



Lime Down

Solar Park

Environmental Assessment

Volume 3, Appendix 8-3-2-1: Visual Assessment Sheets (Non-Significant) (Tracked)

~~September 2025~~

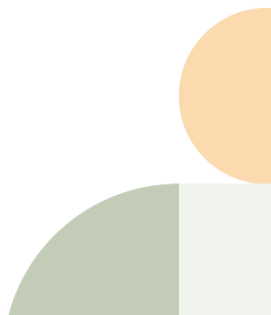
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Schedule of Changes

<u>Revision</u>	<u>Section Reference</u>	<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>Reason for Revision</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>Section 1.9 and 1.11</u>	<u>Addition of Assessment Tables for Receptors TR043, TR143 and TR038</u>	<u>Following the removal of the southern part of A1 and the northern part of C9, these receptors have been reassessed and no longer have Significant effects. As such the revised Assessment Tables have been transferred to this Appendix from ES Volume 3, Appendix 8-3-2-2: Landscape and Visual Assessment Sheets (Significant)</u>

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8-3-2-1-1: Visual Assessment Sheets of Private Receptors (Non-Significant)

1.1 Private Receptor - Settlement

Visual Baseline		
RS001: Luckington		
Baseline Context: The settlement of Luckington is situated to the west of Lime Down C and is within the Cotswold National Landscape. It sits on high ground around 20m AOD, to the west of a valley associated with a tributary of the River Avon which generally runs south to north with an enclosed valley. The settlement is characterised by the typical limestone cottages and a large green from which a network of minor roads extends out. Stone walls and mature trees are abundant within the village. The village is surrounded by a mixture of arable and pastoral fields enclosed by hedgerows with sparse woodland cover. There are views southeast towards Alderton church, set amongst trees, from the southern end of the village. Settlement accessed from Sherston to the northeast, Sopworth to the north, Alderton to the southeast via Church Road and Acton Turville to the southwest. Type: Residential (Settlement) Distance to Nearest Site: 1.09km (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: N/A Description of Receptor: Settlement of Luckington with 26 Grade II Listed building and Grade I St Mary's Church, a Conservation Area and within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down C. Distance of approximately 1.09km, with views east predominantly interrupted and/or screened by the intervening woodland, hedgerows and tree cover associated with the tributary of the River Avon, located to the east. The topography of the rising valley side restricts views and Lime Down C is beyond the intervening ridgeline. Although there is limited intervisibility between the Lime Down C and the village, potential above ground development could be visible as the water tower in C6 is just visible in views from high ground near Avon Close on the eastern edge of the village.		

Carry forward into further assessment. YES				
Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RS001: Luckington				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in C1, C6, or C8. Proposed infrastructure is set back from ridge line. Construction activity would be just discernible in views from higher ground from upper stories of properties on the eastern edge of the village. The level of change in views would be Very Low.	Landscape proposals include for additional planting along the western Lime Down C boundary with the Cotswold National Landscape and green corridors along the western extent of the array to provide enclosure of the Scheme. This would be limited initially and the level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Lime Down C. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

RS001: Luckington

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RS002: Alderton		
Baseline Context: The settlement of Alderton is a small village to the west of Lime Down C. The settlement is characterised by the typical limestone cottages of the Cotswold with some larger agricultural buildings. Stone walls and mature trees are abundant within the village with well-kept gardens along narrow lanes. The village has a duck pond to the south and the church is located on the eastern edge of the village. There are views to its spire from the surrounding fields which are a mixture of arable and pastoral enclosed by hedgerows and blocks of woodland. The settlement is accessed from Alderton Road to the southwest, and unnamed roads to the west and east. The Street provides access through the village providing access north to Sherston from the northeastern side of the village. Type: Residential (Settlement) Distance to Nearest Site: 422m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: N/A Description of Receptor: Settlement of Alderton with 16 Grade II Listed buildings, Grade II* St Giles Church, a Conservation Area and within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down C. With a distance of approximately 422m, there are uninterrupted views with limited screening when looking east towards Lime Down C beyond rising land. There are views to the Grade II* St Giles Church from the wider landscape. Although intervisibility between the Site and the village is limited by the topography, the top of the water tower in C6 is visible and potential above ground development could be visible. Carry forward into further assessment. YES.		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RS002: Alderton				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in C1, C6 or C8. Proposed infrastructure is set back from ridge line. Construction activity would be just discernible on the ridgeline in some views from upper stories of properties on the eastern extents of the village. The level of change in views would be Very Low	Landscape proposals include for additional planting along the western Site boundary with the Cotswold National Landscape and green corridors along the western extent of the array to provide enclosure of the Scheme. This would be limited initially and the level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RS002: Alderton
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RS004: Sherston		
Baseline Context: Sherston is one of the largest villages in the Study area. It is situated to the north of Lime Down A and C. The village is situated to the north of the River Avon on rising land of the valley side. The church sits on high ground in the middle of the village, on the High Street and its tower is visible in views from the wider landscape. Sherston is a typical Cotswold village with limestone cottages along narrow streets and lanes with mature trees and stone walls. Out of the valley the village is surrounded by gently undulating topography with a mix of arable and pastoral fields and woodland to the east. Access is from the B4040 through the village which is the main road between Malmsbury to the northeast and Luckington to the southwest. Sopworth Road to the east connects Sherston and Sopworth and Sandpits Lane runs north towards Westonbirt. To the south, Bustlers Hill and Thompsons Hill rise out of the Avon valley from Noble Street towards Norton to the southeast and Alderton to the southwest. Type: Residential (Settlement) Distance to Nearest Site: 730m (Lime Down A) Closest Settlement: N/A Description of Receptor: A large village with numerous listed buildings and Grade I Church of St Giles, a Conservation Area and within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down A. Distance of approximately 730m, with some interrupted views screened by the intervening woodlands and tree belts associated with the River Avon. Rising landform at Bustlers Hill/Thompsons Hill also interrupt and screen views. There are distant views to the south towards Site A from high land on the southern edge of the village where potential above ground development could be visible on the ridgeline in A1 & A11. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RS004: Sherston				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Panels are not proposed in A11 and A12 to provide an off set to development.	A11 and !2 would be maintained under arable crop rotation with set aside to provide Skylark mitigation. There would be no change in views.	No change in views	No change in Views
Magnitude of Change	None	None	None	None
Type of Effect	None	None	None	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RS004: Sherston
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RS007: Foxley		
Baseline Context: The settlement of Foxley is a small hamlet on the edge of the Cotswold National Landscape to the north of Lime Down B. It has a dispersed character with typical limestone cottages, farmhouses and the listed Foxley Manor along Foxley Road. The topography of the village is relatively flat land between two minor watercourses. There are open views across an arable landscape to the south and the village is more enclosed by trees and hedgerows to the north. Foxley Road runs through the village between Sherston to the west and Malmesbury to the east. From Foxley Green to the east of the village a minor road, Foxley Green South connects to Honey Lane. Type: Residential (Settlement) Distance to Nearest Site: 299m (Lime Down B) Closest Settlement: N/A Description of Receptor: The settlement contains 3 listed buildings, the Grade 1 Listed parish church and the core of the village is within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down B. With a distance of approximately 299m, there are uninterrupted open views with limited screening when looking south and southwest towards Lime Down B. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RS007: Foxley				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in B12. Glimpsed and filtered views from upper stories of construction activities within B11 at some distance away. The level of change in views would be Very Low.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement to the northern boundary of B11 would have a limited effect initially and the level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting to the northern boundary of B11 would screen views. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RS007: Foxley
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RS008: Norton		
Baseline Context: The settlement of Norton is a small village in the center of the study area. It is nestled in a valley where a small stream is forded. It has a nucleated character with typical limestone cottages at its center and larger farms and farmhouses on its periphery. The village contains a Manor House and small church. The village has an enclosed character due to the topography and surrounding woodland, hedgerows and trees and becoming more open as the landform rises beyond the village. There are four roads through the village which are narrow lanes heading northwest to Sherston, northeast to Foxley and Malmsbury, southeast to Hullavington and another minor road heading southwest. Type: Residential (Settlement) Distance to Nearest Site: 293m (Lime Down D) Closest Settlement: N/A Description of Receptor: The settlement contains 10 grade II Listed buildings and a grade II* Listed Manor House.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down B. With a distance of approximately 293m, there are some interrupted views from higher ground on the edges of the village when looking north towards Lime Down D and to lesser extent to the southeast to Lime Down B. The topography restricts views from the core of the village. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RS008: Norton				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in Site D may be glimpsed from some upper storey windows of properties on the southern edges of the village beyond intervening hedgerow vegetation. The level of change in views would be Very Low	Proposed new hedgerows and hedgerow vegetation would be limited initially and the level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views of the Scheme. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in Site B would be predominantly screened by existing woodland surrounding Norton Manor to the north of the village. Activity within Site B would not be seen in-combination with Site D. No additional effects.	No additional effects.	No additional effects.	No additional effects.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RS008: Norton
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RS010: Hullavington		
Baseline Context: The settlement of Hullavington is situated to the south of Lime Down D and the South Wales Main Line railway line. It is located on slightly elevated ground between two minor watercourses to the northwest and southeast within a gently rolling landscape. The village has a linear form along the main road through the village -the Street which is enclosed by limestone cottages, stone walls and some mature trees. There is more recent cul-de-sac residential areas to each side of the Street. The village is surrounded by a medium to large-scale landscape of arable fields divided by hedgerows with some woodland blocks. The church tower is visible in some views from the wider landscape. The Street provides access through the village connecting to a road between Norton and the A429 to the northeast and to Grittleton to the southwest. Hills Hayes Lane heads northwest from the Street, crossing the railway line to connect with Pig Lane. Type: Residential (Settlement) Distance to Nearest Site: 922m (Lime Down D) Closest Settlement: N/A Description of Receptor: Hullavington contains 21 Listed buildings and the Grade 1 Listed Church of St Mary.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down D. At a distance of approximately 922m, there are views from the northern edge of the village towards Site D. The intervening railway line is situated on an embankment where it crosses Gauze Brook and rising landform between the village and Gause Brook restricts views. Although intervisibility between the Site and the Receptor is limited, the potential above ground development could be visible. From high ground to the northeast of the village there are long distance views east in the direction of Rodbourne. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RS010: Hullavington				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities on higher ground directly north of the railway line in Site D visible in glimpsed views beyond intervening vegetation and the railway line from upper stories of properties on the northern extent of the settlement. Rising topography to the east of the A429 screens views of Site E. The level of change in views would be Very Low	Proposed green corridor along southern boundary of D8 and hedgerow reinforcement within Site D would be limited initially and the level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views of the Scheme. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	No effect	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RS010: Hullavington
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RS015: Corston		
Baseline Context: The settlement of Corston is situated to the north of Lime Down E and to the east of Lime Down D. The village is located on the Gauze Brook which runs southwest to northeast, with rising land to both sides. The water tower at Rodbourne is a distinctive feature of the landscape in views on the western approach to the village and from higher ground around the village. The village is surrounded by medium to large agricultural fields, divided by hedgerows with some blocks of woodland. Access to the village is from the A429 Malmsbury Road which passes through the village from the M4 to the south and Malmsbury to the north. Mill Lane (dead end) which connects to Bridleway WT[MALW]4 and Common Lane both head northwards out of the village. Rodbourne Road, to the south connects Corston and Rodbourne and Rodbourne Bottom. Type: Residential (Settlement) Distance to Nearest Site: 869m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: N/A Description of Receptor: The village contains eight grade II Listed buildings and the grade II* Listed Church of all Saints.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down E. From a distance of approximately 869m to Lime Down E, there are views south towards Sites E2, E3 and E4 on higher ground from the southern edge of the village which are interrupted by layers of hedgerow vegetation. There are also some views towards Lime Down D from the northern side of the village and from footpaths in the wider landscape to and from Corston. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RS015: Corston				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in E2, E3 and E4, on higher ground to the south of Corston would be glimpsed in filtered oblique views east from upper stories through intervening layers of vegetation. The level of change in views would be Very Low	Green corridor and hedgerow enhancement to the northern boundaries of E2, E3 and E4 would have a limited effect initially and the level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in E2, E3 and E4 would enclose Scheme and screen views. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Glimpses of construction activities in Site D would be barely discernible from upper stories of a small number of residential properties on the western extents of the village. Site D would not be seen in-combination with Site E. No additional effects during construction.	No additional effects.	No additional effects.	No additional effects.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RS015: Corston
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RS016: Rodbourne		
Baseline Context: The settlement of Rodbourne is situated on high ground to the south of Corston and to the northeast of Site E. The small village is located on a ridge with dispersed properties, farm buildings, the church and the water tower set back from the central road with large verges and mature trees. Off the ridgeline the landform is sometimes steep with the village falling south to the Rodbourne Brook, a tributary of the River Avon, which flows in a northeasterly direction between Rodbourne and Rodbourne Bottom. The South Wales Main Line also passes between Rodbourne and Rodbourne Bottom. The hamlet of Rodbourne bottom to the south consists of Cotswold cottages and farm buildings within a rolling valley landscape. The village of Rodbourne is accessed via Rodbourne Road from Corston to the north and via Pound Hill from Rodbourne Bottom to the south. Grange Lane to the east of the village heads north towards Corston and Malmsbury and south towards Startley and Upper Seagry. Type: Residential (Settlement) Distance to Nearest Site: 379m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: N/A Description of Receptor: The village contains six Grade II Listed buildings and the Grade II* Listed Church of Holy Rood and Conservation Area.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down E. From a distance of approximately 379m, there are interrupted views towards Site E due to intervening vegetation when looking southwest towards Lime Down E. The local undulating topography associated with the Rodbourne Brook limits longer distance views. There are glimpsed views from the top of Pound Hill to the west towards E8 and there are fleeting cross valley views to the southwest from the eastern approach to the village towards Bincombe Wood on the horizon. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RS016: Rodbourne				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in E8. Construction activity within the wider Site would not be visible from properties within the settlement. There would be no change to views.	No views of Scheme.	No views of Scheme.	No views of Scheme.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	None	None
Type of Effect	None	None	None	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RS016: Rodbourne
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

1.2 Private Receptor - Group

Visual Baseline		
RG010: New Barn, Easton Grey		
Baseline Context: Outlook is open and expansive where the arable fields extend in all directions as far as Fosse Way (boundary of the Order Limits for Lime Down B) in the southeast. The close-range views are influenced by the presence of the large scale, open agricultural landscape where hedgerows and tree cover is sparse. Within wider views, there are few built structures or other detracting influences. The relationship with surrounding landscape is influenced to the west and northwest by the presence of Old Wood, Pinkney Wood and Pinkney Park, otherwise there are few visual foci within the wider setting. Access is via a short private drive leading from Foxley Road, a public highway linking with the settlement of Sherston to the west and with the smaller settlement of Foxley to the east. Type: Residential (Group of Dwellings) Distance to Nearest Site: 619m (Lime Down B) Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Receptor: Mixture of two-storey properties comprising New Barn Farm, New Barn Stables and Greyfox House, each set within domestic curtilage/garden comprising parking/hardstanding and lawned areas with tree and shrubs. The plot also includes a large, agricultural buildings of various sizes, which are dominant in the context of the residential properties. Within Cotswolds National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment:		

Assessed in the context of Lime Down A and B. Although there is a distance of approximately 619m, there are potential interrupted views looking south and southeast towards Lime Down B. There are also, potential interrupted views looking southwest towards Lime Down A. Views are likely to be from upper floor windows.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RG010: New Barn, Easton Grey

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in A12. There would be no change to views.	No views of Scheme.	No views of Scheme.	No views of Scheme.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	None	None
Type of Effect	None	None	None	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Panels in B6 are set back from the Fosse Way and the intervening ridgeline. There would be no change to views.			
Magnitude of Change	None	None	None	None
Type of Effect	None	None	None	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RG010: New Barn, Easton Grey
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RG017: Ladyswood Farm, Ladyswood		
Baseline Context: To the west, the outlook is predominantly enclosed by roadside vegetation and woodland belts surrounding the farmstead. Lime Down A is located to the west between the farmstead and Commonwood Road, although an arable field immediately to the west of the adjacent road does provide separation. To the east, arable fields and paddocks extend to the Fosse Way. Beyond the Fosse Way rectilinear arable fields make up the landscape, with the land immediately adjacent to the Fosse Way within Lime Down B. Close-range views are obstructed by woodland belts and tree cover within the garden/domestic curtilage to the north and to the west. Woodland plantations break up views. Woodland belts surround the farmstead providing enclosure. Access is via a short private drive from Sherston Road, a public highway extending from Sherston in the north and linking with the A429 in the south. Type: Residential (Group of Dwellings) Distance to Nearest Site: 265m (Lime Down A) Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Receptor: Ladyswood Farm set within an extensive domestic curtilage/garden comprising parking/hardstanding and lawned areas with woodland belts, trees and shrubs. The plot includes a large modern agricultural building, which is dominant in the context of the main residential property.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment:		

Assessed within the context of Lime A and B. With a distance of approximately 265m, to Site A, close-range views to the west are obstructed by woodland belts and tree cover within the garden/domestic curtilage. There are also interrupted views beyond intervening vegetation when looking east towards Lime Down B, especially on higher ground.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG017: Ladyswood Farm, Ladyswood				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed with B2-B5 . Panels in B6 would not be visible beyond the ridgeline. Fields B1 and C27, southeast of the group, would be utilised for ecological mitigation/ agricultural use and no proposed infrastructure would be located within these fields. There would be no change to views.	There would be no change to views.	There would be no change to views.	There would be no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	None	None
Type of Effect	None	None	None	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Glimpses of construction activities in Site A would be barely discernible from upper stories in views southwest. Site A would not be seen in combination with Site D. The level of change in views would be Very Low	Green corridor planting along eastern edge of Site A9 would be limited initially and the level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 proposed planting mitigation would screen views of proposed infrastructure and integrate with the existing hedgerow vegetation. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	Panel removal would be heavily screened by proposed mitigation and decommissioning activity would result in no visual change.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RG017: Ladyswood Farm, Ladyswood
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RG018: Norton Farm, Norton		
Baseline Context: The outlook from these properties is partially enclosed where the arable fields extend to the north (to include the boundary of the Order Limits for Lime Down B). To the south, the woodland associated with Norton Manor obstructs views towards the south (which also includes the Order Limits for Lime Down D). The close-range views are obstructed to the east and south by woodland and tree cover within the garden/curtilage. Within wider views, there are few built structures or other detracting influences apart from large scale agricultural buildings and their associated farmsteads. The relationship with surrounding landscape is influenced to the northwest by the open nature of the arable landscape divided by hedgerows and the gently undulating topography. Access is via two private drives leading from Small Way, a public highway linking with Sherston Road in the south and with Foxley Road in the north. Type: Residential (Group of Dwellings) Distance to Nearest Site: 223m (Lime Down B) Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Receptor: Mixture of properties comprising Norton Farm, Norton House, Manor Barns and Orchard Cottage, each set within domestic curtilage/garden comprising parking/hardstanding and lawned areas with some tree and shrubs associated with Norton House and Orchard Cottage. The plot also includes a large agricultural building and some agricultural storage, which is dominant in the context of the residential properties.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment:		

Lime Down B. With a distance of approximately 223m, there are interrupted views when looking northwest towards Lime Down B.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG018: Norton Farm, Norton				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Views of construction of proposed infrastructure within field B9 would be visible to the far side of the road, but partially screened by roadside vegetation, and vegetation east of the residential group surrounding the farmstead. Views of construction activity to the west of the receptors is predominantly hidden by the topography of a low intervening ridge. The access road which runs parallel to the Fosse Way would be barely discernible on lower lying land and intervening ridgeline. The level of change in views would be Low	Reinforced roadside screening on the southwestern boundary of B9 would have a limited effect initially and the level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 views of infrastructure in B9 to the west would be screened by proposed mitigation planting which would integrate with the surrounding existing vegetation. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

RG018: Norton Farm, Norton

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RG019: Farleaze Cottages, Farleaze		
Baseline Context: Outlook is open and expansive views where arable fields extend in all directions as far as (to include the boundary of the Order Limits for Lime Down C and D). To the south, the vegetation on the boundary of the gardens/domestic curtilage obstructs views towards the south (to include the Order Limits for Lime Down C which shares a boundary with the Great Western Main Line Railway). The close-range views are also obstructed to the north and west by woodland and tree cover within the garden/curtilage of the properties. Within wider views, there are few built structures or other detracting influences apart from the railway and the associated engineering structures. The relationship with surrounding landscape is influenced to the south by the presence of woodland at Farleaze Farm and other woodland blocks to the west, including New Plantation, Lord's Wood and Cream Gorse. Within the landscape to the east, the views are influenced by the open nature of agricultural land use, where tree cover is sparse, even the watercourses have limited tree cover. Access is via a small private drive for each property leading directly off Pig Lane. Type: Residential (Group of Dwellings) Distance to Nearest Site: 89m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Receptor: Group of properties comprising two-story cottages (nos.1-4), set within a small domestic curtilage/garden comprising parking/hardstanding and lawned areas with some tree and shrubs. The plot is elongated and rectangular in shape with an east-west aspect		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down C. With a distance of approximately 89m, there are potential uninterrupted views and/or limited screening when looking northwest towards Lime Down C. There is intervisibility between Farleaze Cottages and Lime Down C.		

Carry forward into further assessment. YES

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG019: Farleaze Cottages, Farleaze				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Long distance filtered views of construction of proposed infrastructure within fields located within Lime Down C22. Activities would be at distance and filtered through existing vegetation located between the Scheme and the receptor. There is no infrastructure proposed in C27 and C28 to the north and C24, C25, C26 to the south. The level of change in views would be Very Low	Reinforced roadside screening along the Fosse Way, and planting throughout the Scheme would have a limited effect initially and the level of change would remain Very Low.	Views of proposed infrastructure would be screened by proposed mitigation which would not be discernible. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	Panel removal would be screened by proposed mitigation which would integrate with existing vegetation along the horizon.
Magnitude of Change	Very low	Very low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	Neutral
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Assessment

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

RG019: Farleaze Cottages, Farleaze

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RG021: East Dunley Farm, Grittleton		
Baseline Context: Outlook is partially enclosed to the south and east as far as Dunley Wood and Gauze Brook. To the west, a large field with individual trees bordered by a dense belt of trees extends as far as Fosse Lodge and shares a boundary with the Fosse Way. Dunley Gorse, a small woodland lies to the west of the Fosse Way where other woodlands, such as Cranhill Wood, Oldlands Wood and New Covert are distinctive features in the landscape. The properties are enclosed to the immediate west, south and east by woodland and tree cover within the garden/curtilage and the presence of the surrounding farm sheds. Within wider views, there are few built structures or other detracting influences. The relationship with surrounding landscape is influenced to the south by the presence of the Gauze Brook to the south. Access is via a small private drive for each property leading directly off Pig Lane. Type: Residential (Group of Dwellings) Distance to Nearest Site: 457m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Alderton Description of Receptor: Group of properties associated with the Grade II Listed estate farmhouse (List Entry:1022283), comprising East Dunley Farm and Workshop Cottage, both set within an extensive domestic curtilage/garden comprising lawned areas with some tree and shrubs plus an area of hardstanding serving the outbuildings. The plot is rectangular in shape with the main aspect of the properties facing approximately north-south.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down C.		

Carry forward into further assessment. YES				
Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG021: East Dunley Farm, Grittleton				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	There is no infrastructure proposed within the majority of C10 and C13 north of the receptor. Views of construction of proposed infrastructure would not be possible. Due to intervening vegetation. There would be no change to views.	No views of Scheme.	No views of Scheme.	No views of Scheme.
Magnitude of Change	Vey Low	None	None	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	None	None	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	No effect	No effect	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RG021: East Dunley Farm, Grittleton
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RG023: Hill Hayes, Hullavington		
Baseline Context: Open outlook where the arable fields extend to the south. To the west and northwest, Gauze Brook follows a winding course and is bordered by dense tree cover, which help close down views in these directions. Prior's Corner is a small rectangular woodland located to the southwest of the properties, and enclosure of the landscape is attained by hedgerows and individual trees. The close-range views are obstructed to the west, south and east by woodland and tree cover within the garden/curtilage of the properties. The surrounding landscape is influenced to the north/northwest by the presence of Gauze Brook and its associated vegetation. Further west, isolated woodland blocks and undulating topography provide enclosure and curtail views in this direction. Access is via a separate private drive for each property leading directly off Hill Hayes Lane. Type: Residential (Group of Dwellings) Distance to Nearest Site: 652m (Lime Down D) Closest Settlement: Hullavington Description of Receptor: Group of properties comprising seven dwellings to the north side of Hill Hayes Lane (with nos.5-7 being set within an extensive domestic curtilage/garden and nos. 1-4 occupying smaller elongated plots to the rear with parking and hardstanding to the front). The plot to the north side is rectangular in shape with the main aspect of the properties facing south towards Hill Hayes Lane. To the south of Hill Hayes Lane, there are two further properties known as Ash Cottage (hardstanding with lawned areas) and Lawn Farm (large-scale agricultural buildings and hardstanding).		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment:		

Assessed in the context of Lime Down D and C. Although distance of approximately 652m, there are interrupted views looking north towards Lime Down D.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RG023: Hill Hayes, Hullavington

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Significant tree cover surrounding the residential group and across the intervening landscape to the north would limit views towards construction activity within parts of Lime Down D3. Views of construction activity would be seen at distance and occupy a very small extent of the view. The level of change in views would be Very Low	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. The level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 both existing and proposed mitigation planting would screen views of the proposed infrastructure and proposed planting would integrate with the existing wooded skyline. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	Panel removal would be heavily screened by existing intervening and proposed vegetation and no visual change would be seen.
Magnitude of Change	Vey Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

RG023: Hill Hayes, Hullavington

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RG029 West Park Farm, Corston		
Baseline Context: Group of buildings and farmhouse associated with West Park Farm, to the northwest of Corston. The properties are accessed via a gated paved road stemming north off Mill Lane and following Bridleway WT MALW 47. The farm complex is located on elevated land at 95m AOD and is enclosed by trees and hedgerows around the property and in the wider landscape. The main farmhouse is located to the east of the complex with formal gardens to the south and channelled cross valley views across the Gauze Brook. Agricultural buildings to the west restrict views to the wider landscape. Type: Residential: (Group) Distance to Cable Route: Corridor: 418m (Lime Down D) Closest Settlement: Corston Description of Receptor: Group of residential properties and farm buildings at West Park Farm, accessed from Mill Lane, northwest from Corston. Group of properties comprising numerous farm buildings associated with West Park Farm which is accessed from the north via a track connecting to Bridleway WT MALW 47 and Mill Lane to the east. The farm complex is rectangular in shape with the main aspect of the farm facing south. There is a tennis court to the east and large-scale agricultural buildings and hardstanding to the west.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Receptor assessed within the context of the Lime Down D to the southwest of the farm complex. Although distance is approximately 418m, there are channelled cross valley views over the Gauze Brook. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG029 West Park Farm, Corston				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Construction activities on the eastern edge of D14 would be visible in direct channelled views beyond intervening vegetation. Farm buildings restrict views to the rest of Site D. However, construction would also be discernible in cross valley oblique views from first storey windows above intervening vegetation in D15 D16 and the BESS in D18 The level of change would be Very Low and temporary in nature.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. The level of visual change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 both existing and proposed mitigation planting would predominantly screen views of the proposed infrastructure. However, due to the elevated location of the receptor, areas of the Site would still be visible. The level of visual change would remain Very Low.	Panel removal would be predominantly screened by existing intervening and proposed vegetation. Decommissioning activities would be discernible, and the visual change would remain Very Low.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor

Visual Baseline		
RG041: Rodbourne Bottom, Rodbourne		
Baseline Context: Outlook is enclosed and contained by the strong hedgerow boundaries that divide the fields in all directions within the immediate context of these properties. To the east of the properties, the landscape is enclosed by small and medium scale fields bordered by dense hedgerows with strong tree cover, which help close down views in this direction. Wider views are limited from this location due to the presence of the winding tributary of the River Avon. The relationship with surrounding landscape is influenced by the presence of the small and medium scale field systems, which are divided by a strong hedgerow network and high numbers of hedgerow trees. Access is via a private drives/access tracks that connects with Pound Hill. Type: Residential (Group of Dwellings) Distance to Nearest Site: 359m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: Rodbourne Bottom Description of Receptor: Group of properties set to either side of Pound Hill comprising a Bottom Farm, Godwins Farmhouse, Godwins Cottage, Curlews, High Gables, Cleeve Cottages, Honeystones, Cleeve House and Cleeve End.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down E. With a distance of approximately 359m, there are potential uninterrupted views and/or limited screening when looking northwest and southeast towards Lime Down E. The enclosed and contained nature of the landscape, attributed to the small and medium scale fields (bordered by dense hedgerows with strong tree cover) may assist with screening from the majority of the dwellings, but those in the immediate context may experience some intervisibility with Lime Down E.		

Carry forward into further assessment. YES

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG041: Rodbourne Bottom, Rodbourne				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Significant tree cover surrounding the residential group would limit views towards construction activity within parts of Lime Down E. Filtered views to construction of 132 substation within E6. Rising topography north and west of the residential group limits views to fields located within Lime Down E to the north and west. The most northerly property would have glimpsed views of construction activity towards E8. However, no infrastructure is proposed here. The level of change in views would be Very Low.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. The level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 both existing and proposed mitigation planting would screen views of the proposed infrastructure and proposed planting would integrate with the existing wooded skyline. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	Panel removal would be heavily screened by existing intervening and proposed vegetation and no visual change would be seen.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None

Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect
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Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.
Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

RG041: Rodbourne Bottom, Rodbourne
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RG044: Avil's Lane, Lower Stanton St Quintin		
Baseline Context: Properties are predominantly semi-enclosed by surrounding farm sheds and roadside vegetation. To the west, the landscape has limited hedgerows and tree cover and open fields extend as far as the residential edge of Lower Stanton Saint Quintin. The landscape to the north contains woodland blocks and established hedgerows, which provide enclosure and containment. Wooded horizons form the skyline to the north. Within wider views, there are a few built structures or other detracting influences. The relationship with surrounding landscape is influenced by the gently undulating nature of the landscape and by the areas of woodland or tree cover. Access is via short private drives leading from Avil's Lane, a public highway linking with settlement of Lower Stanton Saint Quintin to the east. Type: Residential (Group of Dwellings) Distance to Nearest Site: 258m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: Lower Stanton Saint Quintin Description of Receptor: Group of properties set to either side of Avil's Lane, Lower Stanton Saint Quintin, comprising Haresfield Farm and Drewman Stud. The properties are set in extensive lawned gardens with areas of tree cover and small woodland belts. There is also a range of large-scale agricultural buildings associated with each of the properties.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down E. With a distance of approximately 258m, there are potential filtered views when looking north and northwest towards Lime Down E.		

Carry forward into further assessment. YES

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG044: Avil's Lane, Lower Stanton St Quintin				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Glimpsed views of construction of proposed infrastructure within fields located within Lime Down E27 and E31. Existing dense vegetation along the southern boundary of Lime Down E27 and E31 would screen views of proposed infrastructure allowing only glimpsed views of construction activity as a worst case. The level of change in views would be Very Low	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. The level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 both existing and proposed mitigation planting would screen views of the proposed infrastructure and proposed planting would integrate with the existing wooded skyline. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	Panel removal would be heavily screened by existing intervening and proposed vegetation and no visual change would be seen.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None

Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect
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Cumulative Site Assessment

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

RG044: Avil's Lane, Lower Stanton St Quintin

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RG045: Avil's Farm, Lower Stanton St Quintin		
Baseline Context: Semi-enclosed outlook to the north (to include the boundary of the Order Limits for Lime Down E, which coincides with a well-established hedgerow). To the west, the landscape is more open, extending as far as the residential edge of Lower Stanton Saint Quintin. Properties along Avil's Lane also close down views in this direction. To the south and east, the landscape is open with large scale fields punctuated with farmsteads and large-scale agricultural buildings. Close-range views are obstructed by the presence of vegetation within the gardens/domestic curtilage (particularly the woodland block to the north of Avil's Farm) and by the large-scale agricultural buildings. The relationship with surrounding landscape is influenced by the gently undulating, open nature of the landscape and by the presence of Seagry Wood to the east. Access is via short private drives leading from Avril's Lane, a public highway linking with settlement of Lower Stanton Saint Quintin to the east. Type: Residential (Group of Dwellings) Distance to Nearest Site: 282m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: Lower Stanton Saint Quintin Description of Receptor: Residential properties located at the end of Avil's Lane, including the Grade II Listed Avil's Farmhouse (List Entry:1022396), Grade II Listed Barn at Avil's Farm (List Entry:1022397), The Old Bull Pen and 41, 42 and 44 Avil's Lane. The properties are set in lawned gardens/curtilages with areas of tree cover and/or small woodland belts. There is also a range of large-scale agricultural buildings associated with Avil's Barn.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down E. With a distance of approximately 282m, there are filtered views when looking north towards Lime Down E.		

Carry forward into further assessment. YES

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG045: Avil's Farm, Lower Stanton St Quintin				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Glimpsed filtered views of construction of proposed infrastructure within fields located within Lime Down E to the north. Existing dense vegetation along the southern boundary of Lime Down E27, E31, E32 and E34 would screen views of proposed infrastructure allowing only glimpsed views of construction activity as a worst case. The level of change in views would be Very Low	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. and the level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 existing screening planting would have matured further and screen views of the proposed infrastructure. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	Panel removal would be heavily screened by existing intervening vegetation and no visual change would be seen.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None

Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect
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Cumulative Site Assessment

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

RG045: Avil's Farm, Lower Stanton St Quintin

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

1.3 Private Receptor - Individual

Visual Baseline		
RI013: Widley's Farm Cottages, Sherston		
Baseline Context: Two semi-detached cottages Outlook is enclosed by the vegetation within the garden/curtilage to the east with road frontage to the west, but the outlook to the south is more open to a gable wall with one halfway window likely to be on a staircase. Views extends across the large scale, open arable fields and by the strong hedgerow and tree cover network within the immediate fields to the southeast at the boundary with Commonwood Lane (to include the boundary of the Order Limits for Lime Down A within the fields offset to the east of Commonwood Lane). To the south, the landscape has a good network of hedgerows and tree cover where the field sizes vary between medium and large scale. The relationship with surrounding landscape is influenced by the presence of nearby settlement at Sherston, the associated ribbon development and large-scale agricultural buildings. Access is via a short private drive leading from the public highway linking to the settlement of Sherston to the north. Type: Residential (Two semi-detached Dwellings) Distance to Nearest Site: 354m (Lime Down A) Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Receptor: Two semi-detached two storey cottages set within irregular shaped plots comprising gravel driveways lawned gardens and small areas of woodland and tree which provide loose boundaries with views to the south from the most southerly cottage. The properties are set within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down A. With a distance of approximately 504m, there are uninterrupted views with some limited screening when looking southeast towards Lime Down A. Due to the intervening topography, A1 to the east is not visible beyond Commonwood Lane while views towards the southeast are more open with New plantation visible on the horizon.		

Carry forward into further assessment. YES				
Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI013: Widley's Farm Cottage, Sherston				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Views to Lime Down A constrained by intervening vegetation. Construction activity would be just discernible in mid to long distance filtered views to the southeast. Topography and intervening vegetation would limit views of construction activity to the east beyond Commonwood Lane. No views of 132kw substation in A3 due to changing topography to east. The level of change in views would be Very Low	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. The level of change in views would remain Very Low	Proposed new green corridor planting along the western extent of field A1, A2 and A10 and further hedgerow enhancement to internal boundaries would provide layers of vegetation screening views of proposed infrastructure. Proposed mitigation would integrate with existing vegetation along the horizon screening views of the Scheme. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	Panel removal would be heavily screened by existing intervening vegetation and no visual change would be seen.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate /Minor	Moderate /Minor	Minor	No Effect

Cumulative Site Assessment

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites. Site C to the south is beyond an intervening ridge line.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)

RI013: Widley's Farm Cottage, Sherston

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI018: Racecourse Barn, Luckington		
Baseline Context: Outlook is enclosed by domestic garden vegetation comprising cut hedgerows with limited tree cover. This allows the outlook to extend south across the large scale, open arable fields towards the Lime Down C. Within wider views, the open nature of the landscape and the large-scale field systems exert an influence due to the absence of hedgerows and/or tree/woodland cover. The relationship with surrounding landscape is influenced by the large-scale field systems and large-scale agricultural buildings. Large blocks of woodland are also a feature towards the east of this location. Access is via a long private drive leading from the local highway to the west. Type: Residential (Single Dwelling) Distance to Nearest Site: 126m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Luckington Description of Receptor: Detached dwelling located within a small lawned area with some areas of hard standing. The aspect of the property is north south, with the main elevation facing south over a small garden.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down C. With a distance of approximately 126m, there are views with limited screening when looking south towards Lime Down C. Alderton church spire visible on skyline above C1. Outlook is partially enclosed but comprises cut hedgerows with limited tree cover. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI018: Racecourse Barn, Luckington				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No proposed infrastructure within field C1 and C2. There would be no change in views.	No views of Scheme.	No views of Scheme.	No views of Scheme.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	None	None
Type of Effect	None	None	None	None
Significance of Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RI018: Racecourse Barn, Luckington
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI019: Lords Wood House, Sherston		
Baseline Context: Property is generally well enclosed by vegetation to the south comprising Lordswood and to the north by a further woodland known as New Plantation. Beyond the immediate areas of woodland, the outlook extends across the large scale, open arable fields including towards the boundary of the Order Limits for Lime Down A to the north and Lime Down C to the south. The relationship with surrounding landscape is influenced by the large-scale field systems and large-scale agricultural buildings. Large blocks of woodland are also a feature of this location. Access is via a long private drive leading from the Commonwood Lane to the west. Type: Residential (Single Dwelling) Distance to Nearest Site: 100m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Receptor: Detached dwelling located within extensive lawned grounds with formal gardens, swimming pool and lake. The aspect of the property is northwest-southeast, with the formal gardens facing southwest towards Lime Down C.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down C. With a distance of approximately 100m, there are limited views due to screening when looking southwest towards Lime Down C. The outlook is enclosed by the vegetation to the south comprising Lordswood and to the north by a further woodland known as New Plantation. There are also views to A10, and A9 on rising land beyond an intervening hedgerow to the northeast. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI019: Lords Wood House, Sherston				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No infrastructure in C20. There would be no change to views.	No views of Scheme.	No views of Scheme.	No views of Scheme.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	None	None	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	None	None	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	No effect	No effect	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Filtered views from upper stories of construction of proposed infrastructure within Lime Down A. Construction activities would be visible in open views towards rising land in A10 and A9 due to limited intervening vegetation. A8 is located on an area of slightly lower landform between A10 and A9 and is not proposed for panels boundary of the receptor. The level of change in views would be Low	A green corridor is proposed along the southern boundary of boundaries of A10. This would have a limited effect initially and the level of change would remain Low.	By Year 15 proposed planting mitigation would screen views of proposed infrastructure and integrate with the existing hedgerow vegetation. The level of change to views would reduce to Very Low.	Panel removal would be heavily screened by proposed mitigation which would integrate with existing vegetation along the horizon and only a small portion of decommissioning activity would be visible on higher ground The level of change to views would be Very Low.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Minor

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RI019: Lords Wood House, Sherston
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI025: Dunley House, Grittleton		
Baseline Context: Property is generally well enclosed by the tree cover to the west and designed gardens with trees cover to the south and east. The outlook to the north is contained by a large belt of recent woodland. Beyond the immediate context, the outlook extends across the medium to large scale agricultural landscape towards Lime Down C to the west. The relationship with surrounding landscape is influenced by the mixture of field sizes and combination of arable and pasture. Large blocks of woodland are also a feature of this location, especially the significant areas of woodland. Access is via a long private drive leading from the public highway to the west which leads to the settlement of Grittleton. Type: Residential (Single Dwelling) Distance to Nearest Site: 406m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Grittleton Description of Receptor: Detached dwelling with some large-scale outbuildings set within expansive grounds comprising lawned areas and formal gardens to the east. The main house affords an east west aspect with the main elevation facing over the formal gardens to the east.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down C. With a distance of approximately 406m, there are filtered views through intervening vegetation when looking west towards C10 on rising landform. Outlook is enclosed by the tree cover to the west and designed gardens with trees cover to the south and east. To the north woodland belts screen views. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI025: Dunley House, Grittleton				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Limited views to Lime Down C due to intervening vegetation and rising land to the east of the receptor. No panels are proposed within field C13 and the majority of field C10. Fields C10 and C13 would be utilised for ecological mitigation/ agricultural use and managed for ground nesting birds. and there would be no views of construction activity. There would be no change to views.	Reinforced roadside screening to the eastern boundary of C10 would be limited initially. There would be no change to views.	Views of proposed planting mitigation may be visible within field C10 as a result of ecological mitigation/ agricultural use applied however this would be seen as similar in quality to the existing landscape quality and there would be no change to views.	No change in view.
Magnitude of Change	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect
Type of Effect	None	None	None	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

RI025: Dunley House, Grittleton

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI029 and RI030: Surrendell Farm and Annex, Grittleton		
Baseline Context: To the south, the outlook is enclosed by the tree cover where the property forms the boundary with Gauze Brook. The outlook to the north is open and extends across the medium to large scale agricultural landscape as far as the railway line. To the west, woodland at Dunley Wood and Surrendell Wood provide enclosure. The relationship with surrounding landscape is influenced by the mixture of field sizes and combination of arable and pasture. Large blocks of woodland are also a feature of this location, especially the significant areas of woodland associated with Gauze Brook, Dunley Wood and Surrendell Wood. Access is via a long private drive leading from the public highway to the east which leads to the settlement of Hullavington. Type: Residential (Single Dwelling) Distance to Nearest Site: 468m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Hullavington Description of Receptor: Detached dwelling, comprising the Grade II Listed Surrendell Farmhouse (List Entry:1198980) set within lawned grounds with areas of woodland and tree planting. There is a further Grade II Listed Shelter Barn to the southeast of Surrendell Farmhouse (List Entry:1283578). The property affords a north south facing aspect		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down C. With a distance of approximately 468m, there are views north towards Lime Down C. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI029 and RI030: Surrendell Farm and Annex, Grittleton				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Upper storey filtered views of construction of proposed infrastructure within fields located within Lime Down C15. Construction would be viewed at distance and filtered through existing intervening hedgerow vegetation beyond a slight ridgeline. Infrastructure would be seen as a line on the horizon set within a wooded backdrop. The temporary construction compound and cable route area would also be visible beyond intervening vegetation. The level of change in views would be Very Low	Proposed hedgerow enhancement to the southern boundary of C15 would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. The level of change would remain Very Low.	Views of proposed infrastructure would be predominantly screened by proposed mitigation along the southern boundary of C15. The level of change would remain Very Low.	Panel removal would be heavily screened by proposed mitigation. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views. The level of change would remain Very Low.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor

Cumulative Site Assessment

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

RI029 and RI030: Surrendell Farm and Annex, Grittleton

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI031: The Hanger, Lordswood		
Baseline Context Property is enclosed by the tree cover to the east. The outlook to the west, south and north is open and extends across the medium to large scale agricultural landscape as far as the boundary of the Order Limits for Lime Down C. To the southeast, woodland at Farleaze Farm provides enclosure and to the south, vegetation along the railway screens views in this direction. The relationship with the surrounding landscape is influenced by the agricultural land use. Large blocks of woodland are also a feature of this location. Access is via a long private drive connecting with the Fosse Way to the west. Type: Residential (Single Dwelling) Distance to Nearest Site: 121m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Receptor: Detached dwelling with a separate garage set within a small curtilage comprising lawns and some hardstanding, but very limited planting associated with the property. The property affords a north south facing aspect.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down C. There are uninterrupted views with limited screening when looking north towards C26. There are also uninterrupted cross valley views with limited screening when looking south towards Lime Down C14. Views west towards C12 and C23 are filtered by roadside hedgerows along Fosse Way. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI031: The Hanger, Lordswood				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Open, partially filtered views of construction of proposed infrastructure within Lime Down C only. Views of C12 and C23 would be viewed at distance and filtered through intervening hedgerow vegetation along the Fosse Way. Fields located within C14, south of the property and south of the railway line are screened by existing vegetation along the railway line. No infrastructure proposed in C13 or within C26, closest to the property. The level of change in views would be Low	Proposed reinforced roadside screening to the Fosse Way would have a limited effect initially. The level of change would remain Low.	Views of proposed infrastructure would be filtered through proposed mitigation and only glimpsed views of infrastructure would be available. The level of change would reduce to Very Low.	Panel removal would be heavily screened by proposed mitigation and only glimpsed views of decommissioning activity would be visible. The level of change would be Very Low.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Moderate /Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RI031: The Hanger, Lordswood
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI032 and RI033: Farleaze Farmhouse, Farleaze		
Baseline Context: This farmstead is enclosed by blocks of woodland, groups of trees and surrounding agricultural sheds. The relationship with the surrounding landscape is influenced by the agricultural land use. Large blocks of woodland are also a feature of this location, especially the significant areas of woodland to the northwest and south of the property. Access is via a long private drive leading onto Pig Lane that connects with the Fosse Way to the north. Type: Residential (Single Dwelling) Distance to Nearest Site: 149m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Hullavington Description of Receptor: Detached property comprising the Grade II Listed (List Entry:1251985) Farleaze Farmhouse with rear wings forming an enclosed fold yard. The main farmhouse affords an east-west aspect with the main focus over lawned gardens to the west.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down C. There are interrupted views and screening when looking southwest towards Lime Down C12. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI032 and RI033: Farleaze Lodge and Farmhouse, Farleaze				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Glimpsed views of construction of proposed infrastructure within fields located within Lime Down C12 west of Fosse Way only. Views would be viewed at distance and filtered through existing hedgerow vegetation to the farm and along Fosse Way. There is no infrastructure proposed within fields closest to the property within Lime Down C - Fields C24, C25, and C26. The level of change in views would be Very Low	Proposed mitigation planting along the boundary of Lime Down C and along the Fosse Way would have a limited effect initially at and the level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting along the boundary of Lime Down C and along the Fosse Way would screen views of proposed infrastructure. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	Panel removal would not be visible and there would be no change in view.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	No effect
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RI032 and RI033: Farleaze Lodge and Farmhouse, Farleaze
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI034: Townlease Farm, Norton		
Baseline Context: Property is enclosed by hedgerow cover that forms the property boundaries and by large scale agricultural buildings to the south. The outlook to the east and southeast is semi-open and extends across the medium to large scale agricultural landscape towards the railway. The relationship with surrounding landscape is influenced by the agricultural land use. Large blocks of woodland are also a feature of this location, especially the significant areas of woodland to the southwest of the property. Woodland blocks form wooded horizons. Access is via a short private drive leading onto the highway to the east. Type: Residential (Single Dwelling) Distance to Nearest Site: 322m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Receptor: Detached dwelling comprising main farmhouse situated to the north of the large complex of agricultural buildings. The farmhouse affords a northeast to southwest aspect and is situated within extensive lawned grounds with an area of hardstanding to the north.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down D. With a distance of approximately 322m, to the south there are no views when looking south towards Lime Down C due to intervening vegetation to fields and the railway line. There are views east towards D24 and D22. However, topography and woodland screens wider views of Site D. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI034: Townlease Farm, Norton				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Partially filtered views south east of construction activity of proposed array within Lime Down D24 including views of construction of the 400Kv substation within D22. The level of change in views would be Very Low	Green corridor planting along western edge of D24 yet to establish and the level of change would remain Very Low. .	By Year 15 mitigation planting along the boundary of Lime Down D24 would screen views of proposed infrastructure. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	No views of decommissioning activities.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

RI034: Townlease Farm, Norton

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI035 and RI036: Fosse Farm and Swallow Cottage, Norton		
Baseline Context: Property is generally enclosed by tree and hedgerow cover throughout the surrounding domestic curtilage. The wider outlook in all directions is semi-open and extends across the medium to large scale surrounding agricultural landscape. Vegetated field boundaries provide enclosure and help to compartmentalise the agricultural farmland and screen wider views. East west orientation of Fosse Farm allows views northeast across B1 and southeast across C27. The relationship with surrounding landscape is influenced by the agricultural land use. Large blocks of woodland are scarce in this location with only field boundaries and vegetation associated with the small watercourse to the south being the main features in the landscape. Lime Down C immediately adjacent to property boundary (C27 and C28). Lime Down B1 located to east. Access is via a short private drive leading onto the highway which links with Sherston Lane to the south and with the Fosse Way to the north. Type: Residential (Two Single Dwellings) Distance to Nearest Site: 20m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Receptor: Detached dwellings to the north of the plot.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down B. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI035 and RI036: Fosse Farm and Swallow Cottage, Norton				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	There is no infrastructure proposed within fields closest to the property within Lime Down B1 and C27 and 28. Fields C27, C28, and B1 would be utilised for ecological mitigation determined. Filtered views of construction of proposed infrastructure within Lime Down B2. Views of the access track parallel to the Fosse Way would be viewed at distance and filtered through existing intervening vegetation. The level of change in views would be Low.	Hedgerow reinforcement on the southern boundary of B2 would be limited initially and the level of change would remain Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in Lime Down B would screen views of proposed infrastructure and integrate with the existing hedgerow vegetation. The level of change to views would reduce to Very Low and would be neutral in nature.	Panel removal would not be visible due to matured proposed mitigation and there would be no change in view.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

RI035 and RI036: Fosse Farm and Swallow Cottage, Norton

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI038: Little Lordswood, Ladyswood		
Baseline Context: Property is well enclosed by tree and hedgerow cover to the northeast and southwest. The wider outlook towards the north and northeast is semi-open and extends across the medium to large scale agricultural landscape to the north of the Fosse Way. Vegetation along the Fosse Way provides filtering and some screening of views of the wider landscape to the south. The relationship with surrounding landscape is influenced by the agricultural land use. A large belt of woodland located to the southwest of the property and to the northeast of Lord's Wood Farm screens views in this direction. Views towards the Site (B) are possible from upper storey north elevation windows. Access is via a private drive leading onto the highway to the east of the property. Type: Residential (Single Dwelling) Distance to Nearest Site: 82m (Lime Down B) Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Receptor: Detached dwelling to the north of the plot.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down B. With a distance of approximately 82m, there are interrupted views with screening when looking east towards Lime Down B. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI038: Little Lordswood, Ladyswood				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Glimpsed views of construction of proposed infrastructure within Lime Down B. Views of the western extent of B1 would be screened by intervening vegetation. There is no infrastructure proposed within fields closest to the property within Lime Down B. These fields would be utilised for ecological mitigation, yet to be determined. Glimpsed views from upper story windows on northern elevation towards construction activity within B2. The level of change in views would be Very Low	Glimpsed views from upper story windows on northern elevation towards array within B2. Hedgerow reinforcement along eastern side of Fosse Way yet to establish. The level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting along the western boundary of Lime Down B would screen views of proposed infrastructure and integrate with the existing hedgerow vegetation. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	Panel removal would not be visible due to matured proposed mitigation and there would be no change in view.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

RI038: Little Lordswood, Ladyswood

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI039 & RI040: Lords Wood Farm Cottages, Ladyswood		
Baseline Context: Pair of semi-detached cottages enclosed by the tree and hedgerow cover. The wider outlook towards the east is predominantly enclosed by hedgerows and trees across the surrounding landscape and alongside the Fosse Way. The westerly elevation of both properties addresses the adjacent arable fields, Site A9 is located some 275m to the west beyond an existing field boundary. The relationship with surrounding landscape is influenced by the large-scale agricultural land use. A large belt of woodland located to the southwest of the property and to the northeast of Lord's Wood Farm closes down views in this direction. Woodland associated with Ladyswood Farm to the north also closes down the wider views in this direction. Type: Residential (Two Single Dwellings) Distance to Nearest Site: 221m (Lime Down B) Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Receptor: Pair of semi-detached cottages set within a small area of hardstanding which fronts directly onto the highway. The property affords and east west aspect with the rear (east) aspect facing over a new area of planted woodland.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down B. With a distance of approximately 348m, there are potential uninterrupted views and/or limited screening when looking east towards Lime Down B. There are also potential uninterrupted views and/or limited screening when looking west towards Lime Down A. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI039 & RI040: Lords Wood Farm Cottages, Ladyswood				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Partially filtered views of construction of proposed infrastructure within the eastern extent of Lime Down A. Views of construction activity within A9 would be viewed from upper storey windows at distance and be predominantly limited by landform and filtered views through existing intervening roadside hedgerows. No infrastructure within B1. The level of change in views would be Very Low	Green corridor along eastern boundary of A9 would have a limited effect initially and the level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting along the eastern boundary of Lime Down A would screen views of proposed infrastructure and provide a wooded skyline to the ridge. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	Panel removal would not be visible due to matured proposed mitigation and there would be no change in view.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

RI039 & RI040: Lords Wood Farm Cottages, Ladyswood

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI041: Ladyswood Cottage, Ladyswood		
Baseline Context: Single storey cottage enclosed by roadside vegetation alongside formal vista to the east towards Ladyswood House. The wider outlook towards the southwest is open and extends across the medium to large scale agricultural landscape, however the enclosure provided by the adjacent tree belt / hedgerow screens views of this. The relationship with surrounding landscape is influenced by the large-scale agricultural land use. Woodland associated with Ladyswood House to the north and east closes down the wider views in this direction and Ladyswood Farm closes down views towards the southeast. Access is via a short private drive leading onto the highway to the west of the property. Type: Residential (Single Dwelling) Distance to Nearest Site: 168m (Lime Down A) Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Receptor: Small detached dwelling set within a small area of hardstanding which fronts directly onto the approach drive to Lady's Wood House. The property affords a southwest to northeast aspect, but the close proximity of tree cover inhibits visibility directly from the property at close range.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down A. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI041: Ladyswood Cottage, Ladyswood				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Glimpsed views of small sections of construction of proposed infrastructure within Lime Down A9 only. Views would be filtered through existing intervening hedgerow vegetation. The level of change in views would be Very Low	Glimpsed views of small sections of proposed infrastructure within Lime Down A9 only. Views would be filtered through existing hedgerow vegetation located between the Scheme and the receptor. Mitigation planting yet to mature and the level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting along the eastern boundary of Lime Down A9 would screen views of proposed infrastructure and integrate with the existing hedgerow vegetation. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	Panel removal would not be visible due to matured proposed mitigation and there would be no change in view.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RI041: Ladyswood Cottage, Ladyswood
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI042: Ladyswood House, Ladyswood		
Baseline Context: Large, detached property enclosed by woodland to the south and smaller woodland blocks throughout extensive grounds. Woodland provides enclosure, screening views of the wider landscape. Upper story views likely to be more extensive. To the north, there is a range of equestrian facilities with associated agricultural buildings, menage and paddock areas. To the east and west, the outlook from property extends across formal gardens towards parkland with mature trees. The wider outlook towards the south is closed down by Ladyswood Farm. Views to the west are semi-enclosed and extend across the medium to large scale agricultural landscape. The relationship with the surrounding landscape is influenced by the large-scale agricultural land use. Access is via a sweeping private drive extending across parkland and leading from the house onto the highway to the west of the property. Type: Residential (Single Dwelling) Distance to Nearest Site: 348m (Lime Down A) Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Receptor: Large detached dwelling/country house set within extensive grounds comprising formal gardens, parkland and equestrian facilities. The property affords a southwest to northeast aspect.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down A. There are interrupted views west due to screening towards Lime Down A. There are longer views east towards rising land and Site B5. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI042: Ladyswood House, Ladyswood				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in Lime Down A to the southwest are screened by dense intervening vegetation throughout the intervening landscape and along the western edge of the estate. No panels are proposed in A11. The access road which runs parallel to the Fosse Way would be barely discernible beyond intervening vegetation The level of change in views would be Low	Filtered view of the tops of the solar array within the fields A11. Views would be filtered through existing hedgerow vegetation located between the Scheme and the receptor. The level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would mostly screen views of proposed infrastructure and integrate with existing vegetation along the horizon. The level of change would remain Very Low.	If visible at all, panel removal would be heavily screened by proposed mitigation and only glimpsed views of decommissioning activity would be visible.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Assessment				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in B12 to the northeast and strong hedgerows to the Fosse Way would screen views to B2 - B5 Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above.	No views of array in Site B. Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above.	No views of array in Site B. Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above.	No views of array in Site B. Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RI042: Ladyswood House, Ladyswood
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI043: Southfields, Sherston		
Baseline Context: Property is semi-enclosed by tree cover along the garden boundaries. To the north, there is a small garden with a large outbuilding. To the south, there is a small lawned garden which extends as far as a detached garage. The wider outlook towards the east is open extending across a medium sized field towards the boundary limits with Lime Down A. small scale fields surround the property, which are marked with established hedgerows and mature trees providing enclosure and containment. The relationship with the surrounding landscape is influenced by the medium to large scale agricultural land use. Access is via a short private drive leading from the house onto the highway to the east of the property. Type: Residential (Single Dwelling) Distance to Nearest Site: 132m (Lime Down A) Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Receptor: Detached dwelling set within a small garden/curtilage comprising lawned areas, outbuildings and hardstanding. The property affords an east west aspect and its curtilage extends to the south.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down A. With a distance of approximately 132m, there are potential uninterrupted views and/or limited screening when looking west and east towards Lime Down A. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI043: Southfields, Sherston				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in the northern part of A1. This field would be utilised for ecological mitigation. Views to A4 would be screened by the layering of boundary vegetation between the property and the Site. Infrastructure is also set well back from the boundary. No panels are proposed in A11. There will no change in views.	No change in views.	No change in views.	No change in views.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	None	None
Type of Effect	None	None	None	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.
Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RI043: Southfields, Sherston
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI045: Keeper's Cottage, Pinkney Wood, Pinkney		
Baseline Context: Property enclosed to all but the southeastern elevation by surrounding woodland. To the southeast, the property forms a direct relationship with the large arable field. The wider outlook is constrained by the presence of woodland at Pinkney Wood and New Plantation. New Plantation, and the adjacent woodland block to the south provide enclosure to views, however there is a view to the Site (A12) through a break in the woodland at the junction. Access is via a short private drive leading from the house onto a track (to Lower Farmhouse) to the west of the property, which connects with Easton Town Road. Type: Residential (Single Dwelling) Distance to Nearest Site: 257m (Lime Down A) Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Receptor: Detached dwelling set within a garden/curtilage comprising mature trees, lawned areas, outbuildings and hardstanding. The property affords a southeast to northwest aspect. Set within the National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down A. There are open views across a sloping field looking south towards Lime Down A12. Carry forward to further assessment: YES.		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI045: Keeper's Cottage, Pinkney Wood, Pinkney				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels proposed in A11 and A12. There would be no change in views.	A11 and I2 would be maintained under arable crop rotation with set aside to provide Skylark mitigation. There would be no change in views.	No change in views	No change in Views
Magnitude of Change	None	None	None	None
Type of Effect	None	None	None	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RI045: Keeper's Cottage, Pinkney Wood, Pinkney
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI059 & RI060: Maidford Hall, Norton		
Baseline Context: Outlook is enclosed by vegetation to the south and west at close range and buildings to the east and west also close down visibility at close range. There are potential open views towards the north across a series of small-scale fields as far as Lime Down B beyond Honey Lane. The wider outlook is open and expansive where the presence of vegetation is attributed to remnant mature trees, small tributaries associated with the River Avon and with small woodland blocks. The relationship with the surrounding landscape is influenced by the small to medium scale agricultural land use, the presence of the River Avon tributaries and the associated tree cover. Access is via a long winding private drive leading from the house onto Honey Lane to the north, which connects with the settlement of Norton to the west. Type: Residential (Two Single Dwellings) Distance to Nearest Site: 288m (Lime Down B) Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Receptor: Detached dwellings set within a garden/curtilage comprising lawned areas, mature trees, shrubberies and hardstanding. The property affords a north south aspect, but the property also affords a west facing aspect with views across lawned areas towards mature trees.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Lime Down B and D. With a distance of approximately 288m, there are interrupted views beyond some screening when looking north towards Lime Down B. There are no potential views due to screening when looking south towards Lime Down D. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI059 & RI060: Maidford Hall, Norton				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in B9 at distance and to a lesser extent in B10 would be visible beyond intervening vegetation on Honey Lane. The level of change in views would be Low	A proposed new hedgerow to the southeastern boundary of B9 and hedgerow enhancement to the southwestern boundary of B10 would have a limited effect initially and the level of change would remain Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in B9 and B10 would screen views. The level of change to views would reduce to Very Low and would be neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RI059 & RI060: Maidford Hall, Norton
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI062: The Pump House, Norton		
Baseline Context: Outlook is enclosed by vegetation on all boundaries. There are potential open views towards the north of Lime Down B, however the presence of intervening tree cover provides a strong edge to Small Way. The wider outlook is enclosed to the south, but open and expansive to the north where the fields are large scale with few hedgerow trees. The relationship with the surrounding landscape is influenced by the large-scale agricultural land use to the north and the presence of the settlement of Norton to the south. Access is via a short private drive leading from the pump house onto a track, which connects with Small Way to the east. Type: Residential (Single Dwelling) Distance to Nearest Site: 157m (Lime Down B) Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Receptor: Detached former pump house set within a small garden/curtilage comprising lawned areas and hardstanding. The property affords a north south aspect, but also affords an east west facing aspect.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down B. With a distance of approximately 157m, there are interrupted views beyond screening when looking north towards Lime Down B. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI062: The Pump House, Norton				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Glimpsed views of small sections of construction of proposed infrastructure within fields along the southern extent of Lime Down B9 only. Views would be filtered through existing layers of vegetation located between the Scheme and the receptor. The level of change in views would be Very Low	Glimpsed views of small sections of proposed infrastructure within fields along the southern extent of Lime Down B9. Hedgerow reinforcement along the southwestern boundary of B9 would be limited initially and the level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views and integrate with the existing vegetated field margins. The level of change to views would be Very Low and neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RI062: The Pump House, Norton
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI064: Vine Tree Cottage, Norton		
Baseline Context: Property outlook is enclosed by vegetation and other built form at close range. Honey Lane Cottage provides enclosure to the north. The wider outlook is semi-enclosed to the south by settlement and intervening tree cover associated with the Avon tributaries, but open and expansive to the north where the fields are large scale with few hedgerow trees. The relationship with the surrounding landscape is influenced by the large-scale agricultural land use to the north and the presence of the settlement of Norton to the southwest. The relationship of the property with its surroundings is influenced by the presence of other built development which forms a tight group in this location. Access is via a private drive leading from the cottage onto Honey Lane, which connects with Norton to the southwest. Type: Residential (Single Dwelling) Distance to Nearest Site: 209m (Lime Down B) Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Receptor: Detached cottage set within a garden/curtilage. The property affords a northwest to southeast aspect.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down B. There are some views north from upper floor windows to Lime Down B9 and B10. Layering of vegetation provide some screening of views. Carry forward to further assessment: YES.		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI064: Vine Tree Cottage, Norton				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Glimpsed views of small sections of construction of proposed infrastructure within southern parts of Lime Down B9, B10 and B11. Views would be filtered through intervening vegetation. The level of change in views would be Low	A proposed new hedgerow along the southeastern boundary of B9 and hedgerow enhancement to the southwestern boundary of B10 and B11 would be limited initially. The level of change would remain Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views of proposed infrastructure and integrate with the existing vegetated field margins. The level of change to views would reduce to Very Low and would be neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RI064: Vine Tree Cottage, Norton
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Development. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI066: Splash Cottage, Norton		
Baseline Context: Property is enclosed by vegetation and other built form at close range to the south, southwest and southeast. There are potential open views towards the north towards Lime Down B9 due to the open nature of the fields with few hedgerow trees or woodland. The wider outlook is semi-enclosed to the south by intervening tree cover associated with the Avon tributaries. The relationship with the surrounding landscape is influenced by the large-scale agricultural land use to the north, other built form to the southeast and the presence of the settlement of Norton to the southwest. Woodland on the field boundaries to the north provides screening into B9. Access is via a winding private drive leading from the cottage onto Honey Lane, which connects with Norton to the southwest. Type: Residential (Single Dwelling) Distance to Nearest Site: 246m (Lime Down B) Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Receptor: Detached cottage set within a garden/curtilage comprising hardstanding, lawned areas outbuildings and agricultural buildings. The property affords a northeast to southwest aspect with open views over the agricultural landscape to the north.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down B. With a distance of approximately 246m, there are potential limited views to B9 when looking north towards Lime Down B. There are no potential views and/or screening when looking south towards Lime Down D. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI066: Splash Cottage, Norton				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Glimpsed views of small sections of construction of proposed solar array within southern fields of Lime Down B9. Views of the construction of proposed infrastructure would be predominantly filtered through existing hedgerow vegetation and woodland blocks. The level of change in views would be Very Low	A proposed new hedgerow along the southeastern boundary of B9 and hedgerow enhancement to the southwestern boundary of B10 and B11 would be limited initially and the level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views of proposed infrastructure and integrate with the existing vegetated field margins. The level of change to views would reduce to Very Low and would be neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Negligible	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RI066: Splash Cottage, Norton
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI067: West Lodge, Norton		
Baseline Context: Property is enclosed by vegetation at close range to the north, south and west. There are open views towards the northeast and east towards rising land at Maidford which restricts longer distance views with few hedgerow trees or woodland. Trees in immediate proximity of the Lodge are likely to provide containment to the property. The wider outlook is more open to the south with views to rising ground, beyond a roadside hedgerow, curtailed by a low ridgeline. However, immediate roadside vegetation predominantly screens these views. The relationship with the surrounding landscape is influenced by the large-scale agricultural land use to the south, the undulating landform, woodland at Maidford Clump, Maidford Brake and Bradfield Wood and the presence of the settlement of Norton to the northwest. Type: Residential (Single Dwelling) Distance to Nearest Site: 260m (Lime Down D) Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Receptor: Detached lodge set within a garden/curtilage comprising hardstanding, outbuildings and agricultural mature tree cover. The property affords a north south aspect with open views over the agricultural landscape to the northeast.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down D. There are limited views to Lime Down D due to the topography and intervening vegetation. However, the taller elements of the development may be discernible beyond intervening vegetation. There are no views towards Lime Down B due to topography and intervening vegetation. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI067: West Lodge, Norton				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	If visible, views would be from upper floors and glimpsed of small sections of construction of proposed solar array within most northern fields of Lime Down D only. Views of the construction of proposed infrastructure would be limited to the tops of panels only and would be filtered through intervening existing hedgerow vegetation. The level of change in views would be Very Low.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement on the northeastern boundary of D20 would be limited initially and the level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in D20 would screen views and integrate with the existing vegetated field margins. The level of change to views would be Very Low and would be neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

RI067: West Lodge, Norton

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI083: The Old Plough, Corston		
Baseline Context: Property is well enclosed by vegetation at close range to the south and east allowing open views west across the surrounding arable fields to the south of Corston. The relationship with the surrounding landscape is influenced by the large-scale agricultural land use to the west and the presence of a strong hedgerow and woodland network to the south, along with vegetation cover along the mainline railway. Type: Residential (Single Dwelling) Distance to Nearest Site: 241m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: Rodbourne Description of Receptor: Detached property set within an elongated garden/curtilage comprising lawned areas, mature tree cover and hardstanding. The property affords an east west aspect.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down E. There are oblique views from upper storey windows with some screening when looking southwest towards Lime Down E. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI083: The Old Plough, Corston				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in E2, E3 and E4, on higher ground to the south of Corston would be glimpsed in filtered oblique views east from upper stories through intervening layers of vegetation. The level of change in views would be Very Low	Green corridor and hedgerow enhancement to the northern boundaries of E2, E3 and E4 would have a limited effect initially and the level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in E2, E3 and E4 would enclose Scheme and screen views. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)	
RI083: The Old Plough, Corston	
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)	
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.	

Visual Baseline		
RI085: Kingsway Barn Farm, Corston		
Baseline Context: Dwelling is enclosed by vegetation at close range to the south, west and north. To the east there are views across the arable landscape to the north of the railway line towards Rodbourne. The wider outlook is semi-enclosed to the south due to the tree cover associated with mainline railway. The relationship with the surrounding landscape is influenced by the large-scale agricultural land use to the west and the presence of the a strong hedgerow and woodland network, along with vegetation cover along the mainline railway. Access is via a private driveway leading from the barn onto the A429 to the west, which connects with the settlement of Hullavington in the south and Corston in the north. Type: Residential (Single Dwelling) Distance to Nearest Site: 674m (Lime Down D) Closest Settlement: Corston Description of Receptor: Large detached property comprising the Grade II Listed Barn at Kingway Farm (List Entry:1022268) set within extensive grounds comprising woodland, tree cover, lawns and hardstanding. The property affords a northeast to southwest aspect.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down D and E. There is no intervisibility with Lime Down D due to topography. With a distance of approximately 867m to Lime Down E, there are interrupted oblique views through intervening vegetation when looking northeast towards Lime Down E. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI085: Kingsway Barn Farm, Corston				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in E1 and E2, on higher ground to the west of Rodbourne would be glimpsed in filtered oblique views east from upper stories through intervening layers of vegetation. The level of change in views would be Very Low	Green corridor and hedgerow enhancement to the northern boundaries of E1 and E2 would have a limited effect initially and the level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in E1 and E2 would enclose Scheme and screen views. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RI085: Kingsway Barn Farm, Corston
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI088: Hangar Farm, Lower Stanton St Quintin		
Baseline Context: Property outlook is enclosed by vegetation at close range to the northwest and west and by agricultural buildings to the northeast. The wider outlook is open due to the lack of tree cover within hedgerows and the large-scale field systems, but the intervening woodlands such as Rowden Wood provide enclosure in views east. The relationship with the surrounding landscape is influenced by the large scale agricultural and open land use and the presence of strong woodland along with vegetation cover along the tributaries of the River Avon. Outlook is enclosed by vegetation at close range to the north and west with open views over an agricultural landscape to the south. The relationship of the property with its surroundings is influenced by the agricultural landscape and associated large scale buildings. Access is via a private driveway leading from the farm onto a private track to the south, which connects with the A429 in the west. Type: Residential (Single Dwelling) Distance to Nearest Site: 443m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: Lower Stanton St Quintin Description of Receptor: Detached farmhouse set within garden/curtilage comprising woodland, tree cover, lawns and hardstanding. The property affords a northeast to southwest aspect.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down E. There are potential glimpsed views from first floor windows east to infrastructure in Lime Down E19, E20 and E21. Layering of field boundary vegetation would provide some screening when looking east towards Lime Down E from Kingsway Barn Farm. Carry forward to further assessment: YES.		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI088: Hangar Farm, Lower Stanton St Quintin				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Filtered views of small sections of construction of proposed infrastructure within most western fields of Lime Down E only. Construction activities in E19, E20 and E21 would be visible in views from first floor windows beyond intervening existing vegetation. The level of change in views would be Very Low	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement planting to the western boundaries of E19, E20 and E21 E12 would have a limited effect initially and the level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views. The level of change to views would reduce to Very Low and would be neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RI088: Hangar Farm, Lower Stanton St Quintin
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
RI097 / RI098: Seagry Cottages (west), Lower Stanton St Quintin		
Baseline Context: Pair of semi-detached cottages. Outlook is enclosed by vegetation at close range to the southwest and by agricultural buildings to the north east. The wider outlook is open due to the lack of tree cover within hedgerows and the large-scale field systems, but the intervening woodlands along the valley at Lower Stanton St Quintin provide wider enclosure in some views. The relationship with the surrounding landscape is influenced by the large scale agricultural and open land use and the presence of strong woodland at the edge of Lower Stanton St Quintin. Type: Residential (Single Dwelling (Semi-detached)) Distance to Nearest Site: 658m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: Lower Stanton St Quintin Description of Receptor: Semi-detached cottages set within a small garden/curtilage comprising boundary hedgerow, lawns and hardstanding. The properties afford a southwest to northeast aspect.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Assessed in the context of Lime Down E. Distance of approximately 658m, with interrupted views northeast towards Lime Down E where Bincombe Wood is visible in the distance. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI097: Seagry Cottages (west), Lower Stanton St Quintin				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Glimpsed upper floor views of small sections of construction of proposed infrastructure within fields on high ground to the south of Bincombe Wood in Lime Down E only. Views would be filtered through existing intervening hedgerow vegetation. The level of change in views would be Very Low	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement in E13 to E17 would be limited initially and the level of change would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting throughout the Scheme would screen views and integrate with the existing wooded horizon. The level of change to views would reduce to Very Low and would be neutral in nature.	Panel removal would not be visible due to matured proposed mitigation and there would be no change in view.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Solar PV sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
RI097: Seagry Cottages (west), Lower Stanton St Quintin
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

8-3-2-1-2: Visual Assessment Sheets for Public Receptors (Non-Significant)

1.4 Public Receptors -BOAT

Visual Baseline		
TP033. WT SHER 37 - Fosse Way		
Baseline Context: A section of Byway forming part of the Fosse Way, a Roman road built during the first and second centuries AD between Exeter and Lincoln. It is very straight and within the Study Area is made up of sections of unsurfaced BOAT and surfaced roads. This central section of the Fosse Way is characterized by predominantly flat terrain rising to a high point to the north. The foreground often features fields of crops or grass, with verges of tall grass and wildflowers. Established hedgerows are common in the midground, dividing the open fields and providing enclosure. Wider views generally include larger trees and blocks of woodland which form wooded boundaries along the horizon and provide further enclosure and screening of long-distance views. On the boundary of the Site, located on high ground, views are generally screened by hedgerows. However, there are longer distance views of the surrounding fields through gaps in the vegetation and from areas of higher ground. Southern section of the Fosse Way through the study area, between Lady's Wood Farm in the south to junction of Honey Lane northwards. Type: Transport (BOAT) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 5m (Lime Down B) Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed byway forming part of the historic Fosse Way connecting to a wider network of Footpaths.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Byway assessed within the context of Lime Down Site B. Site B is visible through intervening hedgerows to the east. Views are more direct in winter. There are longer distance views across the Site from the ridgeline at the junction with Footpath WT SHER 13. There would be visibility between the Byway and the Scheme. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP033. WT SHER 37 - Fosse Way				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No panels are proposed adjacent to the Fosse Way except B6, There would be filtered views of construction activities in B6, through intervening hedgerow vegetation from the northern end of the Byway where the Fosse Way becomes a sealed road. Although a significant offset to infrastructure is provided, the array would be discernible in the middle distance. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor. This would affect visual amenity for a very short distance and the level of change on the overall character and experience of the Fosse Way would be Very Low.	Hedgerow reinforcement planting along the Fosse Way and to the boundary of B6 would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. The level of change on views and the overall character and experience of the Fosse Way would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting alongside the Fosse Way and the boundary of B6 would screen views of the array from the northern end of the Byway where the Fosse Way becomes a sealed road. The Scheme would have no effect on overall character and experience of the Fosse Way. By Year 15 the proposed mitigation measures would screen views of the Scheme.	Mitigation planting to screen views into Lime Down Site B6 would be established. Views of decommissioning activity would be screened, and the removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	None	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	None	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate/ Minor	No Effect	No Effect

Cumulative Site Assessment

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3 [EN010168/APP/6.3])

TP033. WT|SHER|37 - Fosse Way

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with the identified Cumulative Development. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP039. WT NORT 6		
Baseline Context: A short section of byway which is predominantly enclosed by vegetation with limited views to the wider landscape to the south which is characterized by predominantly flat terrain with slight undulations with medium-sized fields marked by established hedgerows. There are more open views to the north towards Kings Heath. Larger trees and patches of woodland form a wooded horizon and provide screening of views of the wider landscape. To the north of Lime Down Site D, and southeast of Lime Down Site B, the Byway is enclosed by hedgerows. There are views through gaps in the hedgerow to Site D that provide glimpsed views which are restricted by layers of vegetation. Connects to Honey Lane via a narrow lane to the northwest and to BOAT WT MALW 46 which extends to Bradfield Wood to the southeast. Type: Transport (BOAT) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 257m (Lime Down B) Closest Settlement: Foxley Description of Receptor: A short section of Byway enclosed by hedgerows heading south away from Lime Down Site B with channelled views along the connecting lane at its northern end.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Byway assessed within the context of Lime Down Site B. There is a channelled view along the connecting lane towards Site B12. There are no views to Lime Down Site D due to intervening vegetation. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP039. WT NORT 6				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No infrastructure is proposed in B12. There would be no views to construction in B12.	No views of infrastructure.	No views of infrastructure.	No views.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	None	None
Type of Effect	None	None	None	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP039. WT NORT 6
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP106. WT HULL 19		
Baseline Context: The byway, which resembles a narrow track, is flanked on both sides by hedgerows forming the boundary to surrounding arable fields. The topography is relatively flat with slight undulations. Views north towards Lime Down Site C from the northern end of the Byway are heavily filtered and glimpsed through narrow gaps in the intervening hedgerows. The Byway connects to Pig Lane to the north and an unnamed road near Surrendell Cottage to the south. Type: Transport (BOAT) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 215m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Hullavington Description of Receptor: A short section of enclosed Byway running south from Pig Lane.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site C. At a distance of c215m to C18 there are very glimpsed views through intervening hedgerows at the northern end of the Byway to the Site. There are filtered views through intervening layers of vegetation and strong boundary vegetation to C18 to on rising land. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP106. WT HULL 19				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Filtered views through existing layers of vegetation where thin. Construction activities would barely discernible. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor.	No specific mitigation as views are predominantly well screened. Site boundary hedgerows reinforced. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP.	Site boundary hedgerows reinforced providing further screening of Scheme.	Removal of infrastructure would be barely discernible during decommissioning.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP106. WT HULL 19
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP127. WT HULL 32		
Baseline Context: The byway, located on the northeastern edge of Hullavington, leads to a new housing development with scrub and hedgerows to the north side. Byway continues south to connect to Footpath WT HULL 9. The Byway is accessed from The Street in Hullavington and connects at the southern end to Footpath HULL 9. There is also access to the Byway from Watts Lane. Type: Transport (BOAT) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 854m (Lime Down D) Closest Settlement: Hullavington Description of Receptor: Byway on the northeastern edge of Hullavington with some long-distance views over the landscape to the east.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Byway assessed within the context of Lime Down Site D. There would be no visibility for users of this section of Byway and the Scheme. From the central section of the Byway, there are long distance views east in the direction of Rodbourne. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP127. WT HULL 32				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Layering of vegetation and rising topography to the east of the A429 screens views of the Scheme. No views of construction activities.	No views of infrastructure.	No views of infrastructure.	No views.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	None	None
Type of Effect	None	None	None	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP127. WT HULL 32
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

1.5 Public Receptors - Bridleway

Visual Baseline		
TP038. WT NORT 2		
Baseline Context: Bridleway rising east from the Fosse Way passing the southwestern edge of Foxley Grove Wood, then heading southeast downhill to cross a stream before rising and falling over an open arable field to join Foxley Road, near Foxley House. The Bridleway is predominantly open to large arable fields divided by hedgerows. The landform is rolling associated with the stream where trees and vegetation mark the corridor. Views to the wider landscape from the valley are limited by surrounding landform. Accessed from the Fosse Way to the north, heading southeast to join Foxley Road. Type: Transport (Bridleway) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 294m (Lime Down B) Closest Settlement: Foxley Description of Receptor: Open Bridleway along Foxley Grove connecting from the Fosse Way, within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Bridleway assessed within the context of Lime Down Site B. There are potential mid distance views south towards B6 and B12 in the middle distance across intervening vegetation from the higher ground near Foxley Grove. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP038. WT NORT 2				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Potential views of the scheme have been assessed using the photomontages from VP CNL D which demonstrates there are no change in views	No Change in views Refer to photomontages for VP CNL D.	No change in views Refer to photomontages for VP CNL D.	No change in views
Magnitude of Change	None	None	None	None
Type of Effect	None	None	None	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP038. WT NORT 2
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP040. WT NORT 11		
Baseline Context: Bridleway providing access to Highfield Farm and Foxley Road. The track is flanked by well-cut hedgerows and trees, forming a strong boundary that screens views to the surrounding arable fields to the east and west. The Bridleway continues through a farm complex, where it crosses a minor stream. The northern section of the Bridleway crosses a large open arable field with views across the landscape to arable fields marked by mature trees and hedgerows. Connects from Honey Lane to the west, heading northeast to join Bridleway WT NORT 3 and a small lane to Foxley Road, near Cowage Farm. Crosses Footpath WT NORT 8 near Cowage Grove. Type: Transport (Bridleway) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 26m (Lime Down B) Closest Settlement: Foxley Description of Receptor: Relatively open Bridleway near Foxley.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Bridleway assessed within the context of Lime Down Site B. There are views to B10 and B11 beyond B12 where it joins Honey Lane at its western end. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP040. WT NORT 11				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No panels are proposed in B12. From western extents of Bridleway construction activities discernible in B11 and 12 at distance in filtered views through layers of intervening vegetation. There would be a very Low level of change to visual amenity during construction.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement to B10 and B11 would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views of infrastructure.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP040. WT NORT 11
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP075. WT LUCK 53		
Baseline Context: A well-maintained Bridleway which is predominantly enclosed by hedgerows which restricts views to the wider landscape. At the southeast end of the Bridleway there are open views across undulating fields to the east, with long distance, heavily filtered views towards Lime Down A possible. Immediately adjacent field boundary and roadside hedgerows screen views south towards Lime Down C. Connects from minor Road near Brook End, heading southeast to join a minor road between Alderton and Sherston. Type: Transport (Bridleway) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 468m (Lime Down C), 1350m (Lime Down A) Closest Settlement: Brook End Description of Receptor: A predominantly enclosed Bridleway within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Bridleway assessed within the context of Lime Down Site C. Vegetation and topography restrict views to Site C. There are longer distance views towards Lime Down Site A. Therefore, the Site is assessed within the context of Lime Down Site A. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP075. WT LUCK 53				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Due to layering of vegetation across the intervening countryside, construction activities in long distance views to Site A would be barely discernible in the long-distance views.	Proposed new hedgerow planting, new green infrastructure and hedgerow reinforcement in Site A would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor	No effect
Cumulative Site Effects				
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.				

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP075. WT LUCK 53
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP134. WT SSTQ 4		
Baseline Context: The Bridleway passes through open arable fields to the east of Lower Stanton St Quintin. The Bridleway initially heads north east from near the A429. The Bridleway crosses Avils Lane and continues north past a series of farm buildings and leads to the southern corner of Lime Down Site E27 where it becomes Bridleway WT MALW 61. As the Bridleway crosses the open fields, there are open views in all directions. Layering of field boundary vegetation screens views of the Site for much of the route of this Bridleway. Views of the Site are possible from the very northern section as it approaches E27. Accessed from Avils Lane to the north, heading southwest to cross Scotland Hill to join the A429 near Clanville and the M4. Type: Transport (Bridleway) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 3m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: Lower Stanton St Quintin Description of Receptor: Bridleway with open views over arable landscape to the southeast of Lower Stanton St Quintin.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Bridleway assessed within the context of Lime Down Site E. There are near distance views towards Site E at northern end of the Bridleway where it adjoins the corner of E27 and there are open views towards E26 to the northwest. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP134. WT SSTQ 4				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Although construction activities would be in close proximity views are predominantly screened by strong existing hedgerow vegetation with only glimpsed views at field entrances.	Proposed green infrastructure on the boundaries of E26 and E27 would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP134. WT SSTQ 4
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP162. WT MALW 47		
Baseline Context: The Bridleway is lined by hedgerows to the north enclosing it to the wider landscape. To the south it adjoins arable fields with open views to West Park Wood and some cross valley views over the Gauze Brook and the wider landscape. There are also views to the southeast over a low ridgeline to the water tower on high ground near Rodbourne. The Bridleway WT MALW 47 is surfaced as a road from Mill Lane and provides access to the farm complex of West Park Farm and Lower West Park Farm. To the south there are open views as the topography falls towards the Gauze Brook. Connects from BOAT WT MALW 46 to the northwest, heading southeast past Lower West Park Farm to Mill Lane near Corston. Type: Transport (Bridleway) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 383m (Lime Down D) Closest Settlement: Corston Description of Receptor: Enclosed Bridleway following ridgeline to the north of West Park Wood		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Bridleway assessed within the context of Lime Down Site D. There are open views of the surrounding landscape to the south across arable fields, where there are occasional middle distance, cross valley views towards D13, D14, D15 and D16 alongside Gauze Brook. There are also long-distance views southeast towards E2, E3 and E4 to the southwest of the water tower near Rodbourne. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP162. WT MALW 47				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Construction activities in parts of D13, D14 and D15 D16 would be visible in middle distance, views to the south beyond vegetation along the Gauze Brook. Construction of the 132 kw substation would be discernible beyond boundary hedgerows in D18 in cross valley views.	Proposed new riparian planting to the Gauze Brook and hedgerow enhancement to the internal boundaries of D13, D14, D15 and D16 would have a limited effect initially. Refer to photomontages for VP56	By Year 15 mitigation planting in D13, D14, D15 and D16 would screen views of the array. Refer photomontages for VP56	Mitigation planting established screening of views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Site would be seen sequentially to Site D.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement planting to the	By Year 15 mitigation planting in E2, E3 and E4 would	Mitigation planting established and screening

	Construction activities in E2, E3 and E4 would be just discernible in long distance views to the southeast.	northwestern boundary of E2, E3 and E4 would have a limited effect initially. Refer to photomontages for VP56	enclose Scheme and screen views. Refer to photomontages for VP56	views into the Site E. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	No effect

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP162. WT MALW 47
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP163. WT MALW 51		
Baseline Context: Bridleway, following the valley west of Corston along the southern banks of the Gauze Brook. West Park Wood is a feature of the landscape which provides enclosure to part of the valley to the north. There are open views across the valley to West Park Farm on the elevated land rising from the valley. The landscape is characterised by the valley topography with medium to large arable fields divided by hedgerows and occasional mature trees. The Gauze Broke is enclosed by trees and woodland. The eastern boundary of Site D is marked by a well-established hedgerow that screen views into the Site. Connects from Bridleway WT HULL 7 to the west and heads eastwards to connect with Mill Lane near Corston Type: Transport (Bridleway) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 4m (Lime Down D) Closest Settlement: Corston Description of Receptor: Open Bridleway following the course of the Gauze Brook.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Bridleway assessed within the context of Lime Down Site D. From the western end of the Bridleway there are near distance views towards Site D14 beyond the existing boundary hedgerows. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP163. WT MALW 51				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Construction activities in D14 and D15 would be predominantly screened by intervening hedgerow vegetation. However, due to proximity, there would be some filtered views of construction activities, especially in winter. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor. The level of change in views would be Low	Hedgerow enhancement to the boundaries of D14 and D15 would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. The level of change on views would remain Low at Year 1	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views. This would reduce the level of effect to Low by Year 15.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP163. WT MALW 51
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP173. WT MALW 61		
Baseline Context: A long section of the Bridleway which is flanked on either side by mature hedges and hedgerow trees. It follows relatively low-lying land which rises up to the east. The valley landscape extends to the west, rising to Bincombe Wood. The landscape is characterised by medium sized arable fields divided by hedgerows. Extends from Bridleway WT SSTQ 4 to the south, heading northwards to join Bridleway WT MALW 59 near the bridge over the railway line. Type: Transport (Bridleway) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 0m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: Rodbourne Description of Receptor: Enclosed Bridleway extending south from near the railway crossing near Rodbourne to Avils Lane to the south.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Bridleway assessed within the context of Lime Down Site E. The Bridleway passes directly through Site E with parcels E23, E24, E25, E27 to the west and E28 to the east. Although views are predominantly screened by intervening hedgerows, there are views through gaps at field entrances. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP173. WT MALW 61				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	There would be filtered views towards construction activities (including a 132kw substation which is proposed E28) through gaps in the intervening vegetation and where hedgerows are thinner. Construction access to Site E crosses the Bridleway between E24 and E28 would cause temporary disruption during construction. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor.	Hedgerow enhancement to the boundaries would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views. 095	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	No Change
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	No Change
Significance of Effect	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

TP173. WT|MALW|61

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP185. WT SSTQ 7		
Baseline Context: Bridleway to the west of Seagry Wood through a slightly rolling landscape of mixed sized fields traveling through Avil's Farm. This is a farmed landscape with large agricultural buildings and horse paddocks. Fields around the farm are predominantly for grazing with larger scale arable fields to the north. There are small blocks of woodland within the landscape and Seagry Wood provides a wooded skyline to the east. Extends from Avil's Lane in the west through Avil's Farm to connect with Footpath WT SEAG 28 through Seagry Wood in the east. Type: Transport (Bridleway) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 276m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: Upper Seagry Description of Receptor: Open Bridleway through Avil's Farm. Listed farmhouse and Barn at Anvil's Farm.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Bridleway assessed within the context of Lime Down Site E. From eastern section of Bridleway, there are filtered views north towards E34 on rising land to the north including glimpses of E31 and E32. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP185. WT SSTQ 7				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	There would be glimpsed views of construction activities in E31 and E32 beyond intervening hedgerow boundary vegetation.	No proposed mitigation other than reinforcement and ongoing management of existing hedgerows.	Hedgerow reinforcement and management would provide some additional screening.	Hedgerow reinforcement and management would provide additional screening of decommissioning activity.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP185. WT SSTQ 7
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP199. WT GSOM 10		
Baseline Context: Bridleway leading west from Startley within a pastoral landscape of relatively small-scale fields divided by hedgerows with mature hedgerow trees. The topography is relatively flat falling slightly to the south. The route passes through Marsh Farm. Connects from Footpath WT GSOM 11 to the west and heads east to Startley. Type: Transport (Bridleway) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 195m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: Startley Description of Receptor: Bridleway with open views.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Bridleway assessed within the context of Lime Down Site E. There are views towards Site E from the western end of the Bridleway with near distance views of E33 and E34 beyond intervening boundary hedgerows. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP199. WT GSOM 10				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Construction activities in E33 and E34 would be just discernible beyond intervening boundary vegetation especially where gappy or thinner.	Hedgerow reinforcement to boundaries would have a limited effect initially	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP199. WT GSOM 10
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP201. WT GSOM 9		
Baseline Context: The Bridleway is flanked by mature hedgerows and trees which restrict views to the surrounding landscape, before heading into the dense woodlands of Seagry Wood. Bridleway connects from the main road at Startley heading west towards Seagry Wood, then south through the wood to connect with Bridleway WT SEAG 23. Type: Transport (Bridleway) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 117m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: Startley Description of Receptor: Enclosed Bridleway through Seagry Wood and more open to the east.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Bridleway assessed within the context of Lime Down Site E. There are filtered views towards Site E34 where the Bridleway enters Seagry Wood through thin woodland vegetation. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP201. WT GSOM 9				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Construction activities in E34 would be just discernible beyond the boundary vegetation in filtered views from the edge of Seagry Wood where thin.	Hedgerow reinforcement on the boundary of E34 would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP201. WT GSOM 9
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

1.6 Public Receptors Footpath

Visual Baseline		
TP022. WT SHER 26		
Baseline Context: A long section of the Footpath travels mostly alongside the southern edge of residential development, with cross valley views over the River Avon to the south. There is dense vegetation around the sewage works and associated with the river. Hedgerows separate medium sized fields on the valley sides with larger arable fields in the wider flatter landscape beyond. Pinkney Park and Wood provides a very wooded area to the east. Connects from Noble Street to the west to Tetbury Road to the east. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 487m (Lime Down A) Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Receptor: Footpath on the southern edge of Sherston within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site A. There are glimpsed cross valley views towards A11 beyond the boundary hedgerow on higher ground forming the distant horizon. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP022. WT SHER 26				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	A11 is proposed to be maintained as agricultural land and would be managed for sky lark mitigation. There would be no change in views from this footpath on the edge of Sherston.	Hedgerow enhancements proposed to the boundaries of A11 would have a limited effect initially. This would have no effect on views at Year 1	Maturing hedgerow enhancements proposed to the boundaries of A11 would screen views There would be a very low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	None	No effect	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	None	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	No Effect	No Effect	Moderate / Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP022. WT SHER 26
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP026. WT SHER 12		
Baseline Context: Footpath follows a track along the southern edge of Pinkney Wood with open views over arable fields to the south. Blocks of woodland in the wider landscape provide enclosure with some open and channelled views south towards A12. Connects from road to Easton Town to the west and joins Footpath WT SHER 10 and WT SHER 11 to the east. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 179m (Lime Down A) Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Receptor: Open Footpath on the edge of Pinkney Wood within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site A. There are channelled views south towards A11 and A12 on rising land seen between blocks of woodland. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP026. WT SHER 12				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	A11 is proposed to be maintained as agricultural land and would be managed for sky lark mitigation. There would be no change in views from this footpath on the edge of Sherston.	Hedgerow enhancements proposed to the boundaries of A11 would have a limited effect initially. This would have no effect on views at Year 1 Refer to photomontages for VP 4.	Maturing hedgerow enhancements proposed to the boundaries of A11 would screen views There would be a very low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature Refer to photomontages for VP 4.	No change in views
Magnitude of Change	None	No effect	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	None	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	No Effect	No Effect	Moderate / Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP026. WT SHER 12
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP027. WT SHER 15		
Baseline Context: The Footpath travels through large arable fields within a relatively flat landscape with fields divided by mature hedgerows and trees. It meanders through the middle of Lady's Wood Farm where the landscape is characterised by farm buildings and horse paddocks. There are views towards the Church in Sherston (within the Cotswold National Landscape) in some views. Footpath passes directly through Lime Down Site A. Connects from unnamed road to Bustlers Hill to the northwest and Fosse Way to the southeast. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 0m (Lime Down A) Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Receptor: Relatively open Footpath crossing arable fields and horse paddocks.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site A. The Footpath diagonally crosses Site A providing near distance views for a short section of the Footpath. At the southern section of the Footpath, there are also views to Lime Down Site B. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP027. WT SHER 15				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	A11 is proposed to be maintained as agricultural land and would be managed for sky lark mitigation. Construction activities in A5 glimpsed would be just visible where vegetation to its boundary is thin. There would be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor. There would be Very Low change in views during construction	Hedgerow enhancements proposed to the boundaries of A11 and A5 would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. The effect on views at Year 1 would remain Very Low Refer to photomontages for and CNL C	Maturing hedgerow enhancements proposed to the boundaries of A11 would screen views There would be a very low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature. Views to Sherston church would be retained as shown in the photomontages for CNL C. Refer to photomontages for and CNL C	No change in views
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Construction activities of the access road in Site B which runs parallel to the Fosse Way would be discernible beyond intervening vegetation from the southeastern end of the footpath. It is set back approximately 95 m from the Fosse Way. Distant views towards the 400kw substation in D22 are predominantly screened by intervening hedgerows. Construction activities would have a Very Low level of change in views. No additional Effects	There is no specific mitigation and the level of change in views would remain Very Low. No additional Effects Refer to photomontages for VP 14 and CNL F.	As there is no specific mitigation the level of change in views would remain Very Low. No additional Effects Refer to photomontages for CNL 14 and CNL F.	On decommissioning the access road is likely to be removed and the land returned to its baseline condition. No additional Effects
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP027. WT SHER 15
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP029. WT SHER 14		
Baseline Context: A long stretch of Footpath which meanders through the middle of Ladyswood Farm. The landscape is characterised by farm buildings and horse paddocks in the south to the north the Footpath travels through large arable fields within a relatively flat landscape with fields by mature hedgerows and trees. The topography rises to the northeast. Connects from unnamed road to Bustlers Hill to the south, through Lady's Wood Farm, crossing Bridleway WT SHER 15 to join unnamed road between Sherston and Foxley to the north. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 0m to Lime Down A and 255m (Lime Down B) Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Receptor: Relatively open Footpath associated with Ladyswood Farm with views over the landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site A. There are open views to Lime Down Site A12 at the northern end of the Footpath beyond intervening boundary vegetation. There are views towards Site B on higher ground along the Fosse Way from within Ladyswood Farm. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	A11 to remain in agriculture and managed for skylark mitigation. No construction activities would be visible and there would be no change to views.	Reinforcement and enhancement of existing hedgerows to the boundaries of A11 would be limited initially. There would be no change in views at Year 1	As mitigation planting matures in A11 there would be a Low level of change in views which would be Neutral in nature.	No change in views.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	Low	None
Type of Effect	None	None	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	Moderate / Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects				
TP029. WT SHER 14				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No panels are proposed in along the Fosse Way except for B6 which is beyond a ridgeline. There would be no additional effects during construction.	No additional effects	No additional effects	No additional effects
Magnitude of Change	None	None	Low	None
Type of Effect	None	None	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	Moderate / Minor	No effect

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP029. WT SHER 14
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP030. WT SHER 10		
Baseline Context: Footpath through arable fields, crossing several field boundaries marked with established hedgerows and trees. The topography falls from the north to the southeast allowing open views over the landscape to the south. Connects from Footpath WT SHER 9 near Scots Farm in the north, heads southeast where the path splits to form two routes, connecting to Foxley Road in the south. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 538m (Lime Down A) Closest Settlement: Pinkney Description of Receptor: Open Footpath across arable fields within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site A. There are interrupted middle distance views to A12 and A11 to the southwest from higher ground. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP030. WT SHER 10				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	A11 and A12 to remain in agriculture and managed for skylark mitigation. Construction activities in A5 would be just discernible in the distance, beyond A11 and there would be a Very Low change to views.	Reinforcement and enhancement of existing hedgerows to the boundaries of A11 and A5 would be limited initially. The level of change on views would remain Very Low at Year 1 Refer to photomontages for VP CNL E.	As mitigation planting in A11 and A5 matures views of infrastructure would be screened. There would be a Low level of change in views which would be Neutral in nature. Refer to photomontages for VP CNL E.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP030. WT SHER 10
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP031. WT SHER 11		
Baseline Context: Footpath within a shallow valley limiting long distance views to the wider landscape. The path crosses arable fields divided by hedgerows and mature trees typical of the wider landscape. The Fosse Way is a strong linear feature in the landscape to the southeast. Connects from Foxley Road to the north, heads southeast, crossing a track/ gallop, to join the Fosse Way in the south. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 13m (Lime Down B) Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Receptor: Relatively open Footpath within a shallow valley between Foxley Road and the Fosse Way.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site B. At the eastern end of the Footpath where it joins the Fosse Way there is some intervisibility with Site B beyond boundary vegetation and through gaps at field entrances. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP031. WT SHER 11				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed along the Fosse Way except B6. Although in close proximity construction activities would only be glimpsed B6 beyond boundary vegetation and through gaps at field entrances. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor. The level of change during construction would be Very Low	Hedgerow enhancement and gapping B6 would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. The level of change on views would remain Very Low at Year 1	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views and the level of change in views would be Very Low and Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

TP031. WT|SHER|11

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP032. WT SHER 13		
Baseline Context: A long section of the Footpath which passes through arable fields which are bordered by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The topography rises to the east allowing open views to the south where Ladyswood Farm and its associated horse paddocks and farm buildings are visible. The Fosse Way is a strong linear feature in the landscape to the southeast. Connects from Foxley Road to the west to the Fosse Way to the east. Farm Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 0m Lime Down B and XXX Lime Down A Closest Settlement: Sherston, Norton Description of Receptor: Relatively open Footpath between Foxley Road and the Fosse Way.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site B. There are open views south from the eastern end of the Footpath towards to Site D. There are also filtered views towards A12 from the northwestern end of the Footpath beyond hedgerows along the boundary of the Site and Bridleway SHER 14. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP032. WT SHER 13				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed along the Fosse Way except B6 which is beyond a ridgeline and intervening vegetation. There would be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor which would have a Very Low level of change in views Photomontages demonstrate that the worst-case scenario footprint of the 400kw substation in D22 would be visible beyond intervening vegetation. However, at 2km away the change in views would be limited. Construction activities would have a Very Low level of change on views	Hedgerow enhancements proposed to the boundaries of the 400kw substation would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. The level of change on views would remain Very Low at Year. Refer to photomontages for VP CNL F.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views and the level of change in views would be Very Low and Neutral in nature. Refer to photomontages for VP CNL F.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	Neutral
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor

Cumulative Site Effects				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in A12 and there would be no additional effects	No Additional Effect	No Additional Effect	No Additional Effect
Magnitude of Change	None	None	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	None	None	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	Minor	No effect

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP032. WT SHER 13
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP056. WT LUCK 62		
Baseline Context: Footpath on the edge of Luckington which runs parallel to Bristol Road, with open cross valley views to large scale arable fields on rising land to the east. The northern end of the Footpath joins Footpath WT LUCK . There are trees and vegetation along the river, a tributary of the Avon which runs northwards to the River Avon near Sherston. On higher ground to the east there are large fields divided by hedgerows. There are fleeting views towards Alderton and its church spire to the southeast. Connects from Footpath WT LUCK 37 to the south of Luckington, heading south to join Ashbridge Pike Lane. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 985m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Luckington Description of Receptor: Footpath on the edge of Luckington passes through fields with hedgerow boundaries over steep topography. Within the Conservation Area and the Cotswolds National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10)) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down C. There is no proposed infrastructure within with fields C1, C6, and C8 not proposed for development to screen views of the array from locations within the Cotswolds National Landscape. The setbacks applied to the western extents of Lime Down Site C, along with changes in topography and vegetation across the intervening landscape screen views to the Scheme. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP056. WT LUCK 62				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in C1, C8 or C6. Construction activity within the wider Site would not be visible and there would be no change in views.	Landscape proposals include for additional planting along the western Site boundary with the Cotswold National Landscape. New hedgerows and green corridors along the western extent of the array. Land use would change from arable to wildflower meadow. The effect of tree and hedgerow planting would be limited initially, and there would be no change in views.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would be established and would provide visible enhancements to the landscape and enclosure of the Scheme. The level of change to views would be Very Low and Neutral in nature.	No views of decommissioning activities.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	None	None	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	Moderate /Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP056. WT LUCK 62
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP058. WT LUCK 37		
Baseline Context: Footpath on the southern edge of Luckington which runs alongside the southeastern edge of the settlement, with open cross valley views to large scale arable fields on rising land to the east. The northern end of the Footpath passes through a residential area to join Church Road which restrict views. There are trees and vegetation along the river, a tributary of the Avon which runs northwards to the River Avon near Sherston. On higher ground large fields are divided by hedgerows. There are fleeting views towards Alderton and its church spire to the southeast. Connects from Bristol Road at the southern end of Luckington to the south, heading north through a residential area to join Church Road to the north. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 971m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Luckington Description of Receptor: Footpath on the edge of Luckington Conservation Area on the edge of the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down C. There are views east towards C1 and C6 where hedgerows on its western boundaries form the skyline. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP058. WT LUCK 37				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No panels are proposed in C1 and C6. Construction activity within the wider Site would not be visible and there would be no change in views.	Landscape proposals include for additional planting along the western Site boundary with the Cotswold National Landscape. New hedgerows and green corridors along the western extent of the array. Land use would change from arable to wildflower meadow. The effect of tree and hedgerow planting would be limited initially, and there would be no change in views.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would be established and would provide visible enhancements to the landscape and enclosure of the Scheme. The level of change to views would be Very Low and Neutral in nature.	No views of decommissioning activities.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	None	None	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	Moderate /Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP058. WT LUCK 37
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP059. WT LUCK 40		
Baseline Context: Footpath on the edge of Luckington which diagonally crosses a field to link with other Footpaths. There are open cross valley views to large scale arable fields on rising land to the east. There are trees and vegetation along the river, a tributary of the Avon which runs northwards to the River Avon near Sherston. On higher ground fields are divided by hedgerows with fleeting views towards Alderton its church spire. Connects from Footpath WT LUCK 37 to the west and WT LUCK 38 to the east. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 897m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Luckington Description of Receptor: Short section of Footpath on the eastern edge of Luckington Conservation Area within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site C. There are views east towards C1 and C6 where hedgerows on its western boundaries form the skyline. The water tower in C6 is just visible in some views where there is less intervening vegetation. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP059. WT LUCK 40				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No panels are proposed in C1, C8 or C6. Construction activity within the wider Site would not be visible and there would be no change in views.	Landscape proposals include for additional planting along the western Site boundary with the Cotswold National Landscape. New hedgerows and green corridors along the western extent of the array. Land use would change from arable to wildflower meadow. The effect of tree and hedgerow planting would be limited initially, and there would be no change in views.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would be established and would provide visible enhancements to the landscape and enclosure of the Scheme. The level of change to views would be Very Low and Neutral in nature.	No views of decommissioning activities.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	None	None	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	Moderate /Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP059. WT LUCK 40
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP060. WT LUCK 39 (Macmillan Way)		
Baseline Context: Footpath runs along the floor of the valley of the River Avon but rises up to join The Meadows at its northern extent. Vegetation within the valley bottom provides enclosure, which combined with the rising landform to the east screens views of the Site. There are some filtered cross valley views through intervening vegetation from higher ground near the edge of Luckington. To the north, the Footpath connects to The Meadows. To the south, the Footpath connects to Bristol Road. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 852m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Luckington Description of Receptor: Passes through rural countryside south of Luckington. To the northern section of the Footpath views to the east are open over fields and vegetation as the landform drops away into a valley. Within the Cotswolds National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10)) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down C. There is some visibility towards C1, C6, and C8 from higher ground near the edge of Luckington at the northern end of the Footpath Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP060. WT LUCK 39 (Macmillan Way)				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in C1, C8 or C6. Construction activity within the wider Site would not be visible and there would be no change in views.	Landscape proposals include for additional planting along the western Site boundary with the Cotswold National Landscape. New hedgerows and green corridors along the western extent of the array. Land use would change from arable to wildflower meadow. The effect of tree and hedgerow planting would be limited initially, and there would be no change in views.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would be established and would provide visible enhancements to the landscape and enclosure of the Scheme. The level of change to views would be Very Low and Neutral in nature.	No views of decommissioning activities.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	None	None	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	Moderate /Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP060. WT LUCK 39 (Macmillan Way)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP061. WT LUCK 38		
Baseline Context: Footpath running alongside the urban settlement of Luckington, with open cross valley views through intervening vegetation to the east. The landscape to the east is characterised by large scale arable fields divided by hedgerows on rising land. There are trees and vegetation along the river, a tributary of the Avon which runs northwards to the River Avon near Sherston. From higher ground there are glimpsed views towards Alderton and its church spire beyond intervening vegetation. Two sections of Footpath connecting with Footpath WT LUCK 37 between the Street in the west and Church Road in the northeast, Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 814m (Lime Down B) Closest Settlement: Luckington Description of Receptor: Footpath on the eastern edge of Luckington Conservation Area within the Cotswold National Landscape with cross valley filtered views to the wider landscape to the east.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site C. From higher ground there are glimpsed views towards C1 and C6 beyond intervening vegetation. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP061. WT LUCK 38				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in C1, C8 or C6. Construction activity within the wider Site would not be visible and there would be no change in views.	Landscape proposals include for additional planting along the western Site boundary with the Cotswold National Landscape. New hedgerows and green corridors along the western extent of the array. Land use would change from arable to wildflower meadow. The effect of tree and hedgerow planting would be limited initially, and there would be no change in views.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would be established and would provide visible enhancements to the landscape and enclosure of the Scheme. The level of change to views would be Very Low and Neutral in nature.	No views of decommissioning activities.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	None	None	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	Moderate /Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP061. WT LUCK 38
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP062. WT LUCK 27		
Baseline Context: A long section of the Footpath within countryside to the northeast of Luckington. It crosses medium to large scale pastoral and arable fields to the north of Sherston Road. There are long distance cross valley views from high ground to the east from part of the Footpath, whilst views are predominantly to the west across a rolling landscape of the Cotswold dipslope. Connects from Sherston Road near Hancock's Well in the north, heads southwest to the north of Sherston Road through countryside to loop back to join the Sherston Road further south. A short section continues to the south of the road to link with Bridleway WT LUCK 54 Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 910m (Lime Down B) Closest Settlement: Luckington Description of Receptor: Footpath to the northeast of Luckington Conservation Area within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site C. There are long distance cross valley views from high ground towards C1 and C6 from part of the Footpath. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP062. WT LUCK 27				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in C1, C6 and C8 Construction activity within the wider Site would not be visible and there would be no change in views.	Landscape proposals include for additional planting along the western Site boundary with the Cotswold National Landscape. New hedgerows and green corridors along the western extent of the array. Land use would change from arable to wildflower meadow. The effect of tree and hedgerow planting would be limited initially, and there would be no change in views.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would be established and would provide visible enhancements to the landscape and enclosure of the Scheme. The level of change to views would be Very Low and Neutral in nature.	No views of decommissioning activities.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	None	None	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	Moderate /Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP062. WT LUCK 27
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP067. WT LUCK 55		
Baseline Context: Footpath to the north of Luckington crossing pastoral fields with hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The topography falls from west to east allowing longer distance cross valley views to the wider landscape to the east, but only from high ground. Rows of houses on Brook End restrict views from lower lying land. Connecting from Sherston Road in the west to Brook End in the east. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 834m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Luckington Description of Receptor: A short section of Footpath to the north of Luckington Conservation Area within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site C. There are long distance views east towards C6 from higher ground. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP067. WT LUCK 55				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in C1, C8 or C6. Construction activity within the wider Site would not be visible and there would be no change in views.	Landscape proposals include for additional planting along the western Site boundary with the Cotswold National Landscape. New hedgerows and green corridors along the western extent of the array. Land use would change from arable to wildflower meadow. The effect of tree and hedgerow planting would be limited initially, and there would be no change in views.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would be established and would provide visible enhancements to the landscape and enclosure of the Scheme. The level of change to views would be Very Low and Neutral in nature.	No views of decommissioning activities.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	None	None	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	Moderate /Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP067. WT LUCK 55
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP071. WT LUCK 41		
Baseline Context: Footpath on the northern edge of Alderton following a small stream through an open arable landscape which rises to the east and west. Fields are bordered by hedgerows but due to the scale of fields there are open views across the landscape. Connects from The Street near Alderton Church in the south, heads north past Manor Farm to join Church Road in the north. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 163m to (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Alderton Description of Receptor: Foot path on the edge of Alderton Conservation Area, near the Grade II* Listed Church and within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site C. There is some visibility between the Footpath and the Scheme. There are views towards C1 and C6 at the top of rising land to the east where the boundary hedgerows of these parcels form the skyline where the top of panels may be discernible in views. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP071. WT LUCK 41				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No panels are proposed in C1, C6 or C8. Construction activity within the wider Site would not be visible due to the intervening rising land.	Landscape proposals include for additional planting along the western Site boundary with the Cotswold National Landscape. New hedgerows and green corridors along the western extent of the array. Land use would change from arable to wildflower meadow. The effect of tree and hedgerow planting would be limited initially, and there would be no change in views. Refer to photosheets for VP 32	By Year 15 mitigation planting would be established and would provide visible enhancements to the landscape and enclosure of the Scheme. The level of change to views would be Very Low and Neutral in nature. Refer to photosheets for VP 32	No views of decommissioning activities.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	None	Neutral	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	Minor	Moderate / Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP071. WT LUCK 41
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP072. WT LUCK 44		
Baseline Context: The short Footpath runs to the immediate east of Alderton through the Church southwards into pastoral fields. The field is open to the east with views to the wider landscape across pastoral fields divided by hedgerows and small blocks of woodland. Connects from the street to the north through the Church to join Footpath WT LUCK 45 to the south. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 183 (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Alderton Description of Receptor: Small section of Footpath on the edge of Alderton Conservation Area, near the Grade II* Listed Church and within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down C. There are open views east towards C6 and C8 where the boundary hedgerows of these parcels and adjacent blocks of woodland forms the skyline. Views are filtered by this vegetation. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP072. WT LUCK 44				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in C6 or C8 Construction activity within the wider Site would not be visible and there would be no change in views.	Landscape proposals include for additional planting along the western Site boundary with the Cotswold National Landscape. New hedgerows and green corridors along the western extent of the array. Land use would change from arable to wildflower meadow. The effect of tree and hedgerow planting would be limited initially, and there would be no change in views. Views similar to those shown in the photosheets for VP 33	By Year 15 mitigation planting would be established and would provide visible enhancements to the landscape and enclosure of the Scheme. The level of change to views would be Very Low and Neutral in nature. Views similar to those shown in the photosheets for VP 33	No views of decommissioning activities.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	None	Neutral	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	Minor	Moderate / Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP073. WT LUCK 42		
Baseline Context: A short section of Footpath (which is not well defined on the ground) to the north of Alderton which diagonally crosses a single open arable field bordered by hedgerows on all sides. There are open views towards the wider landscape and Alderton and its church, especially from rising land to its southern end. Connects from the junction of Church Road and Footpath WT LUCK 41 in the north, heading southeast to the junction of Footpath WT LUCK 43 and an unnamed road. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 10m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Alderton Description of Receptor: Short section of Footpath to the north of Alderton Conservation Area and within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down C. There are views towards C1 beyond hedgerow vegetation which is in close proximity to the Footpath at its eastern end. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP073. WT LUCK 42				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in C1, C6 or C8. Construction activity within the wider Site would not be visible due to the intervening rising land.	Landscape proposals include for additional planting along the western Site boundary with the Cotswold National Landscape. New hedgerows and green corridors along the western extent of the array. Land use would change from arable to wildflower meadow. The effect of tree and hedgerow planting would be limited initially, and there would be no change in views. Views similar to those shown in the photosheets for VP 32	By Year 15 mitigation planting would be established and would provide visible enhancements to the landscape and enclosure of the Scheme. The level of change to views would be Very Low and Neutral in nature. Views similar to those shown in the photosheets for VP 32	No views of decommissioning activities.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	None	Neutral	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	Minor	Moderate / Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

TP073. WT|LUCK|42

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP074. WT LUCK 43		
A short section of Footpath (which is not well defined on the ground) to the north of Alderton which diagonally crosses a single open arable field bordered by hedgerows on all sides. There are open views towards the wider landscape and Alderton and its church, especially from rising land at its northern end. Connects from junction of Footpath WT LUCK 43 and an unnamed road to the north, heading southwest to join the Street near Alderton Church. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 10m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Alderton Description of Receptor: Short section of Footpath to the north of Alderton Conservation Area and within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down C. There are views towards C1 which is in close proximity to the Footpath at its eastern end. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP074. WT LUCK 43				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No panels are proposed in C1, C6 or C8. Construction activity within the wider Site would not be visible due to the intervening rising land.	Landscape proposals include for additional planting along the western Site boundary with the Cotswold National Landscape. New hedgerows and green corridors along the western extent of the array. Land use would change from arable to wildflower meadow. The effect of tree and hedgerow planting would be limited initially, and there would be no change in views. Refer to photomontages for VP 32	By Year 15 mitigation planting would be established and would provide visible enhancements to the landscape and enclosure of the Scheme. The level of change to views would be Very Low and Neutral in nature. Refer to photomontages for VP 32	No views of decommissioning activities.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	None	Neutral	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	Minor	Moderate / Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP074. WT LUCK 43
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP077. WT LUCK 35		
Baseline Context: A long section of Footpath to the east of Luckington within an arable landscape of medium to large fields bordered by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The topography is gently rolling, rising out of the valley near Luckington before falling towards a small stream to the east. From high areas there are open views to the north. There are views of Alderton Church at the top of rising land to the south of the valley. To the east the Footpath is more enclosed by the valley topography and hedgerow vegetation. Connects to Bridleway WT LUCK 54 to the west, and heads southeast crossing a rural road between Alderton and Sherston to join Footpath WT SHER 18 which connects to Byway WT SHER 35 and Commonwood Lane. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 17 m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Luckington Description of Receptor: A long section of Footpath to the east of Luckington with views north to the Grade II* Listed Church on the edge of Alderton Conservation Area. The western part of the Footpath, to the west of the rural road, is within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site C. There are open cross valley views to the south towards C1, C2, C3, C4 and to a lesser extent C19 which are at varying distances from the Footpath, especially from higher ground to the west. Views at the eastern end of the Footpath are filtered through intervening vegetation on the boundary of the Site. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP077. WT LUCK 35				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in C1. Construction activities within C19 would be visible from the eastern end of the footpath beyond intervening tall hedgerows. The overall level of change in views from the footpath as a whole would be Very Low.	A woodland belt is proposed along the northern boundary of C19. This would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Very Low by Year 1. Refer to photomontages for VP 30 and 31.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would predominantly screen views of the array in C19. The level of change in views from the footpath would remain Very Low by Year 15 and would be neutral in nature. Refer to photomontages for VP 30 and 31.	Established mitigation planting would partially screen views of decommissioning activity. Removal of panels would be visible but would have the benefit of the mitigation planting.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP077. WT LUCK 35
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP079. WT LUCK 46		
Baseline Context: A Footpath within an arable landscape of medium to large scale fields with hedgerows and trees separating fields to the southeast of Alderton. Small woodlands are characteristic of the landscape which partially obscure views of the surroundings. The topography is relatively flat with slight undulations and rising land to the east of the railway line which is tunnelled through part of the landscape and within a cutting further north. From a minor road to the southeast of Alderton Road to the north, heading southeast to join the Fosse Way to the south. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 275m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Alderton Description of Receptor: Open Footpath to the southeast of Alderton Conservation Area and within Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site C. There are open views towards C6, C8, C9 and C10 to the northeast which are behind hedgerow vegetation to the intervening road and fields. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP079. WT LUCK 46				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in C8 and C6 or the southwestern extents of C9 and C10. Construction activities beyond these parcels on higher ground would be discernible beyond intervening vegetation where thin or gappy or in fleeting views at field entrances. The overall level of change in views from the footpath as a whole would be Very Low.	Proposed new hedgerow planting to the boundaries C6, C8, C9 and C10 and further hedgerow enhancement to internal boundaries would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Very Low by Year 1. Refer to photomontages for VP CNL A	By Year 15 mitigation planting would increase the level of vegetation within the Site, screening views of the Scheme. Existing hedgerows would be managed to increase their height. The level of change in views from the footpath would remain Very Low by Year 15 and would be neutral in nature. Refer to photomontages for VP CNL A	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate/ Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

TP079. WT|LUCK|46

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP080. WT LUCK 45		
Baseline Context: A Footpath within an arable landscape of medium to large scale fields with hedgerows and trees separating fields to the southeast of Alderton. Small woodlands are characteristic of the landscape which partially obscure views of the surroundings. The topography is relatively flat with slight undulations and rising land to the southwest. The railway line is tunnelled through part of the landscape and within a cutting further north. Footpath to the west of existing field boundary hedgerow. From a minor road to the southeast of Alderton Road to the north, heading southeast to join the Fosse Way to the south. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 66m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Alderton Description of Receptor: Open Footpath running parallel to WT LUCK 46 to the southeast of Alderton Conservation Area and Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site C. There are filtered views towards C6, C8, C9 and C10 to the northeast which are behind hedgerow vegetation to the intervening road. There are occasional filtered views where intervening vegetation is thin or gappy and at field entrances. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP080. WT LUCK 45				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No panels are proposed in C8 or the western extents of C6, C9 or C10. Panels in C7 and C5 not visible due to intervening hedgerows along Footpath LUCK 45, Alderton Road and gappy hedgerow to C8/C7 as well as the lower topography within C7. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor Construction activity within the wider Site would not be visible and there would be a Very Low level of change to views.	Landscape proposals include for additional planting along the southern Site boundary with the National Landscape to reinforce and enhance existing hedgerows, with new tree lines to strengthen improve the character. The hedgerow along Alderton Road. Would be reinforced and managed to increase its height. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. The effect of proposed mitigation would be limited initially and there would be a Very Low level of change to views	By Year 15 mitigation planting would predominantly screen views of the array in C19. The level of change in views from the footpath would remain Very Low by Year 15 and would be neutral in nature.	No views of decommissioning activities.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

TP080. WT|LUCK|45

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP083. WT SHER 19		
Baseline Context: A short section of Footpath diagonally crossing an arable field within an undulating rural landscape with open views of the surrounding landscape. Hedgerows divide large arable fields and woodland forms a treed horizon in places. Connects to an unnamed lane between Sherston and Alderton at both ends. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 646m (Lime Down A) Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Receptor: Small section of open Footpath within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: There are no views to Site A. due to intervening vegetation The Footpath is assessed within the context of Lime Down Site C. There are long distance views from higher ground beyond the intervening boundary hedgerow to the road to C19 which is just discernible in winter views. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP083. WT SHER 19				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	There would be some minor appreciation of construction activities at the top of C19 and on the ridgeline of C5 beyond an intervening vegetated ridgeline in winter Hedgerows and other vegetation across the intervening landscape provide screening. There would be Very Low level of change in views during construction.	Proposed new hedgerow planting, green infrastructure and further hedgerow enhancement within Lime Down Site C would have a limited effect initially. The level of change on views would remain Low at Year 1 Refer to photomontages for VP CNL B	By Year 15 mitigation planting would provide a stronger landscape structure. The level of change in views from the footpath would remain Very Low by Year 15 and would be neutral in nature. Refer to photomontages for VP CNL B	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/ Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

TP083. WT|SHER|19

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP102. WT HULL 26#2		
Baseline Context: Footpath within an agricultural landscape associated with Farleaze Farm. The Footpath crosses an open arable field between Farleaze Farm and Pig Lane. The area is characterised by large scale arable fields with hedgerows and small woodlands to Farleaze Farm which restrict views to the south. Views of the landscape especially to the north are open with land rising up towards the Fosse Way to the east. An isolated row of cottages on Pig Lane are in proximity, to the east. Connects from Footpath. WT HULL 25 to the north of Farleaze Farm and heads northeast to join Pig Lane. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 0m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Receptor: Open Footpath with views northwards.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site C. The Footpath is in close proximity to C25 and C24. There are also open views towards C22 to the west and C28 to the east, both beyond intervening roadside vegetation. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP102. WT HULL 26#2				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in C24, C25 and C26, as such there would be no near views of construction activities. No panels are proposed within C27 or C28. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor. There would be filtered views of construction underway within C22 and C23 and there would be Low level of change in views during construction.	Roadside screening along the Fosse Way would have limited effect initially in screening views into C22 and C23. Potential Community Orchard in C24 and C25. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. The level of change on views would remain Low at Year 1 Refer to photosheets for VP 21.	Roadside screening along the Fosse Way would have established, screening views into C22 and C23. The level of change on views on the overall character and experience of the Footpath would reduce to Very Low. Refer to photosheets for VP 21.	Mitigation planting established screening views of decommissioning activities within C22 and C23. Removal of panels would cause no change to views in these fields.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP102. WT HULL 26#2
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP105. WT GRIT 21		
Baseline Context: North-south Footpath within an agricultural landscape associated with Surrendell Farm to the north and Roberts Berry Farm to south. The landscape is characterised by medium to large scale arable fields divided by hedgerows with some hedgerow trees. To the north the path crosses the Gauze Brook with land rising to 126AOD to the south at Roberts Berry Farm. Surrendell Wood and Dunley Wood provide wooded horizons to the west. There are long distance views northwards from higher land at the southern extent of the route across layers of vegetation. Connects from Footpath WT HULL 20 near Surrendell Farm to the north, heads south to join Footpath WT GRIT 28 and Bridleway WT GRIT 21A near Roberts Berry Farm Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 929m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Hullavington Description of Receptor: Open Footpath crossing high ground to the west of Hullavington.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site C. There are long distance fleeting views toward Site C from higher ground near Roberts Berry Farm beyond layers of intervening vegetation. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP105. WT GRIT 21				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities within fields to the south of the railway line (C14, C15, C17 and C18) would be barely discernible in long distance fleeting views from higher ground.	Proposed mitigation throughout the Scheme (C14, C15, C17 and C18) yet to establish.	Proposed mitigation throughout the Scheme (C14, C15, C17 and C18) would provide greater screening of the array in views north. Long distance, heavily filtered views of array possible.	Views of decommissioning would be barely discernible in long distance fleeting views from higher ground.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP105. WT GRIT 21
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP109. WT NORT 5		
Baseline Context: Footpath leading northwest from Norton connecting with the Fosse Way. The Footpath is within an agricultural landscape of medium to large scale arable fields divided by hedgerows. The topography is slightly undulating, rising to the north and east which allows open views to the surrounding landscape. The Footpath is more enclosed at its eastern end, due to woodland and farm buildings on the edge of Norton. Western extents of Footpath pass through B3. Occasional filtered glimpsed views south to C22 and C23. Connects from the Fosse Way to the west, heading generally southeast to the northern edge of Norton. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 0m (Lime Down B) XXX (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Receptor: Open Footpath between the Fosse Way and Norton which is part of the White Walls Way Walking Trail.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site B. There are open views north, east and south from higher ground to B1- B5. Occasional filtered glimpsed views south to C22 and C23. There is no visibility to Lime Down Site D to the south of Norton. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP109. WT NORT 5				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	There is no infrastructure in B1- B5. Construction activities in B6-B9 would not be visible beyond the ridgeline and strong vegetation along Honey Lane Construction activities of the access road which runs parallel to the Fosse Way would be visible from higher ground and there would be direct temporary effects where the footpath crosses the access track in B3 There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor. The Photomontages demonstrate that the worst-case scenario footprint of the 400kw substation in D22 would be visible beyond intervening vegetation. However, at 2km away the change in views would be limited.	There is no specific mitigation and the level of change in views would remain Very Low. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. Refer to photomontages for VP 17.	As there is no specific mitigation the level of change in views would remain Very Low. Refer to photomontages for CNL 17	On decommissioning the access road is likely to be removed and the land returned to its baseline condition.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor

Cumulative Site Effects				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in C22 and C23 would be barely discernible beyond intervening vegetation to the south. The additional effects of activity in Lime Down Site C would be less than the effects of Lime Down Site B and the effects remain unchanged	Reinforced roadside screening alongside the Fosse Way would have a limited effect initially. Effects remain unchanged.	By Year 15 roadside screening alongside the Fosse Way would screen views of the development in Lime Down Site C. Effects remain unchanged.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Lime Down Site C. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views. Effects remain unchanged.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

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Visual Baseline		
TP111. WT HULL 24		
Baseline Context: Footpath within an agricultural landscape to the south of the railway line with large scale arable fields with hedgerow boundaries over generally flat land which falls gently towards the Gauze Brook to the south. A small copse of woodland, Hayward's Patch, provides some enclosure to the northwest and there is an existing solar farm directly to the east of the Footpath which is screened by strong hedgerow vegetation. Connecting from Pig Lane, near the railway line, heading southeast to join Footpath WT HULL 23 near Gauze Brook Bridge. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 31m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Hullavington Description of Receptor: Open Footpath near the railway line, to the northeast of Hullavington.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site C. There are near distance views towards C18 beyond strong intervening boundary vegetation. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP111. WT HULL 24				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in C18 would be discernible beyond strong intervening boundary vegetation in near distance views. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement to the eastern boundary of C18 would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP.	By Year 15 mitigation hedgerow reinforcement planting would screen views.	Mitigation planting established to screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP111. WT HULL 24
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP113. WT HULL 13		
Baseline Context: A long section of the Footpath within an agricultural landscape to the south of the railway line with large scale arable fields with hedgerow boundaries. The Footpath crosses a gentle valley landscape associated with the Gauze Brook which runs southwest to northeast. As such the topography rises to the north and the south within a rolling landscape. To the north the Footpath follows a minor tributary of the Brook. Within the valleys field sizes are smaller. which provides a slight sense of enclosure. To the south the Footpath rises out of the valley to a low plateau on the northern edge of Hullavington. Connects from Pig Lane in the west, Hullavington in the east Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 216m (Lime Down C) Closest Settlement: Hullavington Description of Receptor: Footpath between Hullavington and Pig Lane crossing the Gauze Brook.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site C. There are open views north to C18 from the western end of the Footpath beyond the Sites strong southern boundary vegetation. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP113. WT HULL 13				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities would be discernible in C18 beyond its strong boundary vegetation from the western end of the Footpath at a distance of approximately 216 metres. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement to the southern boundary of C18 would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP.	By Year 15 hedgerow reinforcement planting would screen most views, some filtered glimpses may remain.	Mitigation planting established to screen views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity mostly screened.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP113. WT HULL 13
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP117. WT HULL 16		
Baseline Context: East-west Footpath within an agricultural landscape associated with Lawn Farm to the northwest Hullavington, south of the railway line. The landscape is characterised by medium to large scale arable fields divided by hedgerows with hedgerow trees. To the north the path follows the Gauze Brook with land rising to the southeast where there is a low ridge between the Gauze Brook and the edge of Hullavington. There are some cross valley views to the north from higher land, beyond the railway line and across layers of vegetation. The Footpath runs through an arable field in the west with a strong hedgerow boundary to the north, obscuring views towards Lime Down Site C. The Footpath passes by Lawn Farm before continuing east into the village of Hullavington. Connects from Footpath WT HULL 13 to the west, crossing Hills Hayes Lane and heading eastwards to Hullavington. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 525m (Lime Down D) Closest Settlement: Hullavington. Description of Receptor: Relatively open Footpath away from the Gauze Brook, near Hullavington.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site D. There are long distance filtered views towards Site D in cross valley views from higher ground near Hullavington. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP117. WT HULL 16				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	In cross valley views from high ground near her Hullavington, beyond intervening vegetation and the railway line, construction activities in Site D would be just discernible. There would be Very Low level of change in views during construction.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcements across Lime Down Site D and green corridor along the southern edge of D3 would have a limited effect initially. The level of change on views on the overall character and experience of views from the footpath would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views. There would be a very low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established to screen views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP117. WT HULL 16
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP122. WT NORT 4		
Baseline Context: Footpath passing though Maidford Farm to the east of Norton. To the east, the Footpath leaves the road passing the residential property Gorsey Leaze where the landscape is semi enclosed by mature hedgerows and trees. The landscape is more open near Maidford, a farmhouse surrounded by arable fields with scattered field. Views to the south are restricted by woodland, Maidford Brake and Bradfield Wood. Beyond the woodlands the topography rises and there are more open views to the southwest before passing into the woodland, Maidford Clump which restricts views to the wider landscape. To the east the Footpath connects to BOAT WT MALW 46. To the west the Footpath connects to an unnamed road which connects to The Street in the south. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 146m (Lime Down D) Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Receptor: Footpath crossing Maidford Farm and Maidford Clump.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site D. Although views to Site D are restricted by its strong hedgerow vegetation, there are fleeting longer distance views from higher ground towards D1 and the railway line. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP122. WT NORT 4				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in D1 including BESS at the southern end would be discernible in long distance fleeting views but would be restricted to taller elements only. Constructions activities in D6 would be predominantly screened by the existing hedgerow to its northern boundary. Photomontages for VP36 demonstrate that the worst-case scenario footprint of the 132 kw substation in D18 would be just discernible in the distance There would be Low level of change in views during construction.	Hedgerow enhancement to internal boundaries within sight D would have a limited effect initially. The level of change on views on the overall character and experience of the footpath would remain Low. Refer to photomontages for VP 36.	By Year 15 mitigation measures in Lime Down Site D would screen views. There would be a very low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature Refer to photomontages for VP 36.	Mitigation planting established to screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP122. WT NORT 4
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP145. WT NORT 8		
Baseline Context: Footpath within an agricultural landscape associated with Highfield Farm to the southeast of Foxley. It rises up a gently slope, across an arable field to the corner of Cowage Grove, a block of woodland which restricts views to the east. There are views north, west and south over a small vegetated tributary stream of the River Avon towards the wider landscape and Lime Down Site B. To the north the Footpath connects to Foxley Road. To the south it connects to Footpath WT MALW 42 where it joins the woodland, Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 561m (Lime Down B) Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Receptor: Small section of Footpath between Foxley Road and Cowage Grove.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site B. B12 is visible beyond intervening vegetation from higher ground near Cowage Grove. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP145. WT NORT 8				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in B12. Construction activities in B10 and B11 would be just discernible in mid to long distance views beyond intervening vegetation.	Proposed hedgerow enhancement to B10 and B11 would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Mitigation planting established to screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP145. WT NORT 8
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP149. WT MALW 42		
Baseline Context: Footpath on relatively high ground on the edge of Kings Heath between the woodlands of Cowage Grove and Cowage Gorze. To the southeast the landscape is flat with distinctive regular linear fields divided by hedgerows on Kings Heath. To the northwest the topography slopes towards the Avon Valley with views towards higher ground within the Cotswold National Landscape. To the western boundary of Cowage Grove there are views southeast towards B12. To the west the Footpath connects to Footpath WT NORT 8. To the east the Footpath connects to Common Road. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 625m (Lime Down B) Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Receptor: Footpath between Cowage Grove and Cowage Gorze near Common Road.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site B. From the eastern end of the Footpath near Cowage Grove, there are views towards B12 beyond intervening vegetation. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP149. WT MALW 42				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in B12. From the western extents of the Footpath, construction activities in B10 and B11 would be just discernible in mid to long distance views beyond intervening vegetation.	Proposed hedgerow enhancement to B10 and B11 would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views	Mitigation planting established to screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

TP149. WT|MALW|42

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP161. WT MALW 49		
Baseline Context: A Footpath which rises up from the Gauze Brook to the northeast past West Park Farm. West Park Wood restricts views to the south and east. There are views across the valley to the southwest from higher ground near West Park Farm whilst views to the west and north are more enclosed by the topography and vegetation. The landscape is characterised by vegetation to the Brook and medium to large scale arable fields divided by hedgerows. To the north the Footpath connects to Common Road. To the midpoint of the receptor Bridleway WT MALW 47 crosses the receptor. To the south it connects to Footpath WT HULL 6. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 1m (Lime Down D) Closest Settlement: Hullavington Description of Receptor: Footpath from the Gauze Brook past West Park Farm to Common Road.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site D. There are cross valley views towards D13-16 and D18. Lime Down Site E is located behind West Park Wood. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP161. WT MALW 49				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Construction activities would be visible in sites D13 to D16 in long distance cross valley views beyond intervening vegetation. Construction of the BESS in D18 would be barely discernible beyond existing vegetation. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor. There would be a Low level of change in views during construction from higher ground	Proposed new riparian planting to the Gauze Brook and hedgerow enhancement to the boundaries of D13 to 16 would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP The level of change on views on the overall character and experience of the Footpath would remain Low. Refer to photosheets for VP 46.	By Year 15 mitigation planting along the Gauze Brook and hedgerow enhancement to the boundaries of D13 to 16 would screen views There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature Refer to photosheets for VP 46.	Mitigation planting established to screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP161. WT MALW 49
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP166. WT MALW 53		
Baseline Context: Unmarked Footpath to the west of Corston running south from the A429 onto rising land towards the railway line which lies within a cutting. The landscape is characterised by medium to large scale arable fields divided by hedgerows with frequent mature hedgerow trees. An existing solar farm to the northeast of Corston is visible in the distance. To the north Footpath connects to A429. To the south the Footpath connects to Footpath WT MALW 60. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 344m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: Corston Description of Receptor: Relatively open Footpath to the east of Corston.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site E. There are views through intervening vegetation towards E2 and E3 on the northeast facing slope in the middle distance. E1 is not visible beyond the ridgeline. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP166. WT MALW 53				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Construction activities in E2 – E4 would be glimpsed in views southeast through layers of intervening vegetation. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor. Photomontages of VPWC3 demonstrate the worst-case scenario footprint of the 132kw substation in E6 would be just visible above the intervening ridgeline. There would be Low level of change in views during construction due to distance and existing screening.	Green corridors along the western extent of E1 to E4 combined with reinforced hedgerows are proposed. Layers of additional proposed planting mitigation would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. The level of change on views on the overall character and experience of the Footpath would remain Low Refer to photomontages for VP WC 3.	By Year 15 the green corridors and hedgerow reinforcement would screen views of the development in Site E. There would be a very low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature Refer to photomontages for VP WC 3.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site E. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

TP166. WT|MALW|53

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP177. WT SSTQ 6		
Baseline Context: An east-west Footpath between Lower Stanton Saint Quintin towards Upper Seagry. The Footpath crosses arable fields to the south of Avil's Farm over gently rising land to the south. There are views north towards Lime Down Site E over intervening hedgerows. From the western end of the path, Rodbourne Water Tower is visible on the distant horizon. To the south the Footpath connects to an unnamed road between Lower Stanton Saint Quintin and Scotland Hill. To the east the Footpath connects to Footpath WT SEAG 26. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 639m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: Lower Stanton Saint Quintin. Description of Receptor:		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site E. There are middle distance views towards E26 to the northwest and there are longer distance views towards E31-34 to the north. Boundary vegetation to these fields form the ridgeline. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP177. WT SSTQ 6				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities would be just discernible in E26 and E31-34 beyond intervening vegetation.	Proposed hedgerow enhancement to boundaries in E26 and riparian planting along the watercourse and Lime Down Site E generally would have a limited effect initially. Infrastructure in E31-34 would be barely discernible beyond boundary vegetation.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in E26, riparian planting along watercourse and Site E generally would increase the level of tree cover and screen views. Hedgerow reinforcement screening views of Infrastructure in E31-34.	Mitigation planting established to screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP177. WT SSTQ 6
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP179. WT MALW 68		
Baseline Context: The Footpath traverses an arable field on the southern extents of Rodbourne then moves west through Lime Down Site E8, climbing up the valley slopes. There are open cross valley views to the south. To the west the Footpath connects to Rodbourne Track North. To the east the Footpath connects to Pound Hill near the railway underpass. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 0m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: Rodbourne Description of Receptor: Open Footpath crossing high land to the west of Pound Hill with open cross valley views south.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site E. The Footpath crosses a south facing field to the east of E7 from where there are open cross valley views to the south. To the southwest, there are glimpsed long distance views to Bincombe Wood and E12, E13, and E14. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP179. WT MALW 68				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in E7. The 132kw Substation in E6 is screened by dense vegetation on both sides of the Rodbourne railway crossing Track. Construction activities E12, E13, and E14 would be glimpsed in long distance views. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor. There would be a Very Low level of change in views during construction due to the existing intervening vegetation.	Hedgerow enhancement to the boundaries E12, E13, and E14 and woodland planting in E7 and E9 would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. The level of change on views on the overall character and experience of the Footpath would remain Very Low	By Year 15 mitigation planting in E12, E13, and E14 and reinforced roadside screening along the eastern boundary of E9 would screen views. There would be a very low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature	Mitigation planting established to screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

TP179. WT|MALW|68

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP180. WT MALW 65		
Baseline Context: Footpath following the northern edge of a small water course which runs east-west parallel to the railway line. Views are generally contained by the valley topography, stream side vegetation and blocks of woodland. The railway line forms a strong linear feature in the landscape. In the west, the Footpath connects to Bridleway WT MALW 61. In the east the Footpath connects to Pound Hill. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 56m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: Rodbourne Bottom Description of Receptor: Footpath within a valley landscape to the west of Pound Hill.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site E. There are views north to higher ground within in E6-E11. However, views are restricted by the railway embankment and associated vegetation. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP180. WT MALW 65				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in E7 E6 and E9 Construction activities in E6 (132kw substation and E11 would be discernible beyond the railway embankment. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor There would be Low level of change in views during construction from the Footpath which is relatively enclosed by the railway embankment and rising land to the south.	Hedgerow enhancement and new green infrastructure to the boundaries E6 and E11 and woodland planting in E7 and E9 would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. The level of change on views on the overall character and experience of the Footpath would remain Low	By Year 15 mitigation planting in E6 and E9 and proposed new woodlands, would screen views. There would be a very low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature	Mitigation planting established to screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

TP180. WT|MALW|65

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP189. WT MALW 66		
Baseline Context: A short section of a north-south Footpath to the south of Rodbourne Bottom rising out of the valley with views northwards and westwards from higher ground. In the north, the Footpath connects to Rodbourne Bottom Drive. In the south Footpath connects to Footpath WT MALW 64. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 336m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: Rodbourne Bottom. Description of Receptor: Footpath to the south of Rodbourne Bottom		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site E. Middle distance filtered views towards E6 and E8 -E14 all on higher ground beyond intervening vegetation. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP181. WT MALW 63				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in E7 E9 and E10 Construction activities in E6, E11-E14 would be just discernible in middle to long distance cross valley views. There would be Very Low level of change in views during construction due to intervening vegetation	Hedgerow enhancement and new green infrastructure to the boundaries of E6 and E11 and woodland planting in E7 and E9 would have a limited effect initially. The level of change on views on the overall character and experience of the Footpath would remain Very Low	By Year 15 mitigation planting in E6 and E9 and proposed new woodlands, would screen views. There would be a Very Low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature	Mitigation planting established to screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)

TP181. WT|MALW|63

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP190. WT MALW 69		
Baseline Context: Footpath from high ground on the edge of Rodbourne, passing under the railway line northeast of Rodbourne Bottom where it crosses a minor water course through a large arable field, rising to Grange Lane to the east. The railway line on an embankment is a strong linear feature in the landscape in views from the south. To the north Footpath connects to unnamed road then joins Grange Lane to the east. To the south Footpath connects to unnamed road which connects to Pound Hill in the west. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 242m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: Rodbourne Bottom Description of Receptor: Footpath from Rodbourne relatively enclosed to the north and open to the southeast.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site E. There are glimpsed views towards E8 (not within the ES Site Boundary) from the northern part of the Footpath. There are no views from the southeast due to the angle of view, the railway embankment and intervening vegetation. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP190. WT MALW 69				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	E8 is not within the Site boundary. There would be no change in views.	E8 is not within the Site boundary. There would be no change in views.	E8 is not within the Site boundary. There would be no change in views.	E8 is not within the Site boundary. There would be no change in views.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	None	None
Type of Effect	None	None	None	None
Significance of Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP190. WT MALW 69
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP191. WT GSOM 11		
Baseline Context: Footpath on high ground to the south of Rodbourne Bottom within a flat, agricultural landscape with large scale arable fields divided by hedgerows with some hedgerow trees. Views are curtailed by intervening hedgerow vegetation. To the south the Footpath connects to Bridleway WT GSOM 10. To the north the Footpath is a dead end with no further connections. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 193m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: Rodbourne Bottom Description of Receptor: Unconnected Footpath to the south of Rodbourne Bottom.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site E. There are views west towards E33. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP191. WT GSOM 11				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in E33 would be discernible in near distance views beyond intervening boundary vegetation.	Proposed enhancement to the eastern boundary of E33 would have a limited effect initially. Refer to similar photosheets for VP 54.	By Year 15 mitigation planting along eastern edge of E33 would screen views. Refer to similar photosheets for VP 54.	Mitigation planting established to screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP191. WT GSOM 11
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP195. WT GSOM 15		
Baseline Context: Footpath on high ground to the west of Startley within a flat, agricultural landscape with large scale arable fields divided by hedgerows with some hedgerow trees. Views are curtailed by intervening hedgerow vegetation. To the east the Footpath connects to Heath Road in Startley which connects in the north to Heath Lane. The Footpath crosses two Footpaths WT GSOM 12 and WT GSOM 11 but is itself a dead-end, terminating on the Site boundary adjacent to E33. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 7m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: Startley Description of Receptor: East-west Footpath on high flat land to the west of Startley.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site E. At the western end of the route, the Footpath stops at the boundary of E33. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP195. WT GSOM 15				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in E33 would be discernible beyond its hedgerow boundary in near distance views.	Proposed enhancement to the eastern boundary of E33 would have a limited effect initially. Refer to photosheets for VP 54.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in E33 would screen views. Refer to photosheets for VP 54.	Mitigation planting established to screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP195. WT GSOM 15
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP196. WT GSOM 17		
Baseline Context: Footpath on high ground to the west of Startley within a flat, agricultural landscape with large scale arable fields divided by hedgerows with some hedgerow trees. Views are curtailed by intervening hedgerow vegetation. To the east Footpath connects to unnamed road, further south connecting to Heath Lane. To the west Footpath connects to Footpath WT MALW 66. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 368m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: Startley Description of Receptor: East-west Footpath on high flat land to the west of Startley.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site E. At the western end of the Footpath there are filtered views through intervening vegetation towards E33. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP196. WT GSOM 17				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in E33 would be discernible beyond its hedgerow boundary in near distance views.	Proposed enhancement to the eastern boundary of E33 would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in E33 would screen views.	Mitigation planting established to screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP196. WT GSOM 17
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TP197. WT GSOM 12		
Baseline Context: A generally north-south Footpath from Rodbourne Bottom to the north, through an agricultural landscape of medium to large scale arable fields divided by hedgerows with intermittent hedgerow trees to Startley in the south. The topography rises out of the valley in Rodbourne Bottom to the north and flattens out to the southwest near Startley. Views are curtailed by intervening hedgerow vegetation. To the north Footpath connects to Footpath WT MALW 101. To the south Footpath connects to Bridleway WT GSOM 10. Type: Transport (Footpath) Distance to Nearest Solar PV Site: 484m (Lime Down E) Closest Settlement: Startley Description of Receptor: North-south Footpath from Rodbourne Bottom to Startley.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) High	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Footpath assessed within the context of Lime Down Site E. There are middle distance filtered views through intervening vegetation towards E33. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP197. WT GSOM 12				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in E33 would be discernible beyond its hedgerow boundary in near distance views.	Proposed enhancement to the eastern boundary of E33 would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in E33 would screen views.	Mitigation planting established to screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative) (as set out in Volume 3, Appendix 8.3.3)
TP197. WT GSOM 12
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

8-3-2-1-3: Visual Assessment Sheets of Transport Receptors (Non Significant)

1.7 Transport Receptors- Railway

Visual Baseline		
TR001. South Wales Main Line		
Baseline Context: The railway line provides constrained views to the Lime Down Site(s) due to high embankments with mature vegetation. These views are further restricted by the high-speed movement of the train when viewing from the passenger window. Partial glimpsed views may be seen through small breaks in the woodland and dips in the landform. The railway line runs between Swindon to the east and Bristol to the west. Type: Transport (Railway) Distance to Nearest Site: 0m Lime Down Site C, also views to Lime Down Sites D and E Closest Settlement: Hullavington Description of Road: A railway line running east-west through Lime Down Sites C, D and E		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium to Low
Initial Assessment: Assessed within the context of Lime Down C. Although the route is predominantly enclosed as the railway line is within a cutting through Lime Down Site C there are fleeting views from the railway line towards higher ground where there is limited vegetation. There also views to Lime Down Sites D and E where the line is on an embankment between Hullavington and Rodbourne. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR001. South Wales Main Line				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in Site C on higher ground would be just discernible in filtered and fleeting views due to speed, including substation within C33. Construction activities in Sites D and E would be visible in filtered and fleeting views due to speed. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor. There would be a Low level of change in views during construction.	Mitigation measures proposed would provide increased enclosure throughout the Scheme providing screening. This would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. The level of change in views would remain Low.	Users traveling at high speed through landscape. By Year 15 mitigation planting would predominantly screen views. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low.	Mitigation planting established predominantly screening of views into the Sites C and D. Views of decommissioning activity mostly screened.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor / Negligible	Minor / Negligible

Cumulative Site Assessment
There would be sequential views of the Scheme within Sites C, D, E and cumulative Site effects are as outlined above.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR001. South Wales Main Line
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

1.8 Transport Receptors - A road

Visual Baseline		
TR004- TR008 A429-A429 Junction 17 of M4 to Lower Stanton St Quintin and Corston towards Malmsbury.		
Baseline Context: A 429 comes off Junction 17 of the M4 to the south of the Sites and runs north to Lower Stanton Saint Quintin and continues north past Hullavington Airfield. From the roundabout to the railway underpass, it heads towards Corston and beyond Corston to Malmsbury. The road is bounded on both sides by agricultural fields. Wooded groups and mature hedgerows enclose the fields, restricting views beyond to adjacent fields in the distance. Major A road providing access from the M4 through Lower Stanton Saint Quintin towards Corston and Malmesbury. Type: Transport (A Road) Distance to Nearest Site: 927m to Lime Down Site E Closest Settlement: Lower Stanton Saint Quintin, Corston. Description of Road: A section of A road stretching from Junction 9 of the M4 to Lower Stanton Saint Quintin and Corston. Views to Lime Down Site E are limited by intervening hedgerows especially along roadside.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium to Low
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down E. Views from the southern part of the road are limited by distance, topography and intervening vegetation within the landscape and to the edge of the road. There are glimpsed views towards Bincombe which is just visible on the horizon in the distance. There are more open views to higher ground in E2, E3 and E4 to the south of Corston. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR004- TR008 A429-A429 Junction 17 of M4 to Lower Stanton St Quintin and Corston towards Malmsbury.				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities within E2, E3 and E4, on higher ground to the south of Corston would be glimpsed in filtered oblique views east through intervening layers of vegetation. There would be a Low level of change in views during construction.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement planting to the northwestern boundary of E2, E3 and E4 would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in E2, E3 and E4 would enclose Scheme and screen views. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low.	Mitigation planting established and predominantly screening views into Site E. Views of decommissioning activity mostly screened.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Negligible

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR004- TR008 A429-A429 Junction 17 of M4 to Lower Stanton St Quintin and Corston towards Malmsbury.
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

1.9 Transport Receptors - Unclassified Unnumbered

Visual Baseline		
TR035. Back Lane, Alderton		
Baseline Context: A narrow country road winding through wooded area on leaving the southeast side of Alderton. The western end of the road is flanked by dense foliage, with tall trees and thick vegetation lining both sides, creating a natural canopy overhead. In contrast, the eastern end of the road is more open to a farmland landscape with fields extending towards a treed horizon in the near distance. The church spire at Alderton is visible on the edge of the village. The narrow lane extends from the village of Alderton at the junction with the Street and Ashbridge Pike Lane, past the village pond on the southern edge of the village and heads east to connect with Alderton Road. Type: Transport (Unclassified Unnumbered) Distance to Nearest Site: 6m to Lime Down Site C Closest Settlement: Alderton Description of Road: Country lane passing through Alderton Conservation Area and within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down C. There are views north east towards C6 from the eastern end of the lane beyond boundary hedgerows on western edge of C6. Although the fields beyond are not visible, there is intervisibility between the edge of Site C and the Road. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR035. Back Lane, Alderton				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels proposed within C1, C6 and C8 and the western side of C9. No panels proposed within southern section of C10. Construction activities and the upper sections of panels may be just discernible beyond intervening vegetation within C7 from the junction of the lane with Alderton Road. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor. There would be a Very Low level of change in views during construction.	A new green corridor to the western boundary of the proposed panels in C7 and reinforced roadside screening along the along Alderton Roads are proposed which would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. The level of change in views would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting alongside the array in C6 and along the western boundary of C1, C6, C8, C9 and C10 would screen views. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site C. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR035. Back Lane, Alderton
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR037. The Street, Alderton		
Baseline Context: Primary street through the picturesque village of Alderton with traditional English stone houses, mature trees and stone walls. Views open out over agricultural fields on the eastern edge of the village near the Church which sits on the northeastern edge of the village. In views to the east, fields rise up towards a low ridgeline which forms the horizon marked with hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees. The road connects from the crossroads at the junction with Ashbridge Pike Lane to the southwest of the village and heads northwards through the village before turning sharply eastwards past the church to connect with Alderton Road. Type: Transport (Unclassified Unnumbered) Distance to Nearest Site: 10m to Lime Down Site C Closest Settlement: Alderton Description of Road: Rural village road through the picturesque village of Alderton (with a designated Conservation Area) within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down C. For users heading east away from the settlement, once beyond St Gile's Church, there are views beyond intervening boundary vegetation to C6 beyond the low ridgeline. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR037. The Street, Alderton				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed within C6 or C1. Construction activities and the tops of panels within the eastern extents of C7 may be just discernible beyond intervening vegetation. There would be a Very Low level of change in views during construction.	A new green corridor to the western boundary of the proposed panels in C7 and reinforced roadside screening along the western boundary of C1 and C6, are proposed which would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in alongside the array in C6 and along the western boundary of C1 and C6 would screen views. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and Neutral in nature	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site C. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR037. The Street, Alderton
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR038. Alderton Road, Luckington		
<u>Baseline Context:</u> Rural road within an agricultural landscape with long distance views to the north in places, bordered by well-maintained hedgerows. Occasional trees and woodlands are a feature of the horizon, providing a natural boundary to the expansive agricultural landscape. A water tower (within C6) and a telecommunications mast (C8) are vertical features in the landscape. To the west, the Road connects to The Street in Alderton. To the east, the Road connects to the Fosse Way. Type: Transport (Unclassified Unnumbered) Distance to Nearest Site: 1m to Lime Down Site C Closest Settlement: Alderton Description of Road: Rural road between Alderton and the Fosse Way which forms the boundary of the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
<u>Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9)</u> High	<u>Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10)</u> Medium	<u>Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11)</u> High to Medium
<u>Initial Assessment:</u> Road assessed within the context of Lime Down C. Site C is in close proximity to the road which forms the boundary of the Cotswold National Landscape. There are open and filtered views to C6, C8, C9, C10. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR038. Alderton Road, Luckington				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
<u>Description</u>	No panels are proposed in C6 and C8 and C9 or the southern extents of C10. Construction activities would be visible in the lower lying sections of C10 as there is no existing vegetation to screen views. There would also be views towards C7 across C8 from a field entrance beyond a gappy hedgerow. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor. The overall level of change on views from the road would be Low.	A new green corridor to the western boundary of the proposed panels in C6, C8, and C10 and reinforced roadside screening along the western boundary of C6, C8 and C10 are proposed which would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. The level of change in views would remain Low. Refer to photomontages for VP CNL G and VP 25.	By Year 15 mitigation planting to the western boundary of the proposed panels in C6, C8 and C10 along with the reinforced roadside screening would screen views of the array. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and would be Neutral in Character. Refer to photomontages for VP CNL G and VP 25.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site C. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)

TR038. Alderton Road, Luckington

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR039. The Avenue Alderton North C94 to Junction of Rat Hole and Widleys Road, Alderton		
Baseline Context: Rural road to the east of Alderton within an agricultural landscape. The landscape to the east is predominantly enclosed by hedgerows. There are open views to the west where St Gile's Church on the northern edge of Alderton is visible amongst trees and longer distance views towards Luckington. The agricultural landscape is characterised by medium to large scale fields enclosed by hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees, creating a picturesque rural landscape. The topography is relatively flat with gentle undulations falling more steeply at the northern end of the road. To the north, the Road connects to Church Road. To the south, the Road connects to The Street. Type: Transport (Unclassified Unnumbered) Distance to Nearest Site: 3m to Lime Down Site C Closest Settlement: Alderton Description of Road: Short section of road running to the east of Alderton on the edge of the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down C. C1 and C6 are directly adjacent to the east of the road. The Road forms the boundary of the Cotswold National Landscape to the west. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR039. The Avenue Alderton North C94 to Junction of Rat Hole and Widleys Road, Alderton				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed within C1 and C6, directly adjacent to this section of road. Construction activities would be set well back from the road and would only be visible in fleeting views at field entrances. There would be a Low level of change in views during construction.	A new green corridor to the western boundary of the proposed panels in C5 and reinforced roadside screening along the western boundary of C1 and C6 are proposed which would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Low. Refer to photomontages for VP 26.	By Year 15 mitigation planting to the western boundary of the proposed panels in C6, along with the reinforced roadside screening would screen views of the array. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site C. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR039. The Avenue Alderton North C94 to Junction of Rat Hole and Widleys Road, Alderton
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR040. Road to Alderton North Past Widleys Farm to Cross Roads South of Sherston, Sherston		
Baseline Context: A semi enclosed country road, east of Luckington leading north to Sherston. The road is bordered by hedges with large arable fields beyond. In the wider landscape there are expansive agricultural fields divided by hedgerows with mature trees and woodland blocks over an undulating landform. To the north the topography slopes eastwards and to the south the topography rises to the south. A number of large farms, Widley's Farm, New Barn and Commonwood Farm are visible in the landscape. At the southern end of the road there are views south towards the church at Alderton beyond large arable fields punctuated by mature trees. To the north, the Road connects to Thompsons Hill. To the south, the Road connects to Church Road. Type: Transport (Unclassified Unnumbered) Distance to Nearest Site: 4m to Lime Down Site C and 367m to Site A Closest Settlement: Alderton and Sherston Description of Road: Rural Road between Sherston and Alderton on the boundary of the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down C. C1, C2 and to a lesser extent C3 are in close proximity to the southern end of the road and are located on a north facing slope. There are also some fleeting, longer-distance filtered views towards the western extents of Site A from higher ground at the northern end of the road. Carry forward into further assessment: YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR040. Road to Alderton North Past Widleys Farm to Cross Roads South of Sherston, Sherston				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in C1. Panels on the northern edge of C5 would be just discernible on the ridgeline where existing vegetation is thin in views from the southern end of the road. There would be distant views of the upper parts of C19 beyond an intervening ridgeline and layers of vegetation from higher ground at the northern end of the road, There would be a Very Low level of change in views during construction.	Proposed new green corridor planting to the northern boundaries of C5, C19, C29 and C30, would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Very Low. Refer to photomontages for VP WC 1.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in C5, C19, C29 and C30, would provide a wooded ridgeline on the north facing slope whilst retaining the open agricultural landscape to the west and views to the church at Alderton. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Neutral in nature. Refer to photomontages for VP WC 1.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site C. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in Site A and the substation in A3 would be visible in views from high ground at the northern end of the road. There is very limited intervisibility between Site A and Site C and there would be a Low level of change in views during construction. The level of change in views as a result of the cumulative Sites A and C would be Low.	Proposed new green corridor planting, hedgerow reinforcement and proposed tree lines within Site A would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Low. The level of change in views as a result of the cumulative Sites A and C would remain Low. Refer to photomontages for VP WC 1.	Proposed new green corridor planting, hedgerow reinforcement and proposed tree lines within Site A would predominantly screen views of the array. The level of change in views in views as a result of the cumulative Sites A and C would reduce to Very Low and remain Adverse in nature. Refer to photomontages for VP WC 1.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site C. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels and the 132 substation in A3 would be just visible The level of change in views would be Very Low.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Minor

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR040. Road to Alderton North Past Widleys Farm to Cross Roads South of Sherston, Sherston
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR043. Ford Road and Widleys Road Junction East C93 to Bottom of Bustlers Hill, Sherston		
<u>Baseline Context:</u> Semi enclosed road south of Sherston. The road passes through expansive green fields bordered at the roadside by wide hedgerow and scattered trees. In views north towards Sherston, horsiculture is prominent in the foreground. The church at Sherston is a notable landmark in views back towards the settlement. Landform falls north towards Sherston and the River Avon. To the south, the landform gently rises up out of the valley. Road passes immediately adjacent to Site A1. To the east, the Road connects to Bustlers Hill. To the west, the Road connects to Commonwood Lane. Type: Transport (Unclassified Unnumbered) Distance to Nearest Site: 2m to Lime Down Site A Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Road: Short section of lane to the south of Sherston. The lane forms the boundary of the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
<u>Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9)</u> High	<u>Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10)</u> Medium	<u>Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11)</u> High to Medium
<u>Initial Assessment:</u> Road assessed within the context of Lime Down A. A1 is in close proximity to the Road and there are near distance views into A1 from the eastern section of the Lane. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR043. Ford Road and Widleys Road Junction East C93 to Bottom of Bustlers Hill, Sherston				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
<u>Description</u>	No panels are proposed in the A1. Construction activities on the higher ground in A2 to the south would be just visible in the middle distance. There would be a Very Low level of change in views during construction.	A proposed new hedgerow, reinstating a historic hedgerow to the northern boundary of panels in A2 and hedgerow reinforcement to the existing roadside hedgerow within the adjacent section of A1 would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Very Low. Refer to photomontages for VP 6.	By Year 15 mitigation planting along the northern boundary of the array in A2 would enclose the array and completely screen views. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low/Negligible. Refer to photomontages for VP 6.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site B. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
<u>Magnitude of Change</u>	<u>Very Low</u>	<u>Very Low</u>	<u>Very Low/ Negligible</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Type of Effect</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Significance of Effect</u>	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Negligible</u>	<u>No effect</u>

Cumulative Site Assessment

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)

TR043. Ford Road and Widleys Road Junction East C93 to Bottom of Bustlers Hill, Sherston

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR044. Bustlers Hill East to Crossroads North of Norton, Easton Grey		
Baseline Context: A long stretch of road with semi enclosed views at the western extents and longer distance views over the surrounding agricultural landscape from sections of the road to the east. Hedgerows with occasional mature trees line the roadside to the north and south breaking views intermittently. The surrounding landscape rises from the River Avon to the north where there are cross valley views towards Sherston and its church. At the eastern extents of the road the topography rises more gently from the valley with large scale arable fields divided by hedgerows with hedgerow trees. Pinkney Wood and associated woodland blocks of woodland provide a more enclosed character for the central section of the road. To the east, away from the river, the landscape is more undulating and open. Road passes directly to the north of Site A11 and A12. Site A1 is to the very west of the road. Rural lane connecting Bustlers Lane near Sherston to the west, to Foxley Road near the junction with the Fosse Way to the east. Type: Transport (Unclassified Unnumbered) Distance to Nearest Site: 7m to Lime Down Site A Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Road: Long section of road from near Sherston towards Foxley on the boundary to the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down A. A1, A11 and A12 are in close proximity to the Road. At a distance of 217m, there is no visibility to Site B due to intervening vegetation associated with the Fosse Way. Carry forward into further assessment: YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR044. Bustlers Hill East to Crossroads North of Norton, Easton Grey				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in A11, A12 and the northern extents of A1. Construction activities in the southern part of A1 at the junction with Bustlers Hill may be just discernible. There would be a Very Low level of change in views during construction.	Proposed green corridor to the northern boundary of panels in A1 and hedgerow reinforcement to the existing roadside hedgerow within the adjacent section of A1 would have a limited effect initially. The level of change would remain Very Low Refer to photomontages for VP 6.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views. There we no change in views. Refer to photomontages for VP 6.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site A. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	None	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR044. Bustlers Hill East to Crossroads North of Norton, Easton Grey
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR045. Foxley Road		
Baseline Context: A long section of country road, running through the small village of Foxley. The landscape is characterised by medium to large arable fields divided by hedgerows and hedgerow trees with occasional blocks woodland which enclose views to the wider landscape in places. The topography falls towards the River Avon to the north and the road crosses a number of its tributary streams which provide an undulating landscape. Through the village of Foxley the landscape is more intimate with typical Cotswold cottages, stone walls and mature trees. In places there are agricultural farms (Cowage Farm, Highfield Farm) which reference the agricultural character of the area. There are open views over fields despite hedgerow at the roadside. Hedgerows and scattered trees form the boundaries to distant fields on the horizon. Part of a minor route between the junction of the Fosse Way near Sherston to the west, through the village of Foxley, towards Malmsbury to the east. Type: Transport (Unclassified Unnumbered) Distance to Nearest Site: 202m to Lime Down Site B Closest Settlement: Foxley Description of Road: East west rural road through the village of Foxley on the boundary of the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down B. B6 and B12 are in close proximity to the road to the south. Intervening topography restricts views towards B6. There are views towards B11 and B12 from Foxley Road where it passes through the village of Foxley. Carry forward into further assessment: YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR045. Foxley Road				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in B12. Construction activities would be glimpsed and filtered by field boundary hedgerows within B11 some distance away. There would be a Very Low level of change in views during construction.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement to the northern boundary of B11 would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Very Low. Refer to photography for VP 18.	By Year 15 mitigation planting to the northern boundary of B11 would screen views. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Neutral in nature. Refer to photography for VP 18.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site B. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR045. Foxley Road
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR047. Bustlers Hill		
Baseline Context: A rural road providing access south out of Sherston where it is flanked by stone cottages and stone walls. Once out of the settlement there are open views north over the River Avon and its steep vegetated valley. The narrow road rises out of the valley where it becomes more enclosed by tall hedgerows to either side. The road leads south from Sherston from Tanners Hill, crosses the River Avon and heads south to connect with an unnamed road to the north of Site A1. Where it leads south up the valley slopes, adjacent landform and vegetation provide enclosure screening views of the wider countryside. Type: Transport (Unclassified Unnumbered) Distance to Nearest Site: 11m to Lime Down Site A Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Road: Rural road providing access out of Sherston within the Cotswold National Landscape and within the Sherston Conservation Area at northern extent.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down A. There is intervisibility between the Road and A1 at its southern junction. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR047. Bustlers Hill				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in the southern part of A1 at the junction with Bustlers Hill may be just discernible. There would be a Very Low level of change in views during construction.	Proposed green corridor to the northern boundary of panels in A1 and hedgerow reinforcement to the existing roadside hedgerow within the adjacent section of A1 would have a limited effect initially. The level of change would remain Very Low Refer to photomontages for VP 6.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views. There we no change in views. Refer to photomontages for VP 6.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site A. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	None	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR047. Bustlers Hill
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR054. Easton Town Road, Sherston		
Baseline Context: Eastern Town Road is a narrow lane enclosed by stone walls and hedgerows. Tall poplars and mature trees are visible in views and there are occasional stone cottages along the road. Pinkney Wood and New Wood to the east provide a wooded landscape context to the lane which screen some views towards the wider landscape. The road crosses the River Avon, passing through a wooded landscape associated with the valley where the topography of the valley sides restricts views of the wider countryside. On rising out of the valley, especially to the south, there are views across hedgerows and large arable fields to wooded skylines in the middle distance. At the very southern extent, there are views across A11. The minor road connects the B4040 to the east of Sherston to a minor road to the south of Pinkney Wood near Type: Transport (Unclassified Unnumbered) Distance to Nearest Site: 11m to Lime Down Site A Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Road: Motorists, cyclists and walkers within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down A. The road adjoins the northwestern corner of A11 at the crossroads at its southern end. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR054. Easton Town Road, Sherston				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in in A1. There will be no change in Views	There will be no change in Views	There will be no change in Views	There will be no change in Views
Magnitude of Change	None	None	None	None
Type of Effect	None	None	None	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR054. Easton Town Road, Sherston
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR055. Crossroads South of Forlorn South East to Road to Norton, Ladyswood		
Baseline Context: A section of road off the Fosse Way to the south, passing through Ladywood and Lordswood Farms. The road is lined with hedgerows and scattered mature trees which allow some views to large arable fields beyond. To the northeast the landscape is more enclosed by vegetation associated with Ladyswood Farm to the north with open views over rising arable fields to the southwest. To the north, the road stems south from an unnamed road which come off Bustler's Hill to the west and heads south to connect with the Fosse Way. Type: Transport (Unclassified Unnumbered) Distance to Nearest Site: 4m to Lime Down Site A Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Road: Enclosed road between the Fosse Way and Sherston, passing between Ladywood and Lordswood Farms.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down A. There are views to the adjacent fields of A11, A5 and A6 beyond intervening hedgerow vegetation. Views to A9 are restricted by topography and intervening vegetation. At the junction with the Fosse Way to the south the road is in close proximity with C27 and B1 Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR055. Crossroads South of Forlorn South East to Road to Norton, Ladyswood				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels proposed in A11. There would be fleeting views of construction in A5 and A6 beyond intervening hedgerow vegetation to the south. Construction of substation within A3 would be just discernible beyond A5. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor. There would be a Low level of change in views during construction.	Proposed reinforced roadside screening along the western boundary of A11, and the northern boundaries of A5 and A6 would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. The level of change in views would remain Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting on the edge of A5 and A6 would screen views. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site A. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Very Low	None	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment

Although there is visibility with C21 and B1 from the junction with the Fosse Way to the south, no panels are proposed here. The cumulative Site effects are therefore, as outlined above.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)

TR055. Crossroads South of Forlorn South East to Road to Norton, Ladyswood

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR056. Junction with Fosse Way South and East Past Fosse Farm, Norton		
Baseline Context: Road leading south from the Fosse Way, south of Ladyswood Farm. The narrow road is lined with hedgerows to either side which generally restrict views to the wider landscape of large arable fields marked by established hedgerows on the field boundaries. Leading south the road passes east of Fosse Farm and crosses a small stream where the road dips into a gentle valley. On the more elevated land either side of the dip, views are possible over the roadside hedgerows to the wider landscape where mature trees, hedgerows and woodlands provide wooded skylines in the distance. Road passes directly alongside C27, C28 and B1. Filtered views north towards B2. The road connects to the Fosse Way to the north, past Fosse Farm, to an unnamed road. Type: Transport (Unclassified Unnumbered) Distance to Nearest Site: 434m to Lime Down Site C Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Road: A short section of road near Fosse Farm.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down C. There is intervisibility with C27, C28 and B1 where the topography allows views over roadside hedgerows. Very filtered views towards B2 from the northern section of road above roadside hedgerow. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR056. Junction with Fosse Way South and East Past Fosse Farm, Norton				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in C27, C28 and B1. Glimpsed filtered views of construction activity in B2. There would be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor. There would be a Low level of change in views during construction.	Hedgerow reinforcement along southern boundary of B1 and C28 would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. The level of change in views would remain Low. Refer to photography for VP 16.	By Year 15 mitigation planting along roadside and on the edge of B2 would screen views of array. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Neutral in nature. Refer to photography for VP 16.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site B. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR056. Junction with Fosse Way South and East Past Fosse Farm, Norton
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR057. Road from Sherston North East to T Junction in Norton, Norton		
Baseline Context: A road running southwest from Norton. At the eastern end, within the village the landscape is residential with heavy woodland screening and stone walls enclosing the road. The road is enclosed by hedgerows to either side with intermittent views to the wider surrounding landscape where there are breaks in or lower sections of roadside hedgerow. The landscape is characterised by medium to large arable fields separated by hedgerow with occasional hedgerow trees and woodland blocks in the distance. To the west, the Road connects to unnamed road near Pig Lane. To the east, the Road connects to unnamed road to Norton. Type: Transport (Unclassified Unnumbered) Distance to Nearest Site: 325m to Lime Down Site C Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Road: Section of road from Norton moving west towards the Fosse Way and Sherston.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down C. The southwestern end of the road is in close proximity to C28 and there are long distance glimpsed heavily filtered views towards B2, B3 and B4 from the higher land at the west of the road. Layering of vegetation across the landscape screens direct views to Site D. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR057. Road from Sherston North East to T Junction in Norton, Norton				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in B2, B3 and B4 or C28 which are in close proximity. There would be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor. There would be a Very Low level of change in views during construction.	Hedgerow reinforcement within Site B would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. The level of change in views would remain Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would increase the level of vegetation across Site A. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	There would be no change in views during decommissioning as underground cabling associated with the Cable Route Corridor would be left in situ.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Additional construction activities in D22 associated with construction of the taller elements of the 400kv substation would be just visible beyond intervening vegetation. This would not increase the effects above those described above.	Hedgerow reinforcement along the northern boundary of D22 combined with hedgerow reinforcement to the northern boundaries of D23 and 24 would provide additional layering of vegetation and screening across the intervening landscape. The level of change would remain Low and be as described above.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen most views of substation, however the glimpsed views of the taller elements (set against a wooded backdrop) may be visible through gaps in roadside hedgerows. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Adverse in nature.	Removal of panels would cause no change to views. The substation would remain in situ.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR057. Road from Sherston North East to T Junction in Norton, Norton
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR073. Avils Lane South East C166 to Scotland Hill. Lower Stanton St Quintin		
Baseline Context: From the minor road between Scotland Lane and Avils Lane near Lower Stanton Saint Quintin, there are heavily filtered views towards the Site looking northeast over low hedges and stone walls. There are views of Seagry Cottages and long views to the northeast towards Site E over arable fields. Views towards the Site are predominantly screened by roadside hedgerows and heavily filtered by intervening vegetation across the surrounding countryside. Just south of Lower Stanton Saint Quintin, looking northeast towards the site, views are entirely blocked by roadside hedgerows along much of this stretch of road. Intermittent views through gaps in the hedgerow show open views across arable fields, with stone walls and telegraph lines traversing the field boundaries. Woodland can be seen on the far horizon and from the junction with footpath WT SSTQ 6 the water tower at Rodbourne is visible on the horizon. The road exits the eastern side of Lower Stanton Saint Quintin, off Avils Lane and heads southeast to connect with Scotland Road. Type: Transport (Unclassified Unnumbered) Distance to Nearest Site: 602m to Lime Down Site E Closest Settlement: Lower Stanton Saint Quintin Description of Road: Minor road between Scotland Lane and Avils Lane near Lower Stanton Saint Quintin		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down E. There are glimpsed long distance views towards Site E beyond intervening vegetation. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR073. Avils Lane South East C166 to Scotland Hill. Lower Stanton St Quintin				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in E27 would be just discernible beyond existing vegetation to their southern boundaries in long distance views. There would be a Very Low level of change in views during construction.	Proposed green corridor and hedgerow reinforcement along southern boundaries to E27 would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views of array. The level of change in views would be Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site E. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites
Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR073. Avils Lane South East C166 to Scotland Hill. Lower Stanton St Quintin
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

1.10 Transport Receptors - Not Classified

Visual Baseline		
TR223. Granary Close		
Baseline Context: Residential cul-de-sac off the A429 providing access to a residential area, to the south of Corston. To its entrance the road is defined by stone walls, timber fencing and hedgerows. There are residential properties on both sides of the road constraining views, although there are glimpsed views between residential properties to rising land to the south. Granary Close is small track with residential development to the west of Rodbourne Road in the south of Corston. To the north, the Road connects to Rodbourne Road. Type: Transport (Not Classified) Distance to Nearest Site: 680m Lime Down Site E Closest Settlement: Corston Description of Road: Residential cul-de-sac off the A429, to the south of Corston.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down E. There are glimpsed views between residential properties to rising land containing E2, E3 and E4. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR223. Granary Close				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in E2, E3 and E4 would be visible on higher ground in mid to long distance views beyond intervening hedgerows, especially in winter. There would be a Very Low level of change in views during construction.	Green corridors along the western extent of E2 to E4 combined with reinforced hedgerows would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 the green corridors and hedgerow reinforcement would screen views of the development in Site E. The level of change in views would be Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site E. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR223. Granary Close
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR225. Southside Close		
Baseline Context: Views from the recently built residential Southside Close are generally restricted by built form. However, the rising landform to the south is visible between properties due to limited vegetation associated with the new development which is yet to mature. Available views in the area show glimpsed views across agricultural fields to a treed skyline below E2, E3 and E4. Southside is small cull de-sac with residential development to the south of the A429 on the western approach to Corston. Type: Transport (Not Classified) Distance to Nearest Site: 571m Lime Down Site E Closest Settlement: Corston Description of Road: Residential cul-de-sac to the south of the A429 near Corston.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down E. There are glimpsed views between residential properties to rising land containing E2, E3 and E4. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR225. Southside Close				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in E2, E3 and E4 would be visible on higher ground in mid to long distance views beyond intervening hedgerows, especially in winter. There would be a Very Low level of change in views during construction.	Green corridors along the western extent of E2 to E4 combined with reinforced hedgerows would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Low.	By Year 15 the green corridors and hedgerow reinforcement would screen views of the development in Site E. The level of change in views would be Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site E. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR225. Southside Close
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR252. Rodbourne Bottom Drive from Cleeve House North East to Junction with Pond Hill, Rodbourne		
Baseline Context: The dead-end road to the south of Rodbourne Bottom, just off Pound Hill Drive, is of a semi-rural character with some individual residential properties with mature trees and well-kept hedgerows on both sides of the road. Near Cleeve House Children's Home to the south, roadside vegetation is dense which limits views to the wider landscape. The road rises up a north facing slope from where there are occasional cross valley views to Rodbourne to the north. A dead-end lane providing access to Cleeve House Children's Home from Rodbourne Bottom and Pound Hill. It connects to footpath WT[MALW]64 at its southern end close to E33. Type: Transport (Not Classified) Distance to Nearest Site: 48m Lime Down Site E Closest Settlement: Rodbourne Bottom Description of Road: Dead-end rural road to the south of Rodbourne Bottom.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down E. In winter, there will be filtered views through hedgerow vegetation to E33 from near Cleeve House Children's Home at the western end of the road. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR252. Rodbourne Bottom Drive from Cleeve House North East to Junction with Pond Hill, Rodbourne				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	During winter, construction activities in E33 would be just discernible beyond intervening hedgerow vegetation to its boundaries. There would be a Very Low level of change in views during construction.	Hedgerow enhancement to the boundary of E33 would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in E33 would screen views The level of change in views would be Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site E. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites
Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR252. Rodbourne Bottom Drive from Cleeve House North East to Junction with Pond Hill, Rodbourne
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

1.11 Transport Receptors - Unclassified

Visual Baseline		
TR114. Church Road		
Baseline Context: Semi enclosed road, east of Luckington. To the west the road is enclosed by hedgerows to the north and residential properties to the south. There are views towards St Mary's Church to the north, set beyond the road behind stone walls. Out of the village, the road falls and rises as it passes over a tributary of the River Avon. There are more open views along the valley landscape but views of the countryside beyond are restricted by the quite steep valley sides. Rising out of the valley the road is predominantly lined by low clipped hedgerows which allow views over the wider landscape where a low ridgeline punctuated with mature trees forms the boundary of the Cotswold National Landscape. To the south, Alderton Church is visible on high ground. To the west, the Road connects to Chapel Row in Alderton Type: Transport (Unclassified) Distance to Nearest Site: 9m Lime Down Site C Closest Settlement: Luckington Description of Road: Semi enclosed road, east of Luckington within the Cotswold National Landscape		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down C. At its eastern end the road adjoins the corner of Site C1 which is visible in views from the junction on a north facing slope, C2 is just visible beyond C1. The ridgeline restricts views to C6. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR114. Church Road				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in C1. There would be no change in views during construction.	Proposed reinforcement of roadside hedgerows in C1 including new tree planting would have a limited effect initially and There would be no change in views. Refer to photomontages for VP 26.	By Year 15 reinforcement of roadside hedgerows in C1 including new tree planting would be established to improve landscape character. Refer to photomontages for VP 26.	There will be no change in Views
Magnitude of Change	None	None	None	None
Type of Effect	None	None	None	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR114. Church Road
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR143. Commonwood Lane		
<u>Baseline Context:</u> <u>Long stretch of rural lane to the south of Sherston. To the north the narrow road rises steeply out of the valley, between residential properties. Out of the valley, views open out. Residential properties with high stone walls obscure views to the east but to the west there are open views of the agricultural landscape. Commonwood Lane continues south where the topography falls to the south and east. There are open views across an agricultural landscape of medium to large scale arable fields divided by hedgerows and hedgerow trees and distant woodland. The lane ends at Commonwood Farm and continues as Byway WT SHER 35 to connect with the Fosse Way.</u> <u>To the north, the Road connects to Thompsons Hill, near Sherston. To the north it connects to BOAT WT SHER 35</u> <u>Type: Transport (Unclassified)</u> <u>Distance to Nearest Site: 123m Lime Down Site A</u> <u>Closest Settlement: Sherston</u> <u>Description of Road: Road stretching south from Sherston through arable fields. Northern section of Road within the Cotswold National Landscape. The lane is part of Sherston walk 2.</u>		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
<u>Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9)</u>	<u>Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10)</u>	<u>Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11)</u>
High	Medium	High to Medium
<u>Initial Assessment:</u> <u>Road assessed within the context of Lime Down A. There are mid to long distance views east from the lane towards Site A where fields divided by hedgerows and hedgerow trees can be seen to varying degrees.</u> <u>Carry forward into further assessment. YES</u>		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR143. Commonwood Lane				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
<u>Description</u>	Construction activities in Site A2 and A7 would be just visible beyond intervening hedgerows in mid to long distance views to varying degrees. Views of construction of substation within A3 possible. There would be a Low level of change in views during construction.	Hedgerow reinforcement planting to the western boundaries, A2 and A7 would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Low. Refer to photomontages for VP 9.	By Year 15 mitigation planting across Site A would screen views. Refer to photomontages for VP 9. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Neutral	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site A. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
<u>Magnitude of Change</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Very Low</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Type of Effect</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	<u>Adverse</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Significance of Effect</u>	<u>Moderate/ Minor</u>	<u>Moderate/ Minor</u>	<u>Minor</u>	<u>No effect</u>

Cumulative Site Assessment

Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)

TR143. Commonwood Lane

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR115. Avon Rise		
Baseline Context: Residential street within the built environment of Luckington. Views to the site in the east are restricted by adjacent built form. However, there are glimpsed views between properties on the southern extent of the street east towards The Avenue to the northeast of Alderton. Individual trees along the Site's western boundary of fields C1 and C6 are visible. To the north, the road connects to Church Road. Type: Transport Distance to Nearest Site: 906m to Site C Closest Settlement: Luckington Description of Receptor: Residents of the cul-de-sac. Within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Receptor assessed within the context of Lime Down C. Glimpsed views between properties on the southern extent of the street east towards eastern boundary of fields C1 and C6. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR115. Avon Rise				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in in C1 and C6 There would be no change in views.	Array set back away from western edge of Site.	Array set back away from western edge of Site.	Array set back away from western edge of Site C. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	None	None
Type of Effect	None	None	None	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR115. Avon Rise
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR123. Highes Farm Road, Luckington		
Baseline Context: Road is a cul-de-sac track off an unnamed road which connects to Alderton Road to the south. The road provide access to farm buildings at New Farm and is flanked by stones walls and woodland. Entrances to agricultural yards stem off to the road to the west. There are views over fields to the east towards Lime Down Site C. To the south, the Road connects to an unnamed road then Alderton Road to the west. Type: Transport (Unclassified) Distance to Nearest Site: 349m Lime Down Site C Closest Settlement: Alderton Description of Road: Road to New Farm east of Aderton within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down E. There are middle distance views towards C6 and C8 in open views across an intervening field where C6 and C8 are seen beyond intervening boundary vegetation. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR123. Highes Farm Road, Luckington				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in in the C6 or within C8. There would be no change in views.	Array set back away from western edge of Site.	Array set back away from western edge of Site.	Array set back away from western edge of Site C. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	None	None
Type of Effect	None	None	None	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR123. Highes Farm Road, Luckington
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR141. Gaston Lane		
Baseline Context: Residential road area on the southeastern edge of Sherston. The cul-de-sac road is surrounded by residential properties of varying scale which enclose views. To the southern end there are bungalows, these lower structures still restrict views within the immediate built environment. The eastern, the road narrows down to a single car width, and the road connects to Footpath WT SHER 26 from where there are views to the landscape to the south To the centre, the Road connects to The Tarters. To the west, the Road connects to Church Street. Type: Transport (Unclassified) Distance to Nearest Site: 597m Lime Down Site A Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Road: Cul-de-sac residential road on the southeastern edge of Sherston within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down A. There are long distance views towards A11 at the very eastern end of the road where it connects with Footpath WT SHER 26. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR141. Gaston Lane				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels in A11. There would be no change to views.	No change in views. Similar views as VP 5 -refer to photography for VP 5.	No change in views.	No change in views.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	None	None
Type of Effect	None	None	None	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR141. Gaston Lane
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR148. East Dunley Cottage Road, Grittleton		
Baseline Context: A rural road providing access to East Dunley Farm from the Fosse Way. The landscape is characterised by large arable fields divided by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Surrendell Wood and Dunley Wood provide wooded horizons and enclosure, restricting views to the wider landscape in places. The topography is slightly undulating with a general fall to the north towards the railway line with rising land beyond. Large farm buildings punctuate the landscape. To the west, the Road connects to the Fosse Way. To the east, the Road connects to footpath WT HULL 20. Type: Transport (Unclassified) Distance to Nearest Site: 14m Lime Down Site C Closest Settlement: Alderton Description of Road: Rural open road providing access to East Dunley Farm from the Fosse Way.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down C. C10, C13, C14 and C15 are the nearest areas of the Site however the topography and boundary vegetation limits views. However, there are open longer distance cross valley views to C12, C23 and C26 on rising land to the north of the railway line. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR148. East Dunley Cottage Road, Grittleton				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in C10 and C26. Construction activities would be discernible in long distance cross valley views in C12 and C23 on rising land to the north of the railway line. And C9 beyond intervening vegetation There would be a Very Low level of change in views during construction.	Proposed reinforced roadside screening alongside the Fosse Way and C12, C23 would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Very Low. Refer to photomontages for and 34.	By Year 15 mitigation planting alongside the Fosse Way and C12, C23 would screen views. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Neutral in nature. Refer to photomontages for and 34.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site C. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR148. East Dunley Cottage Road, Grittleton
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR156. Easton Town Junction with Forlorn South East Past Pinkney Wood to C68 Foxley Road, Pinkney		
Baseline Context: An unnamed rural road to the southeast of Sherston which travels through dense woodland associated with Pinkney Wood with high stone walls on both sides of the road. At the junction at its southern end views open out over arable fields (A12) divided by hedgerows which rise to a low horizon in the middle distance. To the north, the Road connects to an unnamed road, then continues north to join Easton Town. Type: Transport (Unclassified) Distance to Nearest Site: 7m Lime Down Site A Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Road: Rural road through dense woodland to the southeast of Sherston within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down A. There are views to A12 from the southern end of the road beyond intervening hedgerow to its northern boundary. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR156. Easton Town Junction with Forlorn South East Past Pinkney Wood to C68 Foxley Road, Pinkney				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No Panels proposed in A12. There would be no change in views from the eastern section of road at the junction.	Hedgerow enhancement to the northern boundary of E12 would have a limited effect initially. There would be no change in views	By Year 15 mitigation planting in E12 would provide greater level of enclosure. The level of change in views would be Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	No change in views.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	None	None	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR156. Easton Town Junction with Forlorn South East Past Pinkney Wood to C68 Foxley Road, Pinkney
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR166. Pig Lane		
Baseline Context: Long stretch of rural road leading south from the Fosse Way towards Hullavington crossing over the railway line. Views from Pig Lane are of a flat arable landscape with medium to large fields with hedgerows and mature trees on either side. There are some longer views where hedgerows are low, extending to field boundaries lined with mature trees and hedgerows. High hedgerows restrict views across fields on both sides. There are occasional residential buildings close to the roadside, and telegraph poles punctuate the skyline. Woodland associated with Farleaze Farm provides enclosure near the railway bridge. Road passes directly through Site C. To the north, the Road connects to the Fosse Way. To the south, the Road connects to BOAT WT HULL 19. Type: Transport (Unclassified) Distance to Nearest Site: 0m Lime Down Site C Closest Settlement: Hullavington. Description of Road: Road from the Fosse Way towards Hullavington crossing over the railway line.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down C. C24, C27 and 28 are visible beyond intervening roadside hedgerows at the northern end of the road. At the southern end of the road, there are views towards C14, C15, C16, C17 and C18 at field entrances or where intervening hedgerows are thin. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR166. Pig Lane				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	There are no panels proposed within C27, C28, C24 or C16. Sites C15 and C17 are set back from the road to provide offsets from residential properties along the road. Construction activities in C14 and C18 would be glimpsed beyond roadside hedgerow vegetation where thin or gappy, especially in winter. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor. There would be a Low level of change in views during construction. The level of change in views would remain Low.	Reinforced roadside screening along C14, C16 and C18 combined with hedgerow reinforcement and new green corridors throughout the adjacent sections of the array would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site C. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR166. Pig Lane
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR178. Pig Lane East to Junction with Sherston Road Norton, Hullavington		
Baseline Context: Short section of road to the south of Fosse Farm which is semi enclosed by hedgerows to either side of the roadside with scattered mature hedgerow trees. The topography is flat in the immediate landscape, rising to the south obscuring views beyond. To the west, the Road connects to Pig Lane, heads east to connect with Sherston Road Norton. Type: Transport (Unclassified) Distance to Nearest Site: 321m Lime Down Site C Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Road: Short section of road to the south of Fosse Farm with roadside hedgerows and scattered trees passing through arable fields.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down C. C28 is in close proximity to the north beyond intervening boundary vegetation and there are longer distance views to C24 at the western end of the road beyond intervening roadside vegetation Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR178. Pig Lane East to Junction with C27 Sherston Road Norton, Hullavington				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in C28 or C24	No views of Scheme.	No views of Scheme.	No views of decommissioning activities.
Magnitude of Change	No change	No change	None	None
Type of Effect	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Significance of Effect	No effect	No effect	No effect	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR178. Pig Lane East to Junction with C27 Sherston Road Norton, Hullavington
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR179. Farleaze South East to Railway Bridge, Norton		
Baseline Context: Rural road to the east of Farleaze Farm and Townlease Farm connecting to Hill Hayes Lane to the south near the crossing over the railway line. The road is generally flanked by continuous hedgerows on both sides, with clear views of the surrounding landscape due to the rolling topography. The landscape is characterised by medium to large arable fields divided by hedgerows and scattered trees. In long distance views the hedgerows create layered vistas as the landscape fades into the distant horizon, with occasional rooftops of country cottages visible just below the skyline. To the north, the Road connects to unnamed road, then Pig Lane to the west. To the south, the Road connects to unnamed road, then Hill Hayes Lanes to the east. Type: Transport (Unclassified) Distance to Nearest Site: 94m Lime Down Site C Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Road: Road passing though arable landscape and residential properties over flat landform.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down D. C28 is in close proximity at the northern end of the road – However, no panels are proposed in C28. There are also mid distance views to D24 from the southern end of the road through gaps in the roadside hedgerow or where low or thin. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR179. Farleaze South East to Railway Bridge, Norton				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in C28. Fleeting views of construction activities in D24 and glimpses of activity associated with the 400kv substation within D22 would be just discernible beyond roadside hedgerow vegetation where low or thin. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor. There would be a Low level of change in views during construction.	A new green corridor is proposed to the western boundary of D24 which would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. Refer to photography for VP 44. Refer to photography for VP 44.	By Year 15 mitigation planting along the western edge of D24 and hedgerow reinforcement along the northern boundary would screen views. Refer to photography for VP 44. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site D. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
As no panels are proposed in C23, the assessment above refers to Site D. As such the cumulative Site effects are as outlined above.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR179. Farleaze South East to Railway Bridge, Norton
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR180. Hill Hayes, Hullavington		
Baseline Context: Semi enclosed rural road northwest of Hullavington. To the north is narrow and follows the South Wales Main Line where it flanked on the south side by trees providing partial screening but there are clear oblique views to the arable landscape to the south. The topography falls from Windmill Hill towards the Gauze Brook where there are views into an existing solar farm. The road rises out of the valley to Lawn Farm at its southernmost point from where there are views over an arable landscape to the west of Hullavington, with glimpsed views to woodland set back from the roadside. There are also glimpsed views to Hill Hayes Solar farm on both sides of the road. To the south, the Road connects to Hill Hayes Lane. Type: Transport (Unclassified) Distance to Nearest Site: 77m Lime Down Site C Closest Settlement: Hullavington. Description of Road: Semi-enclosed road to the northwest of Hullavington running past Windmill Hill solar farm.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down C. C17 and C18 are in close proximity at the northern end of the road where there are filtered views through intervening vegetation. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR180. Hill Hayes, Hullavington				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in C17 and C18 would be just discernible in filtered views through intervening vegetation. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor. There would be a Very Low level of change in views during construction.	Hedgerow enhancement to the northeastern boundaries of C17 and C18 would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. The level of change in views would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting along the northeastern edges of C17 and C18 would screen views. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site C. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR180. Hill Hayes, Hullavington
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR204. Foxley Green South to Honey Lane, Foxley		
Baseline Context: Rural Lane from Foxley Green to junction with Honey Lane. At the northern end, the road is adjacent to the Green with open views across the Green to the wider landscape. Hedgerows and mature trees enclose views to the west. Further south, verges widen, adding to the feeling of openness. This, combined with low hedgerows, allows for wide expansive views over the arable landscape where distant hedgerows, woodland copses and larger woodland blocks form wooded horizons. To the north, the road connects to Foxley Road in Foxley Green. To the south, the road connects to Honey Lane. Type: Transport (Unclassified) Distance to Nearest Site: 12m Lime Down Site B Closest Settlement: Foxley Green Description of Road: Rural Lane between Honey Lane and Foxley Green with arable fields beyond roadside hedgerows.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down B. B12 is located close to the road beyond a wide verge and low hedgerows. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR204. Foxley Green South to Honey Lane, Foxley				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in B12. Construction activities in B11 would be discernible in the distance beyond intervening hedgerow vegetation along the road. There would be a Very The level of change in views would remain Low. Low level of change in views during construction.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement to eastern boundary of B11 would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in B11 would screen views. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site B. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR204. Foxley Green South to Honey Lane, Foxley
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR205 Honey Lane South to Gorseey Leaze, Norton		
Baseline Context: A short stretch of Honey Lane, running south from the T junction as a continuation. The lane features mature trees and hedgerows lining both sides along its entire length. These features partially screen views but there are occasional glimpses into the adjoining arable fields. To the north, the Lane connects to the Honey Lane T-junction. To the south, the connects to Byway WT NORT 6. Type: Transport (Unclassified) Distance to Nearest Site: 16m Lime Down Site B Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Road: Extension of Honey Lane heading south, passing through an arable landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down B. B12 is in close proximity at the T-junction at the northern end where it is visible over low hedgerows to its boundaries. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR205 Honey Lane South to Gorseey Leaze, Norton				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in B12. Construction activities in B11 would be discernible in the distance beyond intervening hedgerow vegetation at the northern end of the road. There would be a Very Low level of change in views would remain Low. Low level of change in views during construction.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement to eastern boundary of B11 would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in B11 would screen views. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site B. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR205 Honey Lane South to Gorseey Leaze, Norton
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR222. Rodbourne Road		
Baseline Context: Road between Corston and Rodbourne Bottom. On leaving residential areas within the village of Corston, which is surrounded by mature trees and overgrown hedgerows, the road rises up a gently northwest facing slope towards Rodbourne which is located on the ridge. The road is bounded by hedgerows to an agricultural landscape with relatively open views across arable fields divided by hedgerow with numerous hedgerow trees. There are glimpsed views to the Water Tower on the ridge in Rodbourne and views across the northwest facing slopes and the railway line which forms a wooded skyline. To the north, the Road connects to Main Road through Corston. To the south, the Road connects to an unnamed road through Rodbourne before joining Grange Lane in the east. Type: Transport (Unclassified) Distance to Nearest Site: 231m Lime Down Site E Closest Settlement: Corston Description of Road: Road between Corston and Rodbourne on a northwest facing slope, through an arable landscape with roadside hedgerows.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down E. E2, E3 and E4 are visible on rising land on the northwest facing slope to the south of the road. Views are filtered through intervening hedgerows to the road and within the intervening landscape. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR222. Rodbourne Road				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in E2, E3 and E4 would be discernible in filtered views through intervening hedgerows to the road and within the wider landscape. There would be a Low level of change in views during construction.	Green corridor and hedgerow enhancement to the northern boundaries of E2, E3 and E4 would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in E2, E3 and E4 would screen views. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site E. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate/ Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR222. Rodbourne Road
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR224. Radnor Park		
Baseline Context: Semi enclosed residential cul-de-sac off Main Road, to the south of Corston. Street entrance is flanked to the south by a wooden fence and to the north by mature coniferous trees and shrubs. Residential properties are of a bungalow height with some two storey houses on the north side of the road. There are glimpsed views of the landscape to the south between detached bungalows which are well spaced apart. To the north, the Road connects to Main Road. Type: Transport (Unclassified) Distance to Nearest Site: 648m Lime Down Site E Closest Settlement: Corston Description of Road: Residential cul-de-sac to the south of Corston with glimpsed views to the landscape to the south.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down E. E2, E3 and E4 are visible on rising land on the northwest facing slope to the south. Views are glimpsed between buildings and filtered through intervening hedgerows within the intervening landscape. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR224. Radnor Park				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in E2, E3 and E4 would be visible on higher ground in mid to long distance views beyond intervening hedgerows, especially in winter. There would be a Very Low level of change in views during construction.	Green corridors along the western extent of E2 to E4 combined with reinforced hedgerows would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 the green corridors and hedgerow reinforcement would screen views of the development in Site E. The level of change in views would be Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site E. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR224. Radnor Park
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR242. Avil's Lane		
Baseline Context: The long section of road from Lower Stanton Saint Quintin to Avil's Farm to the east. The lane is predominantly enclosed by dense hedgerows to both sides, allowing very occasional glimpsed views of the wider landscape. The topography rises to the north which restricts views to the wider landscape beyond. Views are also constrained by hedgerows to large arable fields which screen views of fields beyond and form mid distance wooded skyline. To the west, the Road connects to Seagry Road in Lower Stanton Saint Quintin. To the east, the road connects to Bridleway WT SSTQ 7 towards Upper Seagry. Type: Transport (Unclassified) Distance to Nearest Site: 228m Lime Down Site E Closest Settlement: Lower Stanton Saint Quintin Description of Road: The long section of road from Lower Stanton Saint Quintin to Avil's Farm to the east		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down E. Boundary vegetation on the southern boundaries of E31 is visible in relatively open views over an arable field near Avil's Farm at the eastern extent of the road. Views to E27 are screened by intervening vegetation. There are longer distance views towards E26 on rising land, near Rowdon Wood from the southwestern part of the road. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR242. Avil's Lane				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in E31 would be just discernible beyond existing vegetation to its southern boundary and E26 in the distance. There would be a Very Low level of change in views during construction.	Hedgerow enhancement to southern boundary of E31, would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in E31, would screen views The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into the Site E. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR242. Avil's Lane
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR244. Rodbourne Track North East Parallel to Railway to Village, Rodbourne		
Baseline Context: Enclosed track from Rodbourne running southwest along a ridgeline where the topography falls to the north west and the southeast. The track is enclosed by tall hedgerows to both sides which provides a wooded character with occasional glimpsed views to arable fields beyond. There are fleeting longer distance cross valley views to the north at field entrances. To the northeast, the track connects to Rodbourne Road. To the southwest the track connects to footpath WT[MALW]60 which joins the railway line. Type: Transport (Unclassified) Distance to Nearest Site: 0m Lime Down Site E Closest Settlement: Rodbourne Bottom Description of Road: Track to the west of Rodbourne.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down E. There are fleeting views over the wider landscape to the north over E2, E3 and E4 at field entrances. Views into E6 through field access. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR244. Rodbourne Track North East Parallel to Railway to Village, Rodbourne				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels in E7. Construction activities in E2, E3 and E4, in conjunction with the existing solar farm to the northeast of Corston in the distance, would be intermittently visible in fleeting views at field entrances. There would also be fleeting glimpses of construction of the 132 substation within E6 beyond intervening vegetation There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor and the access track to Site E There would be a Low level of change in views during construction.	Reinforced roadside screening along both sides of the track and new woodland in E7 would have a limited effect initially. Distant views of the existing solar farm to the northeast of Corston will be blocked by the array in the foreground. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. The level of change in views would remain Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting E2, E3, E4 and E6 and new woodland in E7 would screen views, including that of the 132 substation. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site E. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels and the 132 substation would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites
Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR244. Rodbourne Track North East Parallel to Railway to Village, Rodbourne
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR248. Pound Hill		
Baseline Context: Road from Rodbourne to Rodbourne Bottom which slopes steeply to the south where it passes under the railway line into a valley. The railway embankment is a strong linear feature and is clearly visible from the south where there are open views along the valley. To the north, the road is generally enclosed by hedgerows and garden vegetation to large individual properties with occasional views to the wider landscape To the north, the Road connects to Rodbourne Road. To the south, the Road connects to footpath WT GSOM 12. Type: Transport (Unclassified) Distance to Nearest Site: 361m Lime Down Site E Closest Settlement: Rodbourne Bottom Description of Road: Road from Rodbourne, within the Conservation Area to Rodbourne Bottom		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) High	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) High to Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down E. There are fleeting views southwest towards the site from high ground at the northern end of Pound Lane which are more open in winter. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR248. Pound Hill				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activity within E6 may be just discernible in winter views beyond layers of intervening vegetation. There would be a Very Low level of change in views during construction.	A proposed tree belt to the southern boundary of E6 and new woodland in E7 would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views, including that of the 132 substation. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site E. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels and the 132 substation would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR248. Pound Hill
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

1.12 Transport Receptors - Unknown

Visual Baseline		
TR121. Racecourse Barn Access, Luckington		
Baseline Context: Gated access track leading to an isolated property to the east of Luckington. The track follows an open field boundary to a large arable field which allows open views to the south where arable farmland separated by hedgerows and scattered trees is visible on a north facing slope. The Church in Alderton is also visible on the ridgeline. To the west, the track connects to unnamed road to join Church Road to the west. The track is also footpath WT LUCK 35. Type: Transport (Unknown) Distance to Nearest Site: 143m Lime Down Site E Closest Settlement: Luckington Description of Road: Track leading to residence in open arable field.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium to Low
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down E. C1, and to a lesser extent and C19 are visible from the track. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR121. Racecourse Barn Access, Luckington				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in C1. Construction activities within C19 would be visible from the eastern end of the footpath beyond intervening tall hedgerows. The overall level of change in views from the footpath as a whole would be Very Low.	A woodland belt is proposed along the northern boundary of C19. This would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Very Low by Year 1. Refer to photomontages for VP 30 and 31.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would predominantly screen views of the array in C19. The level of change in views from the footpath would remain Very Low by Year 15 and would be neutral in nature. Refer to photomontages for VP 30 and 31.	Established mitigation planting would partially screen views of decommissioning activity. Removal of panels would be visible but would have the benefit of the mitigation planting.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR121. Racecourse Barn Access, Luckington
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR122. Manor Farm access road, Alderton		
Baseline Context: Access road to Manor Farm Road stemming north from The Street to the north of Alderton. The road is a gravel track leading off the main road, flanked by woodland to the west and open arable fields to the east where the topography rises to a low ridgeline punctuated by trees, restricting views beyond. To the south the track is adjacent to St Gile's Church and associated mature trees which obstruct views of the landscape beyond. Access track only from The Street in Alderton. Type: Transport (Unknown) Distance to Nearest Site: 157m Lime Down Site C Closest Settlement: Alderton Description of Road: Access track to Manor Farm from The Street in Alderton within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down C. C6 beyond the low ridgeline is visible beyond intervening boundary vegetation from the Street, near Alderton Church. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		
Visual Assessment (Scheme)		
TR122. Manor Farm access road, Alderton		

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in C1, C6 or C8. Construction activity within the wider Site would not be visible due to the intervening rising land.	Landscape proposals include for additional planting along the western Site boundary with the Cotswold National Landscape. New hedgerows and green corridors along the western extent of the array. Land use would change from arable to wildflower meadow. The effect of tree and hedgerow planting would be limited initially, and there would be no change in views. Refer to photosheets for VP 32	By Year 15 mitigation planting would be established and would provide visible enhancements to the landscape and enclosure of the Scheme. The level of change to views would be Very Low and Neutral in nature. Refer to photosheets for VP 32	No views of decommissioning activities.
Magnitude of Change	None	None	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	None	Neutral	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	No effect	Minor	Moderate / Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR122. Manor Farm access road, Alderton
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR144. Access to Lordswood House, Sherston		
Baseline Context: Private, gated, access drive to Lordswood House, off Commonwood Lane. A gravel track with open views to either side of the road allowing views. Views are constrained by the property's hedgerow boundaries and scattered trees. In the distance, woodland screens views of landscape beyond. To the west, the access connects to Byway WT SHER 16 and Commonwood Lane. To the east, the track connects to Footpath WT SHER 17 which is just to the north of the track within the grounds of the property. Type: Transport (Unknown) Distance to Nearest Site: 167m Lime Down Site C Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Road: Driveway to private residence.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium to Low
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down C. C20 is directly to the south of the property and is well screened by boundary hedgerows. However, A10 is on rising land to the northeast which is visible from the eastern end of the access track. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		
Visual Assessment (Scheme)		
TR144. Access to Lordswood House, Sherston		

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels proposed in C20 and limited views to C19 and C21 and beyond intervening vegetation. Construction activities in A10 would be just visible on rising land beyond an intervening hedgerow to its southwestern boundary. There would be a Very Low level of change in views during construction.	Green corridor planting to the southwestern boundary of A10 would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Very Low. Refer to photography for VP 28.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in A10 would screen views. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Neutral in nature. Refer to photography for VP 28.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site A. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites
Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR144. Access to Lordswood House, Sherston
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)

No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR149. The Hanger Access, Lordswood		
Baseline Context: Access track leading to an outhouse, west of Norton. The Road stems east from Fosse Way and turns onto a gravel single track which travels east to an outhouse on the border of the Farleaze Farm grounds. Views to the north and south are expansive with woodland belt in the distance. Views to the east and west are slightly more constrained by woodland closer to the Road. To the east, the Road connects to Fosse Way. Type: Transport (Unknown) Distance to Nearest Site: 6m Lime Down Site C Closest Settlement: Hullavington Description of Road: Access track to outbuilding in arable landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium to Low
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down C. C26 to north would not contain panels. Views west to panels within C12. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR149. The Hanger Access, Lordswood				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels within C26. Filtered views to construction activities in C12 to west of Fosse Way beyond intervening hedgerows along Fosse Way Filtered views south to construction activities within C14 where the tops of panels on the lower lying land would be visible beyond vegetation along the railway. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor. There would be a Low level of change in views during construction.	Reinforced roadside screening along boundary of C12 and Fosse Way would have a limited effect initially. Hedgerow reinforcement along northern boundary of C14 would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. The level of change in views would remain Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting alongside Fosse Way would screen views into C12. Filtered views south of panels within C14 would remain. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into the Site alongside the Fosse Way. Views of decommissioning activity within C14 would be glimpsed to the south. Removal of panels would cause minor changes to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor / Negligible	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR149. The Hanger Access, Lordswood
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR150. Lordswood Farm Access, Ladyswood		
Baseline Context: Access roads to Lordswood Farm from the Fosse Way. Both access roads pass through a pastoral field to the front of the property with the southern access track featuring a stone wall and matures trees. There is a hedge to the front of the property but there are open views east over a gently rolling landform with arable fields, divided by hedgerows and scattered mature trees and woodland blocks in the distance which form wooded skylines. To the south, west and north views are semi constrained by intervening vegetation and built form associated with the farm. To the east, the two tracks connect to the Fosse Way. Type: Transport (Unknown) Distance to Nearest Site: 238m Lime Down Site C Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Road: Private access tracks to Lordswood Farm from the Fosse Way.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium to Low
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down C. There are views over C27 from the access roads. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		
Visual Assessment (Scheme)		
TR150. Lordswood Farm Access, Ladyswood		

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in C27 where there is direct visibility. There would be very glimpsed and heavily filtered views to construction activities on higher ground in C22 to the south in distant views beyond intervening vegetation. There would also be short term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor. There would be a Low level of change in views during construction.	Hedgerow enhancement to the boundary of C22 would have a limited effect initially. Any necessary hedgerow removal associated with cable route corridor would be replaced and include gapping up of adjacent hedgerows as defined in the OLEMP. The level of change in views would remain Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in C22 would screen views. The level of change in views would be Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site C. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor / Negligible	Minor / Negligible	Minor / Negligible	No effect
Cumulative Site Assessment				
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites				

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR150. Lordswood Farm Access, Ladyswood
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR151 and TR152. Ladyswood Farm Access, Ladyswood		
Baseline Context: Private access roads to and within Ladyswood Farm and Stud with three gated points of entry. The road winds through private grounds with horse paddocks and hedgerows on all borders of the property which is surrounded by arable fields and woodland creating screening. There are possible views to rising land to the northeast, but strong hedgerows to both sides of the Fosse Way limit views. Well vegetated boundaries surround this property providing enclosure, screening views into and out of the property. To the east, one track connects to Fosse Way and to the southwest two tracks connect to an unnamed road between Sherston and Norton. Type: Transport (Unknown) Distance to Nearest Site: 326m Lime Down Site B Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Road: Private access roads to and within Ladyswood Farm.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium to Low
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down B. Possible views to B4 and B5 on rising land to the northwest beyond intervening vegetation. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		
Visual Assessment (Scheme)		
TR151 and TR152. Ladyswood Farm Access, Ladyswood		

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed adjacent to the Fosse Way except B6 which would not be discernible Construction activities of the access road and cable route in Site B which runs parallel to the Fosse Way would be just discernible beyond intervening vegetation. It is set back approximately 95m from the Fosse Way. The short-term temporary works associated with the cable route corridor would have a Very Low level of change in views during construction.	There is no specific mitigation and the level of change in views would remain Very Low. No additional Effects Refer to photomontages for VP 14 and CNL F.	As there is no specific mitigation the level of change in views would remain Very Low. No additional Effects Refer to photomontages for CNL 14 and CNL F.	On decommissioning the access road is likely to be removed and the land returned to its baseline condition. No additional Effects
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor/Negligible	Minor/Negligible	Minor/Negligible	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR151 and TR152. Ladyswood Farm Access, Ladyswood
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR157. Keepers Cottage access road, Pinkney		
Baseline Context: Access track to Keepers Cottage follows a track along the southern edge of Pinkney Wood with open views over arable fields to the south. Blocks of woodland in the wider landscape provide enclosure with some open and channelled views south towards A12. Connects from road to Easton Town to the west and joins Footpath WT SHER 10 and WT SHER 11 to the east. Type: Transport (Unknown) Distance to Nearest Site: 176m Lime Down Site A Closest Settlement: Sherston Description of Road: Access track to residential property on the edge of Pinkney Wood within the Cotswold National Landscape.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium to Low
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down A. There are channelled views south towards A11 and A12 on rising land seen between blocks of woodland. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR157. Keepers Cottage access road, Pinkney				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	A11 is proposed to be maintained as agricultural land and would be managed for sky lark mitigation. There would be no change in views from this access road on the edge of Sherston.	Hedgerow enhancements proposed to the boundaries of A11 would have a limited effect initially. This would have no effect on views at Year 1 Refer to photomontages for VP 4.	Maturing hedgerow enhancements proposed to the boundaries of A11 would screen views There would be a very low level of change to views which would be neutral in nature Refer to photomontages for VP 4.	No change in views
Magnitude of Change	None	No effect	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	None	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	No Effect	No Effect	Moderate / Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR157. Keepers Cottage access road, Pinkney
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR201. Norton Farm Access Road, Norton		
Baseline Context: Semi enclosed access tracks leading to Manor Barns/ Norton Farm, northwest of Norton. The tracks stem from Honey Lane forming a closed circuit to the residence. In the centre of this circuit is an open pastoral field with a ring of mature trees around the outer perimeter partially screening views to the north and east. To the south and west views are constrained by woodland. The roads connect to Honey Lane to the east of the farm. Type: Transport (Unknown) Distance to Nearest Site: 0m Lime Down Site B Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Road: Access tracks to Manor Barns/ Norton Farm, northwest of Norton.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium to Low
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down B. B9 is in close proximity to the northern access road beyond its intervening boundary hedgerow. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)
TR201. Norton Farm Access Road, Norton

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in B9 would be just discernible beyond its intervening boundary vegetation, especially in winter. There would be a Low level of change in views during construction.	Reinforced roadside screening to boundary of B9 would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in B9 would screen views of Scheme. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site B. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor Negligible	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR201. Norton Farm Access Road, Norton
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR203. Maidford Hall Access Road, Norton		
Baseline Context: Access road to Maidford Hall and Cottage, east of Norton. The tarmacked road is semi enclosed with a wide grass verge flanked by a wooden fence and scattered mature trees. To the northwest, the access road connects to Honey Lane. Type: Transport (Unknown) Distance to Nearest Site: 83m Lime Down Site B Closest Settlement: Norton Description of Road: Private access road to Maidford Hall and Cottage, east of Norton.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium to Low
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down B. There are near distance oblique views from the access track to B10 and B9 is visible in the middle distance from the junction with Honey Lane beyond intervening vegetation on Honey Lane. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		
Visual Assessment (Scheme)		
TR203. Maidford Hall Access Road, Norton		

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	The southern extents of B9 are not proposed for panels. However, construction activities in the northern extents of B9 would be visible (filtered by roadside hedgerows) at distance. To a lesser extent construction activity in B10 would be visible beyond intervening vegetation on Honey Lane. There would be a Low level of change in views during construction.	A proposed new hedgerow to the southeastern boundary of B11 and reinforced roadside screening to the southwestern boundary of B10 would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Low. Refer to similar views in photography for VP 11 and 12A	By Year 15 mitigation planting in B9 and B10 would screen views of the array. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site B. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR203. Maidford Hall Access Road, Norton
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR206. Foxley Manor Farm Access Road, Foxley		
Baseline Context: Access driveway to the Grade II Listed Foxley Manor Farm, west of Foxley. The entrance to the driveway is flanked by stone boundary walls and stone piers forming a gateway. Views from the driveway are constrained in places when enclosed by mature woodland trees. There are glimpsed views through the trees feature over arable fields to the south. To the north views are constrained by woodland and agricultural farmhouse infrastructure. To the east, the access road connects to Foxley Road. Type: Transport (Unknown) Distance to Nearest Site: 195m Lime Down Site B Closest Settlement: Foxley Description of Road: Access driveway to the Grade II Listed Foxley Manor Farm, west of Foxley.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Medium	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down B. There are filtered vies through intervening vegetation to B12 which is in close proximity. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR206. Foxley Manor Farm Access Road, Foxley				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels are proposed in B12. Construction activities would be barely discernible within B11 some distance away. There would be a Very Low level of change in views during construction.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement to the northern boundary of B11 and throughout the wider Site would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting to the northern boundary of B11 and throughout the Site would screen views of the array. The level of change in views would be Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site B11. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR206. Foxley Manor Farm Access Road, Foxley
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline		
TR215. West Park Farm Access, Corston		
Baseline Context: Semi enclosed access track to West Park Farm to the northwest of Corston with two entrances. One to Common Road in the north and the other to the east on Mill Lane. The access track is predominantly lined with hedgerows and with mature trees to the north. To the south it adjoins arable fields with open views to West Park Wood and some cross valley views over the Gauze Brook and the wider landscape. There are also views to the southeast over a low ridgeline to the water tower on high ground near Rodbourne. The road is part of a Bridleway WT\MALW\47 from Mill Lane and the northern leg from Common Road is Footpath WT\MALW\48. The road ends at the farm complex of West Park Farm. To the north, the road connects to Common Road. To the east, the road connects to Mill Lane. Type: Transport (Unknown) Distance to Nearest Site: 452m Lime Down Site D Closest Settlement: Corston Description of Road: Access road to West Park Farm to the northwest of Corston.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium to Low
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down D. There are open views of the surrounding landscape to the south across arable fields. where there are occasional middle distance, cross valley views towards D13, D14, D15 and D16 alongside Gauze Brook. There are also long-distance views southeast towards E2, E3 and E4 to the southwest of the water tower near Rodbourne. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR215. West Park Farm Access, Corston				
Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	West Park Wood blocks views towards Site D for part of the route. Construction activities in parts of D13, D14, D15 and D16 would be visible in middle distance, cross valley views to the south beyond vegetation along the Gauze Brook. There would be a Low level of change in views during construction.	Proposed new riparian planting to the Gauze Brook and hedgerow enhancement to the internal boundaries of D13, D14, D15 and D16 would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in D13, D14, D15 and D16 would screen views of the array. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site D. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor/ Negligible	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Site would be seen sequentially to Site D. Construction activities in E2, E3 and E4 would be just discernible in long distance views to the southeast. There would be a Low level of change in views during construction. There would be no additional effects	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement planting to the northwestern boundary of E2, E3 and E4 would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Low. Refer to photomontages for VP 56.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in E2, E3 and E4 would enclose Scheme and screen views. The level of change in views would reduce to Very Low and be Neutral in nature. Refer to photomontages for VP 56.	Mitigation planting established and screening views into the Site E. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor/ Negligible	No effect

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR215. West Park Farm Access, Corston
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.



Visual Baseline		
TR229. Hanger Farm Access Road, Lower Stanton St Quintin		
Baseline Context: Access road to Hanger Farm off the A429, north of Stanton Saint Quintin. The entrance is flanked by stone walls turning into post and rail fence running down either side of the road. Set back from the fence are rows of mature trees. Beyond the trees pastoral fields can be seen with mature hedgerows and trees. The access track forms part of Bridleway WT MALW 59 which extends to the east. To the west, the Road connects to A429. Type: Transport (Unknown) Distance to Nearest Site: 422m Lime Down Site E Closest Settlement: Lower Stanton St Quintin. Description of Road: Access to farm complex.		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.9) Low	Receptor Susceptibility (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.10) Medium	Receptor Sensitivity (Refer to Volume 3, Appendix 8.1 LVIA Methodology, Table 8.1.1.11) Medium to Low
Initial Assessment: Road assessed within the context of Lime Down E. There are views east towards E19-E21 beyond intervening hedgerows and boundary vegetation. Carry forward into further assessment. YES		

Visual Assessment (Scheme)
TR229. Hanger Farm Access Road, Lower Stanton St Quintin

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	Construction activities in E19-E21 would be glimpsed, and heavily filtered, but discernible beyond intervening hedgerows and boundary vegetation to the east. There would be a Very Low level of change in views during construction.	Proposed green corridor planting to the western boundaries of E19-E21 would have a limited effect initially. The level of change in views would remain Very Low.	By Year 15 mitigation planting in E19-E21 would screen views of the array. The level of change in views would be Very Low and be Neutral in nature.	Mitigation planting established screening of views into Site E. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral	None
Significance of Effect	Minor / Negligible	Minor / Negligible	Minor / Negligible	No effect

Cumulative Site Assessment
Cumulative Site effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Lime Down Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR229. Hanger Farm Access Road, Lower Stanton St Quintin
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.