary is France, located approximately 250km to the south. No impacts are likely to extend beyond the jurisdiction of the UK, with the exception of potential greenhouse gas emissions (GHG). The latter is expected to be minimal given the nature of the Scheme, which will not emit GHG emissions during its operation (except for any emissions associated with maintenance vehicles and repair works).
Environmental importance • Are particular environmental values (e.g. protected areas – name them) likely to be affected? • Capacity of the natural environment. • Wetlands, coastal zones, mountain and forest areas, nature reserves and parks, Natura 2000 sites, areas where environmental quality standards already exceeded, densely populated areas, landscapes of historical, cultural or archaeological significance.	European statutory designated nature conservation sites are not likely to be affected. It is not anticipated that there is potential for transboundary effects (and therefore any effects on important environmental receptors beyond the UK).

Criteria and Relevant Considerations	Commentary with Regard to Proposed Scheme
Potential impacts and carrier • By what means could impacts be spread (i.e. what pathways)?	The only potential transboundary environmental impact which is considered likely is from GHG emissions. These emissions would be spread by atmospheric processes and are anticipated to be minimal given the nature of the Scheme. The Scheme is expected to offset GHG emissions through the generation of clean electricity, that otherwise would have been generated from a typical fuel mix comprising technologies such as gas fired power stations for example.
Extent • What is the likely extent of the impact (geographical area and size of the affected population)?	The only potential transboundary environmental impact which is considered likely is from GHG emissions, which are known to contribute to changes on climate on a global scale. The impact of GHG emissions is considered irreversible within human lifetimes, however as above, the emissions are expected to be minimal during construction and decommissioning (in the order of one to three years). The project is expected to lead to a beneficial contribution to UK GHG emissions during operation (assumed to be 60 years). The temporal pattern of GHG emissions is likely to be relatively constant during the construction and decommissioning phases. It is proposed to calculate the likely GHG emissions as part of the EIA. GHG impacts will be put into context in terms of their impact on the UK's five year carbon budgets which set legally binding targets for greenhouse gas emissions. The GHG emissions offset through the production of cleaner electricity during the operational phase will be accounted for within the GHG emissions calculations. In any event, the global nature of GHG impacts means that it is not possible to apportion or identify any impact in GHG emissions in terms of environmental effects on any particular country or state. It follows that there is no potential for significant effects on the environment of any EEA State or group of EEA States resulting from GHG emissions from the Scheme, as the environmental receptor in this regard is the global atmosphere, rather than the environment of any country or state or group of countries or states. The GHG emissions are considered at a global level, and so are captured by the assessment in any event.
Magnitude • What will the likely magnitude of the change in relevant variables relative to the status quo, taking into account the sensitivity of the variable?	
Probability • What is the degree of probability of the impact? • Is the impact likely to occur as a consequence of normal conditions or exceptional situations, such as accidents?	
Duration • Is the impact likely to be temporary, short-term or long-term? • Is the impact likely to relate to the construction, operation or decommissioning phase of the activity?	
Frequency • What is likely to be the temporal pattern of the impact?	
Reversibility • Is the impact likely to be reversible or irreversible?	
Cumulative impacts	Proposed developments within 5km of the Scheme will be taken into consideration in the

Criteria and Relevant Considerations	Commentary with Regard to Proposed Scheme
• Are other major developments close by?	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). It is not anticipated that there is potential for significant cumulative transboundary effects.

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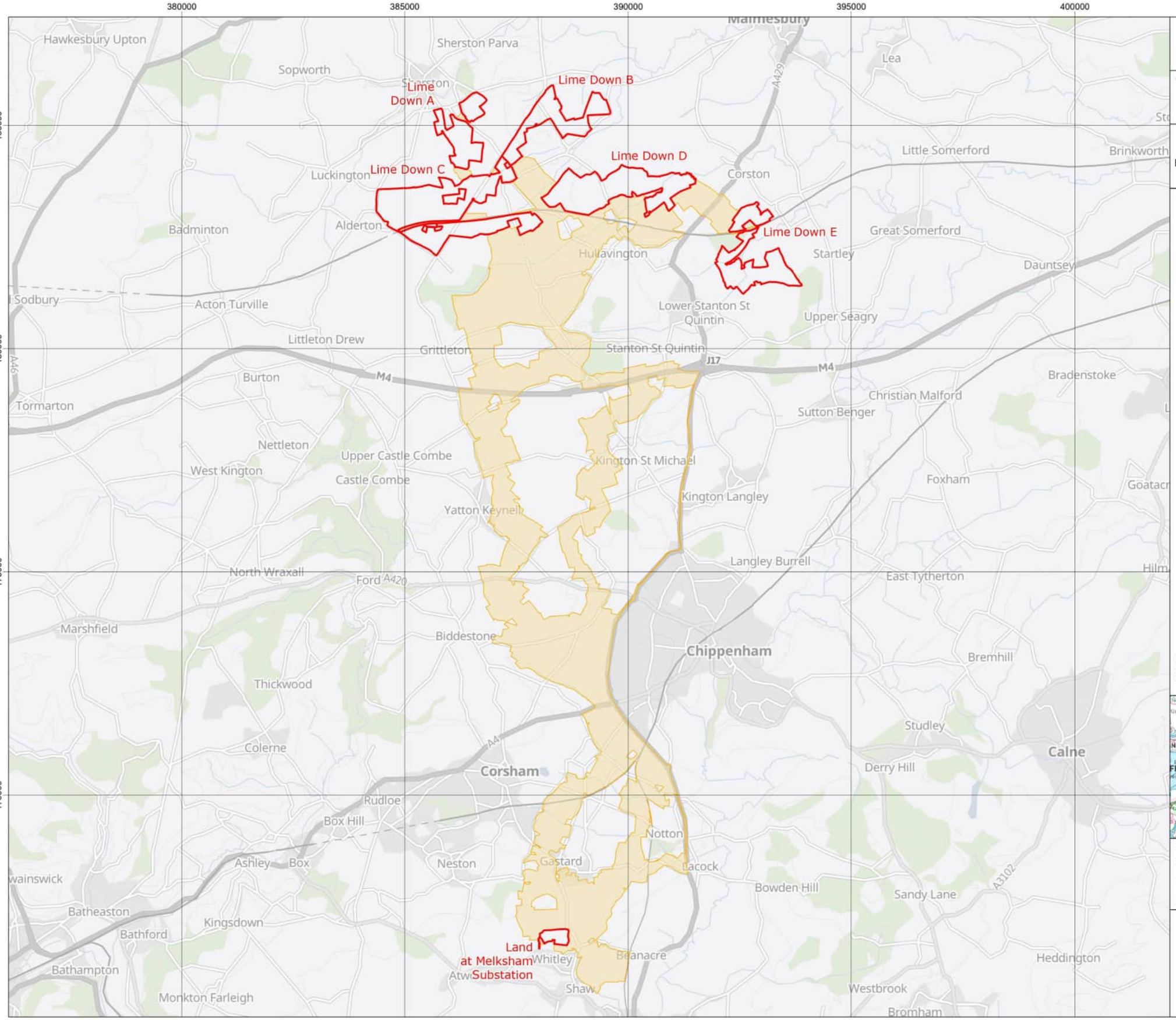
EIA Scoping Report

Appendix 3.1:
Chapter 3 Figures

July 2024

EN010168



Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

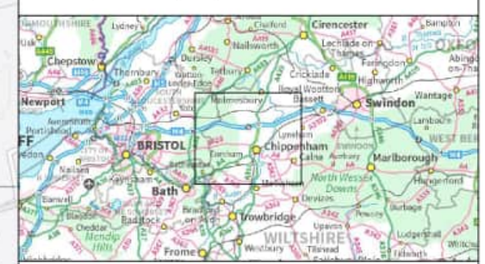
Figure 3.1 Site Plan

Document:

The Scheme and its Wider Context Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Corridor Search Area



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Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:80,000 @ A3

0 2 4 km

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

385000 386000 387000 388000

186000 185000 184000

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 3.1.1 Site Plan
Lime Down A

Document:

The Scheme and its Wider Context
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Corridor Search Area

Lime Down A

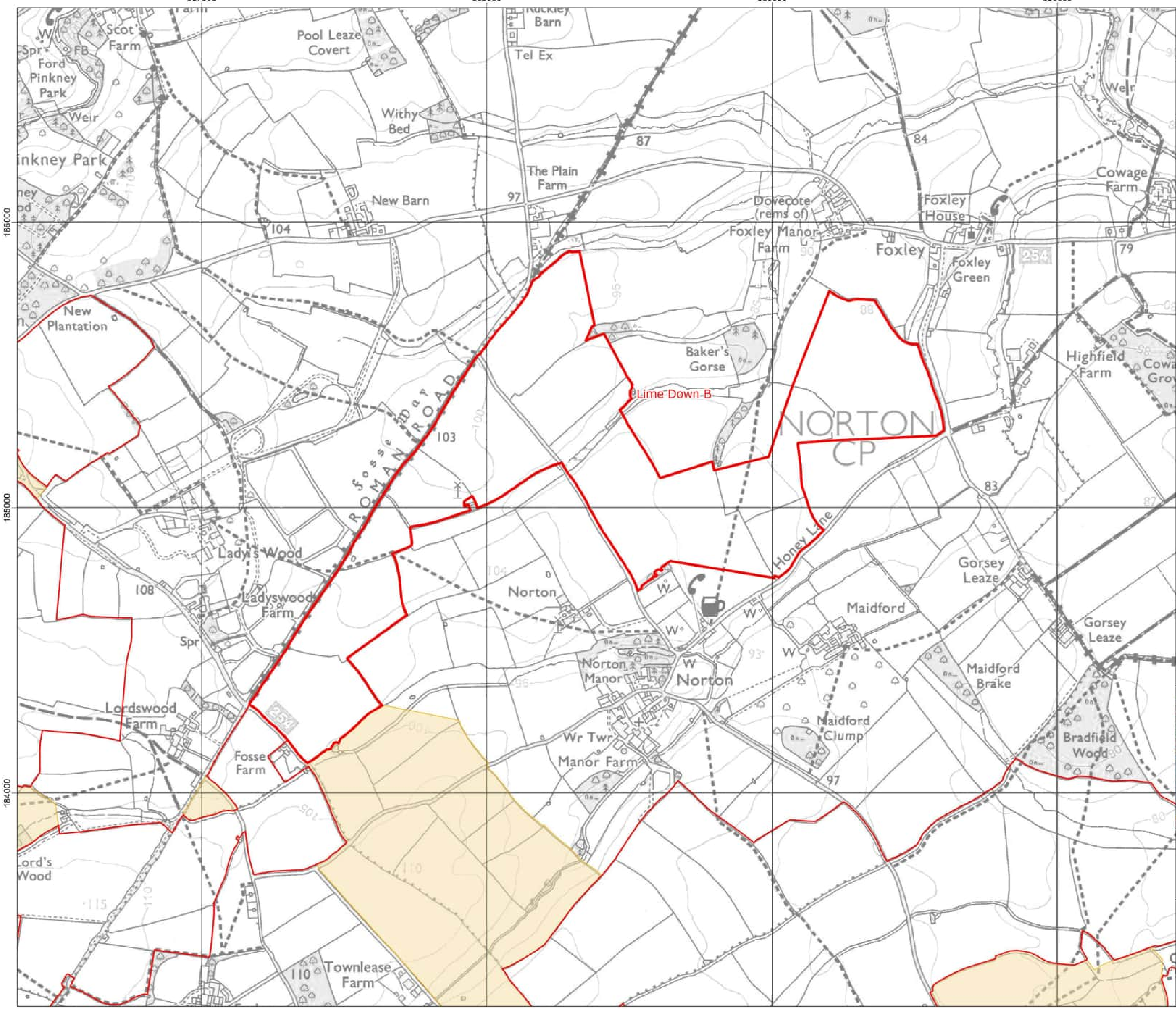
Water Works
Wr Twr
Stanbridge Farm
Upper Stanbridge Farm
Sch
Earthwork
Manor Farm
PO
Sch
Easton Town
Lower Farm
Home Farm
Easton Town Farm
Sherston
Sewage Works
Spr
FB
Ford
Pinkney Park
Weir
Pinkney Park
Pinkney Wood
Old Wood
Quarry (dis)
Forlorn
New Plantation
Hill House Farm
The Grove
Carriers' Farm
Macmillan Way
MS
New Barn
Quarry (dis)
Widley's Gorse
Widley's Farm
Vineyard
Commonwood Lane
Commonwood Farm
Lordswood House
Lord's Wood
Cream Gorse
Spr
Lordswood Farm
New Plantation
Fosse Farm
Townlease Farm
Farleaze Farm
Lady's Wood
Ladyswood Farm
Norton
Withy Bed
Covert
Tel Ex
New Barn
The Pl Farm
Roman Road
Fosse Way

Data: IGP, Lanpro 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_DEV_0143
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:12,500 @ A3

0 200 400 600 Metres

Island GREEN POWER
Lanpro


387000
388000
389000
390000
186000
185000
184000
Scot Farm
Spr
FB
Ford
Pinkney Park
Weir
Pinkney Park
Pool Leaze Covert
Withy Bed
Ruckley Barn
Tel Ex
87
The Plain Farm
97
New Barn
104
Dovecote (rems of)
Foxley Manor Farm
Foxley
Foxley House
Foxley Green
84
Weir
Cowage Farm
79
254
New Plantation
Baker's Gorse
Lime Down B
NORTON CP
Highfield Farm
Fosse Way
ROMAN ROAD
103
83
Lady's Wood
108
Ladyswood Farm
Spr
Norton
Honey Lane
Maidford
Gorsey Leaze
Gorsey Leaze
Norton Manor
Norton
Maidford Brake
Lordswood Farm
254
Fosse Farm
Wr Twr
Manor Farm
Maidford Clump
97
Bradfield Wood
Lord's Wood
110
Townlease Farm

Lime Down
Solar Park

Title:
Figure 3.1.2 Site Plan
Lime Down B

Document:
The Scheme and its Wider Context
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Corridor Search Area

Data: IGP, Lanpro 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_DEV_0143
Coordinate system: British National Grid
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0 200 400 600 Metres

Island GREEN POWER
Lanpro

385000
386000
387000
388000
184000
183000
182000

Lime Down
Solar Park

Title:
Figure 3.1.3 Site Plan
Lime Down C

Document:
The Scheme and its Wider Context
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:
- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Corridor Search Area

Lime Down C

Data: IGP, Lanpro 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_DEV_0143
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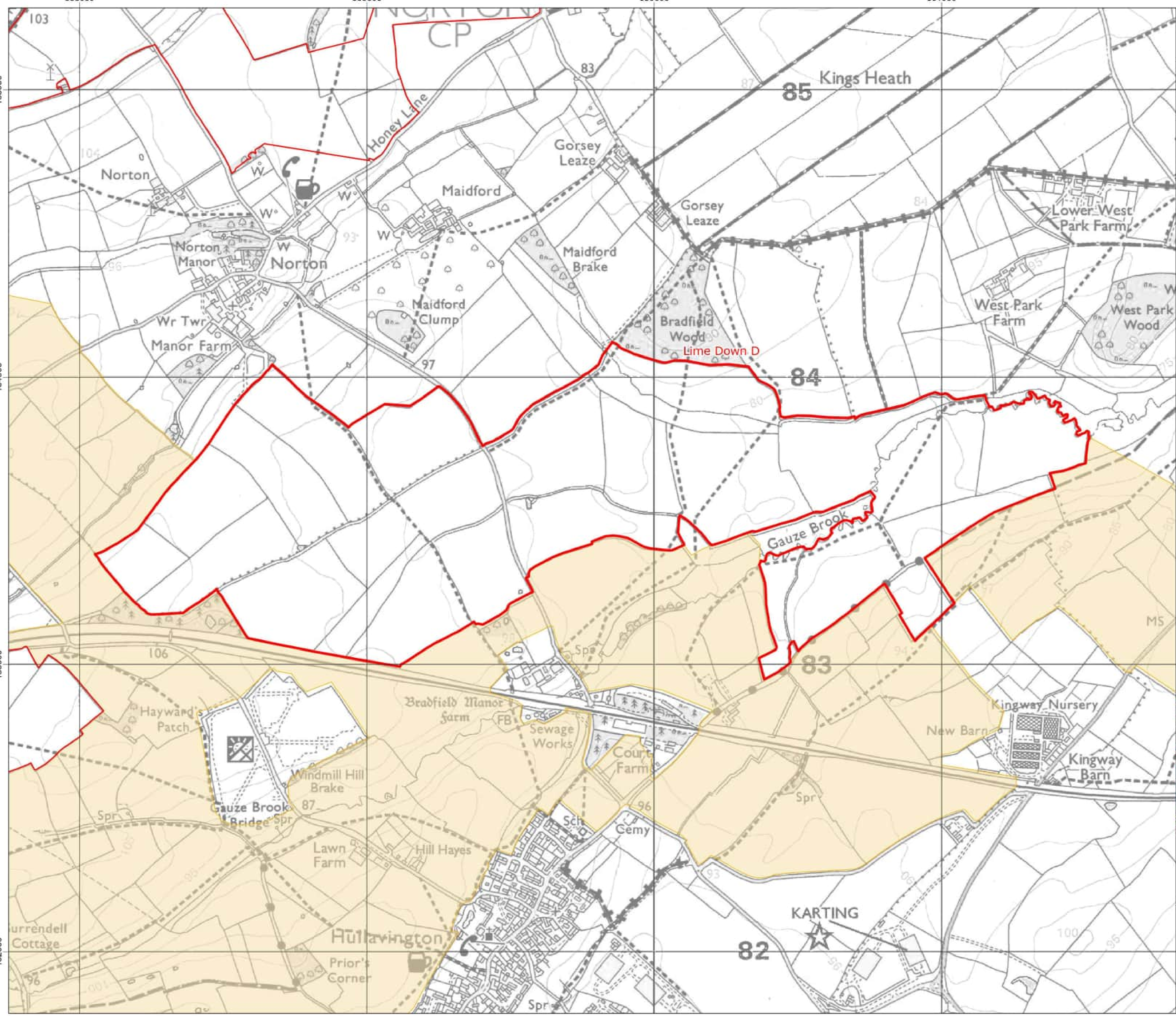
0 200 400 600 Metres

Island GREEN POWER
Lanpro



388000
389000
390000
391000
185000
184000
183000
182000
Norton
Norton Manor
Wr Twr
Manor Farm
Honey Lane
Maidford
Maidford Brake
Maidford Clump
Gorsey Leaze
Kings Heath
85
84
83
82
Lower West Park Farm
West Park Farm
West Park Wood
Bradfield Wood
Lime Down D
Gauze Brook
Bradfield Manor Farm
Sewage Works
Court Farm
Hayward's Patch
Windmill Hill Brake
Gauze Brook Bridge
Lawn Farm
Hill Hayes
Hullavington
Prior's Corner
Cemy
Sch
KARTING
Kingway Nursery
New Barn
Kingway Barn

Lime Down
Solar Park

Title:
Figure 3.1.4 Site Plan
Lime Down D

Document:
The Scheme and its Wider Context
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:
- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Corridor Search Area

Data: IGP, Lanpro 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_DEV_0143
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:12,500 @ A3

0 200 400 600 Metres

Island GREEN POWER
Lanpro

391000 392000 393000 394000

184000 183000 182000 181000

Resr Manor Farm
Angrove Cottages
Rodbourne House
Parsloe's Farm
Water Tower
Cross
76
94
Rodbourne
Manor Farm
Gabriel's Well
Bottom Farm
Heath Farm
Goosegreen Farm
Rodbourne Bottom
Grove Farm
Kingway Nursery
New Barn
Kingway Barn
MS
Bincombe Wood
Cleeve House (Childrens Home)
Lime Down E
Startley
Marsh Farm
Clove Farm
Hangar Farm
Rowden Wood
Seagry Wood
Upper Farm
Sewage Works (disused)
Avil's Farm
Lower Stanton Farm
Glebe Farmhouse
Lower Stanton St Quintin
Seagry House
Five Thorn Farm
Moat
Spr
Sch
A429

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:
Figure 3.1.5 Site Plan
Lime Down E

Document:
The Scheme and its Wider Context
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:
- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Corridor Search Area

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_DEV_0143
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:12,500 @ A3

0 200 400 600 Metres

Island GREEN POWER
Lanpro

387000 388000 389000 390000

168000 167000 166000

Land at Melksham Substation

The Ridge
Air Shafts
Monks Park Mine
Monk's Park
Lanes End Farm
Mill Farm
Sandpitts Farm
Attwood Farm
Gastard Court
Chapel Knapp
Gastard House
Boyd's Farm Cottages
Boyd's Farm
Catridge Farm Cottages
Wick Farm
The Rookery
Catridge Farm
Quarry (dis)
Ridge Farm
Neston Lodge
Pond Close Farm
Withy Bed
Park Lane Quarry (disused)
Trial Shafts
Resr
Medleys Cottages
Beardwell Farm
Whitley
Whitley House
Northey's Farm
Westlands Farm
Electricity Sub Station
Whitley Golf Club
Applecroft Farm
Purlpit Bridge
West Hill
Slade's Farm
Whitley Farm
East Farm
Purlpit
Folly Lane Farm
Sewage Works
Lagard Farm
Sch
Atworth
The Hayes
MS
Pie Corner
Church Farm House
South Brook
Poplar Farm
FB
Shaw
Home Farm
Shaw Farm
Hotel
Shaw House
Studley Farm
El Sub Sta
Beanacre Manor
A350

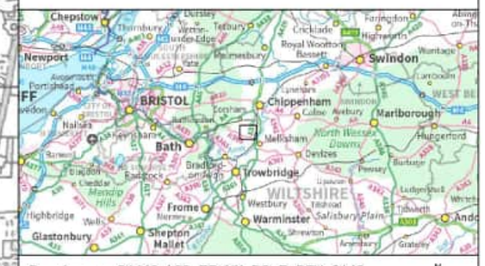
Lime Down Solar Park

Title:
Figure 3.1.6 Site Plan
Land at Melksham Substation

Document:
The Scheme and its Wider Context
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:
- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Corridor Search Area

Data: IGP, Lanpro 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



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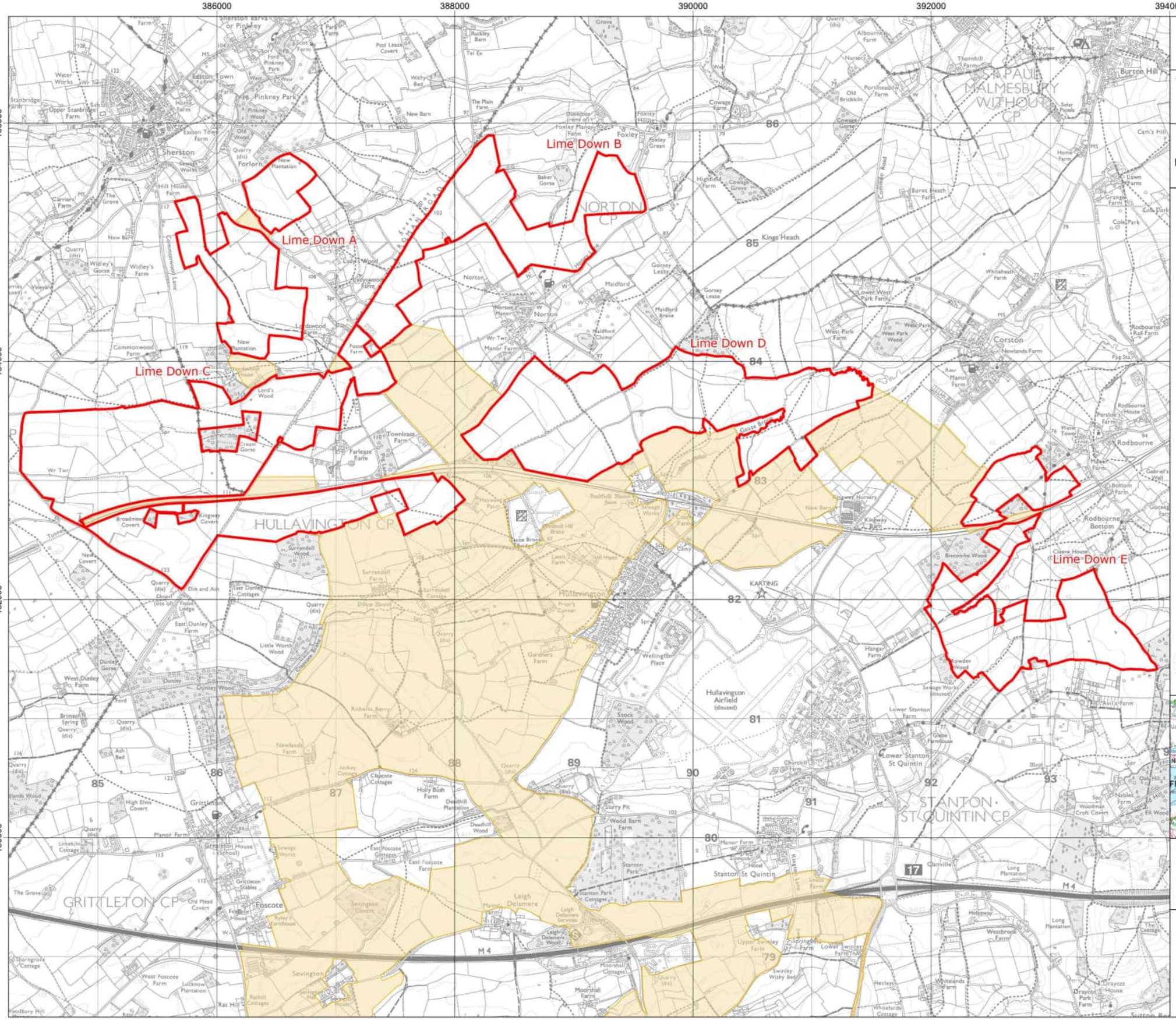
N W E S

0 200 400 600 Metres

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro


386000
388000
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392000
394000
186000
184000
182000
180000
Lime Down A
Lime Down B
Lime Down C
Lime Down D
Lime Down E
Sherston
Foxley
NORTON CP
Norton
Kings Heath
Maidford
Corston
Rodbourne
HULLAVINGTON CP
Hullavington
KARTING
Hullavington Airfield (disused)
GRITTLETON CP
Grittleton
Foscote
STANTON ST QUINTIN CP
Stanton St Quintin
Lower Stanton St Quintin
M4
17
Lime Down
Solar Park
Title:
Figure 3.2.1 Cable Corridor Search Area North
Document:
The Scheme and its Wider Context Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report
Legend:
Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
Cable Corridor Search Area
Data: IGP, Lanpro 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 0100031673
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500
1,000
1,500 Metres
N
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E
S
Island GREEN POWER
Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:
Figure 3.2.2 Cable Corridor Search Area Central

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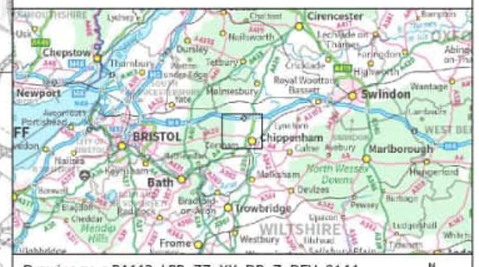
The Scheme and its Wider Context Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:
- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Corridor Search Area



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Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

386000 388000 390000 392000 394000

172000 170000 168000 166000

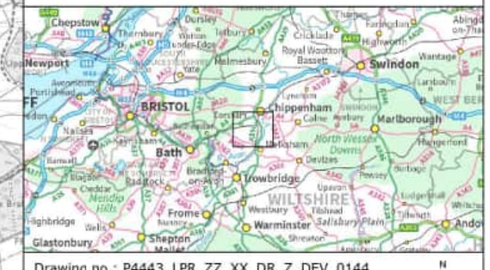
Land at Melksham Substation

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:
Figure 3.2.3 Cable Corridor Search Area South

Document:
The Scheme and its Wider Context Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:
- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Corridor Search Area



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Island GREEN POWER

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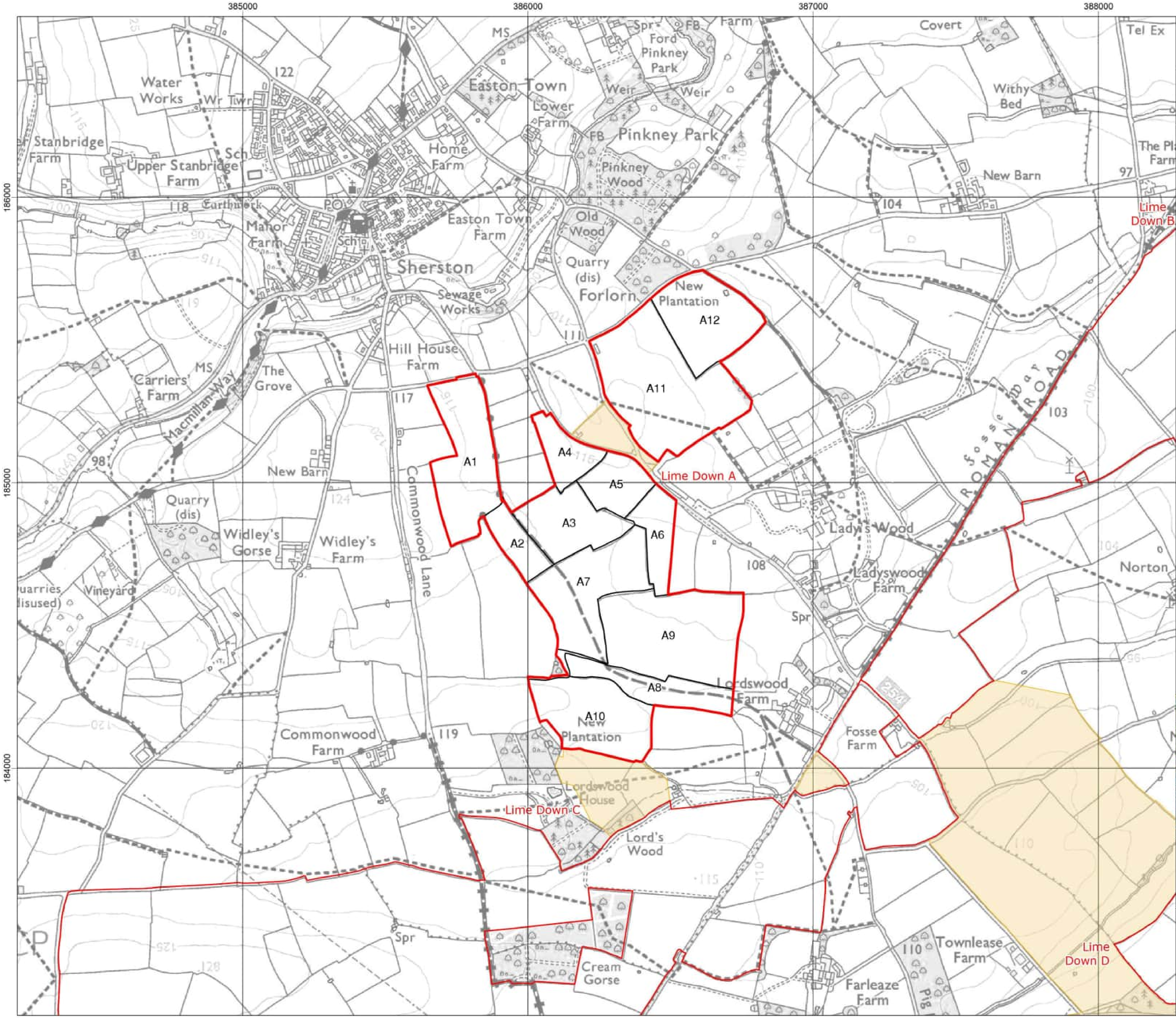
Lime Down
Solar Park

Title:
Figure 3.3.1 Field Numbering Plan
Lime Down A

Document:
The Scheme and its Wider Context
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report



385000
386000
387000
388000
186000
185000
184000
A1
A2
A3
A4
A5
A6
A7
A8
A9
A10
A11
A12
Lime Down A
Lime Down B
Lime Down C
Lime Down D
Sherston
Easton Town
Pinkney Park
Forlorn
New Plantation
Hill House Farm
The Grove
Carriers' Farm
New Barn
Commonwood Lane
Widley's Farm
Widley's Gorse
Vineyard
Commonwood Farm
Lordswood Farm
Lordswood House
Lord's Wood
Lady's Wood
Ladyswood Farm
Fosse Farm
Norton
Cream Gorse
Townlease Farm
Farleaze Farm
Upper Stanbridge Farm
Water Works
Home Farm
Easton Town Farm
Old Wood
Quarry (dis)
Sewage Works
Macmillan Way
Fosse Way
ROMAN ROAD
Withy Bed
Covert
Tel Ex

Legend:
Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
Field Parcel Boundary
Cable Corridor Search Area

Data: IGP, Lanpro 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_DEV_0145
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:12,500 @ A3
0 200 400 600 Metres

Island GREEN POWER
Lanpro

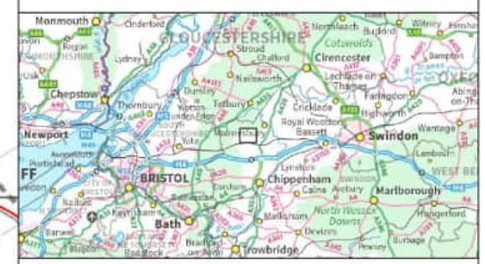
Lime Down
Solar Park

Title:
Figure 3.3.2 Field Numbering Plan
Lime Down B

Document:
The Scheme and its Wider Context
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:
- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Field Parcel Boundary
- Cable Corridor Search Area

Data: IGP, Lanpro 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



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0 200 400 600 Metres

Island GREEN POWER

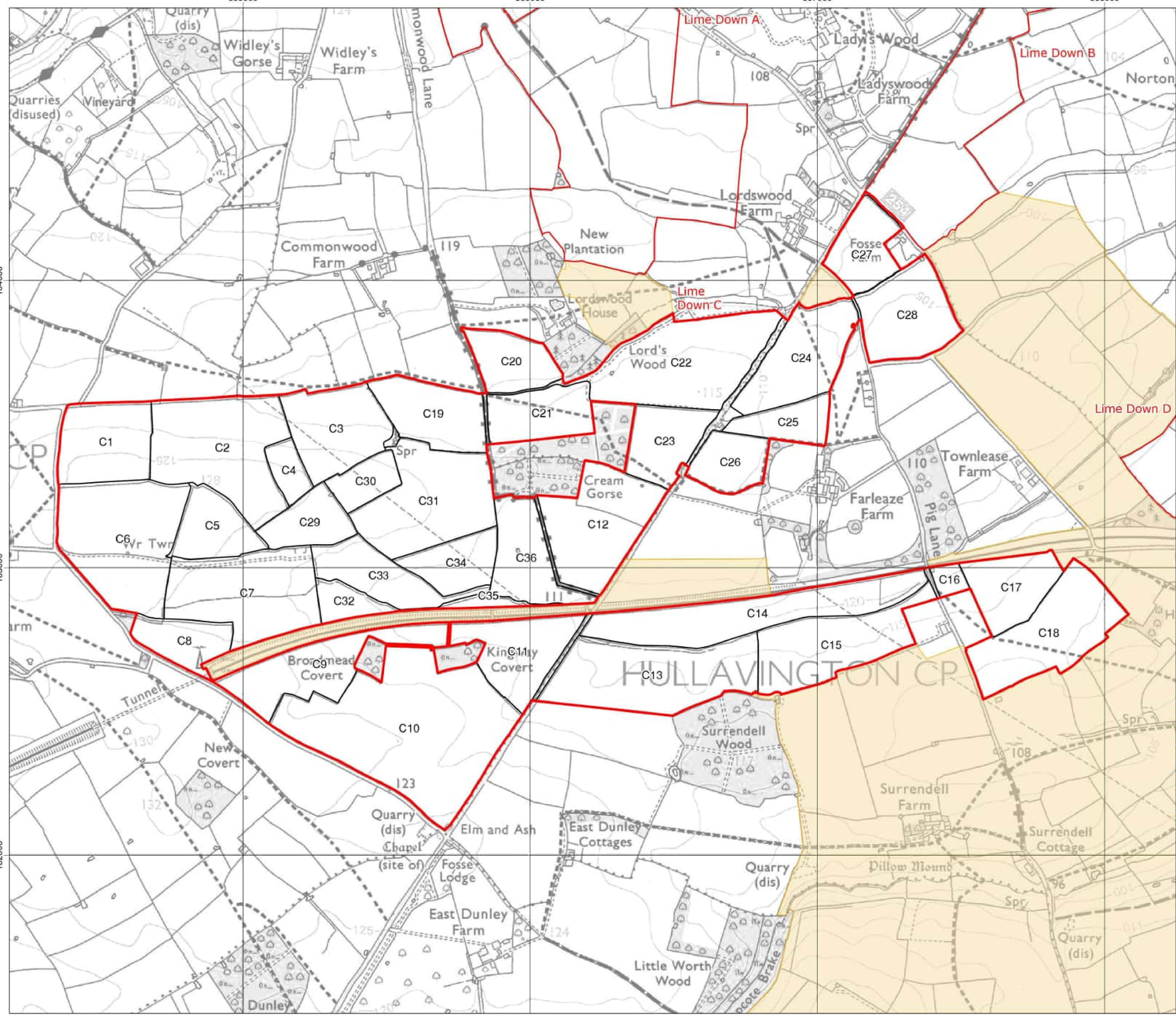
Lanpro

Lime Down
Solar Park

Title:
Figure 3.3.3 Field Numbering Plan
Lime Down C

Document:
The Scheme and its Wider Context
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:
- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Field Parcel Boundary
- Cable Corridor Search Area

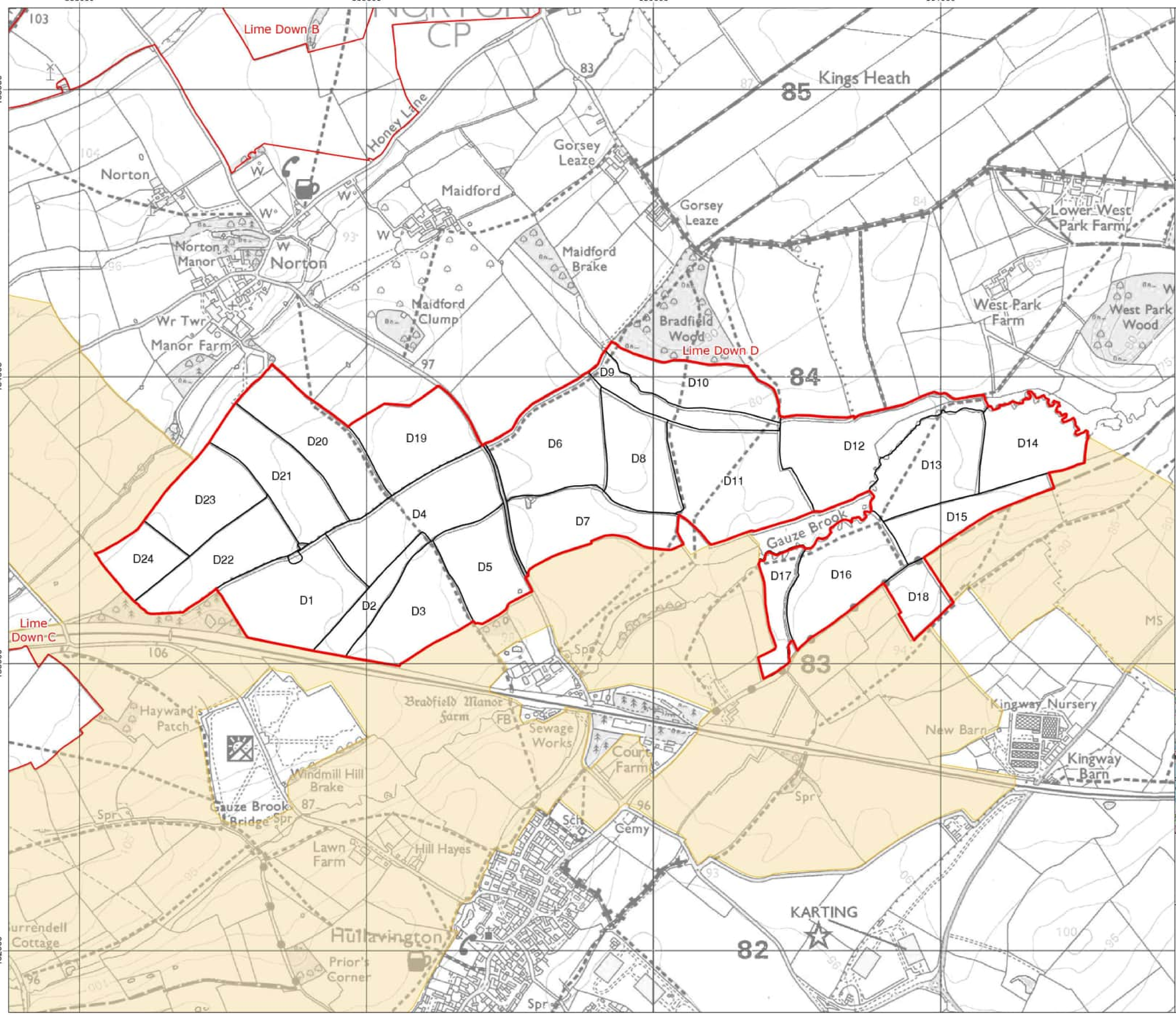


385000
386000
387000
388000
184000
183000
182000
Lime Down A
Lime Down B
Lime Down C
Lime Down D
C1
C2
C3
C4
C5
C6
C7
C8
C9
C10
C11
C12
C13
C14
C15
C16
C17
C18
C19
C20
C21
C22
C23
C24
C25
C26
C27
C28
C29
C30
C31
C32
C33
C34
C35
C36
Widley's Gorse
Widley's Farm
Quarries (disused)
Vineyard
Commonwood Lane
Commonwood Farm
New Plantation
Lordswood House
Lordswood Farm
Lord's Wood
Lady's Wood
Ladyswood Farm
Norton
Fosse Farm
Cream Gorse
Farleaze Farm
Townlease Farm
Pig Lane
Broadmead Covert
Kingway Covert
HULLAVINGTON CP
Surrendell Wood
Surrendell Farm
Surrendell Cottage
New Covert
Tunnel
Quarry (dis)
Elm and Ash
Chapel (site of)
Fosse Lodge
East Dunley Cottages
East Dunley Farm
Little Worth Wood
Pillow Mound
Dunley

Data: IGP, Lanpro 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_DEV_0145
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:12,500 @ A3
0 200 400 600 Metres

Island GREEN POWER
Lanpro



388000
389000
390000
391000
185000
184000
183000
182000
Lime Down B
Lime Down C
Lime Down D
Norton
Norton Manor
Manor Farm
Wr Twr
Honey Lane
Maidford
Maidford Brake
Maidford Clump
Gorsey Leaze
Kings Heath
Bradfield Wood
Lower West Park Farm
West Park Farm
West Park Wood
Gauze Brook
D1
D2
D3
D4
D5
D6
D7
D8
D9
D10
D11
D12
D13
D14
D15
D16
D17
D18
D19
D20
D21
D22
D23
D24
Hayward's Patch
Bradfield Manor Farm
Sewage Works
Court Farm
Windmill Hill Brake
Gauze Brook Bridge
Lawn Farm
Hill Hayes
Hullavington
Prior's Corner
Cemy
Kingway Nursery
New Barn
Kingway Barn
KARTING

Lime Down
Solar Park

Title:
Figure 3.3.4 Field Numbering Plan
Lime Down D

Document:
The Scheme and its Wider Context
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:
- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Field Parcel Boundary
- Cable Corridor Search Area

Data: IGP, Lanpro 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_DEV_0145
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:12,500 @ A3

0 200 400 600 Metres

Island GREEN POWER
Lanpro

391000 392000 393000 394000

184000 183000 182000 181000

Lime Down D

Lime Down E

E1 E2 E3 E4 E5 E6 E7 E8 E9 E10 E11 E12 E13 E14 E15 E16 E17 E18 E19 E20 E21 E22 E23 E24 E25 E26 E27 E28 E29 E30 E31 E32 E33 E34

Resr Manor Farm
Angrove Cottages
Rodbourne House
Parsloe's Farm
Water Tower
Cross
Rodbourne
Manor Farm
Gabriel's Well
Bottom Farm
Heath Farm
Goosegreen Farm
Rodbourne Bottom
Grove Farm
Cleeve House (Childrens Home)
Startley
Marsh Farm
Clove Farm
Seagry Wood
Upper Farm
Seagry House
Five Thorn Farm
Kingway Nursery
New Barn
Kingway Barn
Bincombe Wood
Hangar Farm
Rowden Wood
Sewage Works (disused)
Avil's Farm
Lower Stanton Farm
Glebe Farmhouse
Lower Stanton St Quintin
Moat
Spr
Sch
A429
MS

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:
Figure 3.3.5 Field Numbering Plan
Lime Down E

Document:
The Scheme and its Wider Context
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:
- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Field Parcel Boundary
- Cable Corridor Search Area

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_DEV_0145
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:12,500 @ A3

0 200 400 600 Metres

Island GREEN POWER
Lanpro

387000 388000 389000 390000

168000 167000 166000

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:
Figure 3.3.6 Field Numbering Plan
Land at Melksham Substation

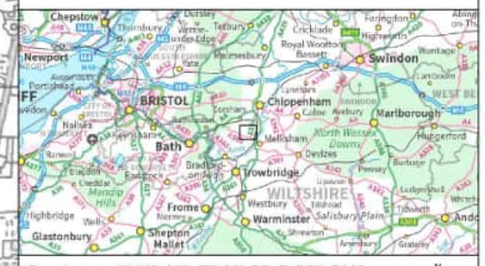
Document:
The Scheme and its Wider Context Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:
- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Field Parcel Boundary
- Cable Corridor Search Area

Land at Melksham Substation

The Ridge
Air Shafts
Monks Park Mine
Monk's Park
Lanes End Farm
Mill Farm
Sandpitts Farm
Attwood Farm
Gastard Court
Chapel Knapp
Gastard House
Ridge Farm
Pond Close Farm
Neston Lodge
Boyd's Farm Cottages
Boyd's Farm
Catridge Farm Cottages
Wick Farm
The Rookery
Quarry (dis)
Catridge Farm
Withy Bed
Park Lane Quarry (disused)
Trial Shafts
Resr
Medleys Cottages
Beardwell Farm
Whitley
Whitley House
Northey's Farm
Westlands Farm
Electricity Sub Station
Whitley Golf Club
Applecroft Farm
Purlpit Bridge
West Hill
Slade's Farm
Whitley Farm
East Farm
Purlpit
Folly Lane Farm
Sewage Works
Lagard Farm
Sch
Pie Corner
Atworth
The Hayes
Church Farm House
South Brook
Poplar Farm
Shaw
Home Farm
Shaw Farm
Hotel
Shaw House
Studley Farm
El Sub Sta
Beanacre Manor
A350

Data: IGP, Lanpro 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

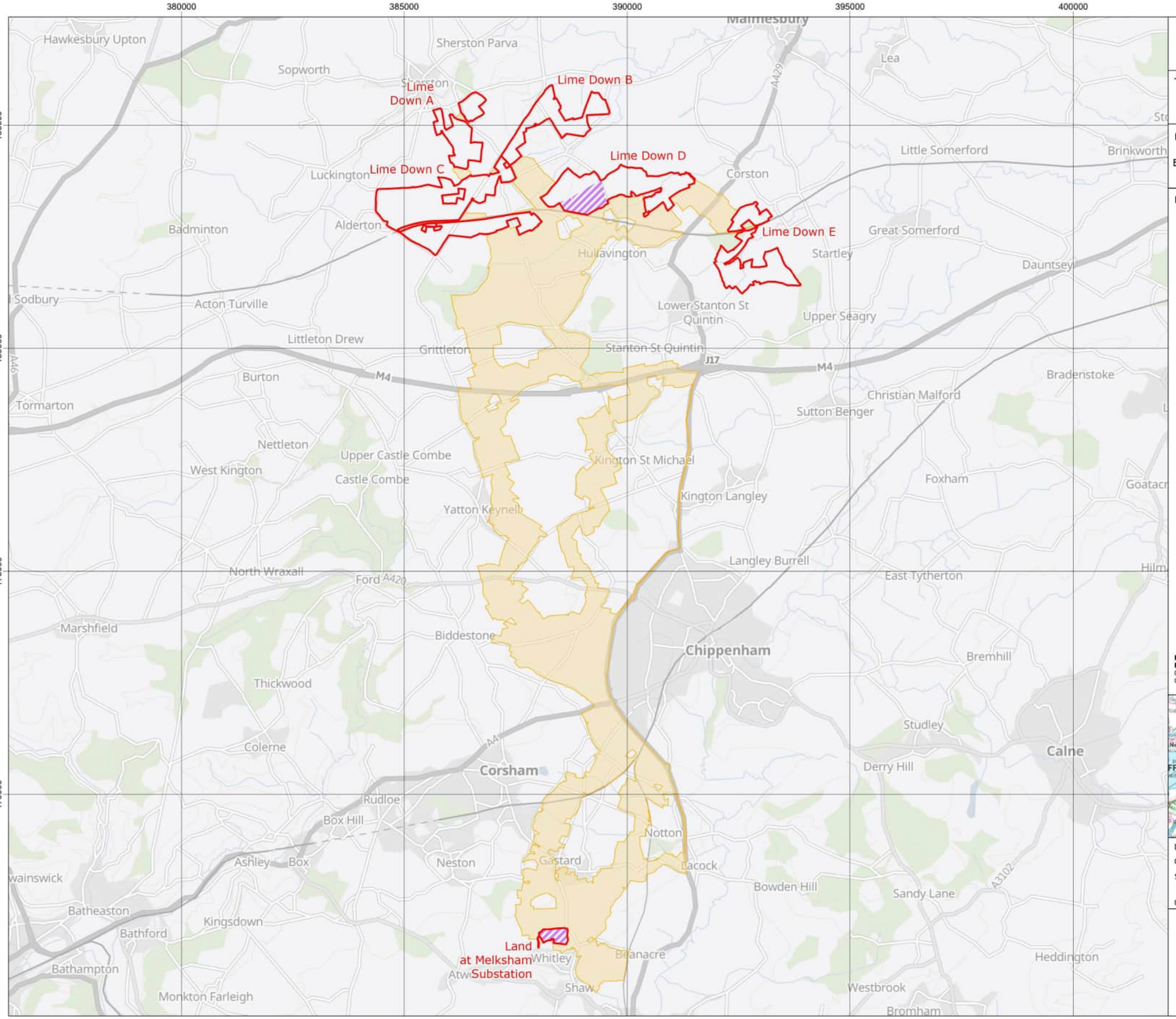


Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_DEV_0145
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:12,500 @ A3

0 200 400 600 Metres

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro


380000
385000
390000
395000
400000
185000
180000
175000
170000
Lime Down A
Lime Down B
Lime Down C
Lime Down D
Lime Down E
Land at Melksham Substation
Hawkesbury Upton
Sherston Parva
Malmesbury
Sopworth
Lea
Luckington
Corston
Little Somerford
Brinkworth
Alderton
Badminton
Great Somerford
Hullavington
Startley
Dauntsey
Sodbury
Acton Turville
Lower Stanton St Quintin
Upper Seagry
Littleton Drew
Grittleton
Stanton St Quintin
J17
M4
A46
A429
Burton
Bradenstoke
Tormarton
Christian Malford
Sutton Benger
Nettleton
Upper Castle Combe
West Kington
Castle Combe
Kington St Michael
Foxham
Kington Langley
Yatton Keynell
North Wraxall
Ford
A420
Langley Burrell
East Tytherton
Marshfield
Biddestone
Chippenham
Bremhill
Thickwood
Studley
Colerne
A4
Corsham
Calne
Derry Hill
Rudloe
Box Hill
Notton
Ashley
Box
Neston
Gastard
Lacock
Bowden Hill
Sandy Lane
A3102
Batheaston
Kingsdown
Bathford
Whitley
Beanacre
Heddington
Bathampton
Monkton Farleigh
Shaw
Westbrook
Bromham
Lime Down
Solar Park
Title:
Figure 3.4 BESS Options
Document:
The Scheme and its Wider Context Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report
Legend:
Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
Energy Storage and/or Substation Site Area
Cable Corridor Search Area
Data: IGP, Lanpro 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 0100031673Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2023 Contains data from OS Zoomstack
Cirencester
Chepstow
Newport
Swindon
BRISTOL
Chippenham
Marlborough
Bath
Trowbridge
Frome
WILTSHIRE
Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_DEV_0168
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:80,000 @ A3
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Island GREEN POWER
Lanpro

Lime Down
Solar Park

EIA Scoping Report

Appendix 5.1:
Legislative Context and Energy Policy

July 2024

EN010168

Contents

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The ES will contain a chapter on Legislative Context and Energy Policy with regard to primary legislation and Energy Policy, national planning polices and guidance, and local planning policies in establishing receptors, likely effects and potential mitigation.

1.2 Legislative Context

1.2.1 The Planning Act 2008 (the Act) sets out the process for the consenting of major infrastructure projects and is the principal legislation governing an application for development consent for a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). The Act therefore forms the basis for the decision to grant a development consent order (DCO).

1.2.2 Under the Act the Scheme constitutes an NSIP if:

- it consists of "the construction or extension of a generating station" (Section 14(1)(a) of the Act);
- "it is in England" (Section 15(2)(a) of the Act);
- It would "not generate electricity from wind" (Section 15(2)(aa) of the Act);
- It would not be "an offshore generating station" (Section 15(2)(b) of the Act); and
- "its capacity is more than 50 megawatts" (Section 15(2)(c) of the Act).

1.2.3 If a national policy statement (NPS) has effect in relation to the type of development to which the DCO relates then the Secretary of State must decide the DCO application in accordance with the relevant NPS (unless an exception applies) (Section 104 of the Act). If the DCO application relates to a type of development where no NPS has effect then the Secretary of State must have regard to the local impact report and any other important and relevant matters (Section 105 of the Act).

1.3 Energy Policy

1.3.1 NPS set out the policy basis for NSIPs. They form the basis for determination of decisions on DCO applications by the Secretary of State. In accordance with Section 104 of the Planning Act 2008, where an NPS has effect in relation to development of the description to which the application relates, a DCO application must be decided in accordance with that relevant NPS.

1.3.2 The Scheme comprises a type of development where a NPS has effect, therefore, it would be determined in accordance with Section 104 of the Act. The NPSs that are relevant to the Scheme are:

- National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1);
- National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3); and
- National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks (EN-5).

1.3.3 These NPSs were designated by the Secretary of State in January 2024. Compared to the previous NPSs that were designated in 2011, these NPSs set out that there is a critical national priority (CNP) for the provision of national significant low carbon infrastructure. This includes ground mounted solar, as a type of onshore generation that

does not involve fossil fuel combustion – see paragraph 4.2.5 of EN-1. They also address provision for Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) (see section 4.6 of EN-1).

1.3.4 In addition to the NPS's, the following government publications are also considered to be relevant:

- Energy White Paper: Powering our Net Zero Future, December 2020;
- Government Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener, October 2021 (updated April 2022);
- British Energy Security Strategy, April 2022; and
- Powering Up Britain, March 2023.

NPS EN-1: Energy

1.3.5 The key points from each of the five parts of NPS EN-1 are set out below.

Part 1 - Introduction

1.3.6 Part 1 introduces the role of NPS EN-1 in the planning system in providing national policy for energy infrastructure development and sets out the scope and geographic extent of the policies' application. This section describes the relationship between the overarching policy set out in the rest of NPS EN-1 with the other five associated energy NPSs, and how the Planning Inspectorate (the Inspectorate) will use the NPSs for decision making.

Part 2 – Government policy on energy and energy infrastructure development

1.3.7 Part 2 confirms the Government's commitments to meeting legally binding targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; acknowledges the need to transition to a low carbon economy; and emphasises the importance of maintaining a secure and reliable energy supply in the transition to a low carbon economy.

Part 3 – The need for new nationally significant infrastructure projects

1.3.8 Part 3 sets out the need for new nationally significant energy infrastructure, confirming that the UK needs all the types of energy infrastructure covered in the NPS in order to achieve energy security at the same time as dramatically reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The need for such infrastructure is described as 'urgent'.

1.3.9 NPS EN-1 is clear that NSIP applications should therefore be assessed on the basis that the Government has already demonstrated that there is a need for those types of infrastructure and that the scale and urgency of that need is as described in the NPS EN-1 (paragraph 3.2.6).

1.3.10 In considering the importance of the need for these projects, the NPS is clear that the determining authority should give substantial weight to the contribution which projects would make towards satisfying this need when considering applications for development consent under the Act. NPS EN-1 confirms that the Secretary of State is not required to consider separately the specific contribution of any individual project to satisfying the need established in NPS EN-1.

1.3.11 Part 3.3 of NPS EN-1 covers the need for new nationally significant electricity infrastructure and includes sections on the role of solar and electricity storage.

Part 4 – Assessment Principles

4.1 General Policies and Considerations

1.3.12 Part 4 sets out the general policies for the submission and assessment of applications relating to energy infrastructure. Importantly, this provides that the determining authority should start with the presumption in favour of granting consent to applications for energy NSIPs (paragraph 4.1.3). That presumption applies unless any more specific and relevant polices set out in the relevant NPSs clearly indicate that consent should be refused and subject to the provisions of the Act referred to at paragraph 1.1.4 of NPS EN-1.

1.3.13 Part 4 also identifies matters that the Secretary of State should take into account, which are summarised below:

- Weighing impacts and benefits - in making a judgement, the determining authority should consider the development's potential benefits including its contribution to meeting the need for energy infrastructure, job creation and any long-term or wider benefits; and its potential adverse impacts, including any long-term and cumulative adverse impacts, as well as any measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for any adverse impacts following the mitigation hierarchy. Where the NPSs require an applicant to mitigate a particular impact as far as possible, but the Secretary of State considers that there would still be residual adverse effects after the implementation of such mitigation measures, the Secretary of State should weigh those residual effects against the benefits of the proposed development.

- Land rights - NPS EN-1 confirms that where the use of land at a specific location is required to facilitate the development by providing for mitigation and landscape enhancement, an applicant may, as part of its application to the Secretary of State, seek the compulsory acquisition of that land, or rights over that land. The Secretary of State will consider any such application under the usual compulsory acquisition principles, taking into account the content of the NPSs.

- Other documents – NPS EN-1 states that the NPSs are the 'benchmark' for what is, or is not, an acceptable nationally significant energy development. Where appropriate, the NPSs take account of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). Other matters that the Secretary of State may consider both important and relevant to their decision making may include Development Plan documents or other documents in the Local Development Framework. NPS EN-1discusses the weight that can be given to emerging Development Plan documents and that the NPS prevails in the event of a conflict between these documents and an NPS, given the national significance of the infrastructure.

- Development Consent - NPS EN-1 states that the Secretary of State should only impose requirements in relation to a development consent that are necessary, relevant to planning, relevant to the development to be consented, enforceable, precise, and reasonable in all other respects. Reference is made to the guidance in the NPPF, the PPG: Use of Planning Conditions, or any successor documents, where appropriate.

- Early Engagement – to accord with the Government's pre-application guidance, early engagement between the applicant and key stakeholders is strongly encouraged, particularly in relation to HRA matters where the NPS states that the onus is on the applicant to submit sufficient information to enable the Secretary of State to conduct an Appropriate Assessment.

- Financial and technical viability – NPS EN-1 confirms that where the Secretary of State considers that the financial viability and technical feasibility of the proposal has been properly assessed by the applicant, it is unlikely to be of relevance in decision making.

Part 4.2 The Critical National Priority for Low Carbon Infrastructure

1.3.14 Part 4.2 emphasises the Government's commitment to fully decarbonising the power system by 2035 and identifies that there is a CNP for the provision of nationally significant low carbon infrastructure and describes how this should be applied in decision making.

1.3.15 NPS EN-1describes how the applicant should undertake their assessment and the application of the mitigation hierarchy as well as any other legal and regulatory requirements and confirms that the Secretary of State will continue to consider the impacts and benefits of all CNP Infrastructure applications on a case-by-case basis. NPS EN-1 sets out the process for how non-HRA issues are considered in the planning balance and the approach to HRA derogations. Where residual non-HRA impacts remain after the mitigation hierarchy has been applied, these residual impacts are unlikely to outweigh the urgent need for this type of infrastructure.

Part 4.3 Environmental Effects/Considerations

1.3.16 NPS EN-1confirms at paragraph 4.3.1 that all proposals for projects that are subject to the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations) must be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES) describing the aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the project. NPS EN-1then sets out the requirements that an ES must meet with reference to the EIA Regulations.

1.3.17 Paragraph 4.3.9 identifies that as in any planning case, the relevance or otherwise to the decision-making process of the existing (or alleged existence) of alternatives to the proposed development is, in the first instance a matter of law and that the NPS EN-1does not contain any general requirement to consider alternatives or to establish whether the proposed project represents the best option from a policy perspective. However, paragraph 4.3.12 requires that applicants are obliged to include in their ES, information about the reasonable alternatives they have studied which should include an indication of the main reasons for the applicant's choice, taking into account the environmental, social and economic effects and including, where relevant, technical and commercial feasibility.

Part 4.4 Health

1.3.18 Paragraph 4.4.1 states that energy infrastructure has the potential to impact on the health and wellbeing of the population. Direct impacts on health are identified as potentially including increased traffic, air or water pollution, dust and odour, hazardous waste and substances, noise, exposure to radiation and increases in pests. NPS EN-1also identifies that new energy infrastructure may also affect the composition and size of the local population resulting in indirect impacts such as access to public services, transport, or the use of open space for recreation and physical activity.

Part 4.6 Environmental and Biodiversity Net Gain

1.3.19 Paragraph 4.6.1 states that projects should not only avoid, mitigate and compensate harms, following the mitigation hierarchy, but also consider whether there are opportunities for enhancements.

1.3.20 Biodiversity net gain is described as an essential component of environmental net gain and NPS EN-1 states that developments are encouraged to use the latest version of the biodiversity metric to calculate the baseline and present net gain outcomes.

1.3.21 NPS EN-1 states that developments may also deliver wider environmental gains and benefits to communities relevant to the local area and to national policy priorities, such as:

- Reduction in green house gas emissions
- Reduced flood risk
- Improvements to air or water quality
- Climate adaptation
- Landscape enhancement
- Increased access to natural greenspace
- The enhancement, expansion or provision of trees and woodlands

Part 4.7 Criteria for Good Design for Energy Infrastructure

1.3.22 NPS EN-1 identifies that high quality and inclusive design goes far beyond aesthetic considerations and that the functionality of an object including fitness for purpose and sustainability is equally important. NPS EN-1 acknowledges that the nature of energy infrastructure development will often limit the extent to which it can contribute to the enhancement of the quality of the area. Given the benefits of good design in mitigating the adverse impacts of a project, applicants should consider how good design can be applied to a project during the early stages of the project lifecycle.

Part 4.10 Climate change adaptation and resilience

1.3.23 NPS EN-1 identifies that new energy infrastructure must be sufficiently resilient against the possible impacts of climate change. In preparing measures to support climate change adaptation applicants should take reasonable steps to maximise the use of nature-based solutions alongside other conventional techniques. Applicants must consider the direct and indirect impacts of climate change when planning the location, design, build, operation and decommissioning of new energy infrastructure.

Part 4.11 Network Connection

1.3.24 The connection of electricity generation plant to the electricity network is identified as an important consideration for applicants wanting to construct or extend a generation plant. The applicant must liaise with National Grid who own and manage the transmission network in England to secure a grid connection. Applications for new generating stations and related infrastructure should be contained in a single application to the Secretary of State or in separate applications submitted in tandem which have been prepared in an integrated way, as outlined in NPS EN-5.

Part 4.12 Pollution Control and Other Environmental Regulatory Regimes

1.3.25 NPS EN-1 identifies that issues relating to discharges or emissions may be subject to separate regulation under the pollution control framework or other consenting and licensing regimes and that the planning and pollution control systems are separate but complementary. It emphasises that the role of the planning system is to control the development and use of land in the public interest. Pollution control is concerned with

preventing pollution through the use of measures to prohibit or limit the releases of substances to the environment from different sources to the lowest practicable level. It also ensures that ambient air, water, and land quality meet standards that guard against impacts to the environment or human health.

1.3.26 Applicants should make early contact with relevant regulators, including the Environment Agency, and the Marine Management Organisation, to discuss their requirements for Environmental Permits and other consents, such as marine licenses. Wherever possible, applicants should submit applications for Environmental Permits and other necessary consents at the same time as applying to the Secretary of State for development consent.

1.3.27 NPS EN-1 states that in considering an application, the secretary of State should focus on whether the development itself an acceptable use of the land and the impact of that use, rather than the control of processes emissions or discharges themselves. An assumption should be made that the relevant pollution control regime will be properly applied and enforced by the relevant regulator.

Part 4.13 Safety

1.3.28 The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) is the independent regulator for workplace health and safety and enforces a range of legislation, some of which is relevant to the construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure. NPS EN-1 confirms that the same principles to health and safety apply as set out in part 4.12 regarding pollution control and other environmental permitting regimes.

Part 4.14 Hazardous Substances

1.3.29 All establishments wishing to hold stocks of certain hazardous substances above a threshold need 'Hazardous Substances Consent'. The Hazardous Substances Authority (HSA) has responsibility for deciding whether the risk of storing hazardous substances is tolerable for the community. The HSA will usually be the local planning authority. The HSE is a statutory consultee on applications for hazardous substances consent.

1.3.30 Applicants must consult the HSA and HSE at pre-application stage if the project is likely to need hazardous substances consent. The applicant should consult the local planning authority at pre-application stage to identify whether its proposed site is within the consultation distance of any site with hazardous substances consent and, if so, should consult the HSE for its advice on locating the particular development on that site.

Part 4.15 Common Law Nuisance and Statutory Nuisance

1.3.31 At the application stage of an energy NSIP, possible sources of nuisance under section 79(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and how they may be mitigated or limited should be identified by the applicant so that appropriate requirements can be included in any subsequent order granting development consent.

Part 4.16 Security Considerations

1.3.32 NPS EN-1 states that national security considerations apply across all national infrastructure sectors. Government policy is to ensure that, where possible, proportionate protective security measures are designed into new infrastructure projects at an early stage in the project development. Where applications for development consent for infrastructure covered by NPS EN-1 relate to potentially 'critical' infrastructure, there may be national security considerations.

Part 5 – General Impacts

1.3.33 Part 5 covers 'generic impacts' that arise from the development of energy infrastructure and are summarised below. In some cases, the technology specific NPSs provide detail on the way these impacts arise, or are to be considered, in the context of applications specific to the technology in question. The list of impacts is not exhaustive. Under each topic, guidance is provided on the applicant assessment and secretary of state decision making.

- Air Quality and Emissions - Where the project is likely to have adverse effects on air quality the applicant should undertake an assessment of the impacts of the proposed project as part of the ES.
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) - The construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure will in itself, lead to GHG emissions. All proposals for energy infrastructure projects should include a GHG assessment as part of their ES (See Section 4.3 of NPS EN-1).
- Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Where the development is subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) the applicant should ensure that the ES clearly sets out any effects on internationally, nationally, and locally designated sites of ecological or geological conservation importance (including those outside England), on protected species and on habitats and other species identified as being of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity, including irreplaceable habitats. The applicant should show how the project has taken advantage of opportunities to conserve and enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests. As set out in Section 4.7 of the NPS EN-1, the design process should embed opportunities for nature inclusive design. Energy infrastructure projects have the potential to deliver significant benefits and enhancements beyond Biodiversity Net Gain, which result in wider environmental gains (see Section 4.6 of the NPS EN-1 relating to Environmental and Biodiversity Net Gain). The scope of potential gains will be dependent on the type, scale, and location of each project.
- Civil and Military Aviation and Defence Interests - UK airspace is important for both civilian and military aviation interests. It is essential that new energy infrastructure is developed collaboratively alongside aerodromes, aircraft, air systems and airspace so that safety, operations and capabilities are not adversely affected by new energy infrastructure. Likewise, it is essential that aerodromes, aircraft, air systems and airspace operators work collaboratively with energy infrastructure developers essential for net zero.
- Dust, Odour, Artificial Light, Smoke, Steam, and Insect Infestation - During the construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure there is potential for the release of a range of emissions such as odour, dust, steam, smoke, artificial light and infestation of insects which have the potential to have a detrimental impact on amenity or cause common law or statutory nuisance. Where not regulated by the environmental permitting regime, mitigation will need to be included as part of the DCO and the ES should assess the potential for such impacts on amenity.
- Flood Risk – NPS EN-1 provides that where new energy infrastructure is, exceptionally, necessary in flood risk areas (for example where there are no reasonably available sites in areas at lower risk), policy aims to make it safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere and, where possible, by reducing flood risk overall. It should also be designed and constructed to remain operational in times of flood. Guidance is provided on the application of the sequential and exception tests. Thresholds are also identified for the provision of site-specific flood risk assessments, and the requirements for such assessments and information on mitigation.

- Historic Environment - The construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment above, at and below the surface of the ground. Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called 'heritage assets'. The applicant should undertake an assessment of any likely significant heritage impacts of the proposed development as part of the EIA, and describe these along with how the mitigation hierarchy has been applied in the ES. NPS EN-1 provides guidance on how the assessment of likely impacts should be undertaken and the extent of information which should be provided.

- Landscape and Visual - NPS EN-1 identifies that virtually all nationally significant energy infrastructure projects will have adverse effects on the landscape, but there may also be beneficial landscape character impacts arising from mitigation. Projects need to be designed carefully, taking account of the potential impact on the landscape. Having regard to siting, operational and other relevant constraints the aim should be to minimise harm to the landscape, providing reasonable mitigation where possible and appropriate. The applicant should carry out a landscape and visual impact assessment and report it in the ES, including cumulative effects.

- Land Use, Including Open Space, Green Infrastructure and Green Belt - An energy infrastructure project will have a direct effect on the existing use of the proposed site and may have indirect effects on the use, or planned use, of land in the vicinity for other types of development. Given the likely locations of energy infrastructure projects there may be particular effects on open space including green and blue infrastructure. Although the re-use of previously developed land for new development can make a major contribution to sustainable development by reducing the amount of countryside and undeveloped greenfield land that needs to be used, it may not be possible for many forms of energy infrastructure. The ES should identify existing and proposed land uses near the project, any effects of replacing an existing development or use of the site with the proposed project or preventing a development or use on a neighbouring site from continuing. Applicants should also assess any effects of precluding a new development or use proposed in the development plan. In respect of agricultural land, NPS EN-1 states that applicants should seek to minimise impacts on the best and most versatile agricultural land (defined as land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification) and preferably use land in areas of poorer quality (grades 3b, 4 and 5).

- Noise and Vibration - The Government's policy on noise is set out in the Noise Policy Statement for England. NPS EN-1 identifies the requirements of a noise assessment where noise impacts are likely to arise and that the nature and extent of noise assessments should be proportionate to the likely noise impact.

- Socio-Economic Impacts - The construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure may have socio-economic impacts at local and regional levels. Where the project is likely to have socio-economic impacts at local or regional levels, the applicant should undertake and include in their application an assessment of these impacts as part of the ES.

- Traffic and Transport - If a project is likely to have significant transport implications, the applicant's ES should include a transport appraisal. National Highways and Highways Authorities are statutory consultees on NSIP applications including energy infrastructure where it is expected to affect the strategic road network and / or have an impact on the local road network. Applicants should consult with National

Highways and Highways Authorities as appropriate on the assessment and mitigation to inform the application to be submitted.

- Resource and Waste Management - Applicants must demonstrate that development proposals are in line with Defra's policy position on the role of energy from waste in treating residual waste.
- Water Quality and Resources - Where the project is likely to have effects on the water environment, the applicant should undertake an assessment of the existing status of, and impacts of the proposed project on, water quality, water resources and physical characteristics of the water environment, and how this might change due to the impact of climate change on rainfall patterns and consequently water availability across the water environment, as part of the ES or equivalent.

NPS EN-3: Renewable Energy Infrastructure

Part 1 - Introduction

1.3.34 NPS EN-3 confirms that, together with EN-1, it is the primary decision-making policy document for the Secretary of State on nationally significant onshore renewable electricity generating stations in England and Wales. The NPS covers solar photovoltaic generating stations which exceed 50MW in England.

Part 2 - General Assessment and Technology Specific Information

1.3.35 Part 2 of NPS EN-3 identifies that the NPS is specific to biomass and energy from waste (EfW), offshore wind energy, pumped hydro storage, solar PV and tidal stream energy and that the policies in EN-3 are additional to those on generic impacts in EN-1. The NPS identifies the relationship between EN-1 and EN-3 and confirms that they should be read and considered together.

Part 2.3 Factors Influencing Site Selection and Design

1.3.36 The NPS confirms that it is for applicants to decide what applications to bring forward. In general, the Government does not seek to direct applicants to particular sites for renewable energy infrastructure. The following factors are set out below and the specific criteria and weight given will vary from project to project.

National Designations

1.3.37 When considering applications for CNP Infrastructure in sites with nationally recognised designations (such as SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, National Parks, the Broads, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Registered Parks and Gardens, and World Heritage Sites) the Secretary of State will take the starting point that the relevant tests in sections 5.4 and 5.10 of EN-1 have been met and any significant adverse effects on the qualities for which the area has been designated are clearly outweighed by the urgent need for this type of infrastructure.

1.3.38 In considering the impact on the historic environment as set out in Section 5.9 of NPS EN-1 and whether the Secretary of State is satisfied that the substantial public benefits would outweigh any loss or harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should take into account the positive role that large-scale renewable projects play in the mitigation of climate change, the delivery of energy security and the urgency of meeting the net zero target.

Other Locational Considerations

1.3.39 NPS EN-3 identifies that the Secretary of State should not use a consecutive approach in the consideration of renewable energy projects (for example, by giving priority to the re-use of previously developed land for renewable technology developments).

Part 2.4 Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience

1.3.40 Part 2.4 of NPS EN-3 provides a signpost to the relevant parts of EN-1 regarding the government's energy and climate change strategy and policies for mitigation climate change.

1.3.41 NPS EN-3 identifies that for solar PV proposals which are in low lying exposed sites consideration should be given to the increased risk of flooding and the impact of higher temperatures.

Part 2.5 Consideration of Good Design for Energy Infrastructure

1.3.42 The criteria for good design are set out in Section 4.7 of NPS EN-1. NPS EN-3 highlights that proposals for renewable energy infrastructure should demonstrate good design, particularly in respect of landscape and visual amenity, opportunities for co-existence/co-location with other marine and terrestrial uses, and in the design of the project to mitigate impacts such as noise and effects on ecology and heritage.

Part 2.6 Flexibility in the Project Details

1.3.43 Where details are still to be finalised, applicants should explain in the application which elements of the proposal have yet to be finalised, and the reason why this is the case.

1.3.44 Regarding flexibility, applicants should explain which elements of the proposal have yet to be finalised and where flexibility is sought they should assess the likely worst case environmental, social and economic effects. NPS EN-3 directs readers to Section 4.3 of NPS EN-1 for full guidance on how to manage flexibility.

Part 2.10 Solar Photovoltaic Generation

1.3.45 Part 2.10 of NPS EN-3 addresses Solar Photovoltaic generation stating that the Government has committed to sustained growth in solar capacity to meet net zero emissions by 2050. As such, solar is a key part of the government's strategy for low-cost decarbonisation of the energy sector.

1.3.46 The following factors are identified as affecting site selection and design:

- Irradiance and site topography - NPS EN-3 states that irradiance will be a key consideration for the applicant in identifying a potential site as the amount of electricity generated on site is directly affected by irradiance levels. Irradiance of a site will in turn be affected by surrounding topography, with an uncovered or exposed site of good elevation and favourable south-facing aspect more likely to increase year-round irradiance levels. This in turn affects the carbon emission savings and the commercial viability of the site.
- To maximise irradiance, applicants may choose a site and design its layout with variable and diverse panel types and aspects, and panel arrays may also follow the movement of the sun in order to further maximise the solar resource.
- Network connection - Applicants should consider important issues relating to network connection at Section 4.11 of NPS EN-1 and in NPS EN-5. The capacity of the local grid network to accept the likely output from a proposed solar farm is critical to the technical and commercial feasibility of a development proposal. The connection

voltage, availability of network capacity, and the distance from the solar farm to the existing network can have a significant effect on the commercial feasibility of a development proposal. To maximise existing grid infrastructure, minimise disruption to existing local community infrastructure or biodiversity and reduce overall costs, applicants may choose a site based on nearby available grid export capacity. Where this is the case, applicants should consider the cumulative impacts of situating a solar farm in proximity to other energy generating stations and infrastructure.

- Proximity of a site to dwellings - Utility-scale solar farms are large sites that may have a significant zone of visual influence. The two main impact issues that determine distances to sensitive receptors are therefore likely to be visual amenity and glint and glare. NPS EN-3 directs readers to the Landscape, Visual and Residential Amenity (paragraphs 2.10.93-2.10.101) and Glint and Glare (paragraphs 2.10.102 – 2.10.106) impact sections in NPS EN-3.

- Agricultural land classification and type - NPS EN-3 states that while land type should not be a predominating factor in determining the suitability of the site location applicants should, where possible, utilise suitable previously developed land, brownfield land, contaminated land and industrial land. Where the proposed use of any agricultural land has been shown to be necessary, poorer quality land should be preferred to higher quality land avoiding the use of “Best and Most Versatile” (BMV) agricultural land where possible. BMV agricultural land is defined as land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification.

- NPS EN-3 identifies that the development of ground mounted solar arrays is not prohibited on BMV land or sites designated for their natural beauty or recognised for ecological or archaeological importance. The impacts of such are expected to be considered.

- NPS EN-3 states that due to scale, it is likely that some agricultural land will be used. Applicants should explain their choice of site noting the preference for development to be on suitable brownfield, industrial and low and medium grade agricultural land.

- Applicants are encouraged to develop and implement a Soil Resources and Management Plan which could help to use and manage soil sustainably and minimise adverse impacts on soil health and potential land contamination.

- Accessibility - Applicants will need to consider the suitability of the access routes to the proposed site for both the construction and operation of the solar farm with the former likely to raise more issues. Given that potential solar farm sites are largely in rural areas, access for the delivery of solar arrays and associated infrastructure during construction can be a significant consideration for solar farm siting. Developers will usually need to construct on-site access routes for operation and maintenance activities, such as footpaths, earthworks, or landscaping. In addition, sometimes access routes will need to be constructed to connect solar farms to the public road network. Applications should include the full extent of the access routes necessary for operation and maintenance and an assessment of their effects.

- Public rights of way - NPS EN-3 recognises that public rights of way may need to be temporarily closed or diverted to enable construction, however, applicants should keep, as far as is practicable and safe, all public rights of way that cross the proposed development site open during construction and protect users where a public right of way borders or crosses the site. The continued recreational use of public rights of way (and in particular during operation) is encouraged through the layout and appearance of the site. Visual impact for those using existing public rights of way

should be minimised and opportunities to facilitate enhancements to public rights of way should be maximised.

- Security and lighting - Security of the site is a key consideration for developers. Applicants may wish to consider not only the availability of natural defences such as steep gradients, hedging and rivers but also perimeter security measures such as fencing, electronic security, CCTV and lighting, with the measures proposed on a site-specific basis. Applicants should assess the visual impact of these security measures, as well as the impacts on local residents, including for example issues relating to intrusion from CCTV and light pollution in the vicinity of the site. Impacts on the landscape and visual impact should be minimised.

1.3.47 The following factors are identified as technical considerations affecting a proposed solar PV development:

- Capacity of a site - For the purposes of Section 15 of the Act, the maximum combined capacity of the installed inverters (measured in alternating current (AC)) should be used for the purposes of determining solar site capacity. Overplanting of solar arrays can be used to account for a decline in generating capacity due to degradation.

- Site layout design, and appearance - Applicants should consider the criteria for good design set out in Section 4.7 of NPS EN-1 at an early stage when developing projects. To maximise efficiency, the type, spacing and aspect of panel arrays will depend on the physical characteristics of the site such as site elevation. NPS EN-3 recognises that cabling will be required to connect the electrical assets of the site and in the case of underground cabling, applicants are expected to provide a methos statement describing cable trench design, installation methodology, as well as details of the operation and maintenance regime.

- Project lifetime - Applicants should consider the design life of solar panel efficiency over time when determining the period for which consent is required. NPS EN-3 states that an upper limit of 40 years is typical, although applicants may seek consent without a time-period or for differing time-periods of operation. Time limited consents are described as temporary. Solar panel efficiency deteriorates over time and applicants may elect to replace panels during the lifetime of the scheme.

- Decommissioning - Generally it is expected that the panel arrays and mounting structures will be decommissioned and underground cabling dug out to ensure prior use of the site can continue. Applicants should set out what would be decommissioned considering where it may be less harmful for the ecology of the site to keep, for example, underground cabling or where there may be socio-economic benefits to retaining pathways.

- Flexibility in the project details - It is recognised that not all aspects of the proposal may have been settled in precise detail at the point of application. Section 2.6 of NPS EN-3 sets out how applicants should manage flexibility.

1.3.48 NPS EN-3 identifies the following impacts, but these are not exhaustive:

- Biodiversity, ecological, geological conservation and water management
- Landscape, visual and residential amenity
- Glint and glare
- Cultural heritage
- Construction including traffic and transport noise and vibration.

1.3.49 NPS EN-3 also identifies mitigation opportunities for the following:

- Agricultural land classification and land type
- Biodiversity and ecological conservation
- Landscape, visual and residential amenity
- Glint and glare
- Cultural heritage
- Construction including traffic and transport noise and vibration.

1.3.50 NPS EN-3 Paragraphs 2.10.145 to 2.10.162 set out that Secretary of State decision making should take into account factors influencing site selection and design, technical considerations and any impacts that it considers are important and relevant to its decision.

1.3.51 With regard to glint and glare, there is no evidence that glint and glare from solar farms results in significant impairment on aircraft safety. Therefore, unless a significant impairment can be demonstrated, the Secretary of State is unlikely to give any more than limited weight to claims of aviation interference because of glint and glare from solar farms.

1.3.52 With regard to cultural heritage, solar farms are generally consented on the basis that they will be time-limited in operation. The Secretary of State should therefore consider the length of time for which consent is sought when considering the impacts of any indirect effect on the historic environment, such as effects on the setting of designated heritage assets.

1.3.53 The Secretary of State is unlikely to give any more than limited weight to traffic and transport noise and vibration impacts from the operational phase of a project.

NPS EN-5: Electrical Networks

Part 1 – Introduction

1.3.54 NPS EN-5 taken together with the NPS EN-1, provides the primary policy for decisions taken by the Secretary of State on applications it receives for electricity networks infrastructure. It covers transmission systems (the long-distance transfer of electricity through 400kV and 275kV lines), and distribution systems (lower voltage lines from 132kV to 230V from transmission substations to the end-user) which can either be carried on towers/monopoles, or undergrounded; and associated infrastructure, e.g. substations. It also covers distribution systems and converter stations to convert DC power to AC power and vice versa.

Part 2 - Assessment and Technology-Specific Information

1.3.55 Part 2 of NPS EN-3 outlines technical and assessment criteria, as well as outlining the technical relationship between existing electrical infrastructure and the location of new generating developments. It makes clear that when evaluating the impacts of electricity networks infrastructure, the generic impacts detailed in NPS EN-1 should be considered alongside additional policies in NPS EN-5 relating to:

- Factors influencing site selection and design
- Biodiversity and geological conservation

- Landscape and visual
- Noise and vibration
- Electric and Magnetic Fields
- Sulphur Hexafluoride

Part 2.2 factors influencing site selection and design

1.3.56 NPS EN-5 makes clear at paragraph 2.2.1 that the Secretary of State should bear in mind that the initiating and terminating points - or development zone - of new electricity networks infrastructure is not substantially within the control of the applicant. These constraints coupled with the Government's legislative commitment to meet net zero by 2050 mean that very significant amounts of new electricity networks infrastructure is needed including in areas with little build out to date.

1.3.57 NPS EN-5 paragraph 2.2.6 emphasises that the locational constraints identified do not exempt applicants from their duty to consider and balance site-selection considerations, or the policies on good design and impact mitigation detailed in Sections 2.4-2.9 of NPS EN-5. Site selection considerations should include consideration of engineering, environmental and community considerations to determine a feasible route, the location and design of sub stations; local topography; screening and other options to mitigate impacts.

1.3.58 Applicants must take into account Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act 1989, which places a duty on all transmission and distribution license holders, in formulating proposals for new electricity networks infrastructure, to "have regard to the desirability of preserving natural beauty, of conserving flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest and of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest; and …do what [they] reasonably can to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have on the natural beauty of the countryside or on any such flora, fauna, features, sites, buildings or objects." [NPS EN-5 paragraph 2.2.11].

Part 2.3 Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience

1.3.59 Reference is made to Section 4.10 of NPS EN-1 which sets out generic considerations that should be taken into account in order to ensure that electricity networks infrastructure is resilient to the effects of climate change. The resilience of the project to climate change e.g. from flooding, effects of wind and storms, higher average temperatures, earth movement or subsidence caused by flooding must be assessed in the ES accompanying the application.

Part 2.4 Consideration of Good Design for Energy Infrastructure

1.3.60 The Act requires the Secretary of State to have regard to good design in determining applications for development consent. The criteria for good design are set out in NPS EN-1. NPS EN-5 also emphasises that the functional design constraints of safety and security may limit an applicant's ability to influence the aesthetic appearance of that infrastructure. The functional performance of the infrastructure in respect of security of supply and public and occupational safety must not thereby be threatened.

Part 2.5 Environmental and Biodiversity Net Gain

1.3.61 Part 2.5 of NPS EN-5 requires the applicant and Secretary of State to recognise that the linear nature of electricity networks infrastructure can allow for excellent opportunities through reconnecting important habitats via green corridors and connecting people to

the environment via footpaths and cycleways constructed in tandem with environmental enhancements.

Part 2.6 Land Rights and Land Interests

1.3.62 Part 2.6 of NPS EN-5 sets out the control or rights the applicant must have over the land to be able to lawfully undertake works and ongoing maintenance in respect of electricity lines and related equipment. It sets out the steps the applicant should take to reach voluntary agreements and if this is not possible, the compulsory acquisition of land.

Part 2.7 Holistic Planning

1.3.63 Part 2.7 of NPS EN-5 refers to Section 4.10 of NPS EN-1 which aims to create a holistic planning regime, such that the cumulative effects of the same project can be considered together. It recognises that coordinated applications can typically bring economic efficiencies and reduced environmental impact. However, it also recognises, and sets out the circumstances in which, a consolidated approach may not always be possible, nor represent the most efficient strategy for the delivery of new infrastructure.

Part 2.8 Strategic Network Planning

1.3.64 Part 2.8 of NPS EN-5 sets out the approach to be taken in relation to strategic network planning in order to ensure that network development keeps pace with renewable generation and anticipates future system needs.

Part 2.9 Applicant Assessment

1.3.65 Part 2.9 of NPS EN-5 signposts the reader to Part 5 (Generic Impacts) of NPS EN-1 and states that the impacts identified therein and within section 2.9 are not intended to be exhaustive. The applicant should provide information on relevant impacts as directed by NPS EN-5 and the Secretary of State. The impacts set out include:

- Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - particular reference is made to the potential risk to birdlife, including large birds, of overhead lines.
- Landscape and Visual Impact - the potential landscape and visual impacts of overhead lines are highlighted. New substations and other above ground installations may also give rise to landscape and visual impacts but it is also recognised that landscape and visual benefits may arise through the reconfiguration, rationalisation or undergrounding of infrastructure.
- Noise and Vibration - the potential for noise from overhead lines is highlighted. Noise may also arise from substation equipment. For the assessment of noise from substations, standard methods of assessment and interpretation using the principles of the relevant British Standards are satisfactory.
- Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMFs) - NPS EN-5 recognises that EMFs will occur around power lines and electric cables and around domestic, office or industrial equipment that uses electricity. It states that all overhead power lines will produce EMFs. Exposure of the public should comply with the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) 1998 guidelines. Applications should show evidence of this compliance. No reference is made to EMFs arising from underground cabling although NPS EN-5 paragraph 2.11.13 notes: "Undergrounding of a line would reduce the level of EMFs experienced, but high magnetic field levels may still occur immediately above the cable. It is the

government's policy that power lines should not be undergrounded solely for the purpose of reducing exposure to EMFs."

- Sulphur Hexafluoride - is a potent greenhouse gas sometimes used for insulation in high voltage switch gear and its use should be avoided where possible.

Part 2.10 Mitigation

1.3.66 Part 2.10 of NPS EN-5 sets out how the applicant should consider and address routing and avoidance/minimisation of environmental impacts at an early stage in the development process for the potential impacts identified in part 2.9.

Part 2.11 Secretary of State Decision Making

1.3.67 Part 2.11 of NPS EN-5 sets out how the Secretary of State should decide upon the impacts and mitigation measures identified in parts 2.9 and 2.10 above. In relation to EMFs and aviation, the Secretary of State will take account of statutory technical safeguarding zones defined in accordance with Planning Circular 01/0331, or any successor, when considering recommendations for DCO applications. In relation to sulphur hexafluoride, the Secretary of State should grant consent only if the applicant has demonstrated either that the scheme will not use SF6 or that there is no proven commercially viable alternative, and the cost of the alternative would be grossly disproportionate, and that appropriate emissions monitoring and control measures are in place.

1.4 Other Planning Policies

1.4.1 Other planning policies considered relevant to the Scheme, include the following:

National Planning Policy

1.4.2 Whilst the NPPF should be read as a whole, the following paragraphs are considered to be of particular relevance to the Scheme:

- Paragraph 11 - Presumption in favour of sustainable development
- Paragraph 115 - Impacts on highway safety
- Paragraph 135 - Determination of planning applications and good design
- Paragraph 157 - Transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate
- Paragraph 158 - Planning for climate change
- Paragraph 160 - Increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy
- Paragraph 163 - Determining planning applications for renewable and low carbon development
- Paragraph 165 - Development in areas at risk of flooding
- Paragraph 173 - Determining planning applications and flood risk
- Paragraph 175 - Incorporation of sustainable drainage systems in major development
- Paragraph 180 - Conserving and enhancing the natural environment
- Paragraph 186 - Determination of planning applications and biodiversity principles

- Paragraph 187 - Sites to be afforded the same protection as habitats sites
- Paragraph 188 - Presumption in favour of sustainable development where likely significant effect on habitat sites.
- Paragraph 189 - 192 - Ground conditions and pollution
- Paragraph 194 - Separate pollution control regimes
- Paragraphs 195 - 214 - Conserving and enhancing the historic environment
- Paragraph 215 - Best use of minerals
- Paragraph 217 - Weight given to the benefits of mineral extraction, including to the economy
- Paragraph 218 - Development in Mineral Safeguarding Areas

Planning Practice Guidance

1.4.3 The sections of the PPG which are considered most relevant to the proposal are:

- Appropriate Assessment
- Climate Change
- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Flood Risk and Coastal Change
- Historic Environment
- Minerals
- Natural Environment
- Noise
- Renewable and low carbon energy
- Waste
- Water supply, wastewater and water quality

Local Policies

1.4.4 As the host authority, Wiltshire Council's planning policies and guidance contained within the following documents, is considered to be relevant to the Scheme:

- Wiltshire Core Strategy 2006 to 2026 (adopted January 2015)
- Wiltshire Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft 2020-2038 (September 2023)
- Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Core Strategy 2006 to 2026 (adopted June 2009)
- Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Core Strategy 2006 to 2026 (adopted July 2009)
- Hullavington Neighbourhood Plan (September 2019)
- Sherston Neighbourhood Plan (May 2019)
- Malmesbury Neighbourhood Plan (Volume 1)

- Malmesbury Neighbourhood Plan (Volume 2)
- Melksham Neighbourhood Plan 2020 to 2026 (July 2021)

Lime Down
Solar Park

EIA Scoping Report

Appendix 7.1:

Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Figures 7.1-7.9

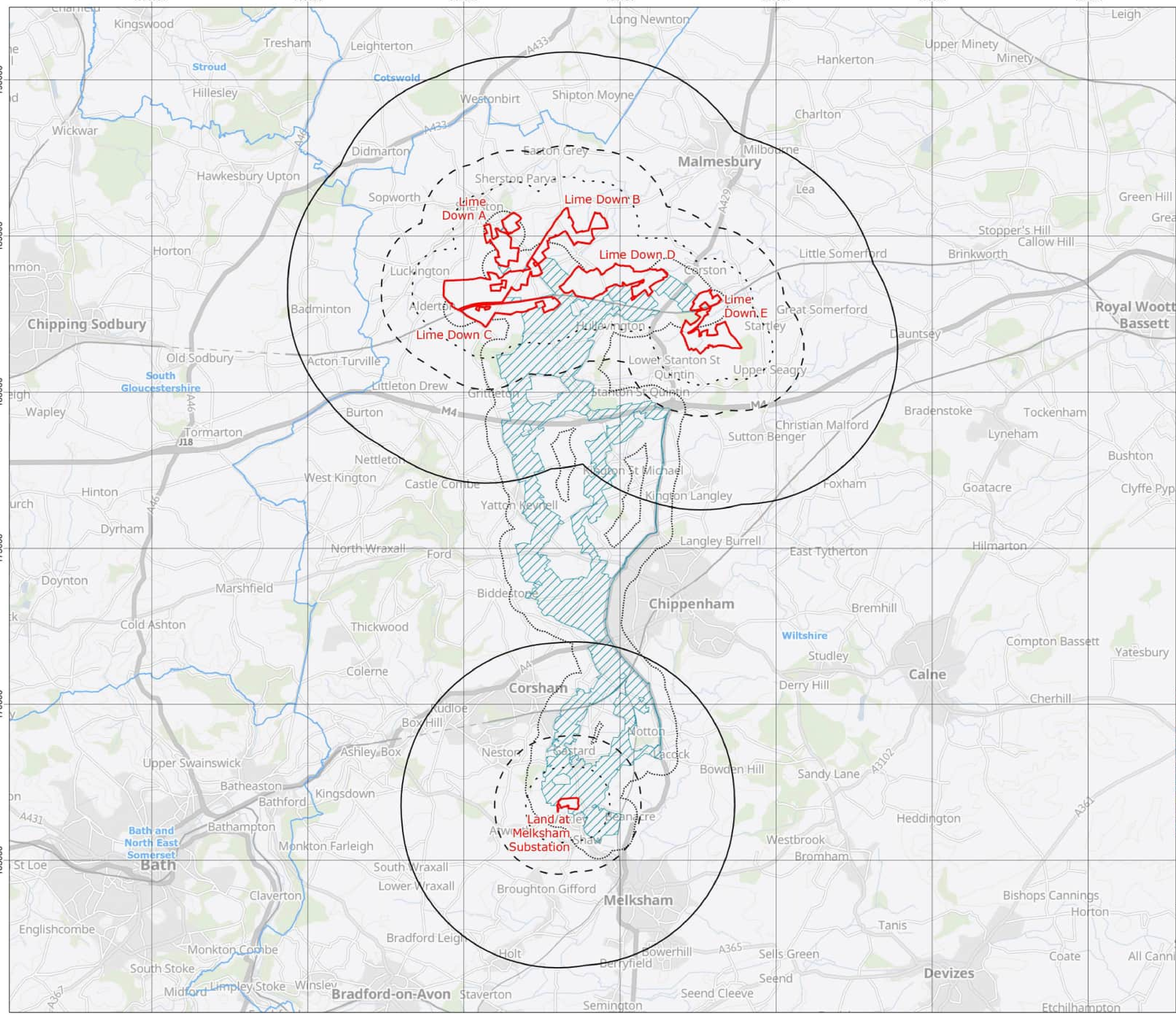
July 2024

EN010168

Lime Down
Solar Park

Title:
Figure 7.1 Study Area

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report



Legend:
- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 5km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area
- District Boundary

Data: IGP, Lanpro 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 0100031673Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2023 Contains data from OS Zoomstack

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Island GREEN POWER
Lanpro

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Lime Down
Solar Park

Title:
Figure 7.1.1 Study Area
Lime Down A

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:
- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Lime Down A
Lime Down B
Lime Down C
Lime Down D

SHERSTON CP
EASTON GREY CP
LUCKINGTON CP
HULLAVINGTON CP
NORTON CP

Data: IGP, Lanpro 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0177
Coordinate system: British National Grid
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Lime Down B

Lime Down A

Lime Down C

Lime Down D

Lime Down E

EASTON GREY CP

SHERSTON CP

NORTON CP

HULLAVINGTON CP

Sherston

Pinkney Park

Easton Grey

Norton

Foxley

Hullavington

Kings Heath

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 7.1.2 Study Area
Lime Down B

Document:

Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0177

Coordinate system: British National Grid

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Island GREEN POWER

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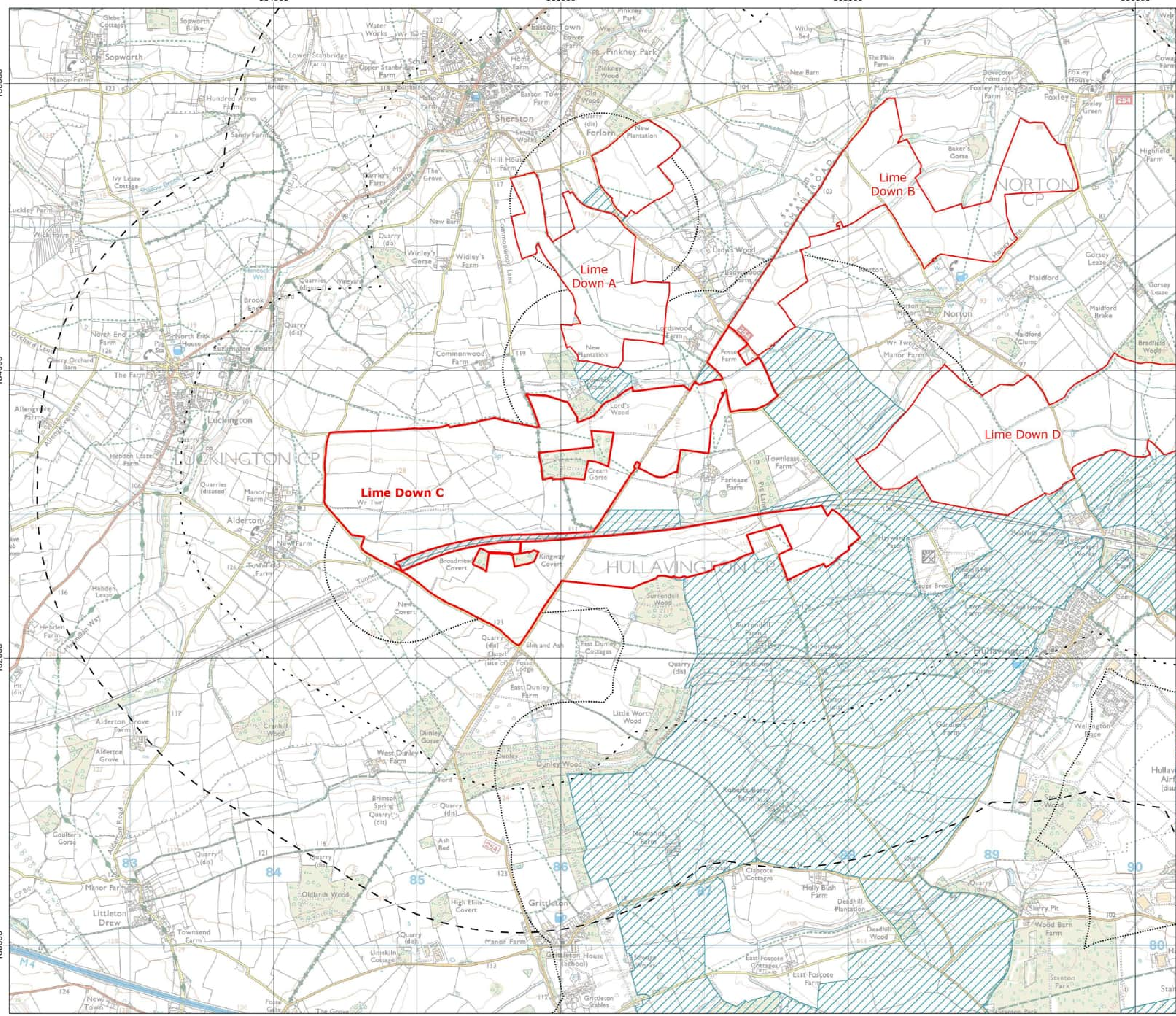

Lime Down
Solar Park

Title:
Figure 7.1.3 Study Area
Lime Down C

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Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:
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- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Data: IGP, Lanpro 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0177
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Lime Down A

Lime Down B

Lime Down C

Lime Down D

Lime Down E

NORTON CP

ST PAUL MALMESBURY WITHOUT CP

HULLAVINGTON CP

STANTON ST QUINTIN CP

Lime Down
Solar Park

Title:
Figure 7.1.4 Study Area
Lime Down D

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0177
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

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Island GREEN POWER

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Lime Down B

Lime Down D

Lime Down E

Kings Heath

Corston

Rodbourne

Little Somerford

GREAT SOMERFORD CP

SEAGRY CP

STANTON ST QUINTIN CP

CHRISTIAN

Hullavington

Hullavington Airfield (disused)

Stanton St Quintin

Lower Stanton St Quintin

River Avon

M4

A429

B4122

KARTING

Lime Down
Solar Park

Title:

Figure 7.1.5 Study Area
Lime Down E

Document:

Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0177
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Island GREEN POWER

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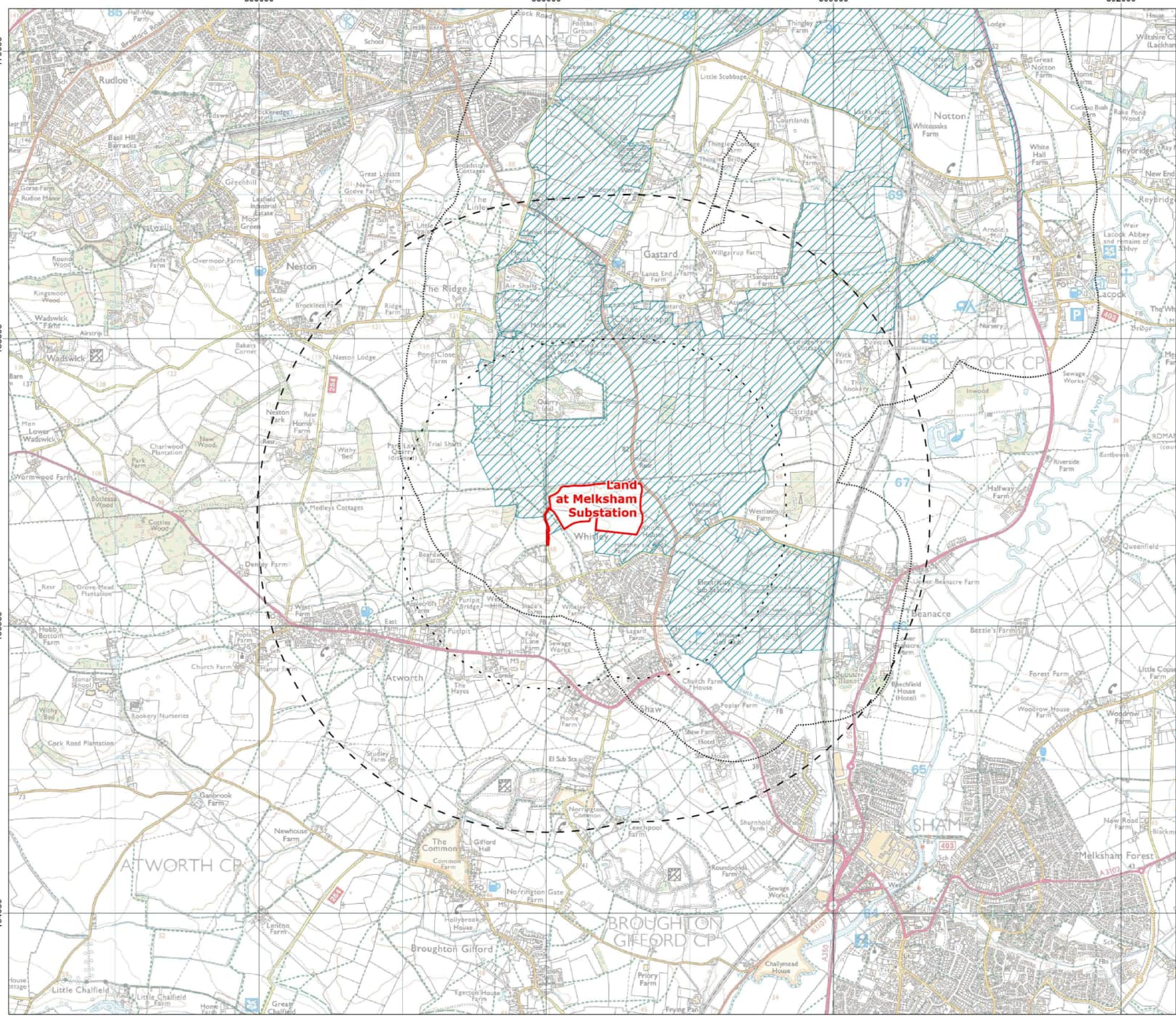

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:
Figure 7.1.6 Study Area
Land at Melksham Substation

Document:
Landscape and Visual Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:
- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Data: IGP, Lanpro 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0177
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Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 7.1.7 Study Area
Cable Route Search Corridor

Document:

Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
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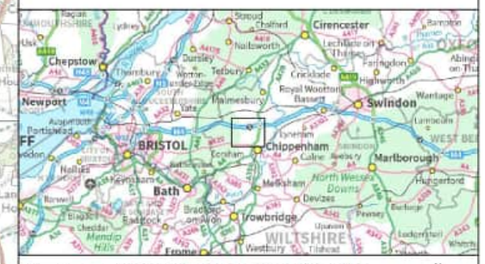
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Data: IGP, Lanpro 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



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Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 7.1.8 Study Area
Cable Route Search Corridor

Document:

Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

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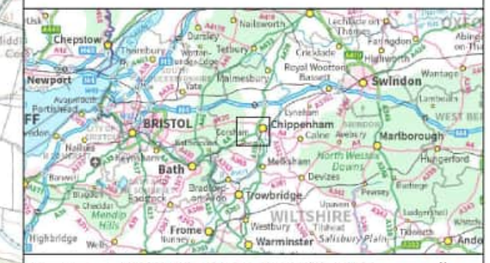
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area



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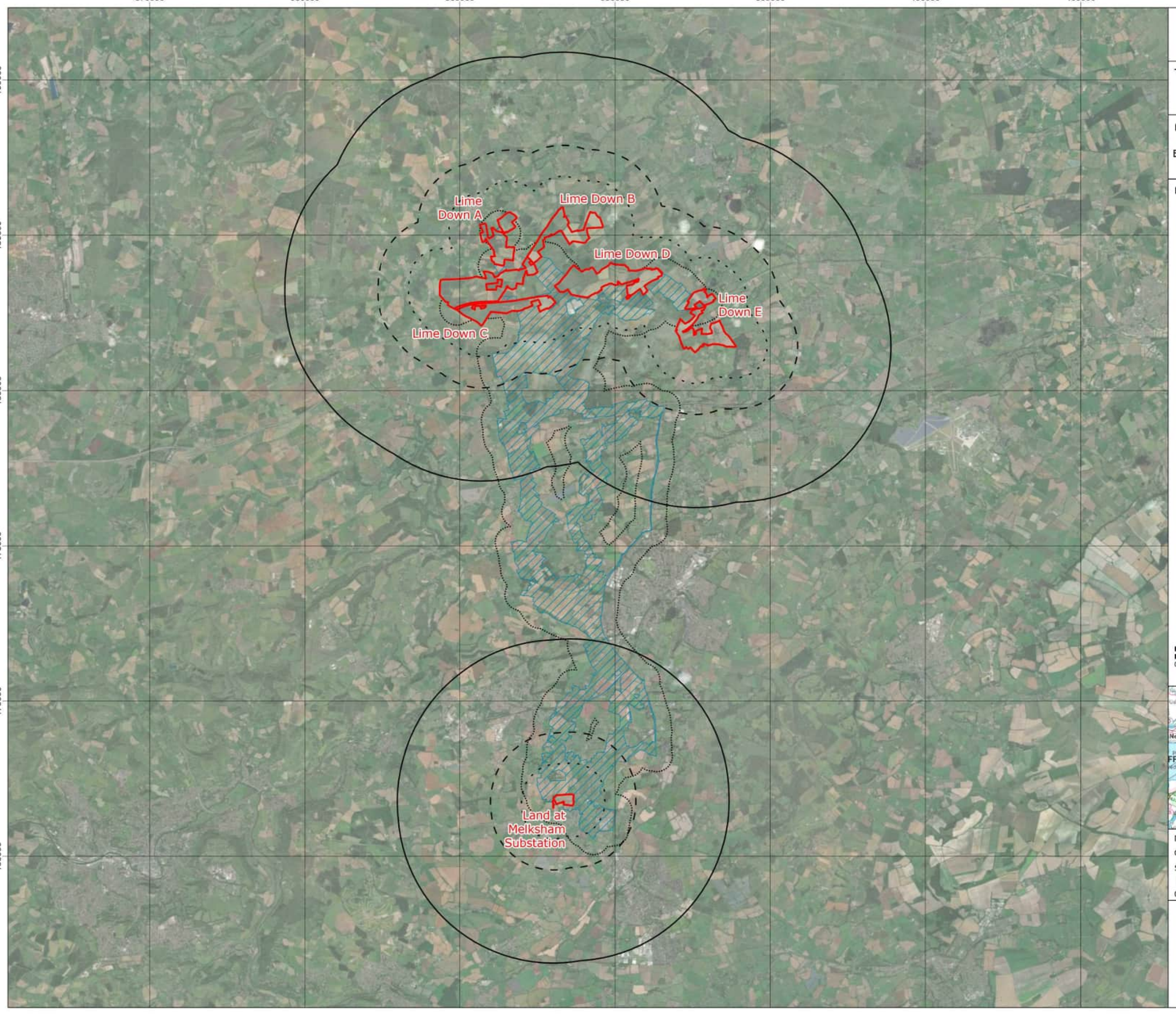

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 7.2 Aerial Photography

Document:

Landscape and Visual Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
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- 1km Landscape Study Area
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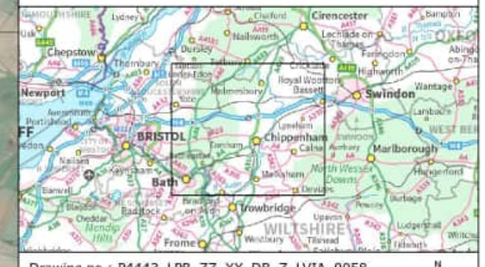

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Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

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190000 185000 180000 175000 170000 165000

Lime Down A
Lime Down B
Lime Down C
Lime Down D
Lime Down E
Land at Melksham Substation

Kingswood Tresham Leighterton Long Newnton Leigh Upper Minety Minety Hankerton
Hillesley Westonbirt Shipton Moyne Charlton
Wickwar Didmarton Malmesbury Milbourne
Hawkesbury Upton Sherston Parva Lea Green Hill
Sopworth Stopper's Hill Callow Hill
Horton Little Somerford Brinkworth
Luckington Easton
Chipping Sodbury Badminton Great Somerford Royal Wootton Bassett
Old Sodbury Acton Turville Lower Stanton St Quentin Dauntsey
Littleton Drew Upper Seagry
Wapley Burton Bradenstoke Tockenham
Tormarton Christian Malford
Sutton Benger Lyneham
Nettleton Bushton
West Kington Castle Combe Foxham Goatacre
Hinton Kington Langley Clyffe Pypard
Dyrham Yatton Keynell
North Wraxall Langley Burrell East Tytherton Hilmarton
Doynton Marshfield
Biddestone Chippenham Bremhill
Cold Ashton Thickwood
Compton Bassett Yatesbury
Colerne Studley Calne
Corsham Derry Hill Cherhill
Box Hill
Ashley Box Neston Bowden Hill Sandy Lane
Upper Swainswick Batheaston Kingsdown
Bathford
Bathampton Heddington
Monkton Farleigh Westbrook
St Loe Bath Bromham
South Wraxall
Lower Wraxall Broughton Gifford Bishops Cannings
Claverton Melksham Horton
Englishcombe Tanis
Bradford Leigh Holt Bowerhill Sells Green
Monkton Combe Berryfield Coate All Cannings
South Stoke Seend
Midford Limpley Stoke Winsley Bradford-on-Avon Staverton Seend Cleeve Devizes
Semington Etchilhampton

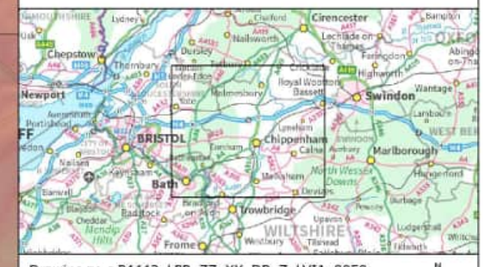
Lime Down
Solar Park

Title:
Figure 7.3 Landform

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:
- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 5km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Digital Terrain Model (DTM)
mAOD
- 269m
- 7m



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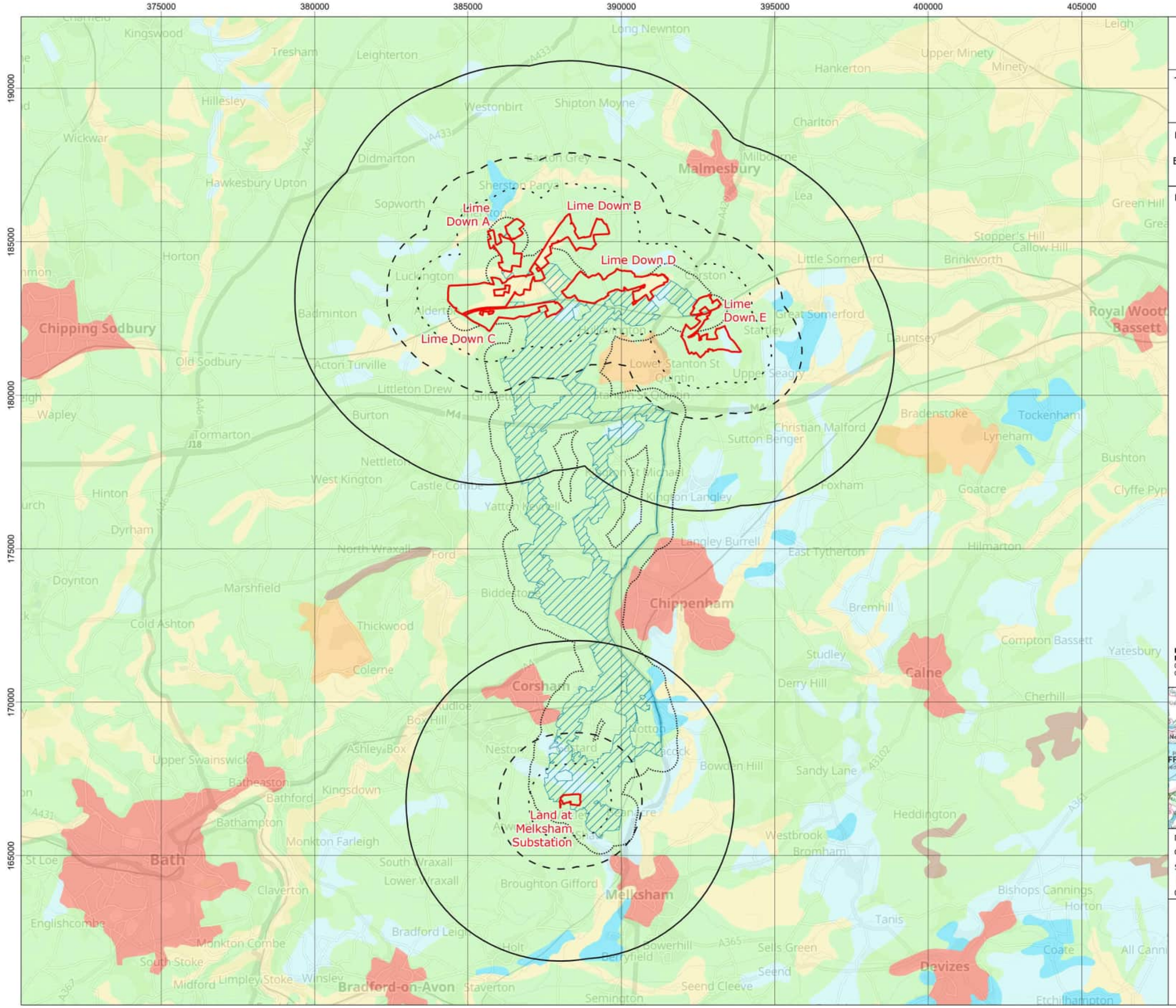
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:115,000 @ A3

0 2 4 6 km

Island GREEN POWER
Lanpro



Lime Down
Solar Park

Title:
Figure 7.4 Agricultural Land Classification

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 5km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Provisional Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)

- Grade 1
- Grade 2
- Grade 3
- Grade 4
- Grade 5
- Non Agricultural
- Urban

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0060
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:115,000 @ A3

0 2 4 6 km

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 7.5 Landscape Character Areas

Document:

Landscape and Visual Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 5km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area
- National Character Area (NCA)

North Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment (2004)

Lowland Clay Farmland

- 5. Minety and Malmesbury Rolling Lowland

Settled Farmland Valley

- 6. Upper Avon Valley

Lowland Limestone (Forest Marble) Farmland

- 7. Sherston Dipslope Lowland
- 8. Hullavington Rolling Lowland

Wooded Lowland Valley

- 9. By Brook Valley

Rolling Settled Woodland

- 10. Corsham Rolling Lowland

Lowland River Farmland

- 11. Avon Valley Lowland

Wooded Parkland Hill

- 12. Bowood and Bowden Parkland

Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment (2005)

Open Clay Vale

- 12B: Avon Open Clay Vale

Limestone Lowland

- 16A: Malmesbury-Corsham Limestone Lowlands

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0061

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:115,000 @ A3

0 2 4 6 km

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 7.6 Landscape Receptors

Document:

Landscape and Visual Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 5km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Listed Building

- Grade I
- Grade II*
- Grade II
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Parks and Gardens
- Ancient Woodland
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Local Nature Reserves (LNR)
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- CRoW Registered Common Land
- Greenspace
- Statutory Main River
- River
- Surface Water Area
- Authorised Landfill Site
- Historic Landfill Site

Data: Natural England, Historic England, Environment Agency, IGP, Lanpro 2024
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Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:115,000 @ A3

0 2 4 6 km

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:
Figure 7.6.1 Landscape Receptors
Lime Down A

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Listed Building

- Grade I
- Grade II*
- Grade II
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Ancient Woodland
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- CRoW Registered Common Land
- Greenspace
- Statutory Main River
- River
- Surface Water Area
- Authorised Landfill Site

Data: Natural England, Historic England, Environment Agency, IGP, Lanpro 2024
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Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0141
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Metres

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:
Figure 7.6.2 Landscape Receptors
Lime Down B

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Listed Building

- Grade I
- Grade II*
- Grade II
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Ancient Woodland
- Local Nature Reserves (LNR)
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- CRoW Registered Common Land
- Greenspace
- Statutory Main River
- River
- Surface Water Area
- Authorised Landfill Site
- Historic Landfill Site

Data: Natural England, Historic England, Environment Agency, IGP, Lanpro 2024
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Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0141
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Metres

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:
Figure 7.6.3 Landscape Receptors
Lime Down C

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Listed Building

- Grade I
- Grade II*
- Grade II
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Parks and Gardens
- Ancient Woodland
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- CRoW Registered Common Land
- Greenspace
- Statutory Main River
- River
- Surface Water Area
- Historic Landfill Site

Data: Natural England, Historic England, Environment Agency, IGP, Lanpro 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0141
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Metres

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:
Figure 7.6.4 Landscape Receptors
Lime Down D

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Listed Building

- Grade I
- Grade II*
- Grade II
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Ancient Woodland
- Local Nature Reserves (LNR)
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- CRoW Registered Common Land
- Greenspace
- Statutory Main River
- River
- Surface Water Area
- Historic Landfill Site

Data: Natural England, Historic England, Environment Agency, IGP, Lanpro 2024
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2024 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0141
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Metres

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:
Figure 7.6.5 Landscape Receptors
Lime Down E

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Listed Building

- Grade I
- Grade II*
- Grade II
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Ancient Woodland
- Local Nature Reserves (LNR)
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- CRoW Registered Common Land
- Greenspace
- Statutory Main River
- River
- Surface Water Area
- Historic Landfill Site

Data: Natural England, Historic England, Environment Agency, IGP, Lanpro 2024
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Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0141
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Metres

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

385000 386000 387000 388000 389000 390000 391000 392000

170000 169000 168000 167000 166000 165000 164000

Land at Melksham Substation

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:
Figure 7.6.6 Landscape Receptors
Land at Melksham Substation

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Listed Building

- Grade I
- Grade II*
- Grade II
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Parks and Gardens
- Ancient Woodland
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- CRoW Registered Common Land
- Greenspace
- Statutory Main River
- River
- Surface Water Area
- Historic Landfill Site

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0141
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Metres

N W E S

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:
Figure 7.6.7 Landscape Receptors
Cable Route Search Corridor

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Listed Building

- Grade I
- Grade II*
- Grade II
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Parks and Gardens
- Ancient Woodland
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- CRoW Registered Common Land
- Greenspace
- Statutory Main River
- River
- Surface Water Area
- Historic Landfill Site

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Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0141
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Metres

Island GREEN POWER

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Lime Down Solar Park

Title:
Figure 7.6.8 Landscape Receptors
Cable Route Search Corridor

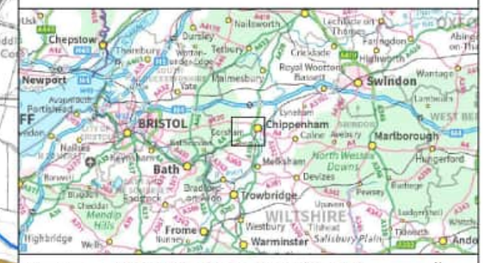
Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Listed Building

- Grade I
- Grade II*
- Grade II
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Parks and Gardens
- Ancient Woodland
- Local Nature Reserves (LNR)
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- CRoW Registered Common Land
- Greenspace
- Statutory Main River
- River
- Surface Water Area
- Historic Landfill Site



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Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Metres

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 7.7 Visual Receptors

Document:

Landscape and Visual Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 5km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area
- Viewpoint
- National Grid Gas Pipeline
- National Grid 400kV Overhead Line
- Railway
- Motorway
- A Road
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- National Trail

Long Distance Walking Route

- Macmillan Way
- White Walls Way
- National Cycle Network

Regional Cycleway

- Wiltshire Cycleway

Public Right of Way (PRoW)

- Restricted Byway
- Byway Open to All Traffic
- Bridleway
- Footpath

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0063

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:115,000 @ A3

0 2 4 6 km

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 7.7.1 Visual Receptors
Lime Down A

Document:

Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area
- Viewpoint
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- A Road
- Railway
- National Grid Gas Pipeline

Regional Cycleway

- Wiltshire Cycleway

Long Distance Walking Route

- Macmillan Way
- White Walls Way

Public Right of Way (PRoW)

- Byway Open to All Traffic
- Bridleway
- Footpath

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0063
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Metres

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:
Figure 7.7.2 Visual Receptors
Lime Down B

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area
- Viewpoint
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- A Road
- Railway
- National Grid Gas Pipeline

Regional Cycleway

- Wiltshire Cycleway

Long Distance Walking Route

- Macmillan Way
- White Walls Way

Public Right of Way (PRoW)

- Byway Open to All Traffic
- Bridleway
- Footpath

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Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Metres

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 7.7.3 Visual Receptors
Lime Down C

Document:

Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area
- Viewpoint
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- Motorway
- Railway
- National Grid Gas Pipeline

Regional Cycleway

- Wiltshire Cycleway

Long Distance Walking Route

- Macmillan Way
- White Walls Way

Public Right of Way (PRoW)

- Byway Open to All Traffic
- Bridleway
- Footpath

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0063

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Metres

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 7.7.4 Visual Receptors
Lime Down D

Document:

Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area
- Viewpoint
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- A Road
- Railway
- National Grid Gas Pipeline

Regional Cycleway

- Wiltshire Cycleway

Long Distance Walking Route

- White Walls Way

Public Right of Way (PRoW)

- Byway Open to All Traffic
- Bridleway
- Footpath

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Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Metres

Island GREEN POWER

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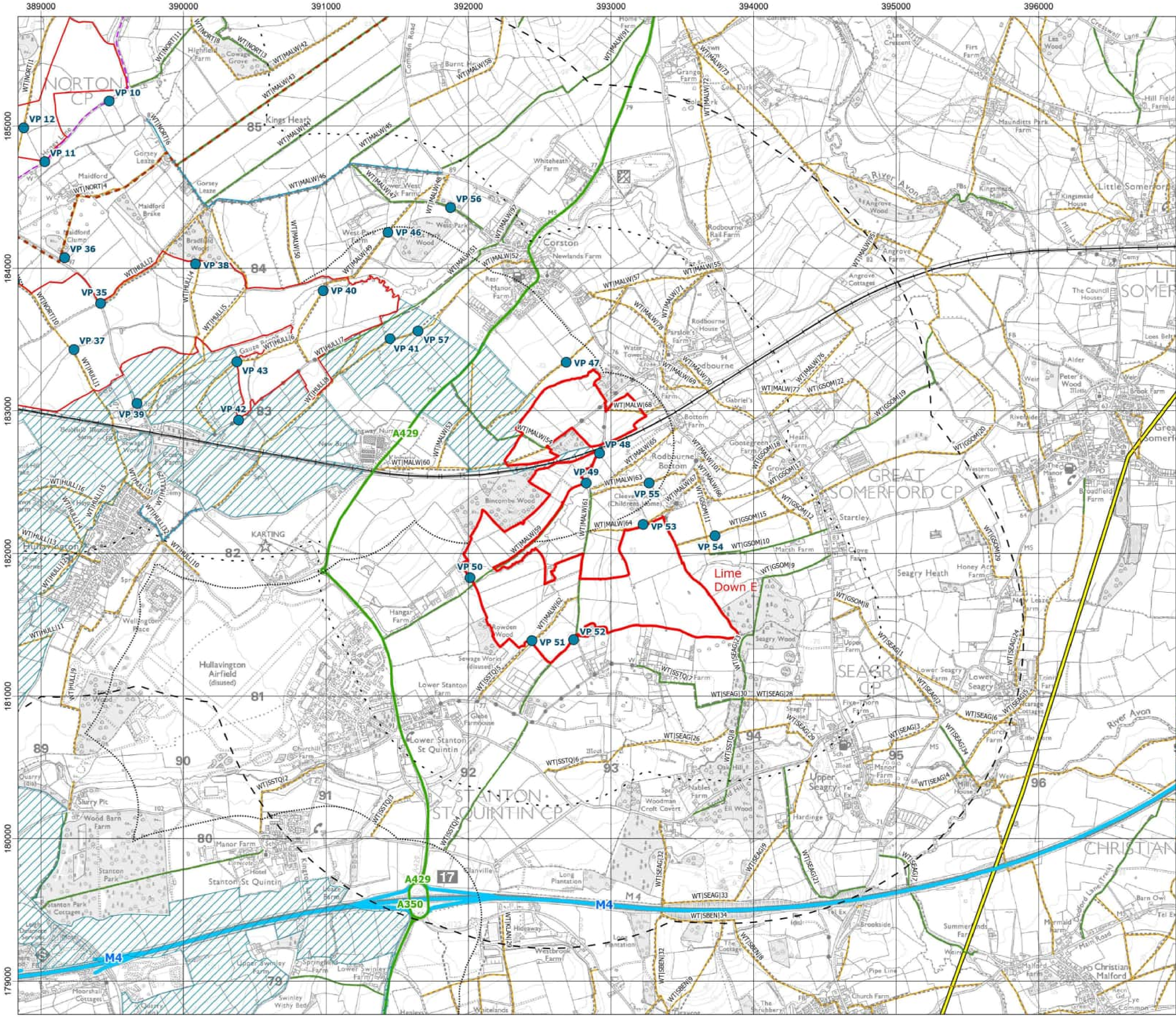

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 7.7.5 Visual Receptors
Lime Down E

Document:

Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area
- Viewpoint
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- Motorway
- A Road
- Railway
- National Grid 400kV Overhead Line

Regional Cycleway

- Wiltshire Cycleway

Long Distance Walking Route

- White Walls Way

Public Right of Way (PRoW)

- Byway Open to All Traffic
- Bridleway
- Footpath

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Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0063

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Metres

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

385000 386000 387000 388000 389000 390000 391000 392000

170000 169000 168000 167000 166000 165000 164000

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:
Figure 7.7.6 Visual Receptors
Land at Melksham Substation

Document:
Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area
- Viewpoint
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- A Road
- Railway
- National Grid 400kV Overhead Line
- National Cycle Network

Regional Cycleway

- Wiltshire Cycleway

Public Right of Way (PRoW)

- Restricted Byway
- Byway Open to All Traffic
- Bridleway
- Footpath

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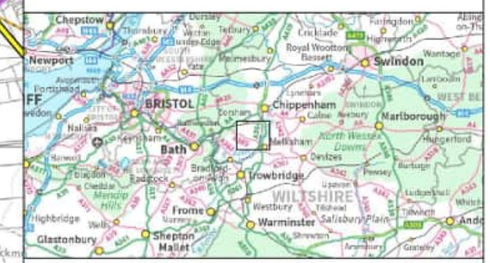


Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0063
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Metres

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 7.7.7 Visual Receptors
Cable Route Search Corridor

Document:

Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area
- Viewpoint
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- Motorway
- A Road
- Railway
- National Grid 400kV Overhead Line

Regional Cycleway

- Wiltshire Cycleway

Long Distance Walking Route

- Macmillan Way

Public Right of Way (PRoW)

- Byway Open to All Traffic
- Bridleway
- Footpath

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0063
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Metres

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 7.7.8 Visual Receptors
Cable Route Search Corridor

Document:

Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area
- Viewpoint
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- A Road
- Railway
- National Grid 400kV Overhead Line
- National Cycle Network

Regional Cycleway

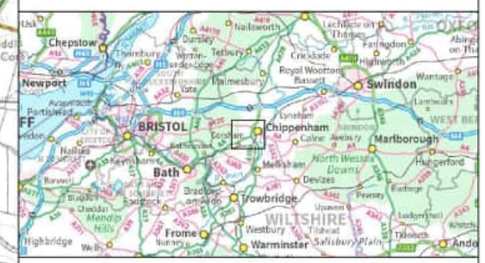
- Wiltshire Cycleway

Long Distance Walking Route

- Macmillan Way

Public Right of Way (PRoW)

- Byway Open to All Traffic
- Bridleway
- Footpath



Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0063

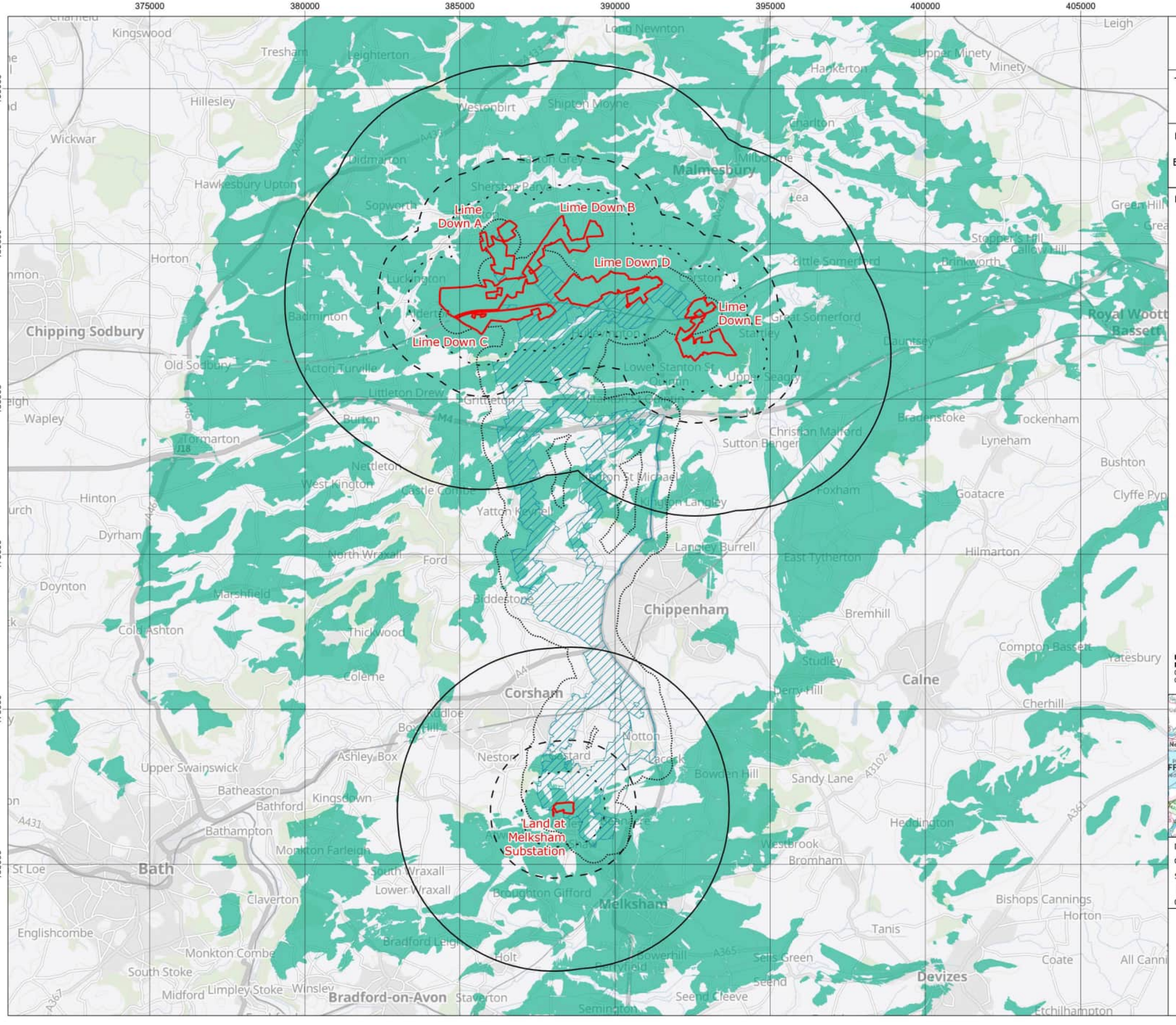
Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Metres

Island Green Power

Lanpro



Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 7.8 Bare Earth
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)

Document:

Landscape and Visual
Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 5km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

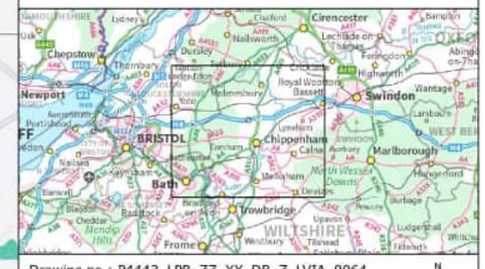
Bare Earth ZTV

- Views of proposed development theoretically visible

Note:

1. The Environment Agency's Composite 2m DTM (2022) LiDAR Data was used to produce this Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) which demonstrates where the development may be visible from, without consideration of any existing screening elements such as trees, hedgerows or built form.

2. This ZTV was produced to indicate theoretical visibility as a worst case, with an assumption that proposed solar panels would fill the full extent of the allocated parameters boundary at a maximum panel height of 4.5m and a development height of 3.5m for the BESS



Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0064

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:115,000 @ A3

0 2 4 6 km

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down
Solar Park

Title: Figure 7.8.1 Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Lime Down A

Document: Landscape and Visual Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 5km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Bare Earth ZTV (Site A only)

- Views of proposed development theoretically visible

Note:

1. The Environment Agency's Composite 2m DTM (2022) LiDAR Data was used to produce this Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) which demonstrates where the development may be visible from, without consideration of any existing screening elements such as trees, hedgerows or built form.

2. This ZTV was produced to indicate theoretical visibility as a worst case, with an assumption that proposed solar panels would fill the full extent of the allocated parameters boundary at a maximum panel height of 4.5m

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Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0128
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:115,000 @ A3

0 2 4 6 km

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down
Solar Park

Title: Figure 7.8.2 Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Lime Down B

Document: Landscape and Visual Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 5km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Bare Earth ZTV (Site B only)

- Views of proposed development theoretically visible

Note:

1. The Environment Agency's Composite 2m DTM (2022) LiDAR Data was used to produce this Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) which demonstrates where the development may be visible from, without consideration of any existing screening elements such as trees, hedgerows or built form.

2. This ZTV was produced to indicate theoretical visibility as a worst case, with an assumption that proposed solar panels would fill the full extent of the allocated parameters boundary at a maximum panel height of 4.5m

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0129
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:115,000 @ A3

0 2 4 6 km

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title: Figure 7.8.3 Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Lime Down C

Document: Landscape and Visual Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 5km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Bare Earth ZTV (Site C only)

- Views of proposed development theoretically visible

Note:

1. The Environment Agency's Composite 2m DTM (2022) LiDAR Data was used to produce this Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) which demonstrates where the development may be visible from, without consideration of any existing screening elements such as trees, hedgerows or built form.

2. This ZTV was produced to indicate theoretical visibility as a worst case, with an assumption that proposed solar panels would fill the full extent of the allocated parameters boundary at a maximum panel height of 4.5m

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Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0130
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:115,000 @ A3

0 2 4 6 km

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title: Figure 7.8.4 Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Lime Down D

Document: Landscape and Visual Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 5km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Bare Earth ZTV (Site D only)

- Views of proposed development theoretically visible

Note:

1. The Environment Agency's Composite 2m DTM (2022) LiDAR Data was used to produce this Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) which demonstrates where the development may be visible from, without consideration of any existing screening elements such as trees, hedgerows or built form.

2. This ZTV was produced to indicate theoretical visibility as a worst case, with an assumption that proposed solar panels would fill the full extent of the allocated parameters boundary at a maximum panel height of 4.5m

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0131
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:115,000 @ A3

0 2 4 6 km

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title: Figure 7.8.5 Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Lime Down E

Document: Landscape and Visual Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 5km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Bare Earth ZTV (Site E only)

- Views of proposed development theoretically visible

Note:

1. The Environment Agency's Composite 2m DTM (2022) LiDAR Data was used to produce this Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) which demonstrates where the development may be visible from, without consideration of any existing screening elements such as trees, hedgerows or built form.

2. This ZTV was produced to indicate theoretical visibility as a worst case, with an assumption that proposed solar panels would fill the full extent of the allocated parameters boundary at a maximum panel height of 4.5m

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Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0132
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:115,000 @ A3

0 2 4 6 km

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title: Figure 7.8.6 Bare Earth Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Land at Melksham Substation

Document: Landscape and Visual Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 5km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Bare Earth ZTV (Land at Melksham Substation only)

- Views of proposed development theoretically visible

Note:

1. The Environment Agency's Composite 2m DTM (2022) LiDAR Data was used to produce this Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) which demonstrates where the development may be visible from, without consideration of any existing screening elements such as trees, hedgerows or built form.

2. This ZTV was produced to indicate theoretical visibility as a worst case, with an assumption that proposed solar panels would fill the full extent of the allocated parameters boundary at a maximum development height of 3.5m

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0133

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:115,000 @ A3

0 2 4 6 km

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title:

Figure 7.9 Augmented Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)

Document:

Landscape and Visual Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 5km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Augmented ZTV

- Views of proposed development theoretically visible

Note:

1. The augmented Zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) has been generated using the Forestry Commission's National Forest Inventory (NFI) dataset and the Environment Agency's 2m DSM (2022) which takes account of screening effects such as vegetation, buildings and other structures. The resulting ZTV demonstrates where the development may be visible from considering existing screening elements such as buildings from the DSM, as well as trees from the NFI dataset (modelled at 12m high)

2. The ZTV was produced with the the assumption that proposed solar panels would fill the extent of the development boundary. The ZTV assumes a maximum panel height of 4.5m and a development height of 3.5m for the BESS with an observer height of 1. 7m

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0065

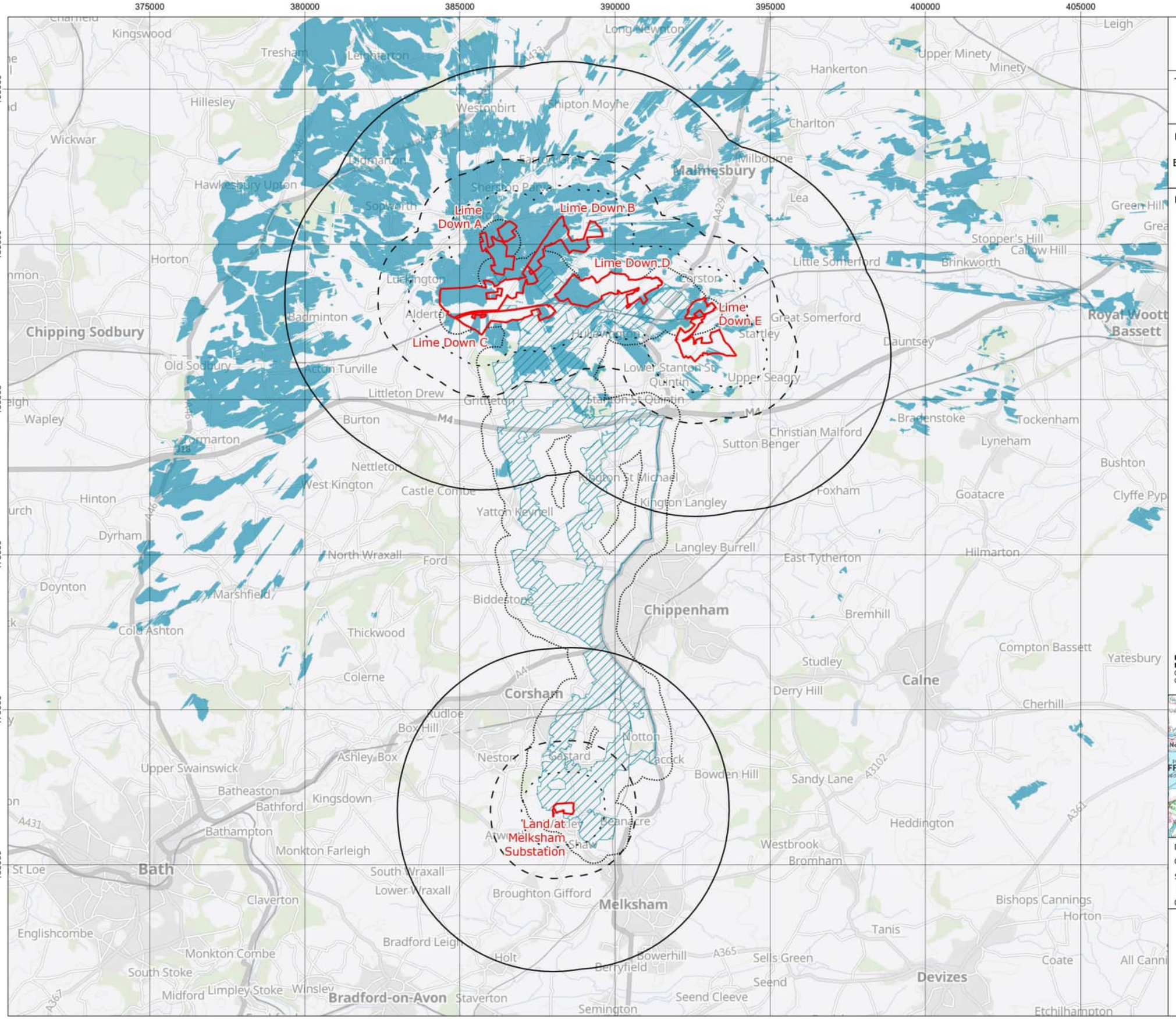
Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:115,000 @ A3

0 2 4 6 km

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro



Lime Down Solar Park

Title: Figure 7.9.1 Augmented Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Lime Down A

Document: Landscape and Visual Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 5km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Augmented ZTV (Site A only)

- Views of proposed development theoretically visible

Note:

1. The augmented Zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) has been generated using the Forestry Commission's National Forest Inventory (NFI) dataset and the Environment Agency's 2m DSM (2022) which takes account of screening effects such as vegetation, buildings and other structures. The resulting ZTV demonstrates where the development may be visible from considering existing screening elements such as buildings from the DSM, as well as trees from the NFI dataset (modelled at 12m high)

2. The ZTV was produced with the the assumption that proposed solar panels would fill the extent of the development boundary. The ZTV assumes a maximum panel height of 4.5m with an observer height of 1. 7m

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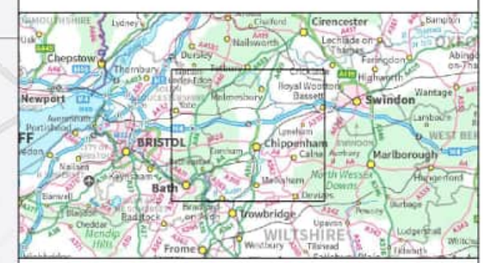
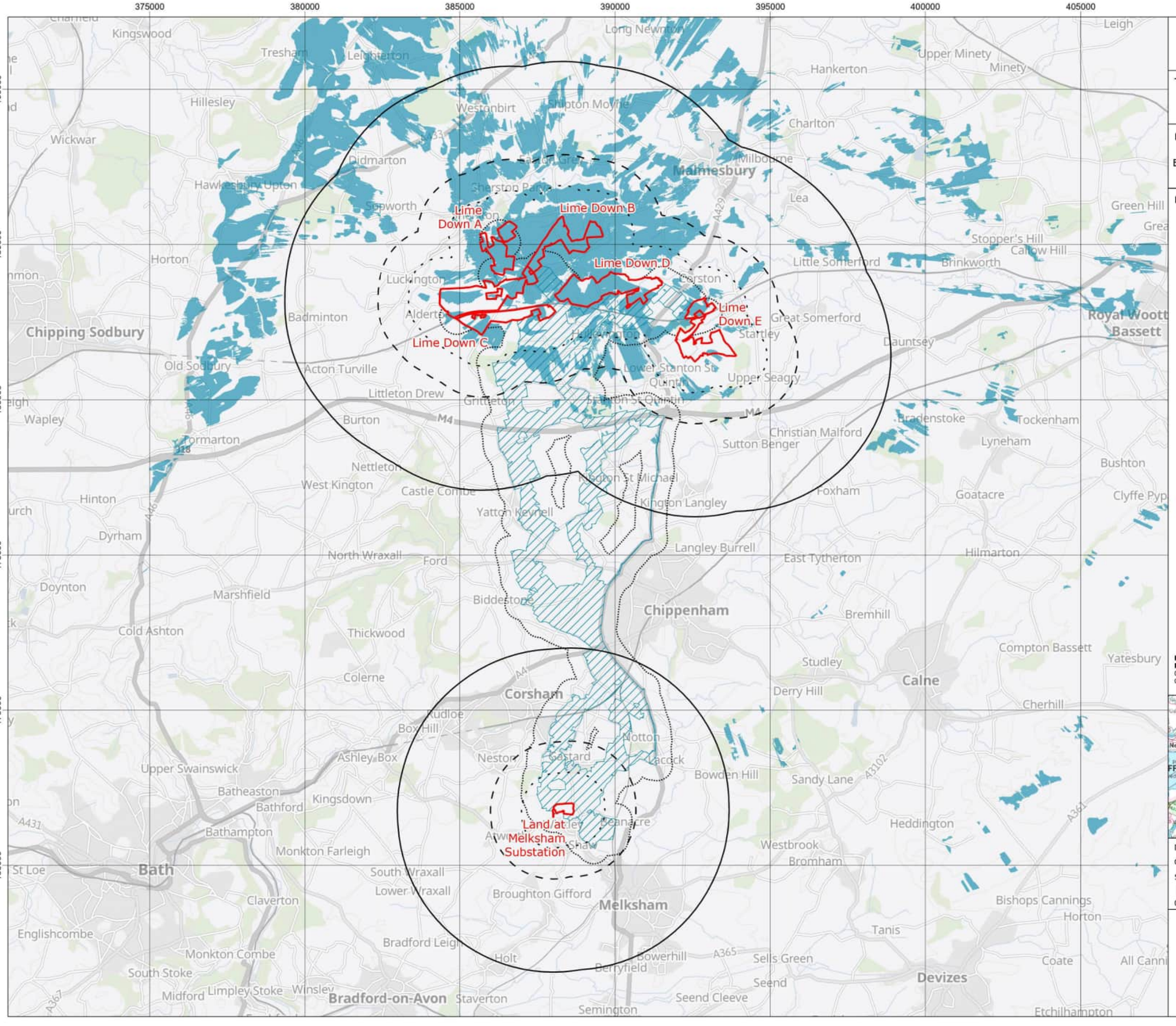


Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0135
Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:115,000 @ A3

0 2 4 6 km

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro



Lime Down Solar Park

Title: Figure 7.9.2 Augmented Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Lime Down B

Document: Landscape and Visual Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 5km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Augmented ZTV (Site B only)

- Views of proposed development theoretically visible

Note:

1. The augmented Zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) has been generated using the Forestry Commission's National Forest Inventory (NFI) dataset and the Environment Agency's 2m DSM (2022) which takes account of screening effects such as vegetation, buildings and other structures. The resulting ZTV demonstrates where the development may be visible from considering existing screening elements such as buildings from the DSM, as well as trees from the NFI dataset (modelled at 12m high)

2. The ZTV was produced with the the assumption that proposed solar panels would fill the extent of the development boundary. The ZTV assumes a maximum panel height of 4.5m with an observer height of 1. 7m

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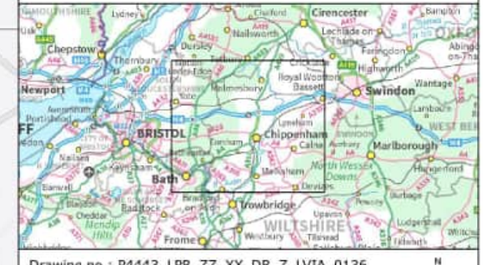

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0136

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:115,000 @ A3

0 2 4 6 km

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title: Figure 7.9.3 Augmented Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Lime Down C

Document: Landscape and Visual Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 5km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Augmented ZTV (Site C only)

- Views of proposed development theoretically visible

Note:

1. The augmented Zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) has been generated using the Forestry Commission's National Forest Inventory (NFI) dataset and the Environment Agency's 2m DSM (2022) which takes account of screening effects such as vegetation, buildings and other structures. The resulting ZTV demonstrates where the development may be visible from considering existing screening elements such as buildings from the DSM, as well as trees from the NFI dataset (modelled at 12m high)

2. The ZTV was produced with the the assumption that proposed solar panels would fill the extent of the development boundary. The ZTV assumes a maximum panel height of 4.5m with an observer height of 1. 7m

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0137

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:115,000 @ A3

0 2 4 6 km

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title: Figure 7.9.4 Augmented Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Lime Down D

Document: Landscape and Visual Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 5km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Augmented ZTV (Site D only)

- Views of proposed development theoretically visible

Note:

1. The augmented Zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) has been generated using the Forestry Commission's National Forest Inventory (NFI) dataset and the Environment Agency's 2m DSM (2022) which takes account of screening effects such as vegetation, buildings and other structures. The resulting ZTV demonstrates where the development may be visible from considering existing screening elements such as buildings from the DSM, as well as trees from the NFI dataset (modelled at 12m high)

2. The ZTV was produced with the the assumption that proposed solar panels would fill the extent of the development boundary. The ZTV assumes a maximum panel height of 4.5m with an observer height of 1. 7m

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Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0138

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:115,000 @ A3

0 2 4 6 km

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title: Figure 7.9.5 Augmented Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Lime Down E

Document: Landscape and Visual Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 5km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Augmented ZTV (Site E only)

- Views of proposed development theoretically visible

Note:

1. The augmented Zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) has been generated using the Forestry Commission's National Forest Inventory (NFI) dataset and the Environment Agency's 2m DSM (2022) which takes account of screening effects such as vegetation, buildings and other structures. The resulting ZTV demonstrates where the development may be visible from considering existing screening elements such as buildings from the DSM, as well as trees from the NFI dataset (modelled at 12m high)

2. The ZTV was produced with the the assumption that proposed solar panels would fill the extent of the development boundary. The ZTV assumes a maximum panel height of 4.5m with an observer height of 1. 7m

Data: Environment Agency, IGP, Lanpro 2024
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Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0139

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:115,000 @ A3

0 2 4 6 km

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down Solar Park

Title: Figure 7.9.6 Augmented Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Land at Melksham Substation

Document: Landscape and Visual Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Legend:

- Area for Solar Panels and Associated Development
- Cable Route Search Corridor
- 1km Landscape Study Area
- 2km Landscape Study Area
- 5km Landscape Study Area
- 500m Cable Route Search Corridor Study Area

Augmented ZTV (Land at Melksham Substation only)

- Views of proposed development theoretically visible

Note:

1. The augmented Zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) has been generated using the Forestry Commission's National Forest Inventory (NFI) dataset and the Environment Agency's 2m DSM (2022) which takes account of screening effects such as vegetation, buildings and other structures. The resulting ZTV demonstrates where the development may be visible from considering existing screening elements such as buildings from the DSM, as well as trees from the NFI dataset (modelled at 12m high)

2. The ZTV was produced with the the assumption that proposed solar panels would fill the extent of the development boundary. The ZTV assumes a maximum panel height of 4.5m with an observer height of 1. 7m

Drawing no.: P4443_LPR_ZZ_XX_DR_Z_LVIA_0140

Coordinate system: British National Grid

Scale: 1:115,000 @ A3

0 2 4 6 km

Island GREEN POWER

Lanpro

Lime Down
Solar Park

EIA Scoping Report

Appendix 7.2:

Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology

July 2024

EN010168

Appendix 7.2 LVIA Methodology

1.1.1 The assessment methodology follows the 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment' Third Edition (GLVIA3) (Ref 1). As recommended by GLVIA3, the process concentrates on principles and process and states that 'It does not provide a detailed or 'formulaic' recipe that can be followed in every situation – it remains the responsibility of the professional to ensure that the approach and methodology adopted are appropriate to the task in hand'. The methodology that underpins the LVIA process is therefore tailored to be proportionate to the assessment and nature and location of the Scheme. The methodology also considers the following guidance:

- An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (October 2014) (Ref 2).
- Landscape Institute (17 September 2019) Technical Guidance Note 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals (Ref 3).
- Landscape Institute (26 May 2021) Technical Guidance Note 02/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations (Ref 4).
- Landscape Institute Draft Technical Guidance Note 05/23 (July 2023) Notes and Clarifications on aspects of the 3rd Edition Guidelines on Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) – Consultation (Ref 5).

1.1.2 GLVIA3 advises that LVIA must deal with and clearly distinguish between the assessment of landscape effects and the assessment of visual effects. This is set out in paragraphs 2.21 and 2.22:

- Assessment of landscape effects: assessing effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right; and
- Assessment of visual effects: assessing effects on specific views and on general visual amenity experienced by people.

The distinction between these two aspects is very important but often misunderstood, even by professionals. LVIA must deal with both and should be clear about the differences between them. If a professional assessment does not properly define them or distinguish between them, then other professionals and members of the public are likely to be confused.

1.1.3 The significance of landscape and visual effects is determined through consideration of the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of change. Sensitivity is judged through consideration of the value of the landscape or view, and the susceptibility of the receptor to change.

1.1.4 The time period for the assessment covers the construction of the Scheme and associated infrastructure, to completion of the works and the commencement of its operation and decommissioning, including identification of residual effects. Matters of residual effects are set out in Figure 4.7 of GLVIA3.

1.1.5 The assessment involves a process of iterative design and re-assessment of any remaining, residual effects that would not otherwise be mitigated or 'designed out'. The type of effect is also considered and may be direct or indirect; temporary or permanent (reversible); and positive, neutral, or negative. The landscape and visual appraisals unavoidably involves a combination of both quantitative and qualitative assessment and wherever possible a consensus of professional opinion is sought through consultation, internal peer review, and the adoption of a systematic, impartial, and professional approach.

1.2 Terminology

1.2.1 A description of the definitions, scope and context of the terminology used in the LVIA process is provided in the Glossary in Table 7.2.1.16 of this methodology.

1.2.2 GLVIA3 (paragraph 1.15) identifies with regard to impacts, effects and significance that 'Terminology can be complex and potentially confusing in this area, particularly in the use of the words 'impact' and 'effect' in LVIA within EIA and SEA'. In this case, it encourages the consistent use of the terms 'impact' and 'effect' but recognises that there may be circumstances where this is not appropriate, for example where other practitioners involved in an EIA are adopting a different convention and states that:

"*This applies to 'appraisals' of landscape and visual impacts outside the formal requirements of EIA as well as those that are part of formal assessment.*"

1.2.3 For the purpose of the LVIA process, the methodology adopts the consistent use of terms to ensure that the same meaning and ultimate judgements are applied in a transparent way throughout the assessment process. Clarity on the use of terms in the LVIA process is set out below.

Sensitivity of Receptor

1.2.4 This judgement is established by considering the concept of value of the receptor combined with the susceptibility of the receptor to specific change. The combination of these two criteria then informs the sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors as set out in Sections 1.6.9 to 1.6.12 and 1.7.13 to 1.7.15.

1.2.5 For the purpose of the LVIA process, a receptor sensitivity is classified on a four-point scale of: very low, low, medium, and high (refer to Tables 7.2.1.4 and 7.2.1.11). This division is not black and white and in reality, there will be a gradation in the judgement of sensitivity of receptor.

Resource/Receptor Value

1.2.6 The concept of value of the receptor is related to a range of factors and indicators. This list of factors is not fixed as the criteria need to be appropriate to each designation process.

1.2.7 In terms of value of the Landscape Character Types or Areas, this would, for example, relate to any designations at both national and local levels, and where there are no designations, judgements are based on criteria set out within the Landscape Institute technical guidance note (TGN) (Ref 6) that provides information and guidance to landscape professionals and others who need to make judgements about the value of landscapes (outside national landscape designations).

1.2.8 In terms of the value of local landscape designations, this would for example relate to locally valued landscapes such as Special Landscape Areas or Areas of Great Landscape Value. For these receptors, it is necessary to understand their reasons for designation and to examine how the criteria relate to the area in question in order to make judgements on their value.

1.2.9 In terms of visual receptors, this would for example relate to recreation and enjoyment and to the recognition attached to a particular view by visitors (through appearances in guidebooks or on tourist maps and the provision of facilities such as car parking and interpretation). These visual receptors would include road users, walkers, and horse riders, but would also include users of waterways (boats), leisure cyclists and train users, where appropriate.

1.2.10 In terms of landscape receptors, this would for example relate to local distinctiveness and sense of place where the landscape may be designated for its cultural associations.

1.2.11 For the purpose of the LVIA process, a receptor value is classified on a four-point scale of: very low, low, medium, and high (refer to Tables 7.2.1.3 and 7.2.1.9). This division is not black and white and in reality, there will be a gradation in the judgement of resource/receptor value.

Susceptibility to Change

1.2.12 Susceptibility to change is not recorded as part of the baseline situation but is instead considered as part of the assessment of effects and tailored to the project.

1.2.13 In terms of landscape receptors, susceptibility to change means the ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies.

1.2.14 In terms of visual receptors, this is a product of the occupation or activity of people experiencing the view and the extent to which their attention or interest may therefore be focused on the views and visual amenity they experience.

1.2.15 For the purpose of the LVIA process, susceptibility to change is classified on a four-point scale of: very low, low, medium, and high (refer to Tables 7.2.1.4 and 7.2.1.10). This division is not black and white and in reality, there will be a gradation in the judgement of susceptibility to change.

Magnitude of Change

1.2.16 Magnitude of change is gauged by assessing the type and amount of change predicted to occur as a result of the Scheme in relation to the specific landscape or visual receptor. Factors influencing the magnitude of change include: size or scale; geographical extent; and duration and reversibility of effect as set out in Sections 1.6.13 to 1.6.22 and 1.7.25 to 1.7.32.

1.2.17 For the purpose of the LVIA process, the overall magnitude of change is classified on a four-point scale of: very low, low, medium, and high (refer to Tables 7.2.1.8 and 7.2.1.13). This division is not black and white and in reality, there will be a gradation in the judgement of magnitude of change.

Significance of Effects

1.2.18 Significance of landscape and visual effects is gauged by considering the magnitude of change along with the sensitivity of the receptor using professional judgement.

1.2.19 For the purpose of the LVIA process, the significance of effects is set out within Section 1.9, for example: negligible, minor, moderate to minor, moderate, major to moderate and major (Table 7.2.1.14). This division is not black and white and in reality, there will be a gradation in the judgement of significance of effects.

1.2.20 In line with best practice guidance set out in GLVIA3 (paragraph 1.17), in addition to assessing significance, effects are classified as: beneficial (positive), adverse (negative) or neutral, as well as direct and indirect. An effect is understood to be neutral when the predicted residual change would, on balance, result in neither an improvement, nor a deterioration of the landscape and visual resource compared with the existing situation.

1.3 Assessment Approach

1.3.1 The assessment of landscape character and visual amenity is both a subjective and objective process. Whilst subjectivity can never be removed, by following a systematic and robust step by step process, rational and transparent conclusions can be drawn.

1.3.2 The process of LVIA is therefore based on the following principles and processes:

- Baseline appraisal including desk based and field surveys to identify the nature of the existing landscape and visual resource;
- Identification of the individual landscape and visual receptors likely to experience change from the Scheme and a description of the effects, both adverse and beneficial;
- An assessment of the significant effects identified; and
- Identification of any additional mitigation or monitoring measures that may be required.

1.3.3 In accordance with GLVIA3 (paragraphs 2.20 and 2.21), the assessment of landscape and visual effects are separate but linked procedures; the landscape is assessed as an environmental resource in its own right, whereas visual effects are assessed on views and visual amenity experienced by people.

1.3.4 Landscape effects are concerned with the effects of the Scheme on the character of the landscape, combined with an understanding of the proposed change or development Key steps in the process defined by GLVIA3 (paragraph 5.34), are as follows.

"*The first step is to identify the components of the landscape that are likely to be affected by the scheme, often referred to as the landscape receptors, such as overall character and key characteristics, individual elements or features, and specific aesthetic or perceptual aspects.*

The second step is to identify interactions between these landscape receptors and the different components of the development at all different stages, including construction, operation and, where relevant, decommissioning and restoration/reinstatement."

1.3.5 Visual effects are concerned with changes in available views of the landscape and the effect of those changes on people, often referred to as visual receptors. A range of issues to assist in describing effects on views (not restricted to) are defined in GLVIA3 (paragraph 6.27), as follows:

- *"The nature of the view of the scheme, for example a full or partial view or only a glimpse;*
- *The proportion of the scheme or particular features that would be visible (such as full, most, small, part, none);*
- *The distance of the viewpoint from the development and whether the viewer would focus on the development due to its scale and proximity or whether the development would be only a small minor element in a panoramic view.*
- *Whether the view is stationary or transient or one of the sequences views as from the footpath or moving vehicle*
- *The nature of the change's which must be judged individually for each project but may include, for example, changes in the existing skyline profile, creation of a new visual focus in the view, introduction of new man made objects, changes in visual simplicity or complexity, alteration of visual scale and change to the degree of visual enclosure."*

1.3.6 It is important to recognise that the LVIA process is an integral part of the design process. Following an initial assessment of the baseline conditions and consultation, the embedded mitigation and enhancement measures are fed back into the development proposals and its design as part of an iterative approach.

Consultation

1.3.7 In terms of consultation, the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment notes that *"In general the EIA procedures only formally require consultation with the public at the stage of submission and review of the Environmental Statement, although in some cases there may be a requirement for pre-application consultation. Nevertheless, there are considerable benefits to be gained from involving the public in early discussion of the proposals and of the environmental issues that may arise. This can make a positive contribution to scoping the landscape and visual issues"* (Ref 7).

1.3.8 The Guidance also notes that: *"Consultation is an important part of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment process, relevant to many of the stages described above. It has a role in gathering specific information about the site, and in canvassing the views of the public on the proposed development. It can be a valuable tool in seeking understanding and agreement about the key issues and can highlight local interests and values which may otherwise be overlooked. With commitment and engagement in a genuinely open and responsive process, consultation can also make a real contribution to schemed design"* (Ref 8).

1.4 Baseline Assessment

1.4.1 GLVIA3 sets out the requirements of the Baseline Assessment as follows:

- For the landscape baseline the aim is to provide an understanding of the landscape in the area that may be affected – its constituent elements, its character and the way this varies

spatially, its geographic extent, its history (which may require its own specialist study), its condition, the way the landscape is experienced, and the value attached to it.

- For the visual baseline the aim is to establish the area in which the development may be visible, the different groups of people who may experience views of the development, the places where they will be affected and the nature of the views and visual amenity at those points.

1.4.2 The landscape and visual baseline conditions of the assessment are established by undertaking a detailed desk study, fieldwork, and analysis of findings to create a detailed understanding of the existing landscape and visual context of both the Site and surrounding landscape within the proposed study area.

1.4.3 Together, the established baseline provides an understanding of the components of the landscape and visual resource that may be affected by the Scheme, which includes the identification of key landscape and visual receptors which represent the existing situation. The baseline for the LVIA process is of sufficient detail to enable a well-informed assessment of the likely landscape & visual effects on the baseline conditions.

1.4.4 The desk and field-based assessment involves the following key activities:

- Familiarisation with the landscape and visual resources of the area through site visits and fieldwork within which the Scheme would be located;
- Identification of landscape and visual resources through site visits and fieldwork likely to be significantly affected by the Scheme;
- Preparation of Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) maps;
- Identification of the location of viewpoints, informed by site visits/fieldwork and the ZTV, that are used to inform the assessment of effects of both landscape and visual resources; and
- Identification of suitable study areas for the LVIA.

1.4.5 Field work is undertaken by a Chartered Landscape Architect, from a car, bicycle or on foot.

Landscape Baseline

1.4.6 The landscape baseline is established by undertaking a detailed desk study including a review of published Landscape Character Assessments, fieldwork, and analysis of findings to create a detailed understanding of the existing landscape context of both the Site and surrounding landscape within the study area. The desk-based assessment begins with a review of legislation, policy and guidance including published landscape and townscape character assessments of the area and its wider context.

1.4.7 The baseline for assessing landscape effects addresses the effects of change and development on the landscape as a resource i.e.:

- The landscape components which contribute to the character of the landscape; topography, landcover, land use, vegetation, settlement and buildings for example;
- The aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape;
- Landscape character and the key characteristics that contribute it.

Visual Baseline

1.4.8 The visual baseline establishes the areas from where the new components of the Scheme would be seen, who would see them, the places where those who would see them would be affected and the nature of views and visual amenity. Photography is used to record this.

1.4.9 This includes the identification of key receptors and viewpoints which represent such receptors. In order to assist with viewpoint selection and to appreciate the potential influence of the development in the wider landscape, preliminary ZTV plans may be used. ZTV plans illustrate the area from where it may be theoretically possible to view all, or part, of the proposed development. Viewpoints are illustrated on a plan and accompanied by a photographic record.

1.4.10 The visual assessment aims to determine from which points the Proposed Development can be seen in the surrounding landscape; this is known as the visual envelope. Once determined, a series of key representative viewpoints are chosen (i.e. areas within the visual envelope from where it may be possible to see the Proposed Development from publicly accessible viewpoints), such as residential areas, public open spaces, PRoW/public footpaths and roads.

1.4.11 Viewpoints identified through consultation and during desk studies are ground-truthed through fieldwork and their positions fixed prior to photography being undertaken. Landscape character types (LCTs) are reviewed during fieldwork and the descriptions contained in the published landscape character assessment are augmented where necessary. Landscape and visual receptors are also assessed to ensure they are accurately represented through desk-based assessment.

1.4.12 The baseline for assessing visual effects establishes the area from which Scheme may be visible and the nature and number of different groups of people (receptors) who are likely to experience change. For assessing visual effects, the receptors may include:

- Users of properties: such as residents, employees or visitors;
- Users of public rights of way: public footpaths, bridleways, byways and permissive paths;
- Users of transport routes: main roads and residential streets; and
- Users of places accessible to the public including open space areas, gardens and other destinations.

1.5 Approach to Mitigation

1.5.1 In accordance with the EIA Regulations, measures proposed to prevent/avoid, reduce and where possible offset or remedy (or compensate for) any significant adverse landscape and visual effects are described. The LVIA takes the following approach to mitigation and what is required in the process of assessment of both the landscape and visual effects. Mitigation measures are considered to fall into the categories of: Embedded mitigation, developed through the iterative design process and integrated or embedded into the project design; standard construction and operational management practices; and Additional mitigation, specifically intended to address significant residual adverse effects but not built into the Scheme.

Embedded Mitigation

1.5.2 Paragraph 4.21 to 4.27 of GLVIA3 describes the approach to the mitigation hierarchy of landscape and visual effects. In line with this the LVIA process would ensure that through an iterative design process the design of the scheme and mitigation occurs in parallel with the EIA process through consideration of the various stages of an EIA including:

1.5.3 Embedded mitigation is informed by the following;

- Feasibility;
- Scoping;
- Post scoping – scoping opinion;
- Co design initial consultation;
- Design evolution;
- Statutory consultation;

- Post consultation design refinement; and
- Detailed Design and optimization.

1.5.4 The approach combines site assessment, defines site parameters, provides site refinement and mitigation; together with an integrated approach to environmental constraints and consultation responses. This would ensure that the final design would embed mitigation in an integrated way to reduce any potential significant effects from the Development on identified receptors.

1.5.5 Embedded mitigation forms an integral, committed and deliverable part of the Scheme design and can also comprise standard construction practices. They are assumed to be implemented and are therefore factored into the assessment process. Embedded mitigation is taken into account during the construction, operation (Year 1 and Year 15) and decommissioning stages of the Scheme.

1.5.6 The mitigation measures are iterative and modify the scale and layout of the Scheme and also strive to achieve to raise the bar of acceptability in terms of planning policy compliance. Embedded mitigation can include modifications to siting, access, layout, buildings, structures, ground modelling and landscaping (including conservation of existing vegetation and new planting). These measures aim to ensure a reasonable balance of viability and to meet with policy expectations and importantly must be deliverable.

1.5.7 It is expected that these measures would be implemented as they are to be an integral part of the scheme. They would therefore be secured by conditions on a consent.

1.5.8 A detailed list of examples of embedded mitigation considered in the LVIA which may mitigate or reduce the effects of the scheme is provided in the table below:

Table.7.2.1.1 Examples of Embedded Mitigation

Initial Assessment	Information obtained from work undertaken as part of the desk based and feasibility assessment that informs the design process. Information obtained from an assessment and understanding of the Site from initial site visit and scoping stage that informs the design process. Information gathered and observed through subsequent site visits undertaken during the ES process including an understanding of the key characteristic features of the Site and surrounding landscape character. Undertaking of an initial high level site parameters plan based on OS and GIS data sets and inclusions of information from site visits and surveys by the landscape architect and other consultants. Consultation through non statutory Co:Design workshops and statutory consultation as part of the DCO process. Undertaking of detailed parameters planning based on topographical survey data and integrating data from other disciplines such as ecology, arboriculture, archaeology, heritage, glint and glare, transport, flood risk and drainage, acoustics noise, and vibration, and agricultural land value (not exhaustive). This data will be available at various stages of the design evolution and detailed information is collated throughout the process until the scheme design is fixed. These parameters will be used to develop and ultimately fix the layout whilst providing sufficient areas for any proposed mitigation to be capable of being implemented and in terms of planting maturing to the desired height, width and function. Detailed design and assessment through the LVIA which informs the siting of the development, its design and likely materials would be undertaken in line with the above and would be subject to final design refinement prior to design fix.

Site Design	Preparation of Parameters which define the location of the solar panels and associated infrastructure, their spatial arrangement in the landscape and materials associated with the development including transformers and sub stations. Retention of natural features of the Site and surrounding landscape such as topography, watercourses, designations both statutory and non-statutory, woodland and vegetation, hedgerows. Retention of existing structures and buildings.
Mitigation	**Existing features** Gapping up of existing hedgerows and supplementary woodland/vegetation planting, changes to management of hedgerows and woodland/vegetation to improve quality, height, width or to ensure the existing features are suitable for long term mitigation and management associated with the mitigation requirements of landscape and visual receptors. Restoration or retention of existing earthworks. Restoration or retention of Existing boundary structures/features such as fencing, walls, earth mounds. Restoration of historic hedgerows and woodland/vegetation in the landscape. **New Planting** Planting of new hedgerows, woodlands, shelterbelts, scrub, individual trees and vertical/woody vegetation aligned to landscape character. Planting of wildflowers and grassland to improve the overall landcover associated with solar farms and any other landscape features required for mitigation of effects at construction, year 1, and year 15 and decommissioning. Forward planting that may be required to mitigate effects. Proposed earthworks associated with the screening of components of the scheme. Proposed boundary structures/features such as fencing, walls, earth mounds to screen development. Measures for the management of vegetation at year 15 post construction or at decommissioning stages to ensure that the management of the mitigation and its establishment is adequate. This provides a robust response in relation to pressures on embedded mitigation such as planting for example as a result of climate change and growing prevalence of arboreal diseases and changing landscape character.
Construction and Management controls	Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) would control the construction process to ensure appropriate practices are followed to enable the above to be secured. Landscape and Environmental Management Plan (LEMP) would control how mitigation is implemented and managed to achieve the outcomes relied upon in the LVIA and as part of the DCO. The above documents would be subject to a DCO condition ensuring their delivery.

1.5.9 The above shows examples of the LVIA approach to embedded to ensure the LVIA responds as sensitively as possible to the landscape and visual resources on Site and in the surrounding landscape.

1.5.10 The embedded mitigation would provide the best possible fit of the scheme within the landscape and consequently in views of the landscape from receptors being assessed.

Additional Mitigation

1.5.11 Additional mitigation is that over and above the embedded mitigation that may be required and has the potential to mitigate any significant adverse effects identified following the assessment of the Scheme inclusive of its embedded mitigation.

1.5.12 Additional mitigation measures are those that are not built into the final development of the Scheme and are considered in relation to the assessment of the landscape and visual effects of the Scheme as the means of addressing the significant adverse residual effects identified.

1.5.13 As additional mitigation measures are not incorporated in the Scheme being assessed, there will need to be careful consideration of how they can be secured. In an ideal world, applying Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment as an iterative planning and design tool would allow all necessary and desirable mitigation to be embedded into the project design, such that additional mitigation should not prove necessary.

1.5.14 Where significant effects remain, following the implementation of embedded mitigation and achievable further measures would lower the identified effect, the assessment shall identify what (if any) additional mitigation applicable and explain how this would be secured, for example via a specific DCO requirement or via a management plan, or document secured by a DCO requirement such as the CEMP or LEMP. An example of such mitigation could be temporary fencing to reduce glint and glare for visual receptors until planting has established on Site.

Enhancement

1.5.15 Where relevant, enhancement measures are identified. Enhancement measures are not required to mitigate significant effects of the Scheme as any enhancement that could achieve this should form part of the iterative design process and be assessed accordingly and are not factored into the determination of residual effects. They are further measures which would have additional beneficial outcomes should they be implemented. Examples of enhancement may be improvements to the local Public Rights of Way (PRoW) network such as footpath improvements, bridges, gates or stiles; interpretation boards; community orchards for example and are usually derived through the consultation process. They may also form part of embedded ecological mitigation for example but not contribute to a reduction in landscape or visual effects.

1.6 Assessment of Landscape Effects

Assessing Landscape Sensitivity

1.6.1 The sensitivity of landscape receptors is assessed through consideration of their value and susceptibility to change. The process for determining landscape sensitivity is set out below.

Landscape Value

1.6.2 For landscape receptors, value concerns the importance of the landscape resource as evidenced by the presence of landscape designations and professional judgement. Susceptibility is concerned with the landscape's ability to absorb change brought about by the Scheme.

1.6.3 The European Landscape Convention (Ref 9) promotes the need to take account of all landscapes, with less emphasis on the special and more recognition that ordinary landscapes, such as community landscapes also have their own value. GLVIA3 paragraph 5.19 also

recognises that relative value is attached to different landscapes and states that *"value can apply to areas of landscape as a whole, or to individual elements, features and aesthetic or perceptual dimensions which contribute to the character of the landscape."* And that *"the value attached to undesignated landscapes also needs to be carefully considered and individual elements of the landscape – such as trees, buildings or hedgerows – may also have value."*.

1.6.4 To assess the value attached to undesignated landscapes, criteria are set out within the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02/21 (TGN 02/21) (Table A2.15 2020) (Ref 10).

1.6.5 Table 7.2.1.2 illustrates the selection of criterion used for assessing the value of undesignated landscapes within TGN 02/21.

Table 7.2.1.2: Criterion for Assessing the Value of Undesignated Landscapes

Factor	Definition	Examples of evidence
Natural heritage	Landscape with clear evidence of ecological, geological, geomorphological or physiographic interest which contribute positively to the landscape	Landscape character assessment. LANDMAP Geological Landscape and Landscape Habitats Aspects (in Wales). Ecological and geological designations. SSSI citations and condition assessments. Geological Conservation Review. Habitat surveys. Priority habitats. Nature recovery networks/ nature pathways. Habitat network opportunity mapping/ green infrastructure mapping. Catchment management plans. Ecosystem services assessment/ schemes. Specialist ecological studies.
Cultural heritage	Landscape with clear evidence of archaeological, historical or cultural interest. which contribute positively to the landscape.	Landscape character assessment. LANDMAP Historic Landscape and Cultural Landscape Services Aspect (in Wales). Historic environment and archaeological designations. Conservation Area appraisals, Village Design Statements. Historic maps. Historic landscape character assessments, Historic Land Use Assessment and Historic Area Assessments. Place names. Specialist heritage studies.
Landscape condition	Landscape which is in a good physical state both with regard to individual elements and overall landscape structure.	Landscape character assessment. LANDMAP condition and trend questions (in Wales). Hedgerow/ tree surveys.

Factor	Definition	Examples of evidence
		Observations about intactness/ condition made in the field by the assessor. SSSI condition assessments. Historic landscape character assessments/ map regression analysis.
Associations	Landscape which is connected with notable people, events and the arts	Information about arts and science relating to a place. Historical accounts, cultural traditions and folklore. Guidebooks/ published cultural trails. LANDMAP Cultural Landscape Services aspect (in Wales).
Distinctiveness	Landscape that has a strong sense of identity	Landscape character assessment. LANDMAP Visual & Sensory question 3 and 25, – Historic Landscape question 4 (in Wales). Guidebooks Observations about identity/ distinctiveness made in the field by the assessor.
Recreational	Landscape offering recreational opportunities where experience of landscape is important	Definitive public rights of way mapping/ OS map data. National Trails, long distance trails, Coastal Paths, Core Paths. Open access land (including registered common land). Database of registered town or village greens Visitor surveys/ studies. Observations about recreational use/ enjoyment made in the field by the assessor.
Perceptual (Scenic)	Landscape that appeals to the senses, primarily the visual sense	Landscape character assessment LANDMAP Visual and Sensory scenic quality question 46 (in Wales). Protected views, views studies. Areas frequently photographed or used in images used for tourism/ visitor/ promotional purposes, or views described or praised in literature. Observations about scenic qualities made in the field by the assessor. Conservation Area Appraisals Village Design Statements, or similar.
Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity)	Landscape with a strong perceptual value notably wildness, tranquillity and/or dark skies	Tranquillity mapping and factors which contribute to and detract from tranquillity. Dark Skies mapping. Wildness mapping, and Wild Land Areas in Scotland.

Factor	Definition	Examples of evidence
		Land cover mapping. Field survey LANDMAP. Visual and Sensory Aspect.
Functional	Landscape which performs a clearly identifiable and valuable function, particularly in the healthy functioning of the landscape	Land cover and habitat maps. Ecosystem services assessments and mapping (particularly supporting and regulating services). Green infrastructure studies/strategies. Development and management plans for nationally-designated landscapes, Local Plans and SPDs. Landscape character assessments.

Landscape Value

1.6.6 Table 7.2.1.3 below illustrates the criteria for determining the value of the identified landscape receptors.

Table 7.2.1.3: Landscape Receptor Value

Landscape Value	Recognition	Features/Quality	Condition
High	Typically, a landscape/feature of international or national recognition e.g., World Heritage Sites, National Landscapes, National Parks, Scheduled Monuments and Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens	A strong sense of place with landscape/features worthy of conservation; Absence of detracting features.	A very high-quality landscape/feature; attractive landscape/feature; exceptional
Medium	Regional recognition e.g., Conservation Areas; Grade II Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens	A number of distinguishing features worthy of conservation; evidence of some degradation and occasional detracting features.	Ordinary to good quality landscape/feature with some potential for substitution; a reasonably attractive landscape/feature.
Low	Undesignated, but locally valued landscape/features	Few landscape features worthy of conservation; evidence of degradation with some detracting features.	Ordinary landscape/feature with high potential for substitution; quality that is fairly commonplace.
Very Low	Typically, an undesignated landscape/feature.	No landscape features worthy of conservation; evidence of degradation with many detracting features.	Very low quality landscape/feature with very high potential for substitution; limited variety or

Landscape Value	Recognition	Features/Quality	Condition
			distinctiveness; commonplace

Susceptibility of the Landscape Receptors to Change

1.6.7 This means the ability of the landscape receptor (whether it be the overall character or quality/condition of a particular landscape type or area, or an individual element and/or feature, or a particular aesthetic and perceptual aspect) to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies (Ref 11).

1.6.8 Table 7.2.1.4 below illustrates the criteria for determining the susceptibility to change of the identified landscape receptor:

Table 7.2.1.4: Landscape Receptor Susceptibility to Change

Landscape Susceptibility	Criterion
High	The landscape receptor is highly susceptible to the Scheme, and a low ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, because the key characteristics of the landscape have no or very limited ability to accommodate the specific proposed change without undue adverse effects taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, and/or achievement of relevant planning policies and strategies.
Medium	The landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, because the relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate it without undue adverse effects, taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, and/or achievement of relevant planning policies and strategies.
Low	The landscape receptor has low susceptibility to the Scheme, and a high ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, because the relevant characteristics of the landscape are generally able to accommodate it with little, or no, undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation, taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape.
Very Low	Very high ability to accommodate the specific proposed change; no undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation (receptor value) and/or achievement of relevant planning policies and strategies.

Landscape Sensitivity

1.6.9 GLVIA3 (paragraph 5.39) indicates that combining susceptibility and value can be achieved in a number of ways and needs to include professional judgement. However, it is generally accepted that a combination of high susceptibility and high value is likely to result in the highest sensitivity, whereas a low susceptibility and low value is likely to result in the lowest level of sensitivity. It should be noted that the levels are indicative and in practice there is not a clear distinction between criteria levels.

1.6.10 Table 7.2.1.5 provides a summary of the likely characteristics of the differing levels of sensitivity of the landscape receptor.

Table 7.2.1.5: Landscape Receptor Sensitivity Criterion

Landscape Sensitivity	Characteristics
High	Landscape character, characteristics, and elements where, through consideration of the landscape resource and characteristics, there would generally be a lower landscape tolerance or scope for landscape change or positive enhancement, and higher landscape value and quality. Often includes landscapes which are highly valued for their scenic quality, including most statutorily (nationally/internationally designated landscapes). Elements/features that could for example be described as unique or are nationally scarce. Mature vegetation with provenance such as ancient woodland or mature parkland trees, and/or mature landscape features which are characteristic of and contribute to a sense of place and illustrates time- depth in a landscape and if replaceable, would for example not be replaced other than in the long term.
Medium	Landscape character, characteristics, and elements where, through consideration of the landscape resource and characteristics, there would be a medium landscape tolerance or some scope for landscape change. Often includes landscapes of medium landscape value and quality which may be locally designated. Areas that have a positive landscape character but include some areas of alteration/degradation/or erosion of features. Perceptual/aesthetic aspects has some vulnerability to unsympathetic development; and/or features/elements that are locally commonplace; unusual locally but in moderate/poor condition; or mature vegetation that is in moderate/poor condition or readily replicated.
Low	Landscape character, characteristics, and elements where, through consideration of the landscape resource and characteristics, there would be higher landscape tolerance or scope for landscape change or positive enhancement. Damaged or substantially modified landscapes with few characteristic features of value. Capable of absorbing major change, and landscape elements/features that might be considered to detract from landscape character such as obtrusive man-made features.
Very Low	Landscape character, characteristics, and elements where there is a high landscape tolerance or a planned desire for landscape change. Usually applies to landscapes with a lower landscape susceptibility or higher landscape tolerance for the Scheme. May also apply to derelict landscapes, spoil heaps, and de-graded urban fringe areas that require restoration or re- development/re-planting. Areas that are relatively bland or neutral in character with few/no notable features. A landscape that includes areas of alteration/degradation or erosion of features, and/or landscape elements/features that are commonplace or make little contribution to local distinctiveness.

Landscape Sensitivity	Characteristics
	Opportunities for the restoration of landscape through mitigation measures associated with the proposal.

1.6.11 The judgement on landscape sensitivity as explained above is based on consideration of both the landscape receptor's value and its susceptibility to change arising from the Scheme.

1.6.12 Table 7.2.1.6 below illustrates how landscape value and susceptibility are combined to determine the level of landscape sensitivity.

Table 7.2.1.6: Matrix for Determining Landscape Sensitivity

Landscape Susceptibility / Landscape Value	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
High	High	High to Medium	Medium	Medium to Low
Medium	High to Medium	Medium	Medium to Low	Low
Low	Medium	Medium to Low	Low	Low to Very Low
Very Low	Medium to Low	Low	Low to Very Low	Very Low

Magnitude of Landscape Change

1.6.13 The determination of the magnitude of landscape change combines an assessment of the size or scale of change likely to be experienced as a result of each effect (Ref 12), the geographical extent of the area likely to be influenced and the duration and reversibility of effects.

Size or Scale

1.6.14 Judgements are needed about the size or scale of change in the landscape that is likely to be experienced as a result of each effect. GLVIA3 (paragraph 5.49), states that "The judgements should, for example, take account of:

- The extent of the existing landscape elements that would be lost, the proportion of the total extent that this represents and the contribution of that element to the character of the landscape – in some cases this may be quantified;
- The degree to which aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape are altered either for example, removal of existing components of the landscape or by addition of new ones – for example, removal of hedges may change a small scale, intimate landscape into a large-scale, open one, or introduction of new buildings or tall structures may alter open skylines;
- Whether the effects change the key characteristics of the landscape, which are critical to its distinctive character.

Geographical Extent

1.6.15 The geographical area over which the landscape change would be experienced is also considered. This is dependent upon the nature of the proposal and the scale of effects upon the receiving landscape/landscapes; however, GLVIA3 (paragraph 5.49), notes that, in general

effects may have an *influence at varying scales and states that "this will vary according to the nature of the project and may not always be relevant on every occasion:*

- *at the site level, within the proposed development site itself;*
- *at the level of the immediate setting of the site;*
- *at the scale of the landscape type or character area within which the proposal lies;*
- *on a larger scale, influencing several landscape types or character areas."*

Duration and Reversibility of the Landscape Effects

- GLVIA3 (paragraph 5.51), notes that duration and reversibility are separate but linked considerations. Duration can usually be simply judged on a scale such as:
- Short-term: 0-5 years;
- Long-term: 10-40 years (or longer).

1.6.16 Reversibility is a judgement about whether or not the Scheme can be removed, and once removed whether the landscape can be reinstated and/or fully restored. GLVIA3 notes at paragraph 5.52 that *"Mineral workings may be partially reversible in that the landscape can be restored to something similar to, but not the same as, the original…Duration and reversibility can sometimes usefully be considered together, so that a temporary or partially reversible effect is linked to definition of how long that effect will last".*

1.6.17 Table 7.2.1.7 below indicates the type of land use and the respective assessment of reversibility defined by GLVIA3 (paragraph 6.41).

Table 7.2.1.7: Magnitude of Landscape Change: Duration and Reversibility

Category	Description
Permanent	Permanent, is irreversible change to the landscape, such as housing development, as it not possible to remove such a development and restore the land to the original state.
Partially Reversible	Partially Reversible, is change to the landscape, where the landscape can be restored to something similar to the landscape that was removed. For example, mineral developments, as it is possible to restore the land to something similar to the original state, but not the same state.
Reversible	Reversible, is change to the landscape where the landscape can be fully restored. For example, a marine fish farm development, as it is possible to wholly remove the remove such a development and to restore the landscape to the original state. This also includes construction activities which are of temporary nature.

Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change

1.6.18 The overall magnitude of landscape change combines size and scale, geographical extent and duration and reversibility. Not all aspects of a criterion need to be met for an evaluation to be given.

1.6.19 Table 7.2.1.8 below sets out the criterion used to assess the overall magnitude of landscape change.

Table 7.2.1.8 - Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change

Magnitude Evaluation	Size, scale and nature	Geographical Extent	Duration & Reversibility
High	A large extent of existing landscape elements would be lost/adjusted, the proportion that this represents within the landscape is considerable and the resultant change to the landscape character resulting from such a loss is large. Large scale alteration of the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape such as the removal of existing components of the landscape or by addition of new ones – for example, removal of hedges may change a small scale, intimate landscape into a large-scale, open one, or introduction of new buildings or tall structures may alter open skylines. The effects change the key characteristics of the landscape features and landscape character, which are critical to its distinctive overall character.	The change would affect all of the landscape receptors being assessed, as the Scheme would occupy a large geographical extent, e.g., the change would be on a large scale, influencing several landscape types or character areas.	Long term; permanent/non-reversible or partially reversible.
Medium	A medium extent of existing landscape elements would be lost/adjusted, the proportion that this represents within the landscape is medium and the resultant change to the landscape character resulting from such a loss is medium. Medium scale alteration of the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape such as the removal of existing components of the landscape or by addition of new ones. The effects change some of the key characteristics of the landscape features and landscape character, which are critical to its distinctive overall character.	The change would affect a medium extent of the landscape receptors being assessed, as the Scheme would occupy a moderate geographical extent, e.g., at the scale of the landscape type or character area within which the proposal lies.	Medium term; semi-permanent or partially reversible.
Low	A small extent of existing landscape elements would be lost/adjusted, the proportion that this represents within the landscape is low and the resultant change to the	The change would affect a small part of the landscape receptors being assessed, as the Scheme would occupy a small geographical	Short term/temporary; partially reversible or reversible.

Magnitude Evaluation	Size, scale and nature	Geographical Extent	Duration & Reversibility
	landscape character resulting from such a loss is low. Small scale alteration of the aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape such as the removal of existing components of the landscape or by addition of new ones. The effects change a small number of the key characteristics of the landscape features and landscape character, which are critical to its distinctive overall character.	extent, e.g., at the level of the immediate setting of the Site.	
Very Low	A barely perceptible extent of landscape features and elements of importance to the character of the baseline are lost/adjusted. There is a barely discernible change to aesthetic and/or perceptual attributes of landscape features and landscape character and such changes occur across a very limited geographical area and/or proportion of the landscape receptor. The effects change a barely discernible number of the key characteristics of the landscape, which are critical to its distinctive character.	The change would affect only a negligible part of the landscape receptors being assessed, as the Scheme would occupy a limited geographical extent, e.g., the site level, within the Scheme itself.	Short term/temporary; partially reversible or reversible.

1.7 Assessment of Visual Effects

1.7.1 Visual effects relate to changes in available views of the landscape and the effect of those changes on people, including:

- The direct effects of the Scheme on the content and character of views through the intrusion or obstruction and/or the change or loss of existing elements.
- The overall effect on visual amenity, be it degradation or enhancement.

1.7.2 Visual effects are concerned with the effect of the Scheme on views, and the general visual amenity of users and are defined by the Landscape Institute in GLVIA 3 (paragraph 6.1), as follows:

"An assessment of visual effects deals with the effects of change and development on views available to people and their visual amenity. The concern ... is with assessing how the surroundings of individuals or groups of people may be specifically affected by changes in the context and character of views."

1.7.3 Visual effects are identified for different receptors (people) who will experience the view at their places of residence, during recreational activities, at work, or when travelling through the area. The visual effects may include the following:

- Visual effect: a change to an existing static view, sequential views, or wider visual amenity as a result of the Scheme, or
- the loss of particular landscape elements or features already present in the view.

1.7.4 The visual assessment for the LVIA process aims to determine from which points the Scheme can be seen in the surrounding landscape; this is known as the visual envelope. Once determined, a series of representative, specific and illustrative viewpoints are chosen (i.e., areas within the visual envelope from where it may be possible to see the Scheme from publicly accessible viewpoints), such as residential areas, public open spaces, PRoW/public footpaths and roads.

- Visual effects relate to changes in available views of the landscape and the effect of those changes on people, including:
- The direct effects of the Scheme on the content and character of views through the intrusion or obstruction and/or the change or loss of existing elements.

1.7.5 The overall effect on visual amenity, be it degradation or enhancement.

1.7.6 In predicting the effects of the Scheme on the visual receptors from the viewpoints being assessed, GLVIA3 (para 6.27), states that it is helpful to consider (but not restricted to) the following factors:

- Nature of the view (full, partial or glimpsed);
- Proportion of the Scheme visible (full, most, part or none);
- Distance of the viewpoint from the Scheme and whether it would be the focus of the view or only a small element;
- Whether the view is stationary, transient, or sequential; and
- The nature of the changes to the view.

1.7.7 Additionally, the seasonal effects of vegetation are considered, in particular the varying degree of screening and filtering of views.

1.7.8 People have different responses to views which are dependent upon context such as the:

- Location;
- Time of day;
- Season; and
- Degree of exposure to views.

1.7.9 Responses to views are also dependent upon the purpose of people being in a particular place such as:

- Recreation;
- Residence;
- Employment; and
- Passing through on roads, rail, or other forms of transport.

1.7.10 As people move through the landscape, certain activities or locations may be specifically associated with the experience and enjoyment of the landscape, such as:

1.7.11 The use of paths such as core paths, footpaths, bridleways, byways open to all traffic (BOATs) and National Trails;

- National or local cycle routes; and
- Tourist or scenic routes, and associated viewpoints on land or water.

Assessing Visual Sensitivity

1.7.12 To determine visual effects both the sensitivity of the visual receptor and the magnitude of change are considered. Determining visual sensitivity is the combination of susceptibility to change and value of a view. It is considered that a combination of high susceptibility to change and high value is likely to result in the highest sensitivity, whereas a low susceptibility and low value is likely to result in the lowest level. The value, susceptibility to change and resultant sensitivity of a visual receptor are categorised based on the following Tables 7.2.1.9 to 7.2.1.12. It should be noted that the levels are indicative and in practice there is not a clear distinction between criteria levels.

1.7.13 The susceptibility of visual receptors to changes in the view and visual amenity is related to activity they are engaged in and the extent to which their attention is focussed on the views and visual amenity at that location. As such, those receptors most sensitive to change are likely to include people engaged in outdoor activities where an appreciation of the landscape is the focus or residents in areas where the landscape setting contributes to the setting of the properties.

1.7.14 Conversely, those considered least sensitive to change include (but are not restricted to) people engaged in outdoor sports or recreation where there is no focus on the surrounding landscape/views and people at their place of work where the focus is on the work activity.

Value of Views

1.7.15 The value attached to views is judged based on the following factors:

- Recognition of the value attached to particular views, for example in relation to heritage assets, or through planning designations; and
- Indicators of the value attached to views by visitors, for example through appearances in guidebooks or on tourist maps, provision of facilities for their enjoyment and references to them in literature or art.

1.7.16 Table 7.2.1.9 summarises the criterion used to assess the value attached to views.

Table 7.2.1.9: Value Attached to Views

Visual Value	Criterion
High	Views from and within landscapes/viewpoints of national importance (National Parks, AONBs), highly popular visitor attractions where the view forms an important part of the experience, or heritage assets, or through planning designations such as conservation areas, listed buildings, Registered Parks & Gardens, or with important cultural associations, or where the view is deemed by the assessor to be of a high value.
Medium	Views from landscapes/viewpoints of regional/district importance, or visitor attractions at regional or local levels where the view forms part of the experience, or local planning designations, or with local cultural associations, or where the view is deemed by the assessor to be of a medium value.
Low	Views from landscapes/viewpoints with no designations, and not particularly popular as a viewpoint, and unlikely to be visited specifically to experience the view available, with minimal or no cultural associations, or where the view is deemed by the assessor to be of a low value.
Very Low	Views from landscapes/viewpoints with no designations, and not popular as a viewpoint, and where view provides no positive contribution to the appreciation of the landscape with no cultural associations, or where the view is deemed by the assessor to be of very low value.

Susceptibility of the Visual Receptors to Change

1.7.17 The susceptibility of visual receptors to changes in views depends upon:

- The occupation or activity of people experiencing the view at particular locations; and
- The extent to which their attention or interest may therefore be focussed on the views and the visual amenity they experience at particular locations (Ref 13).

1.7.18 Table 7.2.1.10 summarises the criterion used to assess the susceptibility of a visual receptor to change.

Table 7.2.1.10: Visual Receptor Susceptibility to Change

Visual Susceptibility	Type of Receptor
High	Residents at home. Views from well used public rights of way including strategic footpaths/long distance trails and cycle routes (where the attractive nature of the countryside is a significant factor in the enjoyment of the walk). Visitors along scenic routes and to recognised viewpoints. Visitors to protected landscapes or heritage assets where views of the surroundings are an important contributor to the experience. The location, numbers, frequency of use and visual context of the viewpoint would be high. Communities where views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by residents in the area. Travellers on road, rail, or other transport routes along scenic routes, where the appreciation of the view contributes to the enjoyment and quality of the journey.
Medium	Views experienced from boats, public rights of way/footpaths used locally and passing through the landscape and well used footpaths within settlements. Views from places of worship and associated grounds, schools, country parks and golf clubs. Views experienced by users of local roads where there are clear/open views across the landscape and low levels of traffic. The location, numbers, frequency of use and visual context of the viewpoint would be medium.
Low	Views experienced from places of work where workers and visitors are concentrating on their day-to-day activities. Views experienced by or near to motorways or major roads. Views experienced by users of the rail network and main roads travelling at speed or local roads where the focus is upon the road ahead owing to traffic conditions and the context/composition of the view. Views experienced from less well used public rights of way which pass through less attractive landscapes or townscapes and are not used for enjoyment of the scenery. Views experienced by those playing or spectating at outdoor sports or utilising outdoor sports facilities. The location, numbers, frequency of use and visual context of the viewpoint would be low.
Very Low	Views experienced from places of work where workers and visitors are concentrating on their day-to-day activities. Views experienced by or near to motorways or major roads. Views experienced by users of the rail network and main roads travelling at high speed or local roads where the focus is upon the road ahead owing to traffic conditions and the context/composition of the view.

Visual Susceptibility	Type of Receptor
	Views experienced from very infrequently used public rights of way which pass through unattractive or discordant landscapes or townscapes and are not used for enjoyment of the scenery. Views experienced by those of which the view is unlikely to be part of the receptor's experience. The location, numbers, frequency of use and visual context of the viewpoint would be very low.

Sensitivity of Visual Receptors

1.7.19 The sensitivity of visual receptors is defined in terms of the relationship between the value of views and the susceptibility of the different viewers to the proposed change. Professional judgements are made on the merit of the view based on the visual receptor. It should be noted that the levels are indicative and in practice there is not a clear distinction between criteria levels.

1.7.20 Table 7.2.1.11 below summarises the likely characteristics of the differing levels of sensitivity.

Table7.2.1.11: Visual Receptor Sensitivity Criterion

Visual Sensitivity	Characteristics
High	A well-balanced view containing attractive features and notable for its scenic quality with no or very few/minimal visual detractors. A view which is an important reason for receptors being there. A view which is experienced by a large number of people and/ or recognised for its qualities. A view with a medium – high susceptibility to change and experienced by visual receptors of a high value.
Medium	An otherwise attractive view that includes some attractive or discordant features/visual detractors. A view which plays a part in the reason why a receptor would be there. A view which is locally recognised. A view with a low - medium susceptibility to change and experienced by visual receptors of a low - medium value.
Low	A view that is simplistic and contains few attractive or notable features or a number of visual detractors which may dominate the view. A view which plays a small part in the reason why a receptor would be there. A view with a low susceptibility to change, and a low value.
Very Low	A view that is unattractive, discordant and/or contains many visual detractors. A view which is unlikely to be part of the receptor's experience. A view with a very low susceptibility to change, and very low sensitivity.

1.7.21 The judgement on visual sensitivity as explained above is based on consideration of both the visual receptor's value and its susceptibility to change arising from the Scheme.

1.7.22 Table 7.2.1.12 illustrates how visual value and susceptibility are combined to determine the level of visual sensitivity.

Table 7.2.1.12: Matrix for Determining Visual Sensitivity

Visual Susceptibility / Visual Value	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
High	High	High to Medium	Medium	Medium to Low
Medium	High to Medium	Medium	Medium to Low	Low
Low	Medium	Medium to Low	Low	Low to Very Low
Very Low	Medium to Low	Low	Low to Very Low	Very Low

1.7.23 All the identified visual receptors are first established in the assessment of potential visual effects to identify visual sensitivity. It is only those visual receptors that are identified as having a Medium, High to Medium or High Sensitivity to the Scheme that are carried forward to the assessment stage.

Magnitude of Visual Change

1.7.24 The magnitude of change to visual receptors is assessed in terms of the following factors:

Size or Scale

- The scale of the change in the view with respect to the loss or addition of features in the view and changes in its composition, including the proportion of the view occupied by the Scheme;
- The degree of contrast or integration of any new features or changes in the landscape with the existing or remaining landscape elements and characteristics in terms of form, scale and mass, line, height, colour, and texture; and
- The nature of the view of the Scheme, in terms of the relative amount of time over which it would be experienced and whether views would be full, partial or glimpses.

1.7.25 Not all aspects of a criterion need to be met for an evaluation to be given.

Geographical Extent

1.7.26 The geographical extent of the visual change identified at viewpoints is assessed by reference to a combination of the ZTV and field work.

1.7.27 The following factors are considered:

- The angle of view in relation to the main activity of the receptor;
- The distance of the viewpoint from the Scheme; and
- The extent of the area over which the changes would be visible.

Duration and Reversibility of Visual Effects

1.7.28 The following terminology, which considers whether views would be permanent and irreversible or temporary and reversible, is used to describe the duration of the visual change at representative, specific and illustrative viewpoints:

- Short-term: 0-5 years;
- Medium-term: 5-10 years; and
- Long-term: 10 to 40 years (or longer…).

1.7.29 For the purposes of the LVIA process, the Scheme is assessed as a long-term duration.

1.7.30 Reversibility is the judgement about whether or not the Scheme can be removed, and once removed whether the view can be fully restored.

Overall Magnitude of Visual Change

1.7.31 Table 7.2.1.13 below sets out the criterion used to assess the overall magnitude of visual change.

Table 7.2.1.13 Overall Magnitude of Visual Change.

Magnitude Evaluation	Size, scale and nature	Geographical Extent	Duration & Reversibility
High	Occupies an extensive proportion of the view and may even obstruct a significant portion of the view. Views may become the dominant feature. Considerable change to the majority/many existing landscape elements and/or landscape character; fundamental changes the surroundings and baseline to a large extent; very noticeable.	Ranging from notable change over extensive area to intensive change over a more limited area.	Long term; permanent/ non- reversible or partially reversible.
Medium	Occupies much of the view but would not fundamentally change its characteristics. Changes would be immediately visible but not a key feature of the view. Some change to existing landscape elements and/or landscape character; discernible changes the surroundings of a receptor, such that its baseline is partly altered; readily noticeable.	Moderate changes in a localised area.	Medium term; semi-permanent or partially reversible.
Low	Occupies a small portion of the view and therefore would not result in a change to the view's composition. Small change to existing landscape elements and/or landscape character; slight, but	Minor changes in a localised area.	Short term/temporary; partially reversible or reversible.

Magnitude Evaluation	Size, scale and nature	Geographical Extent	Duration & Reversibility
	detectable impacts that do not alter the baseline of the receptor materially not readily noticeable.		
Very Low	Occupies a small portion of the view and therefore would not result in a change to the view's composition. Small change to existing landscape elements and/or landscape character; slight, but detectable impacts that do not alter the baseline of the receptor materially not readily noticeable.	Minor changes in a localised area.	Short term/temporary; partially reversible or reversible.

1.8 Nature of Effects

1.8.1 The nature of an effect is also assessed. This is dependent on a number of criteria which vary between effects upon the landscape and effects on visual amenity. Effects are classified as beneficial, neutral, or adverse according to the following definitions:

- Beneficial effects contribute to the landscape and visual resource through the enhancement of desirable characteristics or the introduction of new, positive attributes. The removal of undesirable existing elements or characteristics can also be beneficial, as can their replacement with more appropriate components;
- Neutral effects occur where the Scheme neither contributes to nor detracts from the landscape and visual resource or where the effects are so limited that the change is hardly noticeable. A change to the landscape and visual resource is not considered to be adverse simply because it constitutes an alteration to the existing situation; and
- Adverse effects are those that detract from or weaken the landscape and visual resource through the introduction of elements that contrast in a detrimental way with the existing characteristics of the landscape and visual resource, or through the removal of elements that are key in its positive characterisation.

1.8.2 For the purpose of the LVIA, the process describes the overall effects on receptors and explains the justification for each assessment. For each assessed effect, a conclusion is drawn on whether the effect is beneficial, neutral, or adverse.

1.9 Significance of Effect And Criteria

1.9.1 The significance of landscape and visual effect and whether it is significant or not is assessed based on a combination of the sensitivity of the receptor, and the magnitude of change, alongside the professional judgement of a chartered landscape architect.

1.9.2 The combined sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of change is then used to determine the significance of effect. The nature of Landscape and Visual effects can be either beneficial, neutral, or adverse in nature.

Matrix of Combined Factors

1.9.3 Table 7.2.1.14 below shows how the combined factors of sensitivity and magnitude are considered together to determine the significance of landscape and visual effects.

Table 7.2.1.14: -Matrix for Determining Significance of Landscape and Visual Effects

Sensitivity / Magnitude	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
High	**Major**	**Major/ Moderate**	**Moderate**	Moderate/Minor
Medium	**Major/ Moderate**	**Moderate**	Moderate/ Minor	Minor
Low	**Moderate**	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	Minor/ Negligible
Very Low	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	Minor/ Negligible	Negligible

1.9.4 In accordance with Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017, it is important to determine whether the predicted landscape and visual effects arising from the Scheme are likely to be significant. Landscape and visual effects which result in a Major, Major to Moderate, and Moderate landscape or visual effect are considered to be significant.

Categories of Effect

1.9.5 Table 7.2.1.15 summarises the categories of landscape and visual effects.

Table 7.2.1.15: Categories of Landscape and Visual Effects

Significance of Effect	Description of Landscape Effects	Description of Visual Effects
Major	Considerable change over an extensive area of a highly sensitive landscape, fundamentally affecting the key characteristics and the overall impression of its character.	The Scheme would become a prominent feature and would result in a very noticeable change to an existing highly sensitive and well composed view.
Moderate	Small or noticeable change to a highly sensitive landscape or more intensive change to a landscape of medium or low sensitivity, affecting some key characteristics and the overall impression of its character.	The Scheme would introduce some enhancing or detracting features to an existing highly sensitive and well composed view or would be prominent within a less well composed and less sensitive view, resulting in a noticeable improvement or deterioration of the existing view.
Minor	Small change to a limited area of landscape of high or medium sensitivity or a more widespread area of a less sensitive landscape,	Where the Scheme would form a perceptible but not enhancing or detracting feature within a view of high or medium sensitivity or would be a more prominent feature within a poorly composed view of low sensitivity, resulting in a small improvement or deterioration of the existing view.

Significance of Effect	Description of Landscape Effects	Description of Visual Effects
	affecting few characteristics without altering the overall impression of its character.	
Negligible	No discernible improvement or deterioration to the existing landscape character.	No discernible improvement or deterioration in the existing view.
No Effect	Where there is a perceived or anticipated effect, but upon investigation non is found.	Where there isa perceived or anticipated effect, but upon investigation non is found.

Limitations of the assessment

1.9.6 It should be noted that this tabulated approach does not always result in a useful final assessment. Very noticeable changes for highly sensitive receptors will always result in major effects. If the changes are well designed and are appropriate to the context or replace inappropriate elements this will not necessarily be an adverse effect, but neither will it be a major beneficial effect. Where this is the case an assessment of the final effect is made according to professional judgement.

1.10 Glossary

Table 7.2.1.16: Glossary Terms (Ref 14)

Term	Definition
Access land	Land where the public have access either by legal right or by informal agreement.
Baseline studies	Work done to determine and describe the environmental conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed.
Characterisation	The process of identifying areas of similar landscape character, classifying and mapping them, and describing their character.
Characteristics	Elements, or combinations of elements, which make a contribution to distinctive landscape character.
Compensation	Measures devised to offset or compensate for residual adverse effects which cannot be prevented/avoided or further reduced.
Competent authority	The authority which determines the application for consent, permission, licence or other authorisation to proceed with a proposal. It is the authority that must consider the environmental information before granting any kind of authorisation.
Consultation bodies	Anybody specified in the *Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations) which the competent authority must consult in respect of an EIA, and which also has a duty to provide a scoping opinion and information.
Designated landscape	Areas of landscape identified as being of importance at international, national, or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in development plans or other documents.
Development	Any proposal that results in a change to the landscape and/or visual environment.
Direct effect	An effect that is directly attributable to the Scheme.
'Do Nothing' situation	Continued change or evolution in the landscape in the absence of the proposed development.
Ecosystem services	The benefits provided by ecosystems that contribute to making human life both possible and worth living. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment grouped ecosystem services into four broad categories: Supporting services, such as nutrient cycling, oxygen production and soil formation. These underpin the provision of the other 'service' categories. Provisioning services, such as food, fibre, fuel and water. Regulating services, such as climate regulation, water purification and flood protection. Cultural services, such as education, recreation, and aesthetic value.

Term	Definition
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations	The EIA Regulations form part of the development management system in England. The EIA Regulations cover certain types of development which have the potential to give rise to significant effects on the environment. The EIA Regulations enable planning authorities to understand and take account of the environmental implications of development in their decisions on planning applications. The EIA Regulations applicable to this DCO application are the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.
Elements	Individual parts which make up the landscape, such as, for example, trees, hedges, and buildings.
Enhancement	Proposals that seek to improve the landscape resource and the visual amenity of the proposed development site and its wider setting, over and above its baseline condition.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	The process of gathering environmental information; describing a development; identifying and describing the likely significant environmental effects of the project; defining ways of preventing/avoiding, reducing, or offsetting or compensating for any adverse effects; consulting the general public and specific bodies with responsibilities for the environment; and presenting the results to the competent authority to inform the decision on whether the project should proceed.
Environmental statement	A statement that includes the information that is reasonably required to assess the environmental effects of the development and which the applicant can, having regard in particular to current knowledge and methods of assessment, reasonably be required to compile, but that includes at least the information referred to in the EIA Regulations.
Feature	Particularly prominent or eye-catching elements in the landscape, like tree clumps, church towers, or wooded skylines or a particular aspect of the project proposal.
Geographical Information System (GIS)	A system that captures, stores, analyses, manages, and presents data linked to location. It links spatial information to a digital database.
Green Infrastructure (GI)	Networks of green spaces and watercourses and water bodies that connect rural areas, villages, towns, and cities.
Heritage	The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.
Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) and Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA)	Historic characterisation is the identification and interpretation of the historic dimension of the present-day landscape or townscape within a given area. HLC is the term used in England and Wales, HLA is the term used in Scotland.

Term	Definition
Indirect effects	Effects that result indirectly from the proposed project, as a consequence of the direct effects, often occurring away from the Site, or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or as a result of a complex pathway. They may be separated in distance or in time from the source of the effects.
Iterative design process	The process by which project design is amended and improved by successive stages of refinement which respond to growing understanding of environmental issues.
Key characteristics	Those combinations of elements which are particularly important to the current character of the landscape and help to give an area its particularly distinctive sense of place.
Land use	What land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agriculture and forestry.
Land cover	The surface cover of the land, usually expressed in terms of vegetation cover or lack of it. Related to but not the same as land use.
Landform	The shape and form of the land surface which has resulted from combinations of geology, geomorphology, slope, elevation and physical processes.
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is a tool used to identify and assess the likely significance of the effects of change resulting from development on both the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity.
Landscape character	A distinct, recognisable, and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)	Landscape character assessment is the process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape and using this information to assist in managing change in the landscape. It seeks to identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive. The process results in the production of a Landscape Character Assessment.
Landscape Character Types (LCTs)	These are single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type.
Landscape classification	A process of sorting the landscape into different types using selected criteria but without attaching relative values to different sorts of landscape.
Landscape effects	Effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right.

Term	Definition
Landscape quality (Condition)	A measure of the physical state of the landscape. It may include the extent to which typical character is represented in individual areas, the intactness of the landscape and the condition of individual elements.
Landscape receptor	A defined aspect of the landscape resource that has the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Landscape strategy	The overall vision and objectives for what the landscape should be like in the future, and what is thought to be desirable for a particular landscape type or area as a whole, usually expressed in formally adopted plans and programmes or related documents.
Landscape value	The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. A landscape may be valued by different stakeholders for a whole variety of reasons.
Magnitude (of effect)	A term that combines judgments about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long term in duration.
Parameters	A limit or boundary which defines the scope of a particular process or activity.
Perception	Combines the sensory (that we receive through our senses) with the cognitive (our knowledge and understanding gained from many sources and experiences).
Photomontage	A visualisation which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph or series of photographs.
Scoping	The process of identifying the issues to be addressed by an EIA. It is a method of ensuring that an EIA focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered to be less significant.
Sensitivity	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgments of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor.
Significance	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect, defined by significance criteria specific to the environmental topic.
Stakeholders	The whole constituency of individuals and groups who have an interest in a subject or place.
Strategic Environmental Assessment	The process of considering the environmental effects of certain public plans, programmes, or strategies at a strategic level.
Susceptibility	The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specific proposed development without undue negative consequences.
Time depth	Historical layering - the idea of landscape as a ‘palimpsest’, a much written over manuscript.

Term	Definition
Townscape	The character and composition of the built environment including the buildings, the relationships between them, the different types of urban open spaces, including greenspaces, and the relationship between buildings and open spaces.
Tranquillity	A state of calm and quietude associated with peace, considered to be a significant asset of landscape.
Visual amenity	The overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area.
Visual effect	Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.
Visual receptors	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Visualisation	Computer simulation, photomontage, or other technique to illustrate the predicted appearance of a development.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (sometimes Zone of Visual Influence)	A map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible.
*Change/s to Glossary when compared with standard GLVIA3 Glossary.	

1.11 References

Ref 1: Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition, Routledge, London.

Ref 2: An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (October 2014) (Christine Tudor, Natural England) Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), (2002) Landscape Character Assessment: Guidance for England and Scotland. [Online] Available at landscape-character-assessment.pdf (publishing.service.gov.uk) (Last accessed 13/12/2021).

Ref 3: Landscape Institute (1 September 2019) Technical Guidance Note 06/19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals.

Ref 4: Landscape Institute (26 May 2021) Technical Guidance Note 02/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations.

Ref 5: Landscape Institute Draft Technical Guidance Note 05/23 (July 2023) Notes and Clarifications on aspects of the 3rd Edition Guidelines on Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA3) – Consultation.

Ref 6: Landscape Institute (26 May 2021) Technical Guidance Note 02/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations.

Ref 7: Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition, Routledge, London Paragraph 3.40.

Ref 8: 2013, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition, Routledge, London Paragraph 3.42.

Ref 9: The European Landscape Convention for the UK. Available online at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/european-landscape-convention-guidelines-for-managing-landscapes.

Ref 10: Landscape Institute, 'Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 02/21 Assessing landscape value outside national designations', May 2021.

Ref 11: Landscape Institute Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition, Paragraph 5.40, Page 88.

Ref 12: Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (page 90)

Ref 13: Ibid. 1. Paragraph 6.32.

Ref 14: Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition, Routledge, London. Glossary Page 155 to 159.

Appendix 7.2.2 Cumulative Assessment Methodology

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Assessment of cumulative effects is required both by the EIA and the SEA Directives and by the associated Regulations. Cumulative effects are defined in a broad generic sense as 'impacts that result from incremental changes caused by other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions together with the project' (Hyder, 1999: 7).

1.1.2 GLVIA3 states that the key for all cumulative impact assessments is to focus on the likely significant effects and in particular those likely to influence decision making.

1.1.3 GLVIA3 defines cumulative effects and sets out that both cumulative landscape and cumulative visual effects must be considered in LVIA when it is carried out as part of EIA. In Scotland, considerable effort has been devoted to addressing definitions and interpretation around cumulative effects and the resulting guidance has been used widely, not only in Scotland, and so is considered relevant for this assessment. This guidance defines cumulative effects as follows:

- **Cumulative effects** as 'the additional changes caused by a proposed development in conjunction with other similar developments or as the combined effect of a set of developments, taken together' (Scottish National Heritage)
- **Cumulative landscape** effects as effects that 'can impact on either the physical fabric or character of the landscape, or any special values attached to it' (SNH, 2012:10)
- **Cumulative visual** effects as effects that 'can be caused by combined visibility, which occurs where the observer is able to see two or more developments from one viewpoint and/or sequential effects which occur when the observer has to move to another viewpoint to see different developments' (SNH 2012: 11).

1.1.4 GLVIA3 states that:

"It is always important to remember that the emphasis in EIA is on likely significant effects rather than on comprehensive cataloguing of every conceivable effect that might occur."

And that:

"The emphasis must always be on the main project being assessed and how or whether it adds to or combines with the others being considered to create a significant cumulative effect" [Author's emphasis].

1.1.5 In most cases the focus of the cumulative assessment will be on the additional effect of the project in conjunction with other developments of the same type. In some cases, development of another type or types may be relevant and may help to give a more complete picture of the likely significant cumulative effects.

1.1.6 GLVIA3 sets out the timescale of proposals for inclusion within cumulative assessments.

1.1.7 *"Taking 'the project' to mean the main proposal that is being assessed, it is considered that existing schemes and those which are under construction should be included in the baseline for both landscape and visual effects assessments (the LVIA baseline)."*

1.1.8 *"The baseline for assessing cumulative landscape and visual effects should then include those schemes considered in the LVIA and in addition potential schemes that are not yet present in the landscape but are at various stages in the development and consenting process:*

- *schemes with planning consent; and*
- *schemes that are the subject of a valid planning application that has not yet been determined.*

Schemes that are at the pre-planning or scoping stage are not generally considered in the assessment of cumulative effects because firm information on which to base the assessment is

not available and because of uncertainty about what will actually occur, that is, it is not 'reasonably foreseeable'. But there may be occasions where such schemes may be included in the assessment if the competent authority or consultation bodies consider this to be necessary. Such a request should only be made if absolutely necessary to make a realistic assessment of potential cumulative effects."

1.2 Types of Cumulative Effects

Landscape

1.2.1 Cumulative landscape effects may result from adding new types of change or from increasing or extending the effects of the main project when it is considered in isolation. For example, the landscape effects of the main project may be judged of relatively low significance when taken on their own, but when taken together with the effects of other development, usually of the same type, the cumulative landscape effects may become more significant. The key for all cumulative impact assessments is to focus on the likely significant effects and in particular those likely to influence decision making.

1.2.2 Cumulative landscape effects are likely to include effects:

- on the fabric of the landscape as a result of removal of or changes in individual elements or features of the landscape and/or the introduction of new elements or features;
- on the aesthetic aspects of the landscape – for example its scale, sense of enclosure, diversity, pattern and colour, and/or on its perceptual or experiential attributes, such as a sense of naturalness, remoteness or tranquillity;
- on the overall character of the landscape as a result of changes in the landscape fabric and/or in aesthetic or perceptual aspects, leading to modification of key characteristics and possible creation of new landscape character if the changes are substantial enough.

1.2.3 Cumulative landscape effects must be considered particularly in terms of consequences for the key characteristics of the landscape in question. The most significant cumulative landscape effects are likely to be those that would give rise to changes in the landscape character of the study area so as to result in significant effects on its key characteristics and even, in some cases, to transform it into a different landscape type.

Visual

1.2.4 Cumulative visual effects are the effects on views and visual amenity enjoyed by people, which may result either from adding the effects of the project being assessed to the effects of the other projects on the baseline conditions or from their combined effect. This may result from changes in the content and character of the views experienced in particular places due to introduction of new elements or removal of or damage to existing ones.

1.2.5 The distance between the visual receptors or viewpoints and the various projects does influence the magnitude of the cumulative visual effects and so feeds into judgements of their significance. Depending on the type of development it may be considered that more distant views are not likely to be significant.

1.2.6 As a number of separate developments must be considered, it is important to understand how these may be visually experienced.

1.2.7 At one viewpoint someone looking at the view in one direction may see all the projects at the same time, or someone turning through the whole 360 degrees may see different developments in different directions and sectors of the view in succession. This is referred to as combined visibility.

1.2.8 Users of linear routes, especially footpaths or other rights of way, or transport routes, may potentially see the different developments revealed in succession as a series of sequential views. This is referred to as sequential visibility.

1.2.9 Both types of experience are considered where they are relevant.

Combined Occurs when the observer is able to see two or more developments from one viewpoint.	In Combination	Where two or more developments are or would be within the observers arc of vision at the same time without moving their head.
	In Succession	Where the features appear regularly and with short time lapses between instances depending on speed of travel and distance between the viewpoints.
Sequential Occurs when the observer has to move to another viewpoint to see the same or different developments. Sequential effects may be assessed for travel along regularly used routes such as major roads or popular paths.	Frequently sequential	Where the features appear regularly and with short time lapses between instances depending on speed of travel and distance between the viewpoints
	Occasionally sequential	Where longer time lapses between appearances would occur because the observer is moving very slowly and/or there are larger distances between the viewpoints.

1.2.10 The approach to assessing the significance of cumulative visual effects is guided by the same principles as the approach to the initial project assessment. It has considered the following criteria:

- *"the susceptibility of the visual receptors that have been assessed to changes in views and visual amenity;*
- *the value attached to the views they experience;*
- *the size or scale of the cumulative visual effects identified;*
- *the geographical extent of the cumulative visual effects identified;*
- *the duration of the cumulative visual effects, including the timescales relating to both the project being assessed and the other projects being considered, and the extent to which the cumulative effects may be considered reversible."*

1.2.11 Higher levels of significance may arise from cumulative visual effects related to:

- *"developments that are in close proximity to the main project and are clearly visible together in views from the selected viewpoints;*
- *developments that are highly inter-visible, with overlapping ZTVs [Zones of Theoretical Visibility] – even though the individual developments may be at some distance from the main project and from individual viewpoints, and when viewed individually not particularly significant, the overall combined cumulative effect on a viewer at a particular viewpoint may be more significant."*

1.3 Approach to Assessment

1.3.1 As the Sites and study area for the Scheme are made up of 8 areas of land: Solar Project and the associated BESS, we apply professional judgement about what is reasonable and proportionate to develop an appropriate assessment approach given the disassociated nature of the Sites. We also consider the potential for cumulative effects of the Sites (Lime Down A to E, and the land at Melksham Substation) where more than one Site can be observed from a particular landscape or visual receptor, or where the Sites in proximity to other similar

developments may have a cumulative effect on a landscape or visual receptor. We approach the cumulative assessment as two separate divisions under the following headings:

- the assessment of **Cumulative Sites** based on the five areas of land forming the Site; and
- the assessment of **Cumulative Developments** being the Scheme in combination with other similar developments, these being solar projects in the local area.

1.3.2 **Definition of Cumulative Sites** is based on the Sites and is defined as such due to the disassociated nature of these Sites. In assessing these Sites, professional judgment is applied alongside reference to the suite of landscape and visual figures and desktop and Site based assessment. The cumulative effects of each individual site are assessed and the combined set of effects described as **'Sites'** and reached an overall conclusion on where **likely significant effects** might occur as a result of the Scheme.

1.3.3 **Cumulative Developments** this assessment takes into account the additional effects resulting from the Scheme in combination with the effects resulting from other similar developments, these being other solar projects taken together, that are listed below. In this case, the Scheme has assessed the cumulative effects as a combined set of effects as **'Developments'** reaching an overall conclusion on where **likely significant effects** might occur. Assessment of In-combination Effects

1.3.4 The In-combination landscape and visual effects relating to the Cumulative Sites is considered as part of this LVIA cumulative assessment. In combination effects relating to Lime Down A to E, and the land at Melksham Substation are considered within the Cumulative Sites assessment.

1.4 Assessment of Cumulative Effects

1.4.1 The Cumulative landscape and visual effects relating to the Cumulative Developments are considered as part of this LVIA cumulative assessment. Cumulative Effects relating to other similar developments (Cumulative Developments) are considered within the Cumulative Developments assessment.

Appendix 7.2.3 Residential Visual Amenity Assessment Methodology

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Planning law contains a widely understood principle that individuals (i.e., visual receptors at a single residential property) have no 'right to a view' and that the outlook or view from a private property is a private interest and not therefore protected by the UK planning system.

1.1.2 However, the UK planning system also recognises situations where the effects on residential visual amenity are considered as a matter of public interest. This matter has been examined at a number of public inquiries where the key determining issue was not the identification of significant effects on views, but whether a development would have an overbearing effect and/or result in unsatisfactory living conditions, leading to a property being regarded, objectively, as an unattractive (as opposed to a less attractive) place in which to live.

1.1.3 As a consequence, the visual assessment methodology provides for a much more detailed assessment of the closest residential properties. This allows the assessor, and consequently the determining authority, to make a judgement as to whether the residents at these properties would be likely to sustain unsatisfactory living conditions which it would not be in the public interest to create. Reviews of decisions demonstrate that significant changes to the views available from a residential property, and its curtilage, are not the decisive consideration.

1.1.4 By way of further clarification, the methodology for assessing the visual effects on views from residential properties allows for four stages of assessment, which is set out within current guidance on Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) contained within the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 02/19. Steps 1-3 of RVAA guidance align with the standard LVIA based approach as defined in GLVIA3. The guidance recommends that the effects on residential amenity should be assessed as follows:

- Step 1 – Definition of the Study Area and scope of the assessment
- Step 2 – Evaluation of Baseline Visual Amenity
- Step 3 – Assessment of likely change to visual amenity of properties
- Step 4 – Forming the RVAA judgement

1.1.5 Step 4 of the RVAA is defined as being required as follows:

"In this final step, and only for those properties where the largest magnitude of effect has been identified, a further judgement is required."

1.1.6 The LVIA chapter and appendices are prepared to take account of steps 1-3 as part of the LVIA for the Scheme. Where, following assessment of effects upon residential properties at year 15, there remain significant effects at the highest magnitude of significance (major), then a full RVAA will be undertaken where appropriate for those properties affected. This is often defined as the Residential Visual Amenity Threshold.

1.1.7 The assessment process considers the visual amenity from principal rooms under steps 1-3 above as defined by GLVIA3. At these stages, where likely significant effects are identified for Year 1, the assessment of and conclusion on significance of effect at Year 15 takes into account landscape mitigation measures (both primary and secondary) in views from principal rooms. In forming the judgement for a full RVAA under step 4 above, at Year 15 only, the effects from principal rooms are taken into consideration along with the associated landscape mitigation measures (both primary and secondary).

1.1.8 A residential property, for the purpose of environmental impact assessment, should be one that was designed and built/converted for that purpose and currently (at the time of the assessment) remains in a habitable condition, of a safe construction, wind and watertight with appropriate vehicle access, and services (drinking water, sanitation, and power supply). Related buildings such as barns/outbuildings, garage, huts and derelict properties should generally be excluded from the assessment, unless they form part of the curtilage of an existing residence.

1.1.9 The susceptibility of individual residential receptors is assessed as high in each case.

1.1.10 Whilst most of the properties can be viewed at close range from public roads and footpaths, some of these properties are accessed via private or gated roads and due to these access limitations, they are assessed from the nearest public road or footpath which may be at greater distance from the property. The assessment, in this instance, is regarded as a 'best estimate' of the likely visual effects. In some instances, residential properties are visited and viewed internally when this is requested by the owner.

1.1.11 The assessment is further supported by aerial and ground level photography as well as map-based data. The assessment takes account of the likely views from principal rooms and main garden areas but excludes upper floors and other land that may be connected with the property. Relevant information to be considered as part of the assessment for the LVIA process may include, but is not limited to, the following factors:

1.2 Scale of the Scheme:

- Number and height of the Scheme;
- The horizontal extent or angle of view (AOV) of the Scheme and
- Separation distance (closest and furthest buildings).

1.3 Description of the property, as far as can be ascertained:

- Orientation and size of property and whether views from the property towards the Scheme would be direct or oblique;

  Location of principle rooms and main living areas such as living/dining rooms, kitchens and conservatories, as opposed to working areas such as farm buildings and utility areas;
- Location of principle garden areas which may include patios and seating areas as opposed to less well used areas such as paddocks or garages; and

  The effects of any screening by landform, vegetation or nearby built form.

1.4 Location and Context:

- The aspect of the property in terms of the overall use and relationship to the garden areas and surrounding landscape;

  The principle direction of main views and visual amenity; and
- The context and nature of any intervening structures e.g., other existing development, farm buildings or forestry.

Appendix 7.2.3 Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) Methodology

1.1.1 For the purpose of the LVIA process in order to assist with viewpoint selection and to appreciate the potential influence of the Scheme in the wider landscape, bare earth ZTV plans [Figures 7.8, 7.8.1 - 7.8.6] are used. The bare earth ZTV plans illustrate the area from where it may be theoretically possible to view all, or part, of the Scheme. The ZTV does not however take account of the screening effects of buildings, localised landform, and vegetation, unless specifically mentioned (see represented by individual figures within the LVA process). As a result, there may be roads, tracks and footpaths in the vicinity of the Site and in the wider setting which, although shown as falling within the ZTV, are screened or filtered by banks, walls and vegetation which would otherwise preclude viewing opportunities.

1.1.2 As a result, the ZTVs provide a starting point in the assessment process and accordingly tend towards giving a 'worst case' or greatest calculation of the theoretical visibility.

1.1.3 The Environment Agency's LiDAR Terrain dataset was used as the Digital Terrain Model (DTM) for the Bare Earth ZTV. The DTM is a 2 m by 2 m raster dataset that is representative of the landform across England. The effect of earth curvature and light refraction are included in the Bare Earth ZTV analysis and a viewer height of 1.7m above ground level is used.

1.1.4 The ZTV was produced using ESRIS ArcGIS Pro 3.1.1software, utilising the viewshed geoprocessing tool which creates a raster image indicating visibility (or not) of the Scheme.

1.1.5 Further augmented ZTV's [Figures 7.9, 7.9.1 - 7.9.6] are also produced utilising the Environment Agency's Digital Surface Model (DSM). Tree canopies from BlueSky's National Tree Map dataset and hedgerows provided from a topographical survey are indicatively added to the DSM to give an impression of likely screening of views. Specific viewpoints (for example, a key view from a specific visitor attraction) are identified taking into account the following criteria:

- Illustrative viewpoints (chosen to demonstrate a particular effect/specific issue);
- Any important sequential views, for example, along key transport routes; and
- Any additional viewpoints that are requested by consultees at Scoping.

1.1.6 For the purpose of the LVIA process, all of the viewpoints are taken from publicly accessible land.

Lime Down
Solar Park

EIA Scoping Report

Appendix 7.3:
Viewpoint Photography

July 2024

EN010168

Key View 1 - Sherston Road

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.1
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking west towards Site A
Approximate distance to site:	5m

Key View 2 - Junction of Unnamed Road and FP SHER|17

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.2
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking east towards Site A
Approximate distance to site:	5m

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Key View 3 - Junction of Foxley Road and FP SHER|14

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.3
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking south towards Site A
Approximate distance to site:	5m

Key View 4 - FP SHER|12

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.4
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking south towards Site A
Approximate distance to site:	480m

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Key View 5 - FP SHER|26

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.5
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking south towards Site A
Approximate distance to site:	650m

Key View 6 - Unnamed Lane

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.6
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking South towards Site A
Approximate distance to site:	5m

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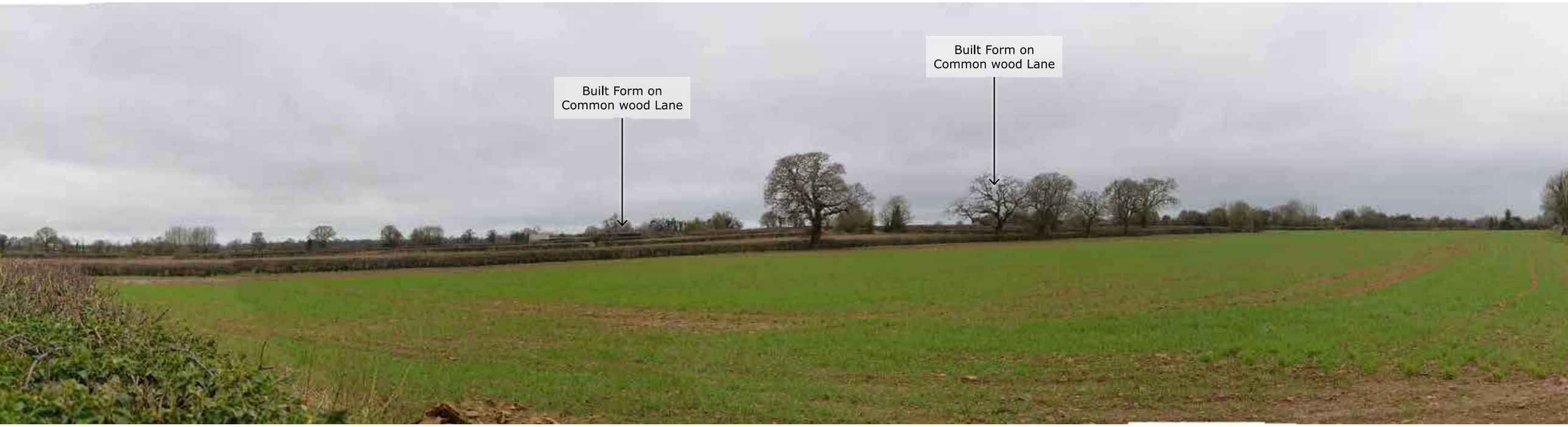

Key View 7a - BW SHER|16

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.7.1
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north within Site A
Approximate distance to site:	0m

Key View 7b - BW SHER|16

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.7.2
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking south within Site A
Approximate distance to site:	0m

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Key View 8a - FP SHER|17

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.8
Taken on:	Februrary 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking northwest towards Site A
Approximate distance to site:	140m

Key View 8b - FP SHER|17

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.8
Taken on:	Februrary 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Lookingsouth towards Site C
Approximate distance to site:	140m

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Key View 9 - Commonwood Lane

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.9
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking southeast towards Site A
Approximate distance to site:	310m

Key View 10 - Honey Lane

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.10
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north towards Site B
Approximate distance to site:	63m

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Key View 11 - Honey Lane

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.11
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north towards Site B
Approximate distance to site:	5m

Key View 12 - FP NORT|1

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.12
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north within Site B
Approximate distance to site:	0m

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Key View 13 - Common Lane

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.13
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north towards Site B
Approximate distance to site:	5m

Key View 14 - Fosse Way near FP SHER|13

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.14
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking southwest towards Site B
Approximate distance to site:	5m

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Key View 15 - Fosse Way near FP SHER|13

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.15
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking southwest towards Site B
Approximate distance to site:	5m

Key View 16 - Unnamed Lane

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.16
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking northeast towards Site B
Approximate distance to site:	5m

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Key View 17 - FP WT|NORT|5

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.17
Taken on:	March 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north towards Site B
Approximate distance to site:	230m

Key View 18 - Foxley Road

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.18
Taken on:	March 2024
Weather:	Cloudy with some sun

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking south towards Site B
Approximate distance to site:	250m

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Key View 19 - FP HULL|23

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.19
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Sunny with some clouds

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking southeast within Site C
Approximate distance to site:	0m

Key View 20 - Pig Lane

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.20
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Sunny with some clouds

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking west towards Site C
Approximate distance to site:	5m

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Key View 21 - FP HULL|25 and HULL|26

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.21
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Sunny with some clouds

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking northwest towards Site C
Approximate distance to site:	33m

Key View 22 - Fosse Way and HULL|26

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.22
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Sunny with some clouds

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking southeast towards Site C
Approximate distance to site:	5m

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Key View 23 - Fosse Way

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.23
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Sunny with some clouds

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking northeast towards Site C
Approximate distance to site:	0m

Key View 24 - Fosse Way and BOAT|LUCK|57

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.24
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Sunny with some clouds

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking west towards Site C
Approximate distance to site:	5m

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Key View 25 - Fosse Way/Unnamed Lane near Fosse Lodge

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.25
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Sunny with some clouds

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north towards Site C
Approximate distance to site:	5m

Key View 26 - Unnamed Lane

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10. 26
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking southeast towards Site C
Approximate distance to site:	10m

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Key View 27a - BOAT LUCK|57 and FP SHER|18

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.27.1
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Sunny with some clouds

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking northeast towards Site C
Approximate distance to site:	0m

Key View 27b - BOAT LUCK|57 and FP SHER|18

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.27.2
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Sunny

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking southwest to Site C
Approximate distance to site:	0m

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Key View 28 - COMMON LANE BOAT LUCK|57

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.28
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking south towards Site C
Approximate distance to site:	300m

Key View 29 - Pig Lane and FP HULL|26/2

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.29
Taken on:	March 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking west to Site C
Approximate distance to site:	10m

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Key View 30 - Footpath Luck|35

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.30
Taken on:	March 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking south towards Site C
Approximate distance to site:	140m

Key View 31 - Footpath LUCK|35

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.31
Taken on:	March 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking south to Site C
Approximate distance to site:	310m

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Key View 32 - Footpath LUCK|41

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.32
Taken on:	March 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking east towards Site C
Approximate distance to site:	165m

Key View 33 - Footpath LUCK|45

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.33
Taken on:	March 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking northeast to Site C
Approximate distance to site:	225m

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Key View 34 - Footpath HULL|20

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.34
Taken on:	March 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking east towards Site C
Approximate distance to site:	305m

Key View 35 - Junction of Bradfield Cottages Lane and FP HULL|2

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.35
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Sunny

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking south towards Site D
Approximate distance to site:	5m

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Key View 36 - FP NORT|4

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.36
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Sunny

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking south towards Site D
Approximate distance to site:	128m

Key View 37 - FP NORT|10

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.37
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Sunny

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking southeast within Site D
Approximate distance to site:	0m

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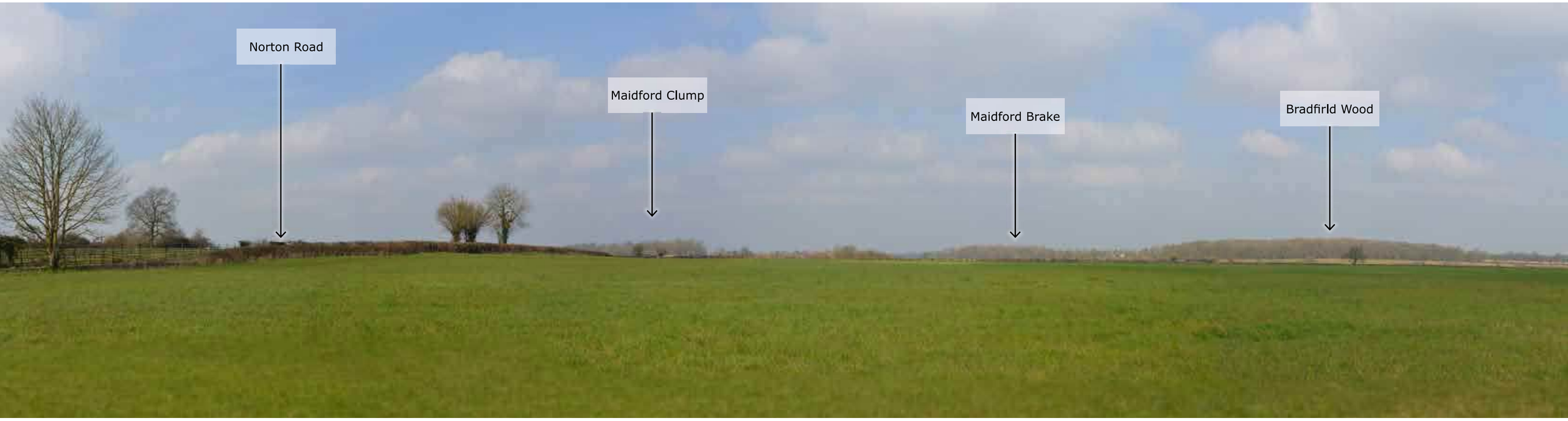
Key View 38 - FP HULL|4 near Brafield Wood

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.38
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking south within Site D
Approximate distance to site:	0m



Key View 39 - FP HULL|4 near Bradfield Manor

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.39
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north towards Site D
Approximate distance to site:	210m

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Key View 40 - FP HULL|6

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.40
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Para.D21 VP40

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking south within Site D
Approximate distance to site:	0m

Lime Down Solar Park

Key View 41 - FP MALW|8

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.41
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north towards Site D
Approximate distance to site:	130m

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Key View 42 - Track to BW HULL|7

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.42
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Partially cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking northeast to Site D
Approximate distance to site:	10m

Key View 43 - FP HULL 6

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.43
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking southeast within Site D
Approximate distance to site:	0m

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Key View 44 - Unnamed Lane

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.44
Taken on:	March 2024
Weather:	Cloudy with some sun

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking northeast towards Site D
Approximate distance to site:	560m

Key View 45 - FP NORT|10

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.45
Taken on:	March 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking southwest towards Site D
Approximate distance to site:	0m

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Key View 46 - FP MALW|49

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.46
Taken on:	March 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking south towards Site D
Approximate distance to site:	330m

Key View 47 - FP MALW|55

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.47
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking southeast towards Site E
Approximate distance to site:	120m

Lime Down Solar Park

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Key View 48 - Track over Railway Line

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.48
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking west towards Site E
Approximate distance to site:	5m

Key View 49 - Junction of track and BW MALW|59

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.49
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking west towards Site E
Approximate distance to site:	5m

Lime Down Solar Park

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Key View 50 - BW MALW|59

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.50
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking east within Site E
Approximate distance to site:	0m

Key View 51 - FP SSTQ|5

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.51
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Sunny

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking east within Site E
Approximate distance to site:	0m

Lime Down Solar Park

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Key View 52 - BW MALW|61

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.52
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Partially cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north within Site E
Approximate distance to site:	0m

Key View 53 - FP MALW|64

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.53
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Sunny

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking south towards Site E
Approximate distance to site:	10m

Lime Down Solar Park

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Key View 54 - Junction of FP GSOM|15 and FP GSOM|11

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.54
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Sunny

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking west towards Site E
Approximate distance to site:	210m

Key View 55 - FP MALW|63

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.55
Taken on:	February 2024
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north towards Site E
Approximate distance to site:	375m

Lime Down Solar Park

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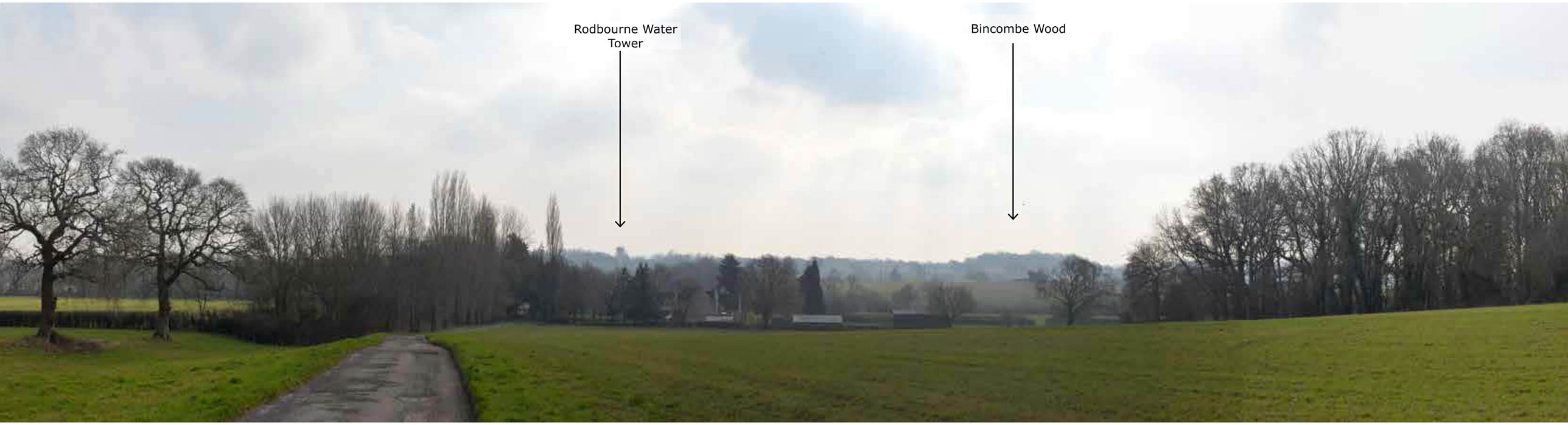
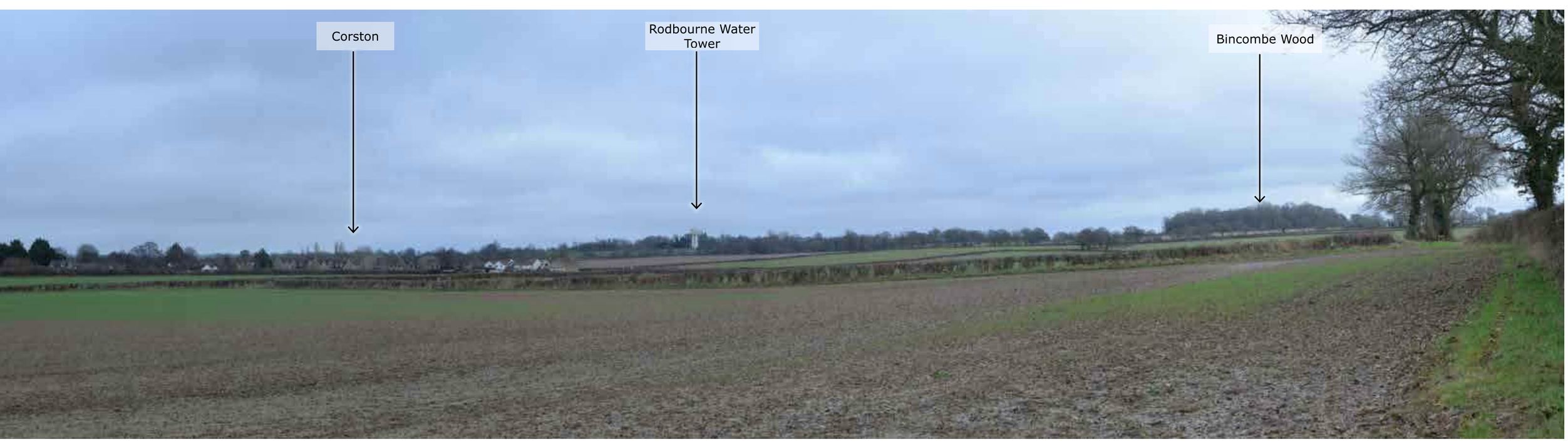


Key View 56 - Bridleway MALW|47

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.56
Taken on:	March 2024
Weather:	Sunny with some clouds

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking southeast to Site E
Approximate distance to site:	1.45m



Key View 57 - Footpath MALW|52

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.56
Taken on:	March 2024
Weather:	Slightly overcast

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking southeast to Site E
Approximate distance to site:	976m

Lime Down Solar Park

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Key View 58 - FP WT|MELW|70

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.57
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north towards BESS
Approximate distance to site:	105m

Key View 59- FP WT|CORM|23

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.58
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Partially cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking south to BESS
Approximate distance to site:	200m

Lime Down Solar Park

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Key View 60 - Littleworth Lane

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.59
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking northeast to BESS
Approximate distance to site:	130m

Key View 61 - Junction of West Hill and Littleworth Lane

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.60
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north towards BESS
Approximate distance to site:	280m

Lime Down Solar Park

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Key View 62 - B3353 Goodes Hill

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.61
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking southwest to BESS
Approximate distance to site:	35m

Lime Down Solar Park

Key View 63 - Top Lane

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.62
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north towards BESS
Approximate distance to site:	220m

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Key View 64 - FP WT|MELW|79

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.63
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking north towards BESS
Approximate distance to site:	960m

Lime Down Solar Park

Key View 645- Junction of FP WT|MELW|94A and MELW|93

Drawing Ref:	Figure 7.10.64
Taken on:	October 2023
Weather:	Cloudy with some sun

Photograph

Camera & lens:	Nikon D610 FFS, 50mm
Camera Height:	1.5m
Direction of view:	Looking northwest to BESS
Approximate distance to site:	1.69km

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Lime Down
Solar Park

EIA Scoping Report

Appendix 7.4:
Landscape Receptor Scoping Sheets

July 2024

EN010168

Lime Down Solar Park

National Character Areas

Refer to Figure 7.5 in Appendix 1: Landscape Character Areas

NCA code	Name	Distance to RLB (m)	Nearest Green Hill Site	Scoped IN/OUT
NCA 107	Cotswolds			IN
NCA 117	Avon Vales			IN
NCA 108	Upper Thames Clay Vales			OUT

Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment

Refer to Figure 7.5 in Appendix 1: Landscape Character Areas

LCT	LCA	Distance to RLB (m)	Nearest Green Hill Site	Scoped IN/OUT
RLCT 16 Limestone Lowland Type				IN
RLCA 16A	Malmesbury-Corsham Limestone Lowlands Area	0	Land at Melksham Substation	IN
12 Open Clay Vale				IN
	12B: Avon Open Clay Vale	1475	Lime Down E	IN

Landscape Character of the Cotswolds National Landscape

LCT	LCA	Distance to RLB (m)	Nearest Green Hill Site	Scoped IN/OUT
LCT 11 Dip slope Lowland	LCA 11A South and Mid Cotswolds Lowlands			IN
LCT 14 Cornbrash Lowlands	LCA 14B West Malmesbury Lowland Farmland			IN

North Wiltshire Landscape Character Assessment

Refer to Figure 7.5 in Appendix 1: Landscape Character Areas

LCT	LCA	Distance to RLB (m)	Nearest Green Hill Site	Scoped IN/OUT
SCOPED IN				
Settled Farmland Valley	6. Upper Avon Valley	0.00	Lime Down A	IN
Lowland Limestone (Forest Marble) Farmland	7. Sherston Dipslope Lowland	0	Lime Down C	IN
Lowland Limestone (Forest Marble) Farmland	8. Hullavington Rolling Lowland	0.00	Lime Down A to E	IN
Rolling Settled Lowland	10. Corsham Rolling Lowland	0	Land at Melksham Substation	IN
Lowland River Farmland	11. Avon Valley Lowland	183.11	Lime Down E	IN
SCOPED OUT				
Lowland Clay Farmland	5. Minety and Malmesbury Rolling Lowland	2761.00	Lime Down E	OUT
Wooded Lowland Valley	9. By Brook Valley	3549.512724	Lime Down C	OUT
Wooded Parkland Hill	12. Bowood and Bowden Parkland	4253.07	Land at Melksham Substation	OUT

Lime Down
Solar Park

EIA Scoping Report

Appendix 7.5:
Visual Receptor Scoping Sheets

July 2024

EN010168

Lime Down Solar Park

Residential Receptors

Refer to Figures 7.11.1 to 7.11.6 Residential Receptors

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN/OUT
RESIDENTIAL SETTLEMENT SCOPED IN					
RS001	Settlement	Luckington	Lime Down C	1,091	IN
RS002	Settlement	Alderton	Lime Down C	422	IN
RS003	Settlement	Brook End	Lime Down C	879	IN
RS004	Settlement	Sherston	Lime Down A	730	IN
RS007	Settlement	Foxley	Lime Down B	299	IN
RS008	Settlement	Norton	Lime Down D	293	IN
RS010	Settlement	Hullavington	Lime Down D	992	IN
RS011	Settlement	Hullavington Barracks, Wellington Place	Lime Down D	1,338	IN
RS014	Settlement	Lower Stanton St Quintin	Lime Down E	677	IN
RS015	Settlement	Corston	Lime Down E	869	IN
RS016	Settlement	Rodbourne	Lime Down E	379	IN
RS017	Settlement	Startley	Lime Down E	933	IN
RS023	Settlement	Whitley	Land at Melksham Substation	409	IN
RESIDENTIAL SETTLEMENT SCOPED OUT					
RS003	Settlement	Brook End	Lime Down C	879	OUT
RS005	Settlement	Pinkney	Lime Down A	1,123	OUT
RS006	Settlement	Easton Grey	Lime Down B	1,469	OUT
RS009	Settlement	Grittleton	Lime Down C	1,964	OUT
RS012	Settlement	Stanton St Quintin	Lime Down E	1,928	OUT
RS013	Settlement	Hullavington Barracks, Blenheim Gardens	Lime Down E	1,155	OUT
RS018	Settlement	Upper Seagry	Lime Down E	1,210	OUT
RS019	Settlement	Lower Seagry	Lime Down E	1,919	OUT
RS020	Settlement	Gastard	Land at Melksham Substation	1,440	OUT
RS021	Settlement	The Ridge	Land at Melksham Substation	1,327	OUT
RS022	Settlement	Atworth	Land at Melksham Substation	1,602	OUT
RS024	Settlement	Shaw	Land at Melksham Substation	1,052	OUT

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN/OUT
RS025	Settlement	Melksham	Land at Melksham Substation	1,849	OUT
RS026	Settlement	Beanacre	Land at Melksham Substation	1,775	OUT
RESIDENTIAL GROUP SCOPED IN					
RG006	Group	Pinkney Park, Pinkney	Lime Down A	941	IN
RG007	Group	Lower Farm, Sherston	Lime Down A	667	IN
RG008	Group	Easton Town Farm, Sherston	Lime Down A	533	IN
RG009	Group	Forlorn, Sherston	Lime Down A	343	IN
RG010	Group	New Barn, Easton Grey	Lime Down B	619	IN
RG011	Group	Ruckley Barn, Easton Grey	Lime Down B	809	IN
RG017	Group	Ladyswood Farm, Ladyswood	Lime Down A	265	IN
RG018	Group	Norton Farm, Norton	Lime Down B	223	IN
RG019	Group	Farleaze Cottages, Farleaze	Lime Down C	89	IN
RG020	Group	Grain Store Barn, Farleaze	Lime Down C	101	IN
RG021	Group	East Dunley Farm, Grittleton	Lime Down C	457	IN
RG023	Group	Hill Hayes, Hullavington	Lime Down D	652	IN
RG024	Group	Norton Road, Hullavington	Lime Down D	353	IN
RG025	Group	Court Farm, Hullavington	Lime Down D	460	IN
RG027	Group	Rosefield (Travellers Site), Hullavington	Lime Down D	669	IN
RG028	Group	Kingway Barn Bungalows, Corston	Lime Down D	623	IN
RG029	Group	West Park Farm, Corston	Lime Down D	417	IN
RG040	Group	Grange Lane South of Rodbourne House, Rodbourne	Lime Down E	776	IN
RG041	Group	Rodbourne Bottom, Rodbourne	Lime Down E	359	IN
RG044	Group	Avills Lane, Lower Stanton St Quintin	Lime Down E	258	IN
RG045	Group	Avills Farm, Lower Stanton St Quintin	Lime Down E	282	IN
RG062	Group	Goodes Hill, Gastard	Land at Melksham Substation	261	IN
RG063	Group	Westlands Lane, Whitley	Land at Melksham Substation	442	IN
RG064	Group	Westlands Farm, Whitley	Land at Melksham Substation	760	IN
RG066	Group	Folly Lane, Atworth	Land at Melksham Substation	1,002	IN
RG001	Group	North End Farm, Luckington	Lime Down C	1,427	IN
RESIDENTIAL GROUP SCOPED OUT					
RG002	Group	Shallowbrooks Lane, Luckington	Lime Down C	1,285	OUT
RG003	Group	Carriers' Farm, Upper Seagry	Lime Down A	1,008	OUT
RG004	Group	Vancelettes Farm, Sherston	Lime Down A	1,343	OUT

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN/OUT
RG005	Group	Pinkney Court, Pinkney	Lime Down A	1,576	OUT
RG012	Group	Church Farm Cottages, Eaton Grey	Lime Down B	1,875	OUT
RG013	Group	Whitewalls, Eastron Grey	Lime Down B	1,808	OUT
RG014	Group	Twatley	Lime Down B	1,617	OUT
RG015	Group	Whatley Manor, Twatley	Lime Down B	1,546	OUT
RG016	Group	Twatley Manor Farm, Twatley	Lime Down B	1,565	OUT
RG022	Group	Newlands Farm, Grittleton	Lime Down C	1,770	OUT
RG030	Group	Common Road, Corston	Lime Down D	1,023	OUT
RG042	Group	Heath Lane Cottages, Startley	Lime Down E	1,214	OUT
RG043	Group	The Paddock, Startley	Lime Down E	1,399	OUT
RG046	Group	Honey Acre Farm, Great Somerford	Lime Down E	1,833	OUT
RG047	Group	New Leaze Farm, Great Somerford	Lime Down E	1,904	OUT
RG048	Group	Scotland Hill, Upper Seagry	Lime Down E	1,065	OUT
RG049	Group	Five Thorn Farm, Upper Seagry	Lime Down E	1,071	OUT
RG050	Group	Thorn Lane Cottages, Lower Seagry	Lime Down E	1,545	OUT
RG051	Group	Avon View, Upper Seagry	Lime Down E	1,716	OUT
RG052	Group	Neston Park, Neston	Land at Melksham Substation	1,838	OUT
RG053	Group	Monks Lane, Corsham	Land at Melksham Substation	1,680	OUT
RG054	Group	Monks Park, Corsham	Land at Melksham Substation	1,155	OUT
RG055	Group	Catherine Court / Pandown Farm	Land at Melksham Substation	1,967	OUT
RG056	Group	Court Farm, Gastard	Land at Melksham Substation	1,271	OUT
RG057	Group	Gastard Lane, Gastard	Land at Melksham Substation	1,351	OUT
RG058	Group	Willow Croft Farm, Gastard	Land at Melksham Substation	1,415	OUT
RG059	Group	Moonraker Farm, Gastard	Land at Melksham Substation	1,546	OUT
RG060	Group	Sandpitts Lane, Gastard	Land at Melksham Substation	1,514	OUT
RG061	Group	Wick Farm, Lacock	Land at Melksham Substation	1,800	OUT
RG065	Group	The Hayes, Atworth	Land at Melksham Substation	1,258	OUT
RG067	Group	Norrington Green, Broughton Gifford	Land at Melksham Substation	2,030	OUT
RG068	Group	Norrington Common, Broughton Gifford	Land at Melksham Substation	1,792	OUT
RG069	Group	Norrington Lane, Shaw	Land at Melksham Substation	1,492	OUT
RG070	Group	Bath Road, Shaw	Land at Melksham Substation	1,466	OUT
RG071	Group	Burnt Cottages, Beanacre	Land at Melksham Substation	1,915	OUT
INDIVIDUAL RESIDENCE SCOPED IN					
RI013	Single	Widleys Farm Cottages, Sherston	Lime Down A	354	IN
RI014	Single	Widley's Farm, Sherston	Lime Down A	504	IN

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN/OUT
RI015	Single	The Stables, Commonwood Lane, Sherston	Lime Down A	168	IN
RI016	Single	Caravan Stables, Commonwood Lane, Sherston	Lime Down A	182	IN
RI017	Single	Commonwood Farm, Sherston	Lime Down C	337	IN
RI018	Single	Racecourse Barn, Luckington	Lime Down C	126	IN
RI019	Single	Lords Wood House, Sherston	Lime Down C	100	IN
RI022	Single	2 West Dunley Cottages, Grittleton	Lime Down C	845	IN
RI023	Single	1 West Dunley Cottages, Grittleton	Lime Down C	838	IN
RI024	Single	Fosse Lodge, Grittleton	Lime Down C	42	IN
RI025	Single	Dunley House, Grittleton	Lime Down C	406	IN
RI028	Single	Surrendell House, Grittleton	Lime Down C	548	IN
RI029	Single	Annexe, Surrendell Farm, Grittleton	Lime Down C	462	IN
RI030	Single	Surrendell Farm, Grittleton	Lime Down C	468	IN
RI031	Single	The Hanger, Lordswood	Lime Down C	121	IN
RI032	Single	Farleaze Lodge, Farleaze	Lime Down C	153	IN
RI033	Single	Farleaze Farm House, Farleaze	Lime Down C	149	IN
RI034	Single	Townlease Farm, Norton	Lime Down C	322	IN
RI035	Single	Fosse Farm, Norton	Lime Down B	28	IN
RI036	Single	Swallow Cottage, Fosse Farm, Norton	Lime Down C	20	IN
RI037	Single	Lordswood Farm, Lordswood	Lime Down C	148	IN
RI038	Single	Little Lordswood, Ladyswood	Lime Down B	82	IN
RI039	Single	Lordswood Cottages, Ladyswood	Lime Down B	214	IN
RI040	Single	Lordswood Cottages, Ladyswood	Lime Down B	221	IN
RI041	Single	Ladyswood Cottage, Ladyswood	Lime Down A	168	IN
RI042	Single	Ladyswood House, Ladyswood	Lime Down A	348	IN
RI043	Single	Southfields, Sherston	Lime Down A	132	IN
RI044	Single	Lower Easton Town Cottage, Sherston	Lime Down A	586	IN
RI045	Single	Keeper's Cottage, Pinkney Wood, Pinkney	Lime Down A	257	IN
RI050	Single	The Plain Farm, Easton Grey	Lime Down B	83	IN
RI054	Single	Bremilham Mill, Foxley	Lime Down B	1,102	IN
RI055	Single	The Cart House, Cowage Farm, Foxley	Lime Down B	982	IN
RI056	Single	Cowage Farm, Foxley	Lime Down B	988	IN
RI057	Single	Oakhouse, Norton	Lime Down B	433	IN
RI058	Single	Gorsey Leaze House, Norton	Lime Down B	595	IN
RI059	Single	Maidford Cottage, Norton	Lime Down B	287	IN
RI060	Single	Maidford Hall, Norton	Lime Down B	288	IN
RI061	Single	North Lodge, Norton	Lime Down B	82	IN

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN/OUT
RI062	Single	The Pump House, Norton	Lime Down B	157	IN
RI063	Single	Honey Lane Cottage, Norton	Lime Down B	180	IN
RI064	Single	Vine Tree Cottage, Norton	Lime Down B	209	IN
RI065	Single	Brook House, Norton	Lime Down B	254	IN
RI066	Single	Splash Cottage, Norton	Lime Down B	246	IN
RI067	Single	West Lodge, Norton	Lime Down D	260	IN
RI068	Single	Bradfield Manor Farm, Hullavington	Lime Down D	197	IN
RI070	Single	Lower West Park Farm, Corston	Lime Down D	756	IN
RI071	Single	Pheonix Rising, Corston	Lime Down D	1,003	IN
RI083	Single	The Old Plough, Corston	Lime Down E	241	IN
RI084	Single	Kingway Barn, Corston	Lime Down D	427	IN
RI085	Single	Kingway Barn Farm, Corston	Lime Down D	674	IN
RI088	Single	Hangar Farm, Lower Stanton St Quintin	Lime Down E	443	IN
RI097	Single	Seagry Cottages, Lower Stanton St Quintin	Lime Down E	658	IN
RI098	Single	Seagry Cottages, Lower Stanton St Quintin	Lime Down E	658	IN
RI101	Single	Oakdene Cottage, Startley	Lime Down E	878	IN
RI103	Single	Hillside House, Startley	Lime Down E	956	IN
RI104	Single	Goose Green Farm, Startley	Lime Down E	798	IN
RI105	Single	Goose Green Farm, Startley	Lime Down E	809	IN
RI109	Single	Grove Farm, Startley	Lime Down E	982	IN
RI112	Single	Marsh Farm, Startley	Lime Down E	731	IN
RI113	Single	Field End, Upper Seagry	Lime Down E	640	IN
RI114	Single	Upper Farm, Upper Seagry	Lime Down E	686	IN
RI121	Single	The Old Hall, Upper Seagry	Lime Down E	778	IN
RI122	Single	Seagry Lodge, Upper Seagry	Lime Down E	799	IN
RI123	Single	Seagry House, Upper Seagry	Lime Down E	694	IN
RI134	Single	The New House, The Ridge	Land at Melksham Substation	947	IN
RI135	Single	Boyds Farm, Gastard	Land at Melksham Substation	911	IN
RI136	Single	Parkview, Boyds Farm, Gastard	Land at Melksham Substation	983	IN
RI137	Single	Drumcovitt, Boyds Farm, Gastard	Land at Melksham Substation	986	IN
RI143	Single	Beardwell Farm, Atworth	Land at Melksham Substation	717	IN
RI144	Single	Mount Pleasant Farm, Atworth	Land at Melksham Substation	914	IN
INDIVIDUAL RESIDENCE SCOPED OUT					
RI001	Single	Allengrove Farm, Luckington	Lime Down C	1,913	OUT
RI002	Single	Allengrove House, Luckington	Lime Down C	1,871	OUT

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN/OUT
RI003	Single	Cherry Orchard Barn, Luckington	Lime Down C	1,743	OUT
RI004	Single	Ashbridge House, Luckington	Lime Down C	1,278	OUT
RI005	Single	Lower Stanbridge Farm, Sherston	Lime Down A	1,609	OUT
RI006	Single	Upper Stanbridge Farm, Sherston	Lime Down A	1,294	OUT
RI007	Single	Stanbridge Cottage, Sherston	Lime Down A	1,282	OUT
RI008	Single	Pyke Boarding Kennels and Cattery, Sherston	Lime Down A	1,503	OUT
RI009	Single	Cotswold House, Sherston	Lime Down A	1,522	OUT
RI010	Single	Foxfield, Sherston	Lime Down A	1,156	OUT
RI011	Single	The Vineyard, Sherston	Lime Down C	1,148	OUT
RI012	Single	Annexe The Vineyard, Sherston	Lime Down C	1,123	OUT
RI020	Single	West Dunley Farm, Grittleton	Lime Down C	1,279	OUT
RI021	Single	Dunley Gorse, Grittleton	Lime Down C	1,048	OUT
RI026	Single	Roberts Berry Farm, Grittleton	Lime Down C	1,604	OUT
RI027	Single	Goose Barn, Robert Berrys Farm, Grittleton	Lime Down C	1,569	OUT
RI046	Single	Pinkney Mill, Pinkney	Lime Down A	1,283	OUT
RI047	Single	Annexe Cotswold House, Sherston	Lime Down B	1,893	OUT
RI048	Single	Easton Grey House, Easton Grey	Lime Down B	1,742	OUT
RI049	Single	East Lodge, Easton Grey	Lime Down B	1,712	OUT
RI051	Single	West Lodge, Whitewalls	Lime Down B	1,923	OUT
RI052	Single	East Lodge, Whitewalls	Lime Down B	1,959	OUT
RI053	Single	Limetree House, Twatley	Lime Down B	1,737	OUT
RI069	Single	Burnt Heath Farm, Corston	Lime Down D	1,508	OUT
RI072	Single	Whiteheath House, Corston	Lime Down E	1,398	OUT
RI073	Single	Whiteheath Grange, Corston	Lime Down E	1,473	OUT
RI074	Single	Grange Cottages, Malmesbury	Lime Down E	1,967	OUT
RI075	Single	Grange Cottages, Malmesbury	Lime Down E	1,973	OUT
RI076	Single	Rodbourne Rail Farm, Rodbourne	Lime Down E	1,438	OUT
RI077	Single	Stable Flat, Rodbourne Rail Farm, Rodbourne	Lime Down E	1,441	OUT
RI078	Single	Meadow Brook House, Rodbourne	Lime Down E	1,258	OUT
RI079	Single	The Annexe, Meadow Brook House, Rodbourne	Lime Down E	1,251	OUT
RI080	Single	Angrove Cottages, Rodbourne	Lime Down E	1,667	OUT
RI081	Single	Angrove House, Rodbourne	Lime Down E	1,933	OUT
RI082	Single	Angrove Cottages, Rodbourne	Lime Down E	1,675	OUT
RI085	Single	2 Hullavington Airfield	Lime Down D	1,159	OUT
RI087	Single	1 Hullavington Airfield	Lime Down D	1,154	OUT
RI089	Single	The Old Rectory, Stanton St Quintin	Lime Down E	1,593	OUT

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN/OUT
RI090	Single	The Lodge, Stanton St Quintin	Lime Down E	1,783	OUT
RI091	Single	Greenhill Farm, Stanton St Quintin	Lime Down E	1,750	OUT
RI092	Single	Leaze Farm Cottage, Stanton St Quintin	Lime Down E	1,913	OUT
RI093	Single	Former Hilmar Kennels, Lowet Stanton St Quintin	Lime Down E	1,190	OUT
RI094	Single	35A, Hilmar, Stanton St Quinton	Lime Down E	1,161	OUT
RI095	Single	Turnpike Cottage, Stanton St Quintins	Lime Down E	1,479	OUT
RI096	Single	St Ediths, Stanton St Quinton	Lime Down E	1,460	OUT
RI099	Single	Clanville House, Stanton St Quintin	Lime Down E	1,323	OUT
RI100	Single	Clanville Farm, Stanton St Quintin	Lime Down E	1,478	OUT
RI102	Single	Park Farm, Startley	Lime Down E	1,559	OUT
RI106	Single	Angrove View, Startley	Lime Down E	1,247	OUT
RI107	Single	Luckington House, Startley	Lime Down E	1,319	OUT
RI108	Single	Upper Startley Farm, Startley	Lime Down E	1,332	OUT
RI110	Single	Barn Cottage, Startley	Lime Down E	1,022	OUT
RI111	Single	Barngates, Startley	Lime Down E	1,033	OUT
RI115	Single	Albany Farm, Lower Seagry	Lime Down E	1,636	OUT
RI116	Single	Albany Farm, Lower Seagry	Lime Down E	1,666	OUT
RI117	Single	North of Lower Seagry Farm, Lower Seagry	Lime Down E	1,614	OUT
RI118	Single	Lower Seagry Farm, Lower Seagry	Lime Down E	1,570	OUT
RI119	Single	Hickstead, Lower Seagry	Lime Down E	1,665	OUT
RI120	Single	Old School House, Lower Seagry	Lime Down E	1,630	OUT
RI124	Single	Hardinge Cottage, Upper Seagry	Lime Down E	1,258	OUT
RI125	Single	Hardinge House, Upper Seagry	Lime Down E	1,333	OUT
RI126	Single	Seagry Mill Cottage, Lower Seagry	Lime Down E	1,951	OUT
RI127	Single	Seagry Mill House, Lower Seagry	Lime Down E	1,971	OUT
RI128	Single	Old Well House, Corsham	Land at Melksham Substation	1,861	OUT
RI129	Single	Love Factory Place, Neston	Land at Melksham Substation	1,854	OUT
RI130	Single	Love Factory Place, Neston	Land at Melksham Substation	1,832	OUT
RI131	Single	Ridge Farm, The Ridge	Land at Melksham Substation	1,593	OUT
RI132	Single	Ridgeside Farm, The Ridge	Land at Melksham Substation	1,528	OUT
RI133	Single	Neston Lodge, Neston	Land at Melksham Substation	1,798	OUT
RI138	Single	Wllgarrup Farm, Gastard	Land at Melksham Substation	1,736	OUT
RI139	Single	Copse Cottage, Gastard	Land at Melksham Substation	1,228	OUT
RI140	Single	Cartridhe Farm Cottages, Lacock	Land at Melksham Substation	1,555	OUT
RI141	Single	Cartridge Farm Estate, Lacock	Land at Melksham Substation	1,375	OUT
RI142	Single	Medleys Cottages, Neston	Land at Melksham Substation	1,722	OUT

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN/OUT
RI145	Single	Studley Farm, Atworth	Land at Melksham Substation	1,993	OUT
RI146	Single	Common House Farm, Broughton Gifford	Land at Melksham Substation	2,105	OUT
RI147	Single	Leechpool Farm, Broughton Gifford	Land at Melksham Substation	1,971	OUT
RI148	Single	Church House Farm, Shaw	Land at Melksham Substation	1,101	OUT
RI149	Single	Beechfield House, Beanacre	Land at Melksham Substation	1,966	OUT

Lime Down Solar Park

Transport Receptors

Refer to Figure 7.12.1 to 7.12.6 Transport Receptors

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN/ OUT
RAILWAY SCOPED IN					
TR001	Railway	South Wales Main Line	Lime Down C	0	IN
RAILWAY SCOPED OUT					
TR002	Railway	TransWilts Line	Land at Melksham Substation	1,403	OUT
MOTORWAY SCOPED OUT					
TR003	Motorway	M4	Lime Down E	1,661	OUT
A ROAD SCOPED IN					
TR004	A Road	A429-A429 Junction 17 of M4 North to Junction with Church Lane, Lower Stanton St Quinitin	Lime Down E	926	IN
TR005	A Road	A429-A429 Area Boundary near Stanton St Quintin North to Junction with C1, Lower Stanton St Quintin	Lime Down E	729	IN
TR006	A Road	A429-A429 Road North East from Airfield to Kingway Bridge, Hullavington	Lime Down D	666	IN
TR007	A Road	A429-Kingway Bridge North to Chippenham Road, Corston	Lime Down E	521	IN
TR008	A Road	A429- A429 Main Road Corston North East to Junction with Grange Lane Rodbourne, Corston	Lime Down E	565	IN
TR011	A Road	A365-Bath Road, Atworth	Land at Melksham Substation	1,028	IN
TR012	A Road	A365-Folly Lane	Land at Melksham Substation	908	IN
TR013	A Road	A365-Shaw Hill	Land at Melksham Substation	983	IN
TR014	A Road	A365-Bath Road, Shaw	Land at Melksham Substation	994	IN
A ROAD SCOPED OUT					
TR009	A Road	A350-A350 Tor Hill to Junction 17 M4, Kington Langley	Lime Down E	1,974	OUT
TR010	A Road	A350-Beanacre Road	Land at Melksham Substation	1,802	OUT
B ROAD SCOPED IN					
TR018	B Road	B4040-Sherston Road, Luckington	Lime Down C	987	IN
TR019	B Road	B4040-Luckington Road, Sherston	Lime Down A	634	IN
TR020	B Road	B4040-Brook Hill	Lime Down A	523	IN
TR021	B Road	B4040-High Street	Lime Down A	523	IN
TR022	B Road	B4040-Church Street	Lime Down A	702	IN
TR023	B Road	B4040-Easton Town, Sherston	Lime Down A	807	IN
TR024	B Road	B4040-Easton Town North East to Bottom of Bransdown Hill, Pickney	Lime Down A	962	IN
TR028	B Road	B3353-Corsham Road	Land at Melksham Substation	262	IN
TR029	B Road	B3353-Goodes Hill	Land at Melksham Substation	13	IN
TR030	B Road	B3353-Velley Hill	Land at Melksham Substation	925	IN
B ROAD SCOPED OUT					
TR015	B Road	B4040-The Street, Luckington	Lime Down C	1,402	OUT
TR016	B Road	B4040-Bristol Road	Lime Down C	1,064	OUT
TR017	B Road	B4040-The Street	Lime Down C	1,079	OUT

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN/ OUT
TR025	B Road	B4040-Bransdown Hill	Lime Down A	1,119	OUT
TR026	B Road	B4040-Bransdown Hill East to Whitewalls, Easton Grey	Lime Down B	1,761	OUT
TR027	B Road	B4040-Whitewalls East to Entrance to Whatley Manor, Twatley	Lime Down B	1,884	OUT
TR031	B Road	B3353-Silver Street	Land at Melksham Substation	1,538	OUT
TR032	B Road	B4122-Junction 17 M4 to B4069 B4122, Draycott Cerne	Lime Down E	1,747	OUT
Ref	Class	Name			IN OUT
CLASSIFIED UNNUMBERED SCOPED IN					
TR034	Classified Unnumbered	Ashbridge Pike Lane, Luckington	Lime Down C	560	IN
TR035	Classified Unnumbered	Back Lane, Alderton	Lime Down C	6	IN
TR036	Classified Unnumbered	Littleton Road, Littleton Drew	Lime Down C	568	IN
TR037	Classified Unnumbered	The Street, Alderton	Lime Down C	10	IN
TR038	Classified Unnumbered	Alderton Road, Luckington	Lime Down C	1	IN
TR039	Classified Unnumbered	The Avenue Alderton North C94 to Junction of Rat Hole and Widleys Road, Alderton	Lime Down C	3	IN
TR040	Classified Unnumbered	Road to Alderton North Past Widleys Farm to Cross Roads South of Sherston, Sherston	Lime Down C	4	IN
TR042	Classified Unnumbered	From B4040 Brook End North East to Cross Roads South of Sherston, Sherston	Lime Down A	275	IN
TR043	Classified Unnumbered	Ford Road and Widleys Road Junction East C93 to Bottom of Bustlers Hill, Sherston	Lime Down A	2	IN
TR044	Classified Unnumbered	Bustlers Hill East to Crossroads North of Norton, Easton Grey	Lime Down A	7	IN
TR045	Classified Unnumbered	Foxley Road	Lime Down B	202	IN
TR046	Classified Unnumbered	Sopworth Road, Sherston	Lime Down A	883	IN
TR047	Classified Unnumbered	Bustlers Hill	Lime Down A	11	IN
TR048	Classified Unnumbered	Thompsons Hill	Lime Down A	237	IN
TR049	Classified Unnumbered	Tanners Hill	Lime Down A	348	IN
TR050	Classified Unnumbered	Noble Street	Lime Down A	551	IN
TR051	Classified Unnumbered	Court Street	Lime Down A	659	IN
TR052	Classified Unnumbered	Knockdown Road, Sherston	Lime Down A	883	IN
TR053	Classified Unnumbered	Tetbury Road	Lime Down A	969	IN
TR054	Classified Unnumbered	Easton Town Road, Sherston	Lime Down A	11	IN
TR055	Classified Unnumbered	Crossroads South of Forlorn South East to Road to Norton, Ladyswood	Lime Down A	4	IN
TR056	Classified Unnumbered	Junction with Fosse Way South and East Past Fosse Farm, Norton	Lime Down C	0	IN
TR057	Classified Unnumbered	Road from Sherston North East to T Junction in Norton, Norton	Lime Down C	10	IN
TR059	Classified Unnumbered	Norton Road, Easton Grey	Lime Down B	222	IN
TR060	Classified Unnumbered	Honey Lane Northwest Towards Easton Grey Plain, Norton	Lime Down B	0	IN
TR061	Classified Unnumbered	Norton Road North West to Honey Lane, Norton	Lime Down D	0	IN
TR062	Classified Unnumbered	Norton Road, Hullavington	Lime Down D	0	IN
TR063	Classified Unnumbered	A429 The Street and Norton Road Crossroads South East C1 to A429 by Aerodrome, Hullavington	Lime Down D	618	IN
TR064	Classified Unnumbered	Kingway Bridge Road East C1 to A429 by Kingway Bridge, Hullavington	Lime Down D	619	IN
TR067	Classified Unnumbered	Common Road	Lime Down D	869	IN
TR070	Classified Unnumbered	Scotland Hill	Lime Down E	953	IN
TR071	Classified Unnumbered	Henn Lane	Lime Down E	920	IN
TR072	Classified Unnumbered	Seagry Road	Lime Down E	677	IN
TR073	Classified Unnumbered	Avils Lane South East C166 to Scotland Hill. Lower Stanton St Quintin	Lime Down E	602	IN
TR079	Classified Unnumbered	T Junction at Coach House Upper Seagry North West to Junction Henn Lane, Upper Seagry	Lime Down E	982	IN
TR080	Classified Unnumbered	A3 Area Boundary South C82 to Five Thorn Lane, Upper Seagry	Lime Down E	659	IN
TR082	Classified Unnumbered	Area Boundary Near Upper Seagry North C82 to Startley, Startley	Lime Down E	667	IN
TR083	Classified Unnumbered	Heath Road Startley South to Junction at Clove House, Startley	Lime Down E	884	IN
TR084	Classified Unnumbered	Rodbourne Road, Startley	Lime Down E	863	IN
TR085	Classified Unnumbered	Rodbourne Road, Rodbourne	Lime Down E	788	IN
TR086	Classified Unnumbered	Grange Lane	Lime Down E	789	IN

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN/ OUT
TR087	Classified Unnumbered	T Junction Startley East to West Street in Great Somerford, Startley	Lime Down E	936	IN
TR088	Classified Unnumbered	Junction with Grange Lane West to Trinity Farm, Rodbourne	Lime Down E	138	IN
TR100	Classified Unnumbered	Purlpit	Land at Melksham Substation	614	IN
TR101	Classified Unnumbered	West Hill	Land at Melksham Substation	346	IN
TR102	Classified Unnumbered	Top Lane	Land at Melksham Substation	133	IN
TR103	Classified Unnumbered	Westlands Lane	Land at Melksham Substation	262	IN
TR334	Classified Unnumbered	The Street, Hullavington	Lime Down D	655	IN
CLASSIFIED UNNUMBERED SCOPED OUT					
TR033	Classified Unnumbered	Road from Great Badminto East to B4040, Luckington	Lime Down C	1,402	OUT
TR335	Classified Unnumbered	The Street, Luckington	Lime Down C	1,182	OUT
TR041	Classified Unnumbered	Sopworth Road, Luckington	Lime Down C	1,152	OUT
TR058	Classified Unnumbered	From B4040 North to County Boundary, Easton Grey	Lime Down B	1,914	OUT
TR065	Classified Unnumbered	The Street East C72 to Deadhill Wood Crossroads, Grittleton	Lime Down C	1,936	OUT
TR066	Classified Unnumbered	The Street in Hullavington South West to Crossroads West of Airfield, Hullavington	Lime Down D	1,372	OUT
TR068	Classified Unnumbered	Bouverie Park East C72 to A429, Stanton St Quintin	Lime Down E	1,486	OUT
TR069	Classified Unnumbered	A429 East C166 through Clanville to Scotland Hill, Stanton St Quintin	Lime Down E	1,025	OUT
TR074	Classified Unnumbered	Seagry Road	Lime Down E	1,683	OUT
TR075	Classified Unnumbered	T Junction at Coach House Upper Seagry North East to Five Thorn Lane, Upper Seagry	Lime Down E	1,522	OUT
TR076	Classified Unnumbered	Junction with Five Thorn Lane North East to Albany Farm, Lower Seagry	Lime Down E	1,533	OUT
TR077	Classified Unnumbered	Seagry Heath, Great Somerford	Lime Down E	1,764	OUT
TR078	Classified Unnumbered	Five Thorn Lane	Lime Down E	1,007	OUT
TR089	Classified Unnumbered	Coppershell	Land at Melksham Substation	1,538	OUT
TR090	Classified Unnumbered	Lanes End	Land at Melksham Substation	1,290	OUT
TR091	Classified Unnumbered	Sandpitts Lane, Gastard	Land at Melksham Substation	1,376	OUT
TR092	Classified Unnumbered	Ladbrook Lane	Land at Melksham Substation	1,956	OUT
TR093	Classified Unnumbered	Monk's Lane	Land at Melksham Substation	1,244	OUT
TR094	Classified Unnumbered	Brookleaze East to Monks Lane, The Ridge	Land at Melksham Substation	1,067	OUT
TR095	Classified Unnumbered	Brockleaze	Land at Melksham Substation	1,742	OUT
TR096	Classified Unnumbered	Atworth Lane, Neston	Land at Melksham Substation	1,671	OUT
TR097	Classified Unnumbered	Atworth Lane South to Bath Road Atworth, Neston	Land at Melksham Substation	1,651	OUT
TR098	Classified Unnumbered	Chapel Lane	Land at Melksham Substation	1,791	OUT
TR099	Classified Unnumbered	Bradford Road	Land at Melksham Substation	1,965	OUT
TR104	Classified Unnumbered	Norrington Lane	Land at Melksham Substation	1,218	OUT
NOT CLASSIFIED SCOPED IN					
TR140	Not Classified	Field View	Lime Down A	745	IN
TR159	Not Classified	Pinkney Park, Pinkney	Lime Down A	789	IN
TR216	Not Classified	Mill Lane	Lime Down D	755	IN
TR223	Not Classified	Granary Close	Lime Down E	670	IN
TR225	Not Classified	Southside Close	Lime Down E	571	IN
TR241	Not Classified	Cooks Close	Lime Down E	741	IN
TR252	Not Classified	Rodbourne Bottom Drive from Cleeve House North East to Junction with Pond Hill, Rodbourne	Lime Down E	48	IN
TR256	Not Classified	Cul de Sac to the Laurels, Startley	Lime Down E	884	IN
TR290	Not Classified	Green Road	Land at Melksham Substation	556	IN
TR293	Not Classified	Littleworth Lane	Land at Melksham Substation	179	IN
TR294	Not Classified	Peartree Close	Land at Melksham Substation	354	IN
TR309	Not Classified	School Lane	Land at Melksham Substation	903	IN

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN/ OUT
NOT CLASSIFIED SCOPED OUT					
TR197	Not Classified	Wellington Place, Hullavington	Lime Down D	1,044	OUT
TR234	Not Classified	Valetta Gardens	Lime Down E	1,804	OUT
TR235	Not Classified	Rectory Close	Lime Down E	1,927	OUT
TR261	Not Classified	Church Acre	Lime Down E	1,914	OUT
TR264	Not Classified	Broadleaze	Lime Down E	1,019	OUT
TR276	Not Classified	Hayes Close	Land at Melksham Substation	1,858	OUT
TR281	Not Classified	Prospect Fields	Land at Melksham Substation	1,607	OUT
TR289	Not Classified	Monks Park Gardens	Land at Melksham Substation	1,125	OUT
TR292	Not Classified	The Close	Land at Melksham Substation	1,486	OUT
TR306	Not Classified	Beltane Place	Land at Melksham Substation	1,113	OUT
TR327	Not Classified	Fieldsview	Land at Melksham Substation	1,682	OUT
TR328	Not Classified	Teachers Way	Land at Melksham Substation	1,682	OUT
TR329	Not Classified	Caretakers Close	Land at Melksham Substation	1,952	OUT
TR330	Not Classified	College Row	Land at Melksham Substation	1,702	OUT
TR331	Not Classified	Governor Drive	Land at Melksham Substation	1,864	OUT
TR332	Not Classified	Scholars Way	Land at Melksham Substation	1,919	OUT
TR333	Not Classified	Academy Close	Land at Melksham Substation	1,979	OUT
UNCLASSIFIED SCOPED IN					
TR114	Unclassified	Church Road	Lime Down C	9	IN
TR115	Unclassified	Avon Rise	Lime Down C	906	IN
TR118	Unclassified	Brook End, Luckington	Lime Down C	790	IN
TR123	Unclassified	Highes Farm Road, Luckington	Lime Down C	349	IN
TR126	Unclassified	Sandpits Lane	Lime Down A	807	IN
TR127	Unclassified	Woods Close	Lime Down A	760	IN
TR131	Unclassified	Strongs Close	Lime Down A	959	IN
TR132	Unclassified	Manor Close	Lime Down A	925	IN
TR133	Unclassified	Green Lane	Lime Down A	825	IN
TR134	Unclassified	Anthony Close	Lime Down A	778	IN
TR136	Unclassified	Cliff Road	Lime Down A	644	IN
TR137	Unclassified	Silver Streets, Sherston	Lime Down A	555	IN
TR138	Unclassified	Grove Road	Lime Down A	488	IN
TR139	Unclassified	Easton Square	Lime Down A	692	IN
TR141	Unclassified	Gaston Lane	Lime Down A	596	IN
TR142	Unclassified	The Tarters	Lime Down A	490	IN
TR143	Unclassified	Commonwood Lane	Lime Down A	123	IN
TR148	Unclassified	East Dunley Cottage Road, Grittleton	Lime Down C	14	IN
TR154	Unclassified	Road Junction at Southfields South East to Y Junction, Sherston	Lime Down A	6	IN
TR156	Unclassified	Easton Town Junction with Forlorn South East Past Pinkney Wood to C68 Foxley Road, Pinkney	Lime Down A	7	IN
TR161	Unclassified	Bransdown Hill Road South East from Bottom of Hill by Pub to Park Farm Pinkney, Pinkney	Lime Down A	987	IN
TR166	Unclassified	Pig Lane	Lime Down C	0	IN
TR171	Unclassified	T Junction at Parish Boundary North toward Surrendell Farm, Grittleton	Lime Down C	542	IN
TR178	Unclassified	Pig Lane East to Junction with C27 Sherston Road Norton, Hullavington	Lime Down C	2	IN
TR179	Unclassified	Farleaze South East to Railway Bridge, Norton	Lime Down C	6	IN
TR180	Unclassified	Hill Hayes, Hullavington	Lime Down C	77	IN
TR181	Unclassified	Hill Hayes Lane	Lime Down D	673	IN
TR182	Unclassified	Watts Lane	Lime Down D	967	IN

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN/ OUT
TR183	Unclassified	Belfry Drive	Lime Down D	890	IN
TR184	Unclassified	Old Farm Close	Lime Down D	993	IN
TR191	Unclassified	Newtown	Lime Down D	654	IN
TR192	Unclassified	Mere Avenue	Lime Down D	730	IN
TR193	Unclassified	Latimer Gardens	Lime Down D	764	IN
TR194	Unclassified	Greens Close	Lime Down D	801	IN
TR195	Unclassified	Blicks Close	Lime Down D	888	IN
TR198	Unclassified	Down Road, Hullavington	Lime Down D	124	IN
TR200	Unclassified	Church Lane	Lime Down D	268	IN
TR202	Unclassified	Honey Lane	Lime Down B	5	IN
TR204	Unclassified	Foxley Green South to Honey Lane, Foxley	Lime Down B	12	IN
TR205	Unclassified	Honey Lane South to Gorseey Leaze, Norton	Lime Down B	16	IN
TR221	Unclassified	Barnes Close	Lime Down E	807	IN
TR222	Unclassified	Rodbourne Road	Lime Down E	138	IN
TR224	Unclassified	Radnor Park	Lime Down E	648	IN
TR226	Unclassified	Kingway View	Lime Down D	507	IN
TR227	Unclassified	Barton Way	Lime Down E	594	IN
TR237	Unclassified	Lower Stanton St Quintin	Lime Down E	954	IN
TR240	Unclassified	Newbourne Gardens	Lime Down E	779	IN
TR242	Unclassified	Avil's Lane	Lime Down E	216	IN
TR243	Unclassified	The Forge	Lime Down E	598	IN
TR244	Unclassified	Rodbourne Track North East Parallel to Railway to Village, Rodbourne	Lime Down E	7	IN
TR245	Unclassified	Rodbourne Track North Crossing Over Railway towards Village from Lowe Stanton S, Rodbourne	Lime Down E	0	IN
TR247	Unclassified	Angrove Lane	Lime Down E	811	IN
TR248	Unclassified	Pound Hill	Lime Down E	142	IN
TR249	Unclassified	Church Lane	Lime Down E	926	IN
TR250	Unclassified	Church Lane	Lime Down E	421	IN
TR251	Unclassified	Pond Hill North East to Rodbourne Road, Rodbourne	Lime Down E	448	IN
TR295	Unclassified	First Lane	Land at Melksham Substation	346	IN
TR297	Unclassified	Plane Tree Close	Land at Melksham Substation	398	IN
TR298	Unclassified	Springfield Gardens	Land at Melksham Substation	443	IN
TR299	Unclassified	Ashley Close	Land at Melksham Substation	505	IN
TR300	Unclassified	Middle Lane	Land at Melksham Substation	270	IN
TR301	Unclassified	Grange Close	Land at Melksham Substation	279	IN
TR302	Unclassified	Brookfield Rise	Land at Melksham Substation	287	IN
TR303	Unclassified	Kennedy Avenue	Land at Melksham Substation	540	IN
TR305	Unclassified	Whites Corner	Land at Melksham Substation	269	IN
TR307	Unclassified	Beeches Green	Land at Melksham Substation	903	IN
TR308	Unclassified	The Beeches	Land at Melksham Substation	966	IN
UNCLASSIFIED SCOPED OUT					
TR105	Unclassified	Cherry Orchard Lane	Lime Down C	1,216	OUT
TR106	Unclassified	Allengrove Lane	Lime Down C	1,696	OUT
TR108	Unclassified	Northend, Luckington	Lime Down C	1,372	OUT
TR110	Unclassified	Beaufort View	Lime Down C	1,007	OUT
TR111	Unclassified	Hollis Gardens	Lime Down C	1,019	OUT
TR112	Unclassified	The Bell Field	Lime Down C	1,088	OUT
TR113	Unclassified	Chapel Row	Lime Down C	970	OUT
TR129	Unclassified	Butlers Close	Lime Down A	1,017	OUT

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN/ OUT
TR160	Unclassified	Tetbury Road South East Past Pinkney Court Farm to B4040 at Bottom of Bransdown, Pinkney	Lime Down A	1,119	OUT
TR163	Unclassified	Easton Grey North C1 past Church Farm to Shipton Moyne and County Boundary, Easton Grey	Lime Down B	1,823	OUT
TR170	Unclassified	Surrendell South East to Cross C72 Grittleton Road and to Parish Boundary, Hullavington	Lime Down C	1,194	OUT
TR173	Unclassified	The Parklands in Hullavington West to T Junction at Parish Boundary, Hullavington	Lime Down C	1,192	OUT
TR174	Unclassified	The Parklands	Lime Down D	1,162	OUT
TR175	Unclassified	Gardners Drive	Lime Down D	1,258	OUT
TR176	Unclassified	Parklands Road South East from Gauze Brook, Hullavington	Lime Down D	1,160	OUT
TR185	Unclassified	Chapel Corner	Lime Down D	1,025	OUT
TR187	Unclassified	Frog Lane	Lime Down D	1,014	OUT
TR188	Unclassified	Broom Gardens	Lime Down D	1,115	OUT
TR189	Unclassified	Gibbs Lane	Lime Down D	1,042	OUT
TR190	Unclassified	Royal Field Close	Lime Down D	1,147	OUT
TR220	Unclassified	Quarry House	Lime Down D	1,061	OUT
TR233	Unclassified	Church Road	Lime Down E	1,365	OUT
TR260	Unclassified	Lower Seagry, Lower Seagry	Lime Down E	1,629	OUT
TR270	Unclassified	Rough Street	Land at Melksham Substation	1,729	OUT
TR273	Unclassified	Coronation Road	Land at Melksham Substation	2,002	OUT
TR274	Unclassified	Clock Tower View	Land at Melksham Substation	1,914	OUT
TR275	Unclassified	Nursery Close	Land at Melksham Substation	1,838	OUT
TR277	Unclassified	Chapel Rise	Land at Melksham Substation	1,821	OUT
TR278	Unclassified	Godwins Close	Land at Melksham Substation	1,702	OUT
TR279	Unclassified	Post Office Lane	Land at Melksham Substation	1,701	OUT
TR280	Unclassified	Mead Park	Land at Melksham Substation	1,546	OUT
TR282	Unclassified	Atworth Court	Land at Melksham Substation	1,440	OUT
TR283	Unclassified	Studley Farm Access, Atworth	Land at Melksham Substation	1,440	OUT
TR284	Unclassified	Fleetwood Rise	Land at Melksham Substation	1,304	OUT
TR285	Unclassified	Mount Pleasant	Land at Melksham Substation	1,087	OUT
TR312	Unclassified	The Laurels	Land at Melksham Substation	1,575	OUT
TR313	Unclassified	Gastard to Y Junction at Thingley Cottage Farm, Gastard	Land at Melksham Substation	1,376	OUT
TR316	Unclassified	Wick Lane	Land at Melksham Substation	1,342	OUT
TR320	Unclassified	Old Road, Beanacre	Land at Melksham Substation	1,804	OUT
TR323	Unclassified	Northbrook Road	Land at Melksham Substation	1,844	OUT
TR324	Unclassified	Southbrook Road	Land at Melksham Substation	1,929	OUT
TR325	Unclassified	Addison Road	Land at Melksham Substation	1,857	OUT
UNKNOWN SCOPED IN					
TR116	Unknown	St Marys Church Access, Luckington	Lime Down C	755	IN
TR117	Unknown	Luckington Court Access, Luckington	Lime Down C	815	IN
TR121	Unknown	Racecourse Barn Access, Luckington	Lime Down C	136	IN
TR122	Unknown	Manor Farm access road, Alderton	Lime Down C	157	IN
TR135	Unknown	Manor Farm Access, Sherston	Lime Down A	768	IN
TR144	Unknown	Access to Lords Wood House, Sherston	Lime Down C	30	IN
TR145	Unknown	Fosse Way	Lime Down C	0	IN
TR146	Unknown	West Dunley Farm Road, Grittleton	Lime Down C	888	IN
TR147	Unknown	East Dunley Farm Access Road	Lime Down C	365	IN
TR149	Unknown	The Hanger Access, Lordswood	Lime Down C	6	IN
TR150	Unknown	Lordswood Farm Access, Ladyswood	Lime Down C	4	IN
TR151	Unknown	Ladyswood Farm Access, Ladyswood	Lime Down B	5	IN
TR152	Unknown	Ladyswood Farm Access Road, Ladyswood	Lime Down A	229	IN
TR153	Unknown	Ladyswood House Access Road, Ladyswood	Lime Down A	64	IN

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN/ OUT
TR155	Unknown	Sewage Works Access Road, Sherston	Lime Down A	264	IN
TR157	Unknown	Keepers Cottage access road, Pinkney	Lime Down A	176	IN
TR158	Unknown	Lower Farm Access Road, Sherston	Lime Down A	611	IN
TR167	Unknown	Farleaze Farm Access Road, Farleaze	Lime Down C	102	IN
TR172	Unknown	Surrendell Farm Access Road	Lime Down C	448	IN
TR186	Unknown	St Mary Magdalene Church Access Road, Hullavington	Lime Down D	982	IN
TR199	Unknown	Road fom junction with Bucklands Farm to Church Lane, Norton	Lime Down D	233	IN
TR201	Unknown	Norton Farm Access Road, Norton	Lime Down B	6	IN
TR203	Unknown	Maidford Hall Access Road, Norton	Lime Down B	63	IN
TR206	Unknown	Foxley Manor Farm Access Road, Foxley	Lime Down B	195	IN
TR207	Unknown	Foxley Road toward Highfield Farm, Foxley	Lime Down B	293	IN
TR208	Unknown	Cowage Farm Access Road, Foxley	Lime Down B	825	IN
TR214	Unknown	Lower West Park Farm Access Road, Corston	Lime Down D	772	IN
TR215	Unknown	West Park Farm Access, Corston	Lime Down D	452	IN
TR228	Unknown	Kingway Barn Access Road, Corston	Lime Down D	486	IN
TR229	Unknown	Hanger Farm Access Road, Lower Stanton St Quintin	Lime Down E	422	IN
TR230	Unknown	Blenheim Gardens, Hullavington Barracks	Lime Down E	810	IN
TR231	Unknown	Anson Place	Lime Down E	747	IN
TR232	Unknown	Blenheim Gardens	Lime Down E	811	IN
TR253	Unknown	Goose Green Farm Access, Great Somerford	Lime Down E	799	IN
TR255	Unknown	Marsh Farm Access, Startley	Lime Down E	736	IN
TR263	Unknown	Seagry House Access, Upper Seagry	Lime Down E	709	IN
TR267	Unknown	Hardinge House Access, Upper Seagry	Lime Down E	955	IN
TR269	Unknown	Nables Farm Access Road, Scotland Hill, Upper Seagry	Lime Down E	876	IN
TR271	Unknown	Park Lane Quarry Access, Neston	Land at Melksham Substation	920	IN
TR286	Unknown	Beardwell Farm Access, Atworth	Land at Melksham Substation	756	IN
TR287	Unknown	Mount Pleasant Farm Access, Atworth	Land at Melksham Substation	929	IN
TR291	Unknown	Boyd's Farm Access, Gastard	Land at Melksham Substation	934	IN
TR296	Unknown	Folly Lane to First Lane, Atworth	Land at Melksham Substation	411	IN
TR304	Unknown	Eden Grove	Land at Melksham Substation	164	IN
TR310	Unknown	Westlands Farm Access, Whitley	Land at Melksham Substation	407	IN
TR311	Unknown	Electricity Sub Station Access, Beanacre	Land at Melksham Substation	866	IN
UNKNOWN SCOPED OUT					
TR107	Unknown	Access road to North End House, Luckington	Lime Down C	1,307	OUT
TR109	Unknown	Wick Farm access road, Luckington	Lime Down C	1,909	OUT
TR119	Unknown	Shallowbrooks Lane	Lime Down C	1,253	OUT
TR120	Unknown	The Vineyard Access, Sherston	Lime Down C	1,073	OUT
TR124	Unknown	Lower Stanbridge Farm Access Road, Sherston	Lime Down A	1,632	OUT
TR125	Unknown	Upper Stanbridge Farm Access Road, Sherston	Lime Down A	1,240	OUT
TR128	Unknown	North End Gardens	Lime Down A	1,100	OUT
TR130	Unknown	Saxon Close	Lime Down A	1,010	OUT
TR162	Unknown	Pinkney Mill Access Road, Pinkney	Lime Down A	1,245	OUT
TR164	Unknown	Easton Grey House Access, Easton Grey	Lime Down B	1,707	OUT
TR165	Unknown	Easton Grey Track to Ruckleyhill Farm off Norton Road South of River, Easton Grey	Lime Down B	1,415	OUT
TR168	Unknown	Newlands Farm Access Road, Grittleton	Lime Down C	1,740	OUT
TR169	Unknown	East of Clapcote Cottages North to Turning For Robers Berry Farm, Grittleton	Lime Down C	1,632	OUT
TR177	Unknown	Bridleway, Hullavington	Lime Down C	1,027	OUT
TR196	Unknown	Stock Wood Access Road, Hullavington	Lime Down C	1,929	OUT
TR209	Unknown	Shipton Moyne Restricted Byway 9, Shipton Moyne	Lime Down B	1,456	OUT

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN/ OUT
TR210	Unknown	Twatley Access Road, Twatley	Lime Down B	1,574	OUT
TR211	Unknown	Whatley Manor Access Road, Twatley	Lime Down B	1,563	OUT
TR212	Unknown	Twatley Manor Farm, Twatley	Lime Down B	1,504	OUT
TR213	Unknown	Burnt Heath Farm Access Road, Corston	Lime Down D	1,403	OUT
TR217	Unknown	Whiteheath Farm Access, Corston	Lime Down D	1,036	OUT
TR218	Unknown	Whiteheath Grange Access, Corston	Lime Down E	1,389	OUT
TR219	Unknown	Whiteheath House Access, Corston	Lime Down E	1,328	OUT
TR236	Unknown	Leaze Farm Access Road, Stanton St Quintin	Lime Down E	1,840	OUT
TR238	Unknown	Clanville Way	Lime Down E	1,919	OUT
TR239	Unknown	Clanville, Upper Seagry	Lime Down E	1,472	OUT
TR246	Unknown	Rodbourne Rail Farm Access, Rodbourne	Lime Down E	1,172	OUT
TR254	Unknown	Heath Lane	Lime Down E	1,069	OUT
TR257	Unknown	Honey Acre Farm, Great Somerford	Lime Down E	1,859	OUT
TR258	Unknown	New Leaze Farm, Great Somerford	Lime Down E	1,855	OUT
TR259	Unknown	Albany Farm Access, Lower Seagry	Lime Down E	1,691	OUT
TR262	Unknown	Seagry Mill House Access, Lower Seagry	Lime Down E	1,537	OUT
TR265	Unknown	Seagry CoE Primary School Access, Upper Seagry	Lime Down E	1,016	OUT
TR266	Unknown	Manor Farm Close	Lime Down E	1,327	OUT
TR268	Unknown	North Draycot Park Farm Access, Scotland Hill, Upper Seagry	Lime Down E	1,172	OUT
TR272	Unknown	Home Farm Access, Neston	Land at Melksham Substation	1,653	OUT
TR288	Unknown	Monks Park Access, Corsham	Land at Melksham Substation	1,157	OUT
TR314	Unknown	Willow Croft Farm Access, Gastard	Land at Melksham Substation	1,354	OUT
TR315	Unknown	Sandpitts Farm Access, Gastard	Land at Melksham Substation	1,698	OUT
TR317	Unknown	Catridge Farm Access, Lacock	Land at Melksham Substation	1,342	OUT
TR318	Unknown	Wick Farm Access, Lacock	Land at Melksham Substation	1,767	OUT
TR319	Unknown	Silverlands Lake Access, Lacock	Land at Melksham Substation	1,674	OUT
TR321	Unknown	Beechfield House Access, Beanacre	Land at Melksham Substation	1,899	OUT
TR322	Unknown	Dunch Lane	Land at Melksham Substation	1,616	OUT
TR326	Unknown	Shaw House Access, Shaw	Land at Melksham Substation	1,687	OUT

Lime Down Solar Park

Public Right of Way Receptors

Refer to Figure 7.12.1 to 7.12.6 PRoW Receptors

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN OUT
RESTRICTED BYWAY SCOPED OUT					
TP313	Restricted Byway	WT|CORM|141	Land at Melksham Substation	1,701	OUT
BOAT SCOPED IN					
TP033	BOAT	WT|SHER|37	Lime Down B	5	IN
TP036	BOAT	WT|EGRE|1	Lime Down B	8	IN
TP039	BOAT	WT|NORT|6	Lime Down B	257	IN
TP089	BOAT	WT|SHER|35	Lime Down C	0	IN
TP092	BOAT	WT|LUCK|57	Lime Down C	3	IN
TP106	BOAT	WT|HULL|19	Lime Down C	215	IN
TP127	BOAT	WT|HULL|32	Lime Down D	854	IN
TP132	BOAT	WT|MALW|46	Lime Down D	383	IN
BOAT SCOPED OUT					
TP004	BOAT	WT|LUCK|52	Lime Down C	1,258	OUT
TP009	BOAT	WT|SHER|36	Lime Down A	1,535	OUT
TP081	BOAT	WT|GRIT|6	Lime Down C	1,036	OUT
BRIDLEWAY SCOPED IN					
TP038	Bridleway	WT|NORT|2	Lime Down B	294	IN
TP040	Bridleway	WT|NORT|11	Lime Down B	26	IN
TP063	Bridleway	WT|LUCK|54	Lime Down C	731	IN
TP075	Bridleway	WT|LUCK|53	Lime Down C	468	IN
TP097	Bridleway	WT|SHER|16	Lime Down A	0	IN
TP098	Bridleway	WT|GRIT|22	Lime Down C	368	IN
TP112	Bridleway	WT|HULL|18	Lime Down C	811	IN

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN OUT
TP133	Bridleway	WT|MALW|43	Lime Down D	614	IN
TP134	Bridleway	WT|SSTQ|4	Lime Down E	3	IN
TP143	Bridleway	WT|SEAG|21	Lime Down E	969	IN
TP148	Bridleway	WT|NORT|3	Lime Down B	701	IN
TP150	Bridleway	WT|MALW|44	Lime Down D	403	IN
TP151	Bridleway	WT|MALW|45	Lime Down D	803	IN
TP153	Bridleway	WT|MALW|91	Lime Down D	892	IN
TP159	Bridleway	WT|HULL|7	Lime Down D	0	IN
TP162	Bridleway	WT|MALW|47	Lime Down D	535	IN
TP163	Bridleway	WT|MALW|51	Lime Down D	4	IN
TP168	Bridleway	WT|MALW|59	Lime Down E	0	IN
TP169	Bridleway	WT|MALW|54	Lime Down E	0	IN
TP171	Bridleway	WT|MALW|97	Lime Down D	824	IN
TP173	Bridleway	WT|MALW|61	Lime Down E	0	IN
TP185	Bridleway	WT|SSTQ|7	Lime Down E	276	IN
TP192	Bridleway	WT|SEAG|23	Lime Down E	37	IN
TP193	Bridleway	WT|SSTQ|8	Lime Down E	653	IN
TP194	Bridleway	WT|SEAG|30	Lime Down E	427	IN
TP199	Bridleway	WT|GSOM|10	Lime Down E	195	IN
TP201	Bridleway	WT|GSOM|9	Lime Down E	117	IN
TP242	Bridleway	WT|CORM|120	Land at Melksham Substation	805	IN
TP305	Bridleway	WT|MELW|87A	Land at Melksham Substation	620	IN
TP309	Bridleway	WT|MELW|87	Land at Melksham Substation	734	IN
TP312	Bridleway	WT|LACO|7	Land at Melksham Substation	862	IN

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN OUT
BRIDLEWAY SCOPED OUT					
TP014	Bridleway	WT|SHER|4	Lime Down A	1,233	OUT
TP052	Bridleway	WT|LUCK|51	Lime Down C	1,255	OUT
TP069	Bridleway	WT|GRIT|3	Lime Down C	1,811	OUT
TP070	Bridleway	WT|LUCK|56	Lime Down C	1,176	OUT
TP076	Bridleway	WT|GRIT|7	Lime Down C	1,577	OUT
TP078	Bridleway	WT|GRIT|5	Lime Down C	1,048	OUT
TP103	Bridleway	WT|GRIT|21A	Lime Down C	1,582	OUT
TP144	Bridleway	WT|SEAG|7	Lime Down E	1,828	OUT
TP146	Bridleway	WT|MALW|39	Lime Down B	1,097	OUT
TP147	Bridleway	WT|BROK|20	Lime Down B	1,384	OUT
TP209	Bridleway	WT|GSOM|19	Lime Down E	1,323	OUT
TP215	Bridleway	WT|SEAG|34	Lime Down E	1,546	OUT
TP224	Bridleway	WT|ATWO|32	Land at Melksham Substation	1,530	OUT
TP333	Bridleway	WT|MELW|99	Land at Melksham Substation	1,678	OUT
FOOTPATH SCOPED IN					
TP011	Footpath	WT|SHER|21	Lime Down A	653	IN
TP012	Footpath	WT|SHER|20	Lime Down A	609	IN
TP013	Footpath	WT|SHER|22	Lime Down A	564	IN
TP015	Footpath	WT|SHER|34	Lime Down A	284	IN
TP016	Footpath	WT|SHER|39	Lime Down A	955	IN
TP017	Footpath	WT|SHER|42	Lime Down A	647	IN
TP018	Footpath	WT|SHER|41	Lime Down A	646	IN
TP019	Footpath	WT|SHER|40	Lime Down A	571	IN
TP020	Footpath	WT|SHER|30	Lime Down A	888	IN
TP022	Footpath	WT|SHER|26	Lime Down A	487	IN
TP026	Footpath	WT|SHER|12	Lime Down A	179	IN
TP027	Footpath	WT|SHER|15	Lime Down A	0	IN
TP028	Footpath	WT|SHER|9	Lime Down A	906	IN
TP029	Footpath	WT|SHER|14	Lime Down A	3	IN
TP030	Footpath	WT|SHER|10	Lime Down A	538	IN
TP031	Footpath	WT|SHER|11	Lime Down B	13	IN

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN OUT
TP032	Footpath	WT|SHER|13	Lime Down B	0	IN
TP037	Footpath	WT|NORT|1	Lime Down B	0	IN
TP041	Footpath	WT|NORT|9	Lime Down B	424	IN
TP056	Footpath	WT|LUCK|62	Lime Down C	985	IN
TP058	Footpath	WT|LUCK|37	Lime Down C	971	IN
TP059	Footpath	WT|LUCK|40	Lime Down C	897	IN
TP060	Footpath	WT|LUCK|39	Lime Down C	852	IN
TP061	Footpath	WT|LUCK|38	Lime Down C	814	IN
TP062	Footpath	WT|LUCK|27	Lime Down C	910	IN
TP064	Footpath	WT|LUCK|32	Lime Down C	785	IN
TP065	Footpath	WT|LUCK|31	Lime Down C	896	IN
TP066	Footpath	WT|LUCK|34	Lime Down C	613	IN
TP067	Footpath	WT|LUCK|55	Lime Down C	834	IN
TP068	Footpath	WT|LUCK|47	Lime Down C	493	IN
TP071	Footpath	WT|LUCK|41	Lime Down C	163	IN
TP072	Footpath	WT|LUCK|44	Lime Down C	183	IN
TP073	Footpath	WT|LUCK|42	Lime Down C	10	IN
TP074	Footpath	WT|LUCK|43	Lime Down C	8	IN
TP077	Footpath	WT|LUCK|35	Lime Down C	17	IN
TP079	Footpath	WT|LUCK|46	Lime Down C	275	IN
TP080	Footpath	WT|LUCK|45	Lime Down C	66	IN
TP082	Footpath	WT|LUCK|58	Lime Down C	600	IN
TP083	Footpath	WT|SHER|19	Lime Down A	646	IN
TP084	Footpath	WT|GRIT|9	Lime Down C	685	IN
TP085	Footpath	WT|GRIT|10	Lime Down C	611	IN
TP087	Footpath	WT|GRIT|26	Lime Down C	321	IN
TP088	Footpath	WT|GRIT|12	Lime Down C	963	IN
TP091	Footpath	WT|SHER|18	Lime Down C	0	IN
TP093	Footpath	WT|GRIT|32	Lime Down C	435	IN
TP095	Footpath	WT|SHER|17	Lime Down A	64	IN
TP099	Footpath	WT|HULL|25	Lime Down C	0	IN
TP100	Footpath	WT|HULL|20	Lime Down C	225	IN
TP101	Footpath	WT|HULL|26#1	Lime Down C	0	IN
TP102	Footpath	WT|HULL|26#2	Lime Down C	19	IN

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN OUT
TP104	Footpath	WT|HULL|30	Lime Down C	526	IN
TP105	Footpath	WT|GRIT|21	Lime Down C	629	IN
TP108	Footpath	WT|HULL|23	Lime Down C	0	IN
TP109	Footpath	WT|NORT|5	Lime Down B	0	IN
TP110	Footpath	WT|HULL|17	Lime Down C	662	IN
TP111	Footpath	WT|HULL|24	Lime Down C	31	IN
TP113	Footpath	WT|HULL|13	Lime Down C	216	IN
TP116	Footpath	WT|NORT|10	Lime Down D	0	IN
TP117	Footpath	WT|HULL|16	Lime Down D	528	IN
TP118	Footpath	WT|HULL|12	Lime Down D	847	IN
TP119	Footpath	WT|HULL|14	Lime Down D	737	IN
TP120	Footpath	WT|HULL|15	Lime Down D	705	IN
TP121	Footpath	WT|HULL|1	Lime Down D	0	IN
TP122	Footpath	WT|NORT|4	Lime Down D	146	IN
TP123	Footpath	WT|HULL|9	Lime Down D	681	IN
TP124	Footpath	WT|HULL|33	Lime Down D	653	IN
TP125	Footpath	WT|HULL|31	Lime Down D	702	IN
TP126	Footpath	WT|HULL|29	Lime Down D	611	IN
TP128	Footpath	WT|HULL|2	Lime Down D	0	IN
TP130	Footpath	WT|HULL|4	Lime Down D	0	IN
TP131	Footpath	WT|HULL|5	Lime Down D	0	IN
TP142	Footpath	WT|SEAG|9	Lime Down E	985	IN
TP145	Footpath	WT|NORT|8	Lime Down B	561	IN
TP149	Footpath	WT|MALW|42	Lime Down B	625	IN
TP154	Footpath	WT|MALW|72	Lime Down E	1,190	IN
TP155	Footpath	WT|HULL|6	Lime Down D	0	IN
TP157	Footpath	WT|MALW|50	Lime Down D	0	IN
TP158	Footpath	WT|HULL|8	Lime Down D	3	IN
TP161	Footpath	WT|MALW|49	Lime Down D	1	IN
TP164	Footpath	WT|MALW|48	Lime Down D	677	IN
TP165	Footpath	WT|MALW|52	Lime Down D	129	IN
TP166	Footpath	WT|MALW|53	Lime Down E	344	IN
TP167	Footpath	WT|MALW|60	Lime Down E	0	IN
TP170	Footpath	WT|SSTQ|5	Lime Down E	0	IN

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN OUT
TP172	Footpath	WT|MALW|62	Lime Down E	0	IN
TP174	Footpath	WT|MALW|55	Lime Down E	52	IN
TP175	Footpath	WT|MALW|56	Lime Down E	502	IN
TP176	Footpath	WT|MALW|57	Lime Down E	513	IN
TP177	Footpath	WT|SSTQ|6	Lime Down E	639	IN
TP178	Footpath	WT|MALW|64	Lime Down E	4	IN
TP179	Footpath	WT|MALW|68	Lime Down E	0	IN
TP180	Footpath	WT|MALW|65	Lime Down E	56	IN
TP181	Footpath	WT|MALW|63	Lime Down E	101	IN
TP182	Footpath	WT|MALW|78	Lime Down E	447	IN
TP183	Footpath	WT|SEAG|26	Lime Down E	714	IN
TP184	Footpath	WT|MALW|71	Lime Down E	333	IN
TP186	Footpath	WT|MALW|67	Lime Down E	220	IN
TP187	Footpath	WT|MALW|70	Lime Down E	418	IN
TP188	Footpath	WT|MALW|101	Lime Down E	477	IN
TP189	Footpath	WT|MALW|66	Lime Down E	336	IN
TP190	Footpath	WT|MALW|69	Lime Down E	242	IN
TP191	Footpath	WT|GSOM|11	Lime Down E	193	IN
TP195	Footpath	WT|GSOM|15	Lime Down E	7	IN
TP196	Footpath	WT|GSOM|17	Lime Down E	368	IN
TP197	Footpath	WT|GSOM|12	Lime Down E	484	IN
TP198	Footpath	WT|GSOM|18	Lime Down E	711	IN
TP200	Footpath	WT|SEAG|29	Lime Down E	660	IN
TP202	Footpath	WT|MALW|77	Lime Down E	820	IN
TP203	Footpath	WT|SEAG|28	Lime Down E	433	IN
TP204	Footpath	WT|MALW|76	Lime Down E	867	IN
TP206	Footpath	WT|GSOM|8	Lime Down E	720	IN
TP211	Footpath	WT|SEAG|1	Lime Down E	672	IN
TP231	Footpath	WT|ATWO|34	Land at Melksham Substation	1,306	IN
TP233	Footpath	WT|CORM|36	Land at Melksham Substation	623	IN
TP234	Footpath	WT|ATWO|38	Land at Melksham Substation	1,214	IN
TP236	Footpath	WT|ATWO|35	Land at Melksham Substation	861	IN
TP237	Footpath	WT|ATWO|36	Land at Melksham Substation	701	IN
TP238	Footpath	WT|ATWO|43	Land at Melksham Substation	1,215	IN

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN OUT
TP243	Footpath	WT|ATWO|24	Land at Melksham Substation	1,022	IN
TP244	Footpath	WT|ATWO|37	Land at Melksham Substation	701	IN
TP246	Footpath	WT|CORM|92	Land at Melksham Substation	699	IN
TP250	Footpath	WT|ATWO|25	Land at Melksham Substation	909	IN
TP251	Footpath	WT|CORM|91	Land at Melksham Substation	463	IN
TP253	Footpath	WT|CORM|27	Land at Melksham Substation	653	IN
TP256	Footpath	WT|ATWO|41	Land at Melksham Substation	278	IN
TP257	Footpath	WT|CORM|28	Land at Melksham Substation	97	IN
TP259	Footpath	WT|CORM|26	Land at Melksham Substation	478	IN
TP260	Footpath	WT|BGIF|5	Land at Melksham Substation	1,404	IN
TP261	Footpath	WT|MELW|73	Land at Melksham Substation	484	IN
TP262	Footpath	WT|MELW|71	Land at Melksham Substation	225	IN
TP263	Footpath	WT|CORM|29	Land at Melksham Substation	756	IN
TP264	Footpath	WT|MELW|69	Land at Melksham Substation	43	IN
TP265	Footpath	WT|MELW|72	Land at Melksham Substation	176	IN
TP266	Footpath	WT|CORM|25	Land at Melksham Substation	81	IN
TP267	Footpath	WT|MELW|68	Land at Melksham Substation	33	IN
TP269	Footpath	WT|MELW|74	Land at Melksham Substation	398	IN
TP270	Footpath	WT|CORM|100	Land at Melksham Substation	435	IN
TP272	Footpath	WT|CORM|30	Land at Melksham Substation	975	IN
TP275	Footpath	WT|MELW|80	Land at Melksham Substation	1,158	IN
TP277	Footpath	WT|MELW|70	Land at Melksham Substation	15	IN
TP278	Footpath	WT|CORM|132	Land at Melksham Substation	456	IN
TP280	Footpath	WT|CORM|23	Land at Melksham Substation	81	IN
TP281	Footpath	WT|MELW|75	Land at Melksham Substation	479	IN
TP282	Footpath	WT|CORM|24	Land at Melksham Substation	555	IN
TP283	Footpath	WT|MELW|78	Land at Melksham Substation	601	IN
TP285	Footpath	WT|MELW|79	Land at Melksham Substation	750	IN
TP287	Footpath	WT|MELW|115	Land at Melksham Substation	448	IN
TP290	Footpath	WT|MELW|77	Land at Melksham Substation	91	IN
TP291	Footpath	WT|MELW|81	Land at Melksham Substation	902	IN
TP292	Footpath	WT|MELW|107	Land at Melksham Substation	304	IN
TP293	Footpath	WT|MELW|89	Land at Melksham Substation	1,072	IN
TP294	Footpath	WT|MELW|76	Land at Melksham Substation	161	IN

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN OUT
TP295	Footpath	WT|MELW|93	Land at Melksham Substation	1,486	IN
TP296	Footpath	WT|MELW|90	Land at Melksham Substation	1,389	IN
TP298	Footpath	WT|MELW|94	Land at Melksham Substation	1,394	IN
TP301	Footpath	WT|CORM|20	Land at Melksham Substation	220	IN
TP303	Footpath	WT|MELW|84	Land at Melksham Substation	598	IN
TP304	Footpath	WT|MELW|95	Land at Melksham Substation	161	IN
TP307	Footpath	WT|MELW|86	Land at Melksham Substation	716	IN
TP311	Footpath	WT|MELW|85	Land at Melksham Substation	285	IN
FOOTPATH SCOPED OUT					
TP001	Footpath	WT|LUCK|17	Lime Down C	1,815	OUT
TP003	Footpath	WT|LUCK|22	Lime Down A	1,973	OUT
TP005	Footpath	WT|SHER|44	Lime Down A	1,927	OUT
TP006	Footpath	WT|SHER|43	Lime Down A	1,927	OUT
TP007	Footpath	WT|LUCK|26	Lime Down C	1,320	OUT
TP008	Footpath	WT|SHER|24	Lime Down A	1,769	OUT
TP010	Footpath	WT|SHER|23	Lime Down A	1,701	OUT
TP021	Footpath	WT|SHER|6	Lime Down A	1,858	OUT
TP023	Footpath	WT|SHER|32	Lime Down A	1,846	OUT
TP024	Footpath	WT|SHER|31	Lime Down A	1,920	OUT
TP025	Footpath	WT|SHER|25	Lime Down A	1,030	OUT
TP034	Footpath	WT|EGRE|2	Lime Down B	1,386	OUT
TP035	Footpath	WT|EGRE|4	Lime Down B	1,206	OUT
TP042	Footpath	WT|LUCK|4	Lime Down C	1,664	OUT
TP043	Footpath	WT|LUCK|2	Lime Down C	1,267	OUT
TP044	Footpath	WT|LUCK|50	Lime Down C	1,381	OUT
TP045	Footpath	WT|LUCK|6	Lime Down C	1,575	OUT
TP046	Footpath	WT|LUCK|8	Lime Down C	1,466	OUT
TP047	Footpath	WT|LUCK|7	Lime Down C	1,519	OUT
TP048	Footpath	WT|LUCK|1	Lime Down C	1,193	OUT
TP049	Footpath	WT|LUCK|13	Lime Down C	1,916	OUT
TP050	Footpath	WT|LUCK|12	Lime Down C	1,441	OUT
TP051	Footpath	WT|LUCK|3	Lime Down C	1,105	OUT
TP053	Footpath	WT|LUCK|49	Lime Down C	1,381	OUT

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN OUT
TP054	Footpath	WT|LUCK|60	Lime Down C	1,417	OUT
TP055	Footpath	WT|LUCK|29	Lime Down C	1,287	OUT
TP057	Footpath	WT|LUCK|36	Lime Down C	1,044	OUT
TP086	Footpath	WT|GRIT|8	Lime Down C	1,632	OUT
TP090	Footpath	WT|GRIT|11	Lime Down C	1,775	OUT
TP094	Footpath	WT|GRIT|23	Lime Down C	1,778	OUT
TP096	Footpath	WT|GRIT|20	Lime Down C	1,943	OUT
TP107	Footpath	WT|GRIT|28	Lime Down C	1,554	OUT
TP114	Footpath	WT|HULL|11	Lime Down C	1,531	OUT
TP115	Footpath	WT|HULL|11A	Lime Down C	1,232	OUT
TP129	Footpath	WT|HULL|10	Lime Down D	1,010	OUT
TP135	Footpath	WT|KLAN|29	Lime Down E	1,798	OUT
TP136	Footpath	WT|SBEN|32	Lime Down E	1,872	OUT
TP137	Footpath	WT|SEAG|32	Lime Down E	1,309	OUT
TP138	Footpath	WT|SEAG|33	Lime Down E	1,838	OUT
TP139	Footpath	WT|SBEN|34	Lime Down E	1,927	OUT
TP140	Footpath	WT|SBEN|9	Lime Down E	1,981	OUT
TP141	Footpath	WT|SBEN|8	Lime Down E	1,976	OUT
TP152	Footpath	WT|MALW|58	Lime Down D	1,218	OUT
TP156	Footpath	WT|SSTQ|2	Lime Down E	1,479	OUT
TP160	Footpath	WT|SSTQ|3	Lime Down E	1,176	OUT
TP205	Footpath	WT|MALW|73	Lime Down E	1,957	OUT
TP207	Footpath	WT|GSOM|22	Lime Down E	1,142	OUT
TP208	Footpath	WT|MALW|95	Lime Down E	1,926	OUT
TP210	Footpath	WT|GSOM|20	Lime Down E	1,048	OUT
TP212	Footpath	WT|SEAG|3	Lime Down E	1,247	OUT
TP213	Footpath	WT|SEAG|2	Lime Down E	1,086	OUT
TP214	Footpath	WT|SEAG|4	Lime Down E	1,360	OUT
TP216	Footpath	WT|SEAG|6	Lime Down E	1,622	OUT
TP217	Footpath	WT|SEAG|5	Lime Down E	1,813	OUT
TP218	Footpath	WT|GSOM|29	Lime Down E	1,843	OUT
TP219	Footpath	WT|SEAG|24	Lime Down E	1,950	OUT
TP220	Footpath	WT|ATWO|28	Land at Melksham Substation	2,036	OUT
TP221	Footpath	WT|CORM|48	Land at Melksham Substation	1,794	OUT

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN OUT
TP222	Footpath	WT|ATWO|13	Land at Melksham Substation	2,015	OUT
TP223	Footpath	WT|ATWO|26	Land at Melksham Substation	1,705	OUT
TP225	Footpath	WT|ATWO|15	Land at Melksham Substation	1,775	OUT
TP226	Footpath	WT|ATWO|17	Land at Melksham Substation	1,701	OUT
TP227	Footpath	WT|ATWO|33	Land at Melksham Substation	1,221	OUT
TP228	Footpath	WT|ATWO|16	Land at Melksham Substation	1,701	OUT
TP229	Footpath	WT|CORM|45B	Land at Melksham Substation	1,865	OUT
TP230	Footpath	WT|ATWO|14	Land at Melksham Substation	1,434	OUT
TP232	Footpath	WT|CORM|47	Land at Melksham Substation	1,854	OUT
TP235	Footpath	WT|ATWO|18	Land at Melksham Substation	1,493	OUT
TP239	Footpath	WT|ATWO|19	Land at Melksham Substation	1,174	OUT
TP240	Footpath	WT|CORM|44	Land at Melksham Substation	1,503	OUT
TP241	Footpath	WT|ATWO|42	Land at Melksham Substation	1,169	OUT
TP245	Footpath	WT|ATWO|20	Land at Melksham Substation	1,290	OUT
TP247	Footpath	WT|BGIF|3	Land at Melksham Substation	1,743	OUT
TP248	Footpath	WT|CORM|39	Land at Melksham Substation	1,668	OUT
TP249	Footpath	WT|CORM|43	Land at Melksham Substation	1,678	OUT
TP252	Footpath	WT|CORM|37	Land at Melksham Substation	1,427	OUT
TP254	Footpath	WT|CORM|38	Land at Melksham Substation	1,660	OUT
TP255	Footpath	WT|CORM|41	Land at Melksham Substation	1,796	OUT
TP258	Footpath	WT|CORM|40	Land at Melksham Substation	1,653	OUT
TP268	Footpath	WT|CORM|35	Land at Melksham Substation	1,373	OUT
TP271	Footpath	WT|CORM|34	Land at Melksham Substation	1,530	OUT
TP273	Footpath	WT|CORM|33	Land at Melksham Substation	1,371	OUT
TP274	Footpath	WT|BGIF|6	Land at Melksham Substation	1,630	OUT
TP276	Footpath	WT|CORM|32	Land at Melksham Substation	1,134	OUT
TP279	Footpath	WT|CORM|31	Land at Melksham Substation	1,003	OUT
TP284	Footpath	WT|BGIF|27	Land at Melksham Substation	1,627	OUT
TP286	Footpath	WT|BGIF|28	Land at Melksham Substation	1,627	OUT
TP288	Footpath	WT|CORM|22	Land at Melksham Substation	1,228	OUT
TP289	Footpath	WT|CORM|15	Land at Melksham Substation	1,975	OUT
TP297	Footpath	WT|MELW|94A	Land at Melksham Substation	1,627	OUT
TP299	Footpath	WT|CORM|16	Land at Melksham Substation	1,922	OUT
TP300	Footpath	WT|CORM|18	Land at Melksham Substation	1,387	OUT

Ref	Class	Name	Nearest Site	Distance to nearest site (m)	Scoped IN OUT
TP302	Footpath	WT|CORM|17	Land at Melksham Substation	1,359	OUT
TP306	Footpath	WT|MELW|91	Land at Melksham Substation	1,531	OUT
TP308	Footpath	WT|CORM|19	Land at Melksham Substation	1,349	OUT
TP310	Footpath	WT|MELK|37	Land at Melksham Substation	1,523	OUT
TP314	Footpath	WT|LACO|1	Land at Melksham Substation	1,217	OUT
TP315	Footpath	WT|MELW|92	Land at Melksham Substation	1,541	OUT
TP316	Footpath	WT|LACO|4	Land at Melksham Substation	1,791	OUT
TP317	Footpath	WT|LACO|1A	Land at Melksham Substation	1,341	OUT
TP318	Footpath	WT|LACO|2	Land at Melksham Substation	1,358	OUT
TP319	Footpath	WT|BGIF|2	Land at Melksham Substation	1,975	OUT
TP320	Footpath	WT|BGIF|1	Land at Melksham Substation	2,053	OUT
TP321	Footpath	WT|BGIF|7	Land at Melksham Substation	1,905	OUT
TP322	Footpath	WT|BGIF|8	Land at Melksham Substation	1,918	OUT
TP323	Footpath	WT|BGIF|31	Land at Melksham Substation	1,796	OUT
TP324	Footpath	WT|BGIF|30	Land at Melksham Substation	1,979	OUT
TP325	Footpath	WT|BGIF|29	Land at Melksham Substation	1,795	OUT
TP326	Footpath	WT|BGIF|33	Land at Melksham Substation	1,968	OUT
TP327	Footpath	WT|BGIF|32	Land at Melksham Substation	1,899	OUT
TP328	Footpath	WT|LACO|3	Land at Melksham Substation	1,993	OUT
TP329	Footpath	WT|MELW|98	Land at Melksham Substation	1,439	OUT
TP330	Footpath	WT|MELW|96	Land at Melksham Substation	1,441	OUT
TP331	Footpath	WT|MELW|64	Land at Melksham Substation	1,818	OUT
TP332	Footpath	WT|MELW|97	Land at Melksham Substation	1,691	OUT
TP334	Footpath	WT|MELW|100	Land at Melksham Substation	1,815	OUT
TP335	Footpath	WT|MELW|67	Land at Melksham Substation	1,944	OUT