Green Hill Solar Farm
EN010170

Environmental Statement
Appendix 8.3: ES LVIA Assessment Sheets
Revision A

Prepared by: Lanpro

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Schedule of Changes

Revision	Section Reference	Description of Changes	Reason for Revision
A	[cover]	Updated to Revision A	As required for submission at Deadline 1.
	p.3	Addition of table of contents	Indexing added in respect of requests made at ISH1 and through Examiner's First Questions Q16.0.1.
	pp.4-991	Interim heading sheets added to aid navigability	Indexing added in respect of requests made at ISH1 and through Examiner's First Questions Q16.0.1.
	pp.5-992	Amendments to page headers to reduce ambiguity.	Applicant's due diligence.

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Environmental Statement
Appendix 8.3.1: LVIA Assessment Sheets - Excluded

Prepared by: Lanpro

Appendix 8.3.1.1

LVIA Assessment Sheets - Excluded - Private Receptors

Visual Baseline

RS02: Mawsley Village

Baseline Context:

Village of Mawsley to the north of Mawsley Road. The settlement is built around winding roads with Mawsley Community Primary school to the heart of the settlement. Mawsley is enclosed to the south by tree belts along Mawsley Road and Old Poor's Gorse. Small blocks of woodland immediately along the southern edge the village provide enclosure and limit ground floor views south. To the west, the settlement is further enclosed by an established tree belt surrounding. To the east of the village the surrounding arable fields are marked by well vegetated field boundaries that layer together to provide enclosure and limit long distance views.

The settlement is accessed by Mawsley Road to the south of the settlement.

Type: Residential (Settlement)

Distance to Nearest Site: 904m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: N/A

Description of Receptor: Private views from private dwellings located within the Village of Mawsley to the north of Mawsley Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A to the south of Mawsley. Layering of vegetation, particularly tree belts that alongside Mawsley Road would screen views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RS04: Wellingborough

Baseline Context:

Market town of Wellingborough with over approximately 46,000 residents within its parish boundary. The central core of the settlement is a Conservation Area with Tithe Barn Scheduled Monument to the east of Swansgate Centre. The town contains hundred and three Listed Buildings with three Grade I Listed, ninety-six Grade II and four Grade II* Listed Buildings. Local Nature Reserve Glamis Meadow and Wood sits within the northwest of Wellingborough to the north of Hardwick Road.

Conservation Area enclosed by surrounding built form with no intervisibility. Visibility to and from the town to Green Hill E is limited to the western edges associated with Park Farm Industrial Estate beyond the A509 which contains the town
The settlement is accessed from a web of A Roads passing through the settlement.

Changes in topography to the west of the settlement and layering of intervening vegetation screens views of the Site.

Type: Residential (Settlement)

Distance to Nearest Site: 570m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: N/A

Description of Receptor: Large settlement of Wellingborough with Conservation Area, 103 Listed Building, Scheduled Monument and Local Nature Reserve.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. No visibility of Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG10: Hannington

Baseline Context:

Village of Hannington. Village church stands prominent at the western end of the village with rectory to the south. Village is enclosed to the north and south by Trees and frequent hedgerows. This is particularly notable to the north of the village, where vegetation follows the small watercourse that flows west into

Village accessed by three roads; Holcot Road, Walgrave Road and Red House Lane.

Type: Residential (Settlement)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.21km (Green Hill A2)

Closest Settlement: N/A

Description of Receptor: Private views from private dwellings located within the village of Hannington. Village envelope includes 4 listed buildings including Grade I Listed Church of St Peter and St Paul.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the intervening landscape features such as trees and woodlands combined with changes in topography, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG12: Hardwick

Baseline Context:

Small village of Hardwick. The village generally lies on slightly elevated land above a small watercourse. The landform slopes gently east into the watercourse, with the village located on these east facing slopes. The residential properties are clustered around the historic core of the village which includes the church and Hardwick Manor. The village is partially enclosed on all sides by tree belts and scattered trees. There are two Grade II* Listed Buildings and a Conservation Area associated with the settlement.

The Village is accessed through Hardwick Lane that passes north – west in an inverted 'L' shape through the village. Hardwick Village Lane connects to the A43 Kettering Road to the west, settlement of Little Harrowden to the northeast and Niort Way to the east.

Type: Residential (Settlement)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.298km (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: N/A

Description of Receptor: Private views from private dwellings located within the small village of Hardwick.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill D. Due to layering of vegetation combined with the nature of the topography between settlement and the Site, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG15: Holcot

Baseline Context:

Village of Holcot with over 400 people and estimated 182 households. Village is near Pitsford Water situated approximately 74m northwest of the village. The scenic village has woodland cover to the north and west following Pitsford water, to the east there are several ponds and linear strips of vegetation.

Green Hill B located on elevated land to the south of settlement. Woodland, field boundary vegetation and changing topography screen views to Site. The village is accessed through four separate roads; Walgrave Road, Sywell Road, Moulton Road and Brixworth Road.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 284m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Hannington

Description of Receptor: Village of Holcot with 9 listed buildings including Grade I listed Church of St Mary and All Saints, along with four monument structures of archaeological interest.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	High

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. No visibility of Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG21: North Farm, Moulton

Baseline Context:

Residential Properties to the north of North Farm. Properties are isolated within the landscape and accessed through a long avenue drive. The properties are open with clear views to the surrounding agricultural landscape with partial enclosure to the west of the properties.

Properties are accessed through paved private drive with grass verge and semi-mature tree avenue off Holcot Road.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 614m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Group of residential properties and private garden to the north of North Farm with no heritage or landscape assets.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low: Due lack of heritage or landscape assets.	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the distance to the Site and the nature of the topography there are no views towards the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG29: The Old Dairy, Wilby

Baseline Context:

Group of semi-enclosed properties and associated private gardens off Mears Ashby Road. Properties enclosed to the north by tree planting and to the south of the properties parallel to Mears Ashby Road. Properties surrounded by agricultural fields to the immediate north, south and west with allotments to the northeast and settlement of Wilby to the southeast.

Properties accessed by enclosed private drives off Mears Ashby Road.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 827m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Wilby

Description of Receptor: Group of semi-enclosed and detached properties and associated private gardens off Meas Ashby Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**
Low: Due to lack of heritage or landscape assets.	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to direction of views, intervening hedgerows and topography there is no visibility between the receptor and the Scheme

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG37: 341-355 Grendon Road, Earls Barton

Baseline Context:

Group of single storey properties. The properties are enclosed to the south and east by dense tree planting and a block of woodland north of the River Nene. Views to the north are limited by tree cover along the A45. Access to the properties is gained from Station Road to the west. Commercial development located west of Station Road limits views to the west along with intervening tree cover.

Properties are accessed via a private, gated, road that stems east of Station Road, south of the A45.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 887m (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Private views from private dwellings south of the A45.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of the Green Hill BESS. Due to the nature of the topography and dense woodland blocks south of the receptor there are no views towards the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG38: Long Lodge Farm

Baseline Context:

Group of semi-enclosed detached properties to the west of Grendon Lakes. Properties are sheltered to the west by lake and thick vegetation. To the east, the properties are viewed within the surrounding open, agricultural landscape.

Properties are accessed through private road that stems from public road leading to Grendon Lakes.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 699m (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Great Doddington

Description of Receptor: Group of semi-enclosed, detached properties to the west of Grendon Lakes.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Assessed within the context of Green Hill BESS. Due to the intervening vegetation associated with the nearby lakes there are no views from the receptors to the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG39: The Old Station, Grendon Road, Earls Barton

Baseline Context:

Group of residential properties to the west of station road to the southeast of Earls Barton Quarry. Properties are semi-enclosed to the north by hedgerows and associated hedgerow trees. To the east, west and south the group of properties are exposed within the landscape. Within the wider landscape the vegetation surrounding River Nene to the north and Grendon Lakes to the east buffers the properties.

Properties are accessed through communal driving stemming west off Station Road.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 406m (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Group of residential properties and associated private gardens to the west of station road to the southeast of Earls Barton Quarry.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium: Due to receptor being within close distance to Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI and floodplain grazing marsh priority habitat.	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill BESS. Due to the orientation of dwellings and intervening vegetation there are no views from the receptors to the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG40: Strixton

Baseline Context:

Small village of Strixton that is bordered by A509 to the east. The village comprises of a small business park to the west and St Romwald's church to the east with few residential buildings in between. The historic manor house and gardens are used today as residential properties. The village is semi enclosed in the landscape with woodlands to the north of the manor house and linear strip of ancient woodland running south from the business park. The village sits nestled within the surrounding agricultural landscape.

The properties are accessed through a mix of individual and communal driveways, ranging from tarmacked to gravel stemming from single lane paved road extending west from A509.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.053km (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Wollaston

Description of Receptor: Small village of Strixton with mix of residential and commercial spaces, with six Grade II Listed Buildings.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
High: Due to the heritage assets within the village	High	High

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Intervening vegetation and changes in topography screen views to the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO

Visual Baseline

RG51: Stocking Hollow Farm, Bozeat

Baseline Context:

Group of enclosed properties and associated gardens to the east of A509 and Horn Wood. Properties are enclosed on all sides by linear strips of trees. To the west of the properties, woodland surrounding the A509 buffers the properties from the A509 and restricts views west towards the Site.

Properties are accessed through private, gated, gravel road that stems south off London Road, to the west of A509.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 100m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Private views from private dwellings and associated gardens to the east of A509 and Horn Wood.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Vegetation surrounding the property and associated with the A509 provide enclosure and would screen views west of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG53: Nunirons, Warrington

Baseline Context:

Enclosed residential properties to the southwest of A509 and A428 roundabout. Properties enclosed to the west by ancient woodland and to the east by Broadleaved woodland between the property and the roundabout.

Properties are accessed through private, enclosed, paved drive off A428 west off Warrington Toll Bar Roundabout.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 368m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Private views from private dwellings and associated gardens to the southwest of Warrington Toll Bar Roundabout.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. The heavily enclosed nature of the property itself combines with vegetation surrounding roundabout to provide enclosure and would screen views of Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG55: Warrington

Baseline Context:

Group of semi enclosed properties at Warrington House farm, west of A509. Properties heavily enclosed to the immediate north, east and west of the receptors by tall hedgerows and hedgerow trees. To the south, views are more open across the surrounding countryside.

Properties are accessed through Private drives off unnamed lane stemming west from A509.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 769 (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Olney

Description of Receptor: Private views from group of private dwellings and associated gardens at Warrington House Farm, west of A509 with Grade II listed building at Warrington House Farm.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Views of Scheme would be screened by surrounding vegetation within the immediate surroundings and additional tree belt along A509.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG57: Abbey Farm and Lavendon Grange

Baseline Context:

Group of enclosed properties and associated gardens to the east of Lavendon Grange Road. Properties include four Grade II Listed Buildings along with Lavendon Abbey Scheduled Monument. Properties sit tight nit within group and are well enclosed by surrounding tree belts. To the north east (towards the Site) the landform gently rises towards the A428. Layering of field boundary vegetation and changes in topography combine to screen views of the Site.

Properties accessed through enclosed paved drives stemming off Lavendon Grange Road.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 809 (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Private views from group of private dwellings and associated gardens off Lavendon Grange Road with four Grade II Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monument.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Layering of field boundary vegetation and changes in topography would combine to screen views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG58: Newlands Farm

Baseline Context:

Group of partially enclosed properties to the east of Kettering Road and to the north of Hardwick Wood. Properties are enclosed to the south by Hardwick Wood. The eastern most property is an enclosed two storey property. The property to the west is open to the north and immediate east with enclosure to the west provided by surrounding agricultural storage barns associated with Newlands Farm. Garden vegetation and layering of vegetation cross the countryside to the north provide enclosure to these properties and screen views of the Site.

The properties are accessed through private drives stemming north off unnamed lane travelling east from A43 to the settlement of Hardwick.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.54km (Green Hill A.2)

Closest Settlement: Hardwick

Description of Receptor: Private views from group of private dwellings and gardens to the east of Kettering Road and to the north of Hardwick Wood.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A.2. Due to layering of intervening vegetation and built form there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG59: Ketnor Farm

Baseline Context:

Group of two storey properties to the east of A43 and south of Redhouse Road. The property to the north of the group, to the east of Shell is enclosed on all sides by hedgerow and infrastructure. The property to the south of shell is enclosed all sides by hedgerow. The property to the east is open on all immediate aspects. To the southwest, the property is sheltered by Ketnor Farm. Hedgerow along Redhouse Road provide shelter to the driveway of the property. To the north, woodland belts to the north of Hannington Grange Farm enclose the countryside and limit wider views towards the Site.

Properties are accessed through private driveways stemming off A43 or Redhouse Road.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 776m (Green Hill A.2)

Closest Settlement: Hannington

Description of Receptor: Private views from group of private dwellings and gardens to the east of A43 and south of Redhouse Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A.2. Due to the intervening tree belts to the northwest of the receptor there would be no views of Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG60: Private buildings associated with Cumulative Development 2

Baseline Context:

Private buildings associated with the residential development on Land Off Niort Way Northants Llp Niort Way Wellingborough. Views from proposed buildings are limited to the south by built form associated with Wellingborough and landform associated with Niort Way which is partially bunded and contains large amounts of tree cover along the routes southern edge.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.7km (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Wellingborough

Description of Receptor: Private buildings associated with the residential development on Land Off Niort Way Northants Llp Niort Way Wellingborough

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to intervening vegetation, built form and landform along Niort Way, there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG61: Private buildings associated with Cumulative Development 3

Baseline Context:

Private buildings associated with the residential development Glenvale Park Phase 2 Development Site Niort Way Wellingborough. Views are limited to the south by intervening vegetation and built form associated with neighbouring business parks.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.7km (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: Wellingborough

Description of Receptor: Private buildings associated with the residential development Glenvale Park Phase 2 Development Site Niort Way Wellingborough.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill D and E. Due to intervening vegetation, built form and landform there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG62: Private buildings associated with Cumulative Development 4

Baseline Context:

Private buildings associated with the residential development of 250 dwellings. Views from proposed buildings are limited to the south by built form associated with Wellingborough and landform associated with Niort Way which is partially bunded and contains large amounts of tree cover along the routes southern edge.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 2.5km (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Wellingborough

Description of Receptor: Private buildings associated with the residential development of 250 dwellings.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to intervening vegetation, built form and landform along Niort Way, there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG63: Private buildings associated with Cumulative Development 5

Baseline Context:

Private buildings associated with the development of an asphalt plant and road plannings recycling facility east of Wellingborough. The development is in the context of industrial buildings and commercial park east of Wellingborough.

Type: Commercial (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 5.5km (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Wellingborough

Description of Receptor: Private buildings associated with the development of an asphalt plant and road plannings recycling facility east of Wellingborough.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to distance and built form there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG65: Private buildings associated with Cumulative Development 11

Baseline Context:

Private buildings associated with an industrial/logistics development west of Rothwell. The development is in located on agricultural land west of the A6 and north of the A14.

Type: Commercial (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 8km (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Rothwell

Description of Receptor: Private buildings associated with an industrial/logistics development west of Rothwell

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to distance there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG66: Private buildings associated with Cumulative Development 12

Baseline Context:

Private buildings associated with a mixed-use development at Victors Barns, Northampton Road, Brixworth. The development is located south of Brixworth and west of Pitsford Water. Landform affords views to the west and vegetation along Northampton Road screens views to the east.

Type: Mixed Use (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 4km (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Brixworth

Description of Receptor: Private buildings associated with mixed-use development at Victors Barns, Northampton Road, Brixworth.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to distance and vegetation along Northampton Road, there would be no views of the Scheme. **Carry forward to further assessment: NO.**

Visual Baseline

RG67: Private buildings associated with Cumulative Development 13

Baseline Context:

Private buildings associated with a residential development on Land South and East of Grange Park, Northampton. The development is located south of Northampton and east of the village of Quinton.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 10km (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Quinton

Description of Receptor: Private buildings associated with a residential development on Land South and East of Grange Park, Northampton.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to distance there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG70: Private buildings associated with Cumulative Development 17

Baseline Context:

Private buildings associated with a residential development on Land North of Newport Pagnell Road Hackleton. The development is located east of Wooton, Northampton.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 6km (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Northampton.

Description of Receptor: Private buildings associated with a residential development on Land North of Newport Pagnell Road Hackleton.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to distance there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG71: Private buildings associated with Cumulative Development 18

Baseline Context:

Private buildings associated with a commercial development on Land North of Northampton Road, Rushden. The development is located north of Rushden in the context of other commercial development to the southeast.

Type: Commercial (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 9km (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Rushden

Description of Receptor: Private buildings associated with a commercial development on Land North of Northampton Road, Rushden

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to distance there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RG72: Private buildings associated with Cumulative Development 20

Baseline Context:

Private buildings associated with a mixed-use development at Liberty Way Rushden Northamptonshire. The development is located east of Rushden, east of the A6.

Type: Mixed Use (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 10km (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Rushden

Description of Receptor: Private buildings associated with a mixed-use development at Liberty Way Rushden Northamptonshire.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Value (refer to (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to distance there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI03: The Barn, Red Lodge, Mawsley

Baseline Context:

Enclosed residential property of The Barn southeast of Mawsley. Receptor is a detached house with driveway and gardens. Residential building to the southeast of a series of largescale agricultural barns. Dwelling is heavily enclosed by vegetation surrounding the property boundary and enclosed further by the barns to the immediate north of the residential property. Mawsley Road passes to the south of the property and is lined with established roadside trees. Roadside vegetation combines with vegetation surrounding the house to screen views of the Site.

Property is accessed through PRoW Bridleway NN|GG|11

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 772m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Mawsley

Description of Receptor: Private views from private dwelling and garden to the southeast of Mawsley.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Residential receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Roadside vegetation combines with vegetation surrounding the house and would screen views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI04: Mill Lodge, Old

Baseline Context:

Enclosed property to the east of Mill Lane. Small scale barn to the east of Mill Lane accessed by track and sheltered to the east by mix of deciduous and coniferous trees. Landform rises slightly to the east before falling gently back towards Site. This change in topography combines with vegetation along field boundaries to screen views of the Site.

Property is accessed by a track that stems east off Mill Lane.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 906m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Private views from private dwelling and garden to the east of Mill Lane.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Residential receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Vegetation enclosing the receptor and topography would screen views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI22: Walgrave Hall, Walgrave

Baseline Context:

Two Detached properties associated with Hall Farm, south of Walgrave, off Walgrave Road. The properties are set on the edge of the farmstead with agricultural barns to the southeast. The properties are partially enclosed with tree belt surrounding ponds to the northeast and tree belt following small, meandering tributary to the north. Agricultural fields to the north east of the properties are well vegetated and layer together to provide screening of views towards the Site.

The properties are accessed through access track used for Hall Farm.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.012km (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Private views from two detached private dwellings associated with Hall Farm, south of Walgrave. One of the properties is a Grade II Listed Walgrave Hall Farmhouse. The property land also contains parts of Abandoned areas of Walgrave Medieval village Scheduled Monument.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to changes in topography, intervening vegetation and built form of Walgrave to the north, views of the Scheme would be screened.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI26: The Hawthorns, Holcot

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed single storey residential property to east of Sywell Road. The property is bordered to the southwest by hedgerow and hedgerow trees. To the north, linear hedgerow and hedgerow trees provide buffer between the house and fields to the north. The eastern boundary of the property is enclosed with fencing but is unvegetated with clear views towards nearby stables and horse-riding school to the southeast of the receptor. Sywell Road to the south is lined with roadside hedgerows and trees which combines with well-established field boundary vegetation across the countryside to the south of Sywell Road to provide enclosure and screen views of the Site.

Property is accessed through private driveway stemming northeast off Sywell Road.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 352m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Private views from residential property to the east of Sywell Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the intervening vegetation and rising landform towards the Site, views of the Scheme would be screened.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI27: North Fields, Holcot

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed residential property to the southwest of Holcot overlooking Pitsford Water. The property is enclosed extensively to the east with large quantities of trees. The driveway to the property is enclosed extensively with hedgerows and avenue style tree planting. To the west, the property is more open with group of vegetation separating the property from footpath at Pitsford Water.

The property is accessed through paved access track that leads to North Fields and Keepers Lodge. As the access track stems off to a private driveway for the property, the track becomes enclosed with avenue trees.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 687m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Private views from residential property to the southwest of Holcot overlooking Pitsford Water.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Landform and intervening landscape and built form, views of the Scheme would be screened.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI28: The Bungalow, Foxhill Farm Holcot

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed property to the east of Sywell Road to the south of Holcot. The property is a single storey red-brick residential property. The property is enclosed to the west, north and south by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. To the east the property is enclosed by fencing but is unvegetated and open to a wider field. Sywell Road to the south is lined with roadside hedgerows and trees which combines with well-established field boundary vegetation across the countryside to the south of Sywell Road to provide enclosure and screen views of the Site.

Property is accessed through private, gated driveway stemming east off Sywell Road.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 260m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Private views from single storey, red-brick residential bungalow to the east of Sywell Road southeast of Holcot.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the intervening vegetation and rising landform towards the Site, views of the Scheme would be screened.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI29: Foxhill Farm, Holcot

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed single storey property located 330m east of Sywell Road. The property is enclosed to the north and south by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Outbuilding associated with the neighbouring riding school are located to the west and views across agricultural fields are afforded to the east.

Sywell Road to the west is lined with roadside hedgerows and trees which combines with well-established field boundary vegetation across the countryside to the west of the receptor.

Property is accessed through private, gated driveway stemming east off Sywell Road.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 236m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Private views from single storey property to the east of Sywell Road, southeast of Holcot.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the intervening vegetation and rising landform towards the Site, views of the Scheme would be screened.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI32: 100-138 Appleby Barn, Sywell Road, Wellingborough

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed Property of Appleby Barn north of Moonshine Gap. Property is enclosed to the north and northwest by tree planting. The property is exposed to its eastern and southern extents. The property sits exposed within an agricultural field with access to Moonshine Gap via access track. Cheesecake Spinney woods to the southwest and associated tree belts surrounding the agricultural field to the west provide enclosure across the landscape to the west of the property and screen views of the Site.

Property is accessed through private, gated track that stems north off Moonshine Gap.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 354m (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: Hardwick

Description of Receptor: Private views from individual property of Appleby Barn, north of Moonshine Gap.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill D. Due to the intervening woodland at Cheesecake Spinney and tree belts to the southwest views of the Scheme would be screened.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI33: Mobile Home Appleby Barn, Sywell Road, Wellingborough

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed Property of Appleby Barn north of Moonshine Gap. Property is enclosed to the north and northwest by tree planting. The property is enclosed to the southeast by Appleby Barn. The property sits exposed within an agricultural field with access to Moonshine Gap via access track. Cheesecake Spinney woods to the southwest and associated tree belts surrounding the agricultural field to the west provide enclosure across the landscape to the west of the property and screen views of the Site.

Property is accessed through private, gated track that stems north off Moonshine Gap.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 340m (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: Hardwick

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed property of Appleby Barn, north of Moonshine Gap.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill D. Due to the intervening woodland at Cheesecake Spinney and tree belts to the southwest views of the Scheme would be screened.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI35: House on Sywell Road, Wellingborough

Baseline Context:

Enclosed residential property on Sywell Road to the west of Wellingborough. The property is enclosed on all sides by trees. The property is within small rectilinear field that borders Sywell Road and Appleby Lodge way. Surrounding field boundaries are well vegetated and help enclose the surrounding countryside, which combine with a tree belt leading south from Moonshine Gap to screen views west towards the Site.

The property is accessed through private, enclosed track stemming south off Sywell Road.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 964m (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: Wellingborough

Description of Receptor: Private views from private residential property on Sywell Road to the west of Wellingborough.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill D. Due to the enclosed nature of the property and intervening tree belt, views of the Scheme would be screened. Property would become enclosed by Cumulative Development 6.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI43: Houses by Sywell Aerodrome

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed single storey properties immediately to the west of Sywell Aerodrome EGBK. The properties are enclosed to the east and southwest by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. To the north of the properties gardens, hedgerows and fencing enclose the properties. The southern aspect of the properties are open with views south towards Holcot Lane. Further east, between the airfield and the properties are large scale commercial buildings and offices.

Properties are accessed with shared drive off Holcot Lane also used by neighbouring commercial buildings to the east.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 938m (Green Hill C)

Closest Settlement: Sywell

Description of Receptor: Private views from private single storey properties to the west of Sywell Aerodrome EGBK.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Very Low: Due to lack of heritage or landscape asset and enclosure.	High	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill C. Due to the intervening vegetation and large-scale commercial buildings associated with Sywell Aerodrome, views of the Scheme would be screened.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI53: Park View House, Ecton

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed two storey dwelling at Park View House to the north of Washbrook Lane. Property is enclosed to the west, north and east by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. To the east is the access and car parking area to Sywell Country Park. To the south, the property is separated from Washbrook Lane by brick wall with black metal detailing and gate. Beyond the Sywell Country Park car park the arable fields rise up to Mears Ashby Road.

The property is accessed through a gated, short driveway to the north of Washbrook Lane.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 457m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Private views from private two storey dwelling at Park View House to the north of Washbrook Lane.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to the intervening vegetation to the east of the receptor and the heavily enclosed nature of the property views of the Scheme would be screened.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI56: 50 Harrold Road, Bozeat

Baseline Context:

Enclosed property to the south of Grange Farm, east of Wellingborough Road, Earls Barton. To the north, the property is enclosed by agricultural storage barns. Hedgerows and hedgerow trees enclose the property to the west, south and east, nestling the receptor within its surrounding agricultural setting to the east of Earls Barton.

The property is accessed through semi enclosed track stemming east off Wellingborough Road.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 819m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Enclosed property to the south of Grange Farm, east of Wellingborough Road, Earls Barton.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to the heavily enclosed nature of the property combined with intervening vegetation and built form, the Scheme would not be visible.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI62: Grendon House Farm, Strixton

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed property at Grendon House Farm, north of Lower End. Property enclosed to the east by agricultural storage barns. To the south and west, the property is enclosed by vegetation, including along Main Road and out trees. To the north, the property is enclosed by hedgerow. The property and the agricultural barns sit within an agricultural landscape where well vegetated field boundaries layer together to form enclosure across the surrounding countryside, screening views of the Site.

The property is accessed through paved track stemming east from Main Road with avenue trees bordering the track.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.13km (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Private views from private dwelling at Grendon House Farm, north of Lower End and Grendon with Grade II Listed Grendon House (List Entry Number: 1371703).

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to intervening vegetation and topography, the Scheme would not be visible.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI66: Greenfield Lodge, Strixton

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed courtyarded property to the north of Bozeat. Property enclosed to the north and south with trees enclosing domestic gardens. To the south, the property is also enclosed by a number of agricultural storage barns. The countryside surrounding the property is broken up by field boundary vegetation and occasional blocks of woodland which combine with the immediate enclosure provided to the property to screen views of the Site. Further east, Well Ley Plantation encloses the wider setting of the receptor.

The property is accessed through gated lane stemming east off A509. The lane is enclosed to the north by hedgerow.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 622m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Private views from private property to the north of Bozeat with Grade II Listed Greenfield Lodge (List Entry Number: 1040669)

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to the enclosed nature of the property, intervening vegetation and undulating topography there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI76: London Road, Bozeat

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed two storey property to the west of London Road. The property is set within close proximity to London Road with its eastern wall facing the road. The receptor is enclosed to the northeast and southeast by tree belts along London Road. The majority of the northern and eastern aspect of the property is open within its surrounding agricultural setting. Woodland belts along Easton Road and the A509 combine with field boundary vegetation to the west of the property to screen views towards the Site.

The property is accessed through gated entry way to the west of London Road.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 495M (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Private views from private two storey property to the west of London Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to rolling nature of the landform combined with the intervening vegetation surrounding A509 and Easton Lane, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI81: White House Farm, Bozeat

Baseline Context:

Properties, gardens/domestic curtilage: Semi-enclosed two storey property to the east of London Road south of Bozeat. The property is enclosed to the north by tree belt buffering the unnamed lane. To the east, the receptor is enclosed by hedgerows and tree planting surrounding the garden. To the south and west the property is open within the setting of its agricultural surrounding with hedgerows to the boundary of fields and occasional clumps of trees.

Arriving/leaving the properties: Property is accessed through paved, gated track stemming southeast off London Road, south of Bozeat.

Type: [Residential (Individual)]

Distance to Nearest Site: 604m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed two storey property to the east of London Road, south of Bozeat.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
Very Low: Due to lack of heritage and landscape assets and enclosure.	High	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill Site F. Due to the distance to Site, along with intervening vegetation such as Tree belt along A509 and Horn Wood the Scheme would not be visible from the Receptor.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI87: New Pastures Farm, Warrington

Baseline Context:

Exposed two storey courtyarded property to the north of A428 Bedford Road East. The property is associated with New Pastures Farm. To the north of the property, the garden is enclosed by hedgerows and trees. To the east, the property is enclosed by built form associated with New Pastures Farm. To the south the property is enclosed by an agricultural storage barn but the surrounding southern aspect of the property is exposed to the surrounding agricultural fields. In its wider setting, the property is enclosed heavily by Spotley wood to the north. The countryside to the east contains well vegetated field boundaries and woodland blocks, including alongside the A509 which merge together to screen views of the Site.

The property is accessed through private, gated single lane track that stems north off A428 Bedford Road East.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.016km (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Yardley Hastings

Description of Receptor: Private views from private two storey courtyarded property to the north of A428 Bedford Road East.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to the intervening vegetation to the east within the surrounding agricultural landscape along with the built form associated with New Pastures Farm there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI89: The Willows, Warrington

Baseline Context:

Two storey property to the north of A428. The property is enclosed to the east by an established tree belt. To the immediate north and south of the property, hedgerows enclose the property and screen views of the wider countryside. Tree belt to the immediate east and tree belts alongside the A509 screen views to the Site.

The property is accessed through unnamed road stemming north of A428.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 515m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Yardley Hastings

Description of Receptor: Private views from private two storey property to the north of A428.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Tree belt to the immediate east and tree belts alongside the A509 would screen views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI90: Lavendon Lodge Farm, Warrington

Baseline Context:

Enclosed two storey property to the north of A428 with private driveway and garage. The property is enclosed on all sides by hedgerow and hedgerow trees. The property is enclosed heavily to the south and west by thick hedgerow trees and driveway. Tree belt to the east and tree belts alongside the A509 screen views to the Site.

The property is accessed through unnamed road stemming north of A428.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 648m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Yardley Hastings

Description of Receptor: Private views from private dwelling to the north of A428 with enclosed driveway, gardens and garage.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Tree belt to the east and tree belts alongside the A509 would screen views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI97: Moorfield Lodge

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed two storey property located approximately 1.27km northwest of the settlement of Orlingbury. The property is located within agricultural land and enclosed to the southwest by dense tree cover and native hedgerow which runs from north west to southeast. The property is open to the north and east.

The property is accessed via a private driveway stemming north from Northampton Road.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.9km (Green Hill A.2)

Closest Settlement: Orlingbury

Description of Receptor: Private views from private two storey property, northwest of the settlement of Orlingbury.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A.2. Due to distance and the intervening vegetation to the immediate southeast of the property views of the Scheme would be screened.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI98: The Hold

Baseline Context:

Semi enclosed two storey property to the east of A43. The property is isolated within a wider agricultural setting. The property is enclosed to the immediate east by agricultural storage barn. To the north, south and east, the property is enclosed by hedgerow and to the south the property is enclosed by a small group of trees. To the south and southeast, the property is enclosed by Withmale Park Wood. To the west, woodland blocks to the north of Hannington Grange Farm and roadside vegetation along the A43 provide enclosure and provide additional screening of views towards the Site.

The property is accessed through private, paved track stemming east off A43.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 935m (Lime Down Site A.2)

Closest Settlement: Hannington

Description of Receptor: Private views from private two storey property to the east of A43.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A.2. Due to the screening provided by the woodland blocks to the north of Hannington Grange Farm and roadside vegetation along the A43 views of the Scheme would be screened.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

RI99: Newlands Farm

Baseline Context:

Enclosed property to the north of Woodmeadow Garden Centre. To the north and east, the property is enclosed by hedgerow and hedgerow trees. To the west and south the property is enclosed by hedgerow. Woodland blocks to the north of Hannington Grange Farm and roadside vegetation along the A43 provide enclosure and provide additional screening of views towards Site.

The property is accessed through public access for Woodmeadow Garden Centre to the southeast of A43.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.28km (Lime Down Site A2)

Closest Settlement: Hannington

Description of Receptor: Private views from private property to the north of Woodmeadow Garden Centre.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A2. Due to the enclosed nature of the property combined with the screening provided by the woodland blocks to the north of Hannington Grange Farm and roadside vegetation along the A43 views of the Scheme would be screened.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Appendix 8.3.1.2

LVIA Assessment Sheets - Excluded - Public Receptors

Visual Baseline

TP003: NN|GG|11

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed bridleway travelling northeast from Mawsley Road with a slight curve east towards the village of Broughton at northern extent. At southern section the bridleway is enclosed to the west by tall hedgerow associated with the adjacent residential property and agricultural sheds. The final, southern most section of the Bridleway is fully enclosed on both sides by vegetation and tree cover. From the open sections of the PRoW views to the south and south east, vegetation alongside Mawsley Road and woodland belts to the south screen views towards the Green Hill A.

To the southwest, the PRoW is at junction with Mawsley Road. To the northeast, the PRoW merges onto Church Lane at Great Cransley.

Type: PRoW (Bridleway)

Distance to Nearest Site: 686m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Great Cransley

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed bridleway travelling northeast to southwest with slight curve, connecting Great Cransley to Mawsley Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the intervening vegetation to the south of the PRoW along Mawsley Road and layering of field boundary vegetation and woodland across the surrounding countryside, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP012: NN|DA|12

Baseline Context:

Bridleway travelling in south from Faxton. The bridleway passes through the middle of a series of large open arable fields with views out across the surrounding agricultural landscape. The surrounding landform, particularly to the east towards Green Hill A, forms a series of gentle undulations giving a rolling character to the surrounding countryside. The Bridleway sits atop one of these rolls, however despite its elevation, the areas of elevated land to the east sit slightly higher in the landscape, and with Green Hill A sitting on the lower lying land to the east of Broughton Road, views of the Site are screened.

To the north, the PRoW is connected to footpath NN|DA|6 and BOAT NN|DA|11. To the southwest, the PRoW turns south to connect to Lamport Road.

Type: PRoW (Bridleway)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.25km (Green Hill Site A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Bridleway travelling in a predominantly north south manner with open views of surrounding agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the rolling topography and intervening vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP032: NN|DF|6

Baseline Context:

Enclosed bridleway travelling south from the village of Old towards Pitsford Reservoir. The bridleway is enclosed by hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees on both sides. The Bridleway curves west slightly as it travels out of Old.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with Bridle Road Old. To the south, the bridleway connects onto woodland north of Pitsford Reservoir.

Type: PRoW (Bridleway)

Distance to Nearest Site: 510m (Green Hill Site A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Enclosed bridleway travelling north south with slight curve to the west, connecting Old and Pitsford Reservoir.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to changes in topography and intervening vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP077: NN|TG|8

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed bridleway travelling in a predominant north south direction along the eastern boundary of Sywell Wood. The PRoW is enclosed to the west by Ancient Woodland at Sywell Wood and Hardwick Short Wood. To the east, there are no immediate intervening vegetation, however vegetation along field boundaries provides enclosure.

To the north, the PRoW is in junction with NN|TG|7. To the south, the PRoW is in junction with NN|TN|7.

Type: PRoW (Bridleway)

Distance to Nearest Site: 716m (Green Hill C)

Closest Settlement: Hardwick

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed bridleway travelling in a predominantly north south direction along the eastern boundary of Sywell Wood.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill C. Due to distance and intervening vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP081: NN|TG|9

Baseline Context:

Semi enclosed bridleway passing through the agricultural landscape to the south west of Hardwick. The PRoW runs southeast from Hardwick Lodge to Moonshine Gap. For the northern most sections the PRoW is enclosed to the south by hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees. The PRoW is exposed in parts particularly where it crosses through agricultural fields allowing views of the surrounding countryside. Field boundaries are marked by dense and well established hedgerows and trees. Woodland belts to the north of Sywell Road merge with vegetation along the field boundaries to screen views towards the Site.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with Road to Hardwick Lodge. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Moonshine Gap.

Type: PRoW (Bridleway)

Distance to Nearest Site: 667m (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: Hardwick

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed bridleway travelling in a diagonal manner through agricultural landscape south of Hardwick.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill D. Due to intervening vegetation and changes in topography there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP082: NN|UL|25

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed bridleway travelling northeast – southwest within the agricultural landscape. The bridleway is enclosed to the northwest by hedgerow and hedgerow trees. To the east, the PRoW is exposed within the context of its agricultural field. The PRoW travels along the northwestern boundary of Wellingborough Grammarians Memorial Sportsfield.

To the northeast, the PRoW is at junction with Hardwick Road. To the southwest, the PRoW is at junction with Little Harrowden Road.

Type: PRoW (Bridleway)

Distance to Nearest Site: 873m (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: Wellingborough

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed bridleway travelling northeast – southwest within the agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor is assessed within the context of the Green Hill D. Due to distance and intervening vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP148: NN|TF|2

Baseline Context:

Bridleway travelling through the landscape to the north of the village of Grendon. The Bridleway leads west from Main Road before turning north at the turning for Grendon Lakes. The northern section of the PRoW is exposed as it travels through agricultural fields, however the southern section of the PRoW is enclosed by hedgerows and hedgerow trees.

To the north, the PRoW merges onto bridleway NNzT|9. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Main Road, travelling north from Grendon.

Type: PRoW (Bridleway)

Distance to Nearest Site: 856m (Green Hill BESS Site)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed bridleway travelling through the agricultural landscape. Connecting with other PRoWs and Main Road at Grendon

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor is assessed within the context of the Green Hill BESS Site. Due to distance and intervening vegetation and built form associated with Grendon Substation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP010: NN|DA|7

Baseline Context:

Footpath leading south from Faxton. The majority of the footpath passes through the lower lying open agricultural farmland to the east of Mill Lane, generally following the route of the adjacent watercourse. The watercourse is marked by a thick woodland belt that provides enclosure to the fields and screens views east toward the Site. Changes in topography, as seen by the rolling nature of the surrounding countryside, results in landform to the east providing further screening of views towards the Site.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|DA|11. To the south, the PRoW merges onto PRoW NN|DF|3.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 889m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Predominantly exposed footpath travelling south alongside watercourse.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to changes in topography and intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP016: NN|GD|2

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed footpath to the west of the A43. The footpath zig-zags at the central point to follow the boundaries of large scale agricultural barn at Hockley Lodge. The footpath is partially enclosed at its southern extent with hedgerow. At the northern section, the footpath is more exposed with the tree belt along A43 providing enclosure. Woodland blocks and tree belts cross the countryside to the south, screening views towards the Site.

To the northeast, the PRoW is at junction with A43. To the southwest, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|GD|14 and NN|DT|8.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 704m (Green Hill A2)

Closest Settlement: Broughton

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed footpath travelling in a northeast to southwest diagonal manner through the agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to distance and intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP017: NN|DA|10

Baseline Context:

Footpath located to the north east of the village of Old passing through the surrounding agricultural landscape. Vegetation and changes in landform screen views towards the Site.

To the northeast, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|DA|12. To the southwest, the PRoW merges onto PRoW NN|DM|4#1

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.217km (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Exposed footpath travelling northeast to southwest with strong diagonal curve, crossing through the agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the distance, landform, intervening vegetation and built form, there would likely be no views to the Site.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP018: NN|DF|3

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed footpath leading north from the village of Old. The Footpath follows the lower lying fields to the north of the village to the west of Mill Lane. The northern section of the route is open to the immediate surrounding arable fields, however field boundary vegetation and woodland surrounding Old combines with rising landform towards Mill Lane and beyond to Broughton lane to screen views towards the Site.

To the north, the PRoW merges on with PRoW NN|DA|7 to the north of local tributary. To the south, the PRoW merges onto PRoW NN|DF|9.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 491m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed footpath to the north of Old, travelling in a predominantly north south manner.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to intervening vegetation and landform there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP019: NN|DM|4#1

Baseline Context:

Short section of footpath to the north of Scaldwell Road. field boundary vegetation and woodland surrounding Old combines with rising landform towards Mill Lane and beyond to Broughton lane to screen views towards the Site.

To the northeast, the PRoW merges onto NN|DA|10. To the southwest, the PRoW is at junction with Lamport Road Scaldwell.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.384km (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Small-scale, exposed footpath travelling northeast to southwest in a strong diagonal manner.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to intervening landform and vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP021: NN|DF|7

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed footpath travelling northeast to southwest in a slight diagonal manner through agricultural field. The footpath is exposed with no vegetation to the immediate sides of the path. The enclosure is provided by hedgerows and hedgerow trees along the boundary of the field and along Mill Lane.

To the northeast, the PRoW is at junction with Mill Lane. To the southwest, the PRoW mergers onto Cleavers Lane, to the northeast of Old.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 289m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed footpath travelling northeast to southwest in a slight diagonal manner through agricultural field to the northeast of Old.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to Landform, intervening vegetation along Mill Lane and large scale agricultural barns at Broughton Road, there would be no views towards the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO

Visual Baseline

TP023: NN|DF|8

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath skirting the northern fringes of Old. Built form and vegetation within the surrounding built environment screen views to Site.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with Cleavers Lane and PRoW NN|DF|7. To the west, the PRoW is at junction with Mill Lane.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 170m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Small scale, semi enclosed footpath travelling in a predominantly east west manner, connecting two lanes to the northeast of Old.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the intervening vegetation and built form there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP025: NN|DF|9

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath skirting the northern fringes of Old. Built form and vegetation within the surrounding built environment screen views to Site.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|DF|3. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with Charles Close.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 410m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Small scale footpath travelling in a northeast to southwest manner, connecting PRoW to residential road to the north of Old.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to intervening built form within Old there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP026: NN|DF|10

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath skirting the northern fringes of Old. Built form and vegetation within the surrounding built environment screen views to Site.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|DF|3. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with Charles Close.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 451m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Small scale footpath travelling northwest to east manner, connecting PRoW to residential road to the north of Old.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to intervening vegetation and built form associated with Old there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP027: NN|DF|11

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath northwest of St Andrews Church within Old. The PRoW is enclosed with built form on both sides. Built form and vegetation within the surrounding built environment screen views to Site.

To the north, the PRoW merges onto Scaldwell Road within Old. To the south, the PRoW leads to residential properties to the south of St Andrews Church and then abruptly stops.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 464m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Small scale PRoW to northwest of St Andrews Church within Old

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to intervening vegetation and built form associated with Old there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP028: NN|DF|2

Baseline Context:

Footpath leading south west from the village of Old. The footpath crosses agricultural fields allowing for open views across the immediate countryside to the west of the village. However, towards the central section of the PRoW there is enclosure provided by hedgerows and hedgerow trees along field margins. The Footpath leads down gently falling slopes towards the meandering watercourse and then continues in the direction of Scaldwell. The rising landform to the south of Old screens views east, including views towards the Site.

To the northeast, the PRoW is at junction with Scaldwell Road at Old. To the southwest, the PRoW merges with PRoW NN|DM|3.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 645m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed footpath travelling in a northeast to southwest diagonal manner.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to intervening topography and vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP031: NN|DF|1

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed footpath leading south east through the agricultural landscape to the south of Old. Where the path travels along field margins the PRoW is partially enclosed with hedgerow and hedgerow trees. The PRoW is exposed where it cuts through agricultural fields. Established roadside vegetation along Walgrave Road and tree belts on the surrounding field boundaries screen views on the countryside to the north of Walgrave Road and of the Site.

To the northwest, the PRoW is at junction with Bridle Road. To the south, the PRoW

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 424m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed footpath travelling in a northwest to south, predominantly diagonal, manner through the agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill Site A. Due to rising landform, intervening built form and vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP034: NN|DF|13

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath to the west of Walgrave following the south side of an established hedgerow which screens views north towards the Site.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|DF|1. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|DT|2.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 849m (Green A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Short section of Footpath on northern edge of agricultural field.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the distance and intervening vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP036: NN|DT|11

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the bult environment of Walgrave. Built form and vegetation within the surrounding built environment screen views to Site.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with Amber Drive within Walgrave. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Gold Street within Walgrave.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 619m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Small scale, north south travelling footpath linking Amber Drive and Gold Street within Walgrave.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the intervening built form of Walgrave there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP037: NN|DT|6

Baseline Context:

Footpath skirting the eastern edge of the village of Walgrave. Treebelts and blocks of woodland to the east provide enclosure and screen views of the Site.

To the northeast, the PRoW is at junction with Kettering Road within Walgrave. To the southwest, the PRoW is at junction with Walgrave Road within Walgrave.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 568m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed footpath travelling northeast to southwest following the southern boundaries of properties to the south of Kettering Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to distance, intervening vegetation and built form associated with Walgrave, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP038: NN|DT|13

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Walgrave. Built form and vegetation within the surrounding built environment screen views to Site.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with Newland Road within Walgrave. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|DT|11.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 635m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Small scale, enclosed footpath travelling east west within Walgrave connecting two residential streets together.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the intervening built form of Walgrave, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP040: NN|DT|7

Baseline Context:

Footpath skirting the eastern edge of the village of Walgrave. Tree belts and blocks of woodland to the east provide enclosure and screen views of the Site.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with Kettering Road within Walgrave. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Walgrave Road within Walgrave.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 737m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed footpath travelling north south with curve to the west at its southern extent.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to intervening built form and vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP041: NN|DT|14

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Walgrave. Built form and vegetation within the surrounding built environment screen views to Site.

To the north, the PRoW merges onto Church Lane within Walgrave. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Rectory Lane within Walgrave.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 801m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Small scale, predominantly enclosed footpath travelling in a north south manner to the west of Grave I Listed St Peter's Church within Walgrave.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to intervening built form and vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP043: NN|DT|2

Baseline Context:

Footpath leading west from the village of Walgrave towards Pitsford Water through the agricultural landscape to the west of Walgrave and to the northeast of the reservoir. The PRoW is enclosed to the south by hedgerow and hedgerow trees as it follows along field margins within the agricultural landscape. To the west of Walgrave, the landform begins to gently fall away towards Pitsford Water. The more elevated landform to the east, including bult form of Walgrave and vegetation combine to screen views towards the Site A2. To the north, rising landform and layering of field boundary vegetation and treebelts alongside the Walgreve Road provide enclosure and screen views to Site A.

To the northwest, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|DF|13. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with Holcot Road.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 849m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed footpath travelling In an 'L' shape through the agricultural landscape to the west of Walgrave and to the northeast of Pitsford Reservoir.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to intervening built form and vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP044: NN|DT|3

Baseline Context:

Footpath leading south west from the village of Walgrave towards Holcot Road. To the west of Walgrave, the landform begins to gently fall away towards Pitsford Water with the village of Walgrave occupying a slightly elevated position in the immediate landscape. The more elevated landform to the east, including bult form of Walgrave and vegetation combine to screen views towards the Site A2. To the north, rising landform and built form of Walgrave provides enclosure and screen views to Site A.

Residential buildings to the northeast provide a wider sense of enclosure.

To the northeast, the PRoW is at junction with Rectory Lane. To the southwest, the PRoW is at junction with Holcot Road.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 925m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Exposed footpath travelling in a northeast southwest diagonal manner through agricultural landscape to the southwest of Walgrave.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to intervening built form, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP045: NN|DT|5

Baseline Context:

Footpath crossing the arable farmland to the south of the village of Walgrave. Field boundary vegetation, including woodland belts and blocks alongside the Walgrave Road provide enclosure and screen views towards the Site.

To the northwest, the PRoW is at junction with Recotry Lane. To the southeast, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|DT|15 and NN|CT|2.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 925m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Partially exposed footpath travelling in a northwest to southeast diagonal manner through the agricultural landscape to the south of Walgrave.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the intervening vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP068: NN|CT|7

Baseline Context:

Footpath crosses the agricultural countryside south of the village f Hannington and to the north of the A43. Layering of field boundary vegetation, woodland blocks and tree belts combine with changes in topography to screen views of the Site.

To the west, the PRoW merges onto PRoW NN|CW|7. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN\CT|5.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 858m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Hannington

Description of Receptor: Footpath travelling in an east west manner with slight curve to the northeast, crossing the agricultural landscape to the south of Hannington.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to changes in topography and intervening vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP071: NN|CW|5

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Holcot.

To the north, the PRoW is connected to Pitsford Reservoir. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Walgrave Road within Holcot.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 861m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Short section of footpath travelling in a north south manner connecting northern section of Holcot to Pitsford Reservoir.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to surrounding built form associated with Holcot, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP072: NN|CW|4

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath skirting the northern edge of Holcot.

To the north, the PRoW links onto a private lane associated with a residential property. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Brixworth Road, to the west of Holcot.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 647m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Partially exposed PRoW travelling north south to the west of Holcot. The PRoW is partially enclosed to the east by built form associated with Holcot.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to intervening built form associated with Holcot, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP073: NN|CW|11

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Holcot.

To the north, the PRoW merges onto Rectory Lane. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Brixworth Road within Holcot.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 643m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Enclosed footpath travelling in a north south manner within Holcot to the west of Grade I Listed St Mary and All Saints Church.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to surrounding built form associated with Holcot, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP074: NN|CW|7

Baseline Context:

Footpath leading east from the village of Holcot towards A43. The Northamptonshire Round passes along this section of Footpath. Layering of field boundary vegetation, woodland blocks and tree belts within the surrounding countryside merge together to provide enclosure and screen views towards the Site.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with Walgrave Road within Holcot. To the east, the PRoW merges onto PRoW NN|CT|7.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 582m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Footpath travelling east through the agricultural landscape to the east of Holcot.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the layering of vegetation across the surrounding countryside and changes in topography there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP076: NN|CW|10

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Holcot.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with Main Street within Holcot. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with Winsland Court within Holcot.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 746m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot.

Description of Receptor: Small scale, enclosed footpath travelling in an east west manner within Holcot.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to surrounding built form associated with Holcot, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP079: NN|CW|2

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Holcot.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with Brixworth Road. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Moulton Road.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 487m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed footpath travelling in a predominant north south manner with curve to the southeast towards Moulton Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to surrounding built form associated with Holcot, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP080: NN|CW|3#1

Baseline Context:

Footpath leading southwest from the village of Holcot towards Northfields. The PRoW is enclosed in parts by hedgerows and hedgerow trees where it runs parallel to field boundaries. There is also enclosure provided by surrounding blocks of woodland. Woodland, tree belts and well established hedgerows combine to screen views east towards the Site.

To the northeast, the PRoW is at junction with Brixworth Road. To the southwest, the PRoW merges onto PRoW NN|CW|3#2.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 445m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed footpath travelling in a northeast to southwest manner through the agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to intervening vegetation and topography, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP083: NN|TG|5

Baseline Context:

Footpath to the north of Moonshine Gap, crossing the agricultural farmland to the west of Hardwick. Layering of established field boundary vegetation combines with tree belts and woodland blocks to screen views towards the Site.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TG|9. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TG|4.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 471m (Green Hill C)

Closest Settlement: Hardwick

Description of Receptor: Small scale footpath travelling in a northwest to southeast manner through an agricultural field.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill C. Due to the intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP085: NN|CW|3#2

Baseline Context:

Footpath leading west from Northfields on the slopes above Pitsford Water. Enclosure provided by surrounding blocks of woodland, tree belts and well-established hedgerows combine to screen views south east towards the Site.

To the northeast, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|CW|3#1. To the southwest, the PRoW is merges with NN|DD|6#1.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 468m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed PRoW travelling in an inverted 'Z' shape through an agricultural field.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to rising land and intervening vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP087: NN|DD|6#1

Baseline Context:

Footpath on the slopes above Pitsford Water. Enclosure provided by surrounding blocks of woodland, tree belts and well-established hedgerows combine to screen views southeast / east towards the Site.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with Grange Lane and PRoW NN|DD|6#2. To the east, the PRoW merges onto NN|CW|3#2.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 743m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Pitsford

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed footpath travelling in an east west manner through the agricultural landscape south of Pitsford Reservoir.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. D Due to rising land and intervening vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP095: NN|UL|23

Baseline Context:

Enclosed footpath skirting the western edge of the Park Farm industrial estate. To the north, the Footpath is enclosed by large scale commercial buildings and to the south, the route is enclosed by woodland belt.

To the northwest, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TU|3. To the southeast, the PRoW is at junction with A509 Park Farm Way.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 518m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Wellingborough

Description of Receptor: Enclosed footpath travelling in a northwest to southeast manner along the southern boundary of Park Farm Industrial Estate.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to the intervening vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP097: NN|DG|2#1

Baseline Context:

Footpath to the north of Overstone and to the south of the A43.

The Footpath is enclosed in parts with hedgerows and hedgerow trees along field margins and cuts through Woodland at Cowpasture Spinney. Layering of vegetation, woodland blocks and roadside tree belts provide enclosure and screen views to the Site.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with Kettering Road. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Sywell Road within Overstone.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 640m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Overstone

Description of Receptor: Semi enclosed footpath travelling in a northwest to southwest manner with bend to the east at the middle of the route.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the layering of intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP099: NN|TT|1

Baseline Context:

Footpath to the west of Mears Ashby and south east of Sywell. The Footpath crosses the falling land to the west of Mears Ashby and then gently rises up towards Sywell. Surrounding built form and changing topography screen views to the Site.

To the northwest, the PRoW is at junction with Sywell Road within Sywell. To the east, the PRoW merges with PRoW NN|TN|4.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 903m (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: Sywell

Description of Receptor: Partly open footpath travelling northwest to southeast through the agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill D. Due to the intervening vegetation and built form to the east, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP105: NN|DD|1

Baseline Context:

Footpath skirting the northern edge of Moulton. Woodland blocks and field boundary vegetation merge together to form enclosure which combines with changes in topography to screen views north east towards the Site.

To the southwest, the PRoW is at junction with Overstone Road within Moulton. To the northeast, the PRoW merges onto PRoW NN|DG|3.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 958m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Moulton

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed footpath travelling in a northeast to southwest manner through the agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the layering of intervening vegetation and changes in topography there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP106: NN|TN|8#1

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Mears Ashby. The Northamptonshire Round passes along this Footpath.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with Manor Road within Mears Ashby. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with Church Street within Mears Ashby.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 299m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Enclosed footpath travelling in an east west manner connecting two residential roads within the centre of Mears Ashby

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to surrounding built form associated with Mears Ashby, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP107: NN|TN|11

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Mears Ashby. The Northamptonshire Round passes along this Footpath.

To the northwest, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TN|9. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with Lady's Lane within Mears Ashby.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 296m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Small scale, enclosed footpath travelling northwest to southeast within Mears Ashby to the south of Grade II* Listed All Saints' Church.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to surrounding built form associated with Mears Ashby, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP108: NN|TN|9

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Mears Ashby. The Northamptonshire Round passes along this Footpath.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TN|8. To the south the PRoW is at junction with Lady's Lane.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 317m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Enclosed footpath travelling northwest to south in a curved manner to the west.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to surrounding built form associated with Mears Ashby, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP109: NN|TU|2

Baseline Context:

Footpath leading southeast from the A509 across open fields to Mears Ashby Road. The landform rises from the A509, with the Site sitting atop the higher landform. The Site is screened from view by being set back from the edge of the plateau the well established tree belt along its eastern boundary and the layering provided by field boundary hedgerows.

To the northeast, the PRoW is at junction with A509 Park Farm Way Roundabout with Prospero Drive. To the southwest, the PRoW is at junction with Mears Ashby Road.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 428m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Wellingborough

Description of Receptor: Open footpath travelling northeast to southwest in a diagonal manner through the agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to intervening rising landform to the northwest and intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP112: NN|TN|6

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Mears Ashby. The PRoW is enclosed with vegetation and built form associated with Mears Ashby Conservation Area.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with Paddock Lane. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Wilby Road.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 258m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Small scale footpath travelling north south within Mears Ashby.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to surrounding built form associated with Mears Ashby, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP127: NN|TC|10

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Earls Barton.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with Kings Street.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 561m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Small scale enclosed footpath travelling in a north south manner.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to surrounding built form associated with Earls Barton, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP128: NN|TC|6

Baseline Context:

Footpath skirting the eastern urban fringe of Earls Barton.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with Wellingborough Road. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Churchill Road.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 844m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed footpath travelling in a northeast to south manner to the east of Earls Barton.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to surrounding built form and surrounding vegetation associated with Earls Barton, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP129: NN|TC|4

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Earls Barton.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with Northampton Road. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with Harrowick Lane.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 775m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Small scale, enclosed footpath travelling in an east west manner to the west of Earls Barton.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to surrounding built form associated with Earls Barton, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP130: NN|TC|18

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Earls Barton including the Earls Barton Conservation Area.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with Berry Close. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with High Street.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 644m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed footpath travelling in a north south manner through Earls Barton Conservation Area.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to surrounding built form associated with Earls Barton, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP131: NN|TC|7

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Earls Barton.

To the north, the PRoW is at Junction with High Street. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Churchill Road.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 875m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Enclosed PRoW travelling a northwest to southeast manner to the west of Earls Barton Fire Station.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to surrounding built form associated with Earls Barton, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP133: NN|TC|3#1

Baseline Context:

Footpath leading west from Northampton Road from the western extent of Earls Barton. To the west, the PRoW merges onto PRoW NN|TE|1. Woodland blocks immediately to the north of the route, and tree belts along the A4500 screen views north to the Site.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 935m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed footpath travelling northeast to west in a slight diagonal manner.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to intervening vegetation and settlement, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP149: NN|TC|17

Baseline Context:

Footpath running along the meandering northern banks of the River Nene. The footpath is enclosed with hedgerows and trees that run along the river corridor and screen views south to the Site.

To the east, the PRoW is at junction with Station Road. To the west, the PRoW merges onto PRoW NN|KF|4#2.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 777m (Green Hill BESS Site)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton.

Description of Receptor: Enclosed footpath travelling in an east west direction along the meandering River Nene

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of the Green Hill BESS Site. Due to intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP151: NN|TS|2

Baseline Context:

Footpath leading southwest in a diagonal manner through countryside from the A509 to the south of Wollaston. The central section of the PRoW is heavily enclosed as it cuts through Woodland to the north of Church Farmhouse and Stables at Strixton.

To the northeast, the PRoW is at junction with NN|TV|6, NN|TV|7 and NN|TS|1#2. To the southwest, the PRoW is at junction with NN|TS|4.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 990m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Strixton

Description of Receptor: Partly open footpath travelling northeast to southwest in a diagonal manner through countryside landscape and built form.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to changes in topography and intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP152: NN|TS|1#1

Baseline Context:

Footpath leading southwest in a diagonal manner through countryside from the A509 to the south of Wollaston. The PRoW is open in parts where it cuts directly across agricultural fields, but more enclosed where it passes close to or directly parallel to hedgerows along field margins. To the south, the landform falls away towards the Site however an area of rising land to the south of Hillmount Spinney forms a small hillock which screens views south. Field boundary vegetation and woodland belts enclose the countryside to the south, screening views of the Site.

To the northeast, the PRoW is at junction with A509. To the southwest, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TF|7#1.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 834m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Wollaston

Description of Receptor: Partly open footpath travelling northeast to southwest through agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to distance, intervening topography and vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP154: NN|TF|17

Baseline Context:

Footpath running north from Footpath TF/003 directly east and parallel to well established field boundaries. The PRoW is enclosed to the west by hedgerow and hedgerow trees along field boundaries. To the east, the PRoW is open within the context of the agricultural field it runs through. Views of the Site are screened by the layering of field boundary vegetation and hedgerows across the surrounding countryside and woodland surrounding Grendon Substation.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TF|2. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TF|3.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 448m (Green Hill BESS Site)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed footpath travelling in a northeast to southwest diagonal direction, directly parallel to field boundaries.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of the Green Hill BESS Site. Due to intervening vegetation including that associated with Grendon Substation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP157: NN|TV|21

Baseline Context:

Footpath to the south of Wollaston. Footpath crosses the agricultural landscape to the south of the settlement heading to Poplars Farm. The PRoW is open where it cuts through agricultural fields. The PRoW is enclosed by hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees where it runs close to or runs parallel with field margins. Landform rises to the west towards the A509. This change in landform, coupled with the layering of field boundary and roadside vegetation combine to screen views of the Site.

To the north, the PRoW merges with PRoW NN|TS|3. To the south, the PRoW merges onto NN|TA|7.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.21km (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Wollaston

Description of Receptor: Partly open footpath travelling south through the agricultural landscape to the south of Wollaston.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to changes in topography and intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP163: NN|TF|14

Baseline Context:

Footpath leading south through agricultural fields to the south of Lower End. The PRoW is predominantly open as it cuts across agricultural field. The PRoW is enclosed at its northern extent by vegetation and built form associated with residential properties along Blackmile Lane. Layering of field boundary vegetation to the south of the route screens views south towards the Site.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with Blackmile Lane. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with NN|TF|7 and NN|TF|8.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 750m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Partly open footpath travelling in a north south manner through agricultural Field to the southwest of Lower End

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to changes in topography and intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP168: NN|KF|23

Baseline Context:

Short section of footpath cutting through lower section of agricultural field to the north of Grade I Listed St Mary's Church at Whiston. The PRoW is enclosed to the south by vegetation and the church. To the north, the PRoW is open within the context of its agricultural field. The sloping landform orientates views north from the footpath, and screens views east and south towards the Site. Extensive woodland within Castle Ashby and along Station Road provide enclosure and additional screening of views across the landscape towards the Site.

To the northwest and southeast, the PRoW is at Junction with PRoW NN|KF|18.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.332km (Green Hill BESS Site)

Closest Settlement: Whiston

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed small-scale footpath cutting through lower section of agricultural field to the north of Grade I Listed St Mary's Church.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of the Green Hill BESS Site. Due to changes in topography and intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP169: NN|TF|13

Baseline Context:

Footpath skirting the built environment of Grendon crossing the fields between Main Road and Chequers Lane. Build form of Grendon screens views west and field boundary vegetation screens views south and east.

To the northwest, the PRoW is at junction with Main Road. To the southeast, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TF|8#2.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 619m (Green Hill BESS Site)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Partially open footpath travelling northwest to southeast.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of the Green Hill BESS Site. Due to intervening vegetation and built form of Grendon, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP171: NK|KF|18

Baseline Context:

Footpath leading southeast from Whiston towards Castle Ashby. Extensive woodland within Castle Ashby and along Station Road provide enclosure and screen views across the landscape towards the Site.

To the northwest, the PRoW is at junction with unnamed residential road within Whiston. To the southeast, the PRoW is at junction with Castle Ashby Road.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.343km (Green Hill BESS Site)

Closest Settlement: Whiston

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed footpath travelling northwest to southeast to the southwest of Whiston.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of the Green Hill BESS Site. Due to changes in topography and intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP172: NN|TF|16

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Grendon.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with Church Way. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Parsons Close.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 592m (Green Hill BESS Site)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Small scale enclosed footpath, travelling in a north south manner to the south of Church Way within Grendon.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of the Green Hill BESS Site. Due to surrounding built form associated with Grendon, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP179: NN|TF|9

Baseline Context:

Short section of enclosed footpath leading south east from the built environment of Grendon. The PRoW is enclosed by vegetation and built form associated with Grendon.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with Easton Way within Grendon. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TF|8.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 772m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Small scale enclosed footpath travelling northwest to southeast to the east of Easton Way within Grendon.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP180: NN|TA|7

Baseline Context:

Footpath to the north east of Bozeat leading north from Harrold Road. The PRoW is enclosed to one side by hedgerow and hedgerow trees as it runs parallel to field margins, whilst the other side of the route is open within the context of its agricultural field. Layering of field boundary vegetation and tree belts alongside the A509 screen views towards the Site.

To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Harrold Road. To the north, the PRoW merges with PRoW NN|TV|21.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 775m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed footpath travelling northeast to south to the northeast of Bozeat.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to topography and intervening vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP182: NN|KE|1

Baseline Context:

Footpath running through Castle Ashby Registered Parks and Gardens. The PRoW is open to its immediate surroundings. However the wooded nature of the surrounding parkland, which includes woodland blocks and woodland belts to the perimeter create a very enclosed and inward facing landscape. This screens views to the Site.

To the southwest, the PRoW is at junction with Parkhill Road at Castle Ashby. To the northeast, the PRoW merges with PRoW NN|TF|4.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 791m (Green Hill BESS Site)

Closest Settlement: Castle Ashby

Description of Receptor: Open footpath travelling northeast to southwest through Castle Ashby Registered Parks and Gardens.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
High	High	High

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of the Green Hill BESS Site. Due to intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP183: NN|TA|6

Baseline Context:

Footpath located to the immediate east of an established field boundary hedgerow screening views west towards Site.

To the southwest, the PRoW is at junction with Allens Hill and Harrold Road within Bozeat. To the north, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TA|18.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 464m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed footpath travelling north to southwest with the majority of the route travelling north south with southern section of the route turning direction to the southwest.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to the intervening vegetation and changes in topography, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP187: NN|TA|14

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Bozeat. The PRoW is enclosed to both sides by vegetation and built form associated with Bozeat.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with London Road. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with Allens Hill.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 605m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Small scale enclosed footpath travelling northeast to southwest connecting two main roads together within Bozeat.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to intervening vegetation and built form, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP189: NN|TA|13

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Bozeat. The PRoW is enclosed to both sides by vegetation and built form associated with Bozeat.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with Hensmans Lane. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with Allens Hill.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 632m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Enclosed footpath travelling east west connecting residential streets together to the south of St Mary's Church within Bozeat.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to intervening vegetation and built form, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP190: NN|TA|2

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath on the western extents of Bozeat. Adjacent hedgerow and woodland blocks along the A509 screen views of the Site. The majority of the route is enclosed to the west by vegetation surrounding Grade II Listed Bozeat War Memorial.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TA|17. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Easton Way within Bozeat.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 332m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed footpath travelling northwest to southeast to the east of A509 at Bozeat.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to intervening vegetation bordering A509, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP191: NN|TA|12

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Bozeat. The PRoW is enclosed to both sides by vegetation and built form associated with Bozeat.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with Mile Street. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with High Street within Bozeat.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 521m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, small scale footpath travelling northwest to southeast within Bozeat.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to intervening vegetation and built form associated with Bozeat, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP192: NN|TA|9#1

Baseline Context:

Footpath crossing the agricultural countryside to the east of Bozeat. Layering of field boundary vegetation, changes in topography and the built form of Bozeart screen views of the Site.

To the northwest, the PRoW is at junction with Harrold Road, to the east of Bozeat. To the southeast, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TA|8.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 897m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Partially open footpath travelling northwest to southeast through agricultural landscape to the east of Bozeat.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to the intervening built form and layering of vegetation across the surrounding countryside there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP193: NN|TA|21

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Bozeat. The PRoW is enclosed to both sides by vegetation and built form associated with Bozeat.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with London Road within Bozeat. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TA|22.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 481m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Small scale, enclosed footpath travelling east west manner within Bozeat.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	high	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to intervening vegetation and built form associated with Bozeat, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP194: NN|TA|22

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Bozeat. The PRoW is enclosed to both sides by vegetation and built form associated with Bozeat.

To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Saint Mary's Road within Bozeat.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 482m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Enclosed footpath travelling north south within Bozeat.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to intervening vegetation and built form associated with Bozeat, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP195: NN|KE|2

Baseline Context:

Open footpath located within agricultural fields south of Castle Ashby. The PRoW traverses north to south, connecting Castle Ashby Road to Denton Road.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 482m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Open footpath located within agricultural fields south of Castle Ashby.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
High	High	High

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to landform intervening vegetation and built form associated with Castle Ashby, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP196: NN|TA|15

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Bozeat. The PRoW is enclosed to both sides by vegetation and built form associated with Bozeat.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with Mill Lane within Bozeat. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with London Road within Bozeat.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 340m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Small scale, enclosed footpath travelling in a southwest to northeast manner within Bozeat.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to intervening vegetation and built form associated with Bozeat, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP199: NN|TA|23

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Bozeat. The PRoW is enclosed to both sides by vegetation and built form associated with Bozeat.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with Saint Mary's Road. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Little Close within Bozeat.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 464m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Enclosed footpath travelling north south within Bozeat.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to intervening vegetation and built form associated with Bozeat, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP200: NN|LE|1#2

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath following the lower lying landform alongside watercourse. Woodland block to east, and gently rising landform combine with field boundary vegetation to screen views to the Site.

To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Yardley Road. To the north, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|LE|26.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 396m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Easton Maudit

Description of Receptor: Open footpath travelling northeast to southwest within the agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to intervening vegetation and landform, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP203: NN|LE|1#1

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath following the lower lying landform alongside watercourse. Woodland block to east, and gently rising landform combine with field boundary vegetation to screen views to the Site.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with Yardley Road. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Castle Ashby Road within Yardley Hastings.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 590m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Yardley Hastings

Description of Receptor: Semi enclosed footpath traveling northeast to southwest through the agricultural landscape to the northeast of Yardley Hastings.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to intervening vegetation and landform, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP204: NN|TA|19

Baseline Context:

Footpath leading south from Bozeat and crossing the open countryside to the east of the A509. Woodland blocks such as The Belts at Stocking Hollow, and woodland such as Horn Wood merge with tree belts along the A509 and field boundary vegetation to screen views to Site F in the west The Belts, Bozeat wood, The Slipe and The Oaks Woods screen views south to Site G.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with Fir Tree Grove within Bozeat. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TA|8.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 651m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Partly open footpath travelling north to southeast to the south of Bozeat.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to intervening vegetation and landform, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP207: NN|LE|9

Baseline Context:

Footpath leading east from Yardley Hastings. The route of the PRoW is heavily enclosed to the north east by woodland at Cold Oak Copse and by hedgerow and hedgerow trees at field margins, screening views to Site F. To the south, the majority of the PRoW is open within the context of agricultural fields, however woodland at Hill's Copse screens views south east to Site G.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with Castle Ashby Road within Yardley Hastings. To the east, the PRoW merges with PRoW NN|TD|7.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 852m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Yardley Hastings

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed footpath travelling west to east, to the east of Yardley Hastings.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to intervening vegetation and landform, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP209: NN|LE|11#2

Baseline Context:

Short section of footpath stemming south from Cold Oak Copse. The PRoW is open as it cuts through an agricultural field. There is enclosure to the north provided by Cold Oak Gorse. Field boundary vegetation screens views east, and changes in landform lead to a gentle roll with the Site being located on an opposite facing roll thereby screening it from view from this location.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with NN|LE|9. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with NN|LE|11#1.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.075km (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Yardley Hastings

Description of Receptor: Small scale, open footpath stemming north south connecting two PRoW's together within the agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to intervening vegetation and landform, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP210: NN|LE|11#1

Baseline Context:

Short section of footpath to the south of Cold Oak Copse. The PRoW follows the agricultural field margin, which is marked by an established hedgerow. There is enclosure to the north provided by Cold Oak Gorse. Field boundary vegetation screens views east, and changes in landform lead to a gentle roll with the Site being located on an opposite facing roll thereby screening it from view from this location.

To the east, the PRoW is at junction with MM|LE|11#2. To the west, the PRoW is at junction with NN|LE|2.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.11km (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Yardley Hastings

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed footpath travelling east west along the boundary of an agricultural field to the east of Yardley Hastings and south of woodland at Cold Oak Gorse.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to intervening vegetation and landform, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP212: NN|TA|20

Baseline Context:

Short section of footpath to the east of the A509 and Northey Farm. Vegetation alongside the A509 and at Northey Farm screen views south east to the Site. The Milton Keynes Boundary Walk follows the route of this footpath.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with NN|TD|5. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with A509.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 213m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Easton Maudit

Description of Receptor: Small scale footpath travelling in an east west manner to the west of A509.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP213: MK|Warrington|007

Baseline Context:

Short section of footpath to the north of Northey Farm. The PRoW is heavily enclosed by vegetation and built form of Northey Farm. The Milton Keynes Boundary Walk follows the route of this footpath.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with A509. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with MK|Lavendon|005.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 94m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Small scale enclosed footpath travelling east west to the east of A509

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP214: BF|HARROLD|10

Baseline Context:

Footpath leading along the northern boundary of Nun Wood and continuing further east. The PRoW is enclosed to the south by Nun Wood. Where the footpath travels east away from Nun Wood, the path becomes enclosed to the north by hedgerows on field boundaries. The Milton Keynes Boundary Walk follows the route of this footpath.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with NN|TA|8. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with Harold Road.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 162m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed footpath travelling along the northern boundary of Nun Wood and continuing further east.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP218: MK|Warrington|005

Baseline Context:

Footpath leading north from the A428 to Hill's Copse to the west of New Pastures Farm. The PRoW is enclosed to the north by Old Pastures Wood. Woodland blocks such as Barslay Spinney and Broadlane Spinney merge with field boundary vegetation and woodland belts alongside the A509 to screen views east to the Site.

To the north, the PRoW connects to Old Pastures Wood. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with A428.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 821m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Warrington

Description of Receptor: Partly open footpath travelling in a north south manner with curve to the west of New Pastures Farm.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP221: MK|Warrington|004

Baseline Context:

Footpath to the south of the A428 and east of Warrington. Woodland blocks such as Barslay Spinney, Broadlane Spinney and Nuniron Spinney merge with field boundary vegetation and woodland belts alongside the A509 to screen views east to the Site.

The Milton Keynes Boundary Walk follows the route of this footpath.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with NN|LE|24. To the south, the PRoW merges with MK|Olney|005#2.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.389km (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Olney

Description of Receptor: Partly open footpath travelling north south with slight curve to the east at southern extent of the route.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP222: MK|Warrington|002

Baseline Context:

Footpath to the south of the A428 and east of Warrington and the A509. Woodland blocks such as Barslay Spinney, Broadlane Spinney and Nuniron Spinney merge with field boundary vegetation and woodland belts alongside the A509 to screen views east to the Site.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with A428. To the southeast, the PRoW is at junction with A509.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 671m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Olney

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed footpath travelling northwest to southeast through agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low: Due to lack of heritage or landscape assets on route.	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP223: BF|Harrold|10

Baseline Context:

Footpath leading west from Harrold towards Nun Wood. Woodland such as Nun Woos and Lavendon Wood screen views to the Site.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW BF|HARROLD|10. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with BF|HARROLD|10.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 951m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Harrold

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed footpath travelling east west to the west of Harrold.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to intervening vegetation and changes in landform, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP224: BF|HARROLD|16

Baseline Context:

Footpath to the east of Lavendon Wood and north of Lavendon. Woodland such as Nun Woos and Lavendon Wood screen views to the Site.

The Milton Keynes Boundary Walk follows the route of this footpath.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with BF|HARROLD|10. To the southeast, the PRoW is at junction with unnamed road stemming southwest from Harrold.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 952m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed footpath to the east of Lavendon Wood and north of Lavendon.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP230: MK|Lavendon|013

Baseline Context:

Footpath to the east of Castle Road and south of Lavendon Wood. Vegetation surrounding Castle Farm combines with woodland blocks and field boundary vegetation to screen views towards the Site.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with Castle Road. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Harrold Road.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 428m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed footpath to the east of Castle Road travelling in a west to southeast manner with the PRoW diverting north to follow field margins.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP231: MK|Olney|005#2

Baseline Context:

Open footpath leading through the agricultural landscape to the north of Olney Hyde. Plantations and Spinney woodlands across the countryside to the east provide enclosure and screen views of the Site.

The Milton Keynes Boundary Walk follows the route of this footpath.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with MK|Warrington|004. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with MK|Olney|006#1.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.35km (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Olney

Description of Receptor: Open footpath travelling northwest to southeast through the agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP233: MK|Warrington|001

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath to the south of the A428 and east of Home Farm. Field boundary vegetation merges together with roadside hedgerows alongside the A428 to screen views of the Site.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with A509. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with MK|Lavendon|015#1 and MK|Lavendon|010.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 451m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Small scale, partly enclosed footpath travelling in an east west manner to the east of A509.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to the intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP234: MK|Lavendon|017

Baseline Context:

Footpath skirting the northern extents of the village of Lavendon. Vegetation associated with the watercourse to the west provides enclosure and combines with established field boundary vegetation to screen views west towards the Site.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with Castle Road. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Northampton Road.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 463m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed PRoW to the north of Lavendon travelling north south with central section of the route travelling east west along field boundary.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to the intervening vegetation and rolling landform there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP236: MK|Lavendon|006

Baseline Context:

Enclosed footpath to the east of Lavendon. The PRoW is enclosed by vegetation and built form associated with Lavendon.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with Castle Road within Lavendon. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with Harrold Road.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 760m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Enclosed footpath travelling east from Lavendon towards Harrold Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to the intervening built form, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP237: MK|Lavendon|007#2

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Lavendon. The PRoW is enclosed by built form associated with Lavendon.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with MK|Lavendon|006.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 877m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Small scale footpath to the east of Lavendon Conservation Area.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to the surrounding built environment of Lavendon, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP238: MK|Lavendon|008

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Lavendon. The PRoW is enclosed by built form associated with Lavendon.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with Northampton Road within Lavendon.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 693m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Small scale enclosed footpath within Lavendon Conservation Area.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to the surrounding built environment of Lavendon, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP239: MK|Lavendon|007#1

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Lavendon. The PRoW is enclosed by built form associated with Lavendon.

To the south, the PRoW is at junction with High Street. To the west, the PRoW is at junction with MK|Lavendon|007#2.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 911m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Enclosed footpath to the east of Lavendon, stemming north from High Street and turning west to follow the boundaries of properties.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to the surrounding built environment of Lavendon, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP241: MK|Lavendon|008A

Baseline Context:

Short section of Footpath within the built environment of Lavendon. The PRoW is enclosed by built form associated with Lavendon.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with Rectory Orchard. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Olney Road.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 805m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Enclosed footpath to the west of residential properties within Olney Road, Lavendon.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to the surrounding built environment of Lavendon, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP242: MK|Lavendon|009#1

Baseline Context:

Footpath leading west from the village of Lavendon across the surrounding agricultural countryside towards Abbey Farm. The landform to the north of the Footpath gently rises screening views north. This combines with the layering of field boundary vegetation, along with roadside tree belts and vegetation associated with the A428 merge together to provide enclosure and screen views to the Site.

To the northeast, the PRoW is at junction with New Row. To the west, the PRoW is at junction with Lavendon Grange to the south of Scheduled Monument at Lavendon Grange.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 561m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Open footpath travelling in a northeast to west manner to the west of Lavendon.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to rising landform and intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP246: MK|Lavendon|011

Baseline Context:

Footpath leading south from Lavendon to the B565. The northern section of the route is enclosed by the built form of Lavendon. The southern section of the route passes through the agricultural landscape to the south of Lavendon. Built form of Lavendon combined with field boundary hedgerows screen views north to the Site.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with residential road south of Lavendon. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with B5656.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 934m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed footpath travelling in a north south manner to the south of Lavendon. The

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to the intervening built form and intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TP250: Sywell Country Park

Baseline Context:

Country Park operated by North Northamptonshire Council. Sywell Country Park exists on the site of a former drinking water reservoir that was built at the turn of the 20th century to supply water to the Higham Ferres and Rushden areas. The Country Park includes a café, visitor centre, parking and a play area. a series of trails of various lengths lead around the Country Park and around the reservoir. Fishing is also possible at the reservoir. Cycling is not permitted. The reservoir occupies a sunken location away from the surrounding plateaus. The surrounding rising landform encloses the reservoir in the landscape, which is furthered by established vegetation surrounding the main waterbody and on the edge of the Country Park itself such as Trafalgar Covert, Sandwell Spinney, North Spinney, Hayes Wood, Long Spinney and New Plantation. The various trails, which are not PRoW, meander around the main water body and weave in about out of the surrounding blocks of woodland and waterside vegetation. The enclosure provided by the surrounding topography and vegetation force views to be predominantly inwards across the reservoir and to not take in views of the wider countryside. Green Hill E is located to the east, with the nearest infrastructure being within EF33. Here on the plateau top, the landform is approximately 20m higher than that surrounding the reservoir. The proposed panels within EF33 would be setback some 19m (15m from hedgerow to fenceline, then a further 4m from fenceline to panels) to the east of the Site boundary pushing the array towards the middle of the higher land, away from the plateau edge and out of view. The café, visitor centre and play area occupy an intermate and enclosed area at the southern end of the reservoir where views of the surrounding countryside, including to the Site are restricted by surrounding vegetation and landform.

Type: Country Park

Distance to Nearest Site: 470m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Country Park and associated tracks, trails, paths and kiosks.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
High	High	High

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to a combination of the intervening vegetation surrounding the reservoir, the changes in topography (Sywell Country Park sits in a low point alongside the surrounding plateau landform), the set back of panels away from Mears Ashby Road and layering of field boundary vegetation and woodland across the surrounding countryside, there would be no views of the array.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Appendix 8.3.1.3

LVIA Assessment Sheets - Excluded - Transport Receptors

Visual Baseline

TR003: Northampton Road (A-Road)

Baseline Context:

Road stretching southwest off High Street and Wellingborough Road from within Broughton to A43 Kettering Road. The road is semi enclosed to the south by Hedgerows and hedgerow trees. At the northern extent of the receptor, the road is enclosed on either side by built form associated with Broughton. To the south of the receptor, as the road extends south off Broughton the road becomes 60mph. The receptor, as it becomes an A Road, contains no pedestrian walkways. However, to the north of the receptor as it links in with Broughton, there are pedestrian walkways on either side of the road.

To the south, the road links to A43 Kettering Road. To the north, the road links up to High Street and Wellingborough Road within Broughton.

Type: Transport (A Road)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.587km (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Broughton

Description of Receptor: A road stretching from the southern extent of Broughton to A43 Kettering Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the enclosed nature of the receptor to its southern and western extent combined with the intervening vegetation surrounding A43 Kettering Road, there would be no views to the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR010: Park Farm Way (A-Road)

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed A Road stemming south off roundabout at Sywell Road towards roundabout at Wilby Way. The receptor follows the curved shape of the western extent of Wellingborough. The receptor is semi enclosed by vegetation on either side of the route with a small section of the route more open as the road approaches the roundabout at Wendel View. Here however despite views being open to the adjacent field, rising landform and field boundary vegetation screen views west towards the Site.

The A Road, at its northern extent, stems south off Roundabout at Sywell Road, west of Wellingborough. At the southern extent of the road, it connects to Wilby Way, northeast of Wilby.

Type: Transport (A Road)

Distance to Nearest Site: 953m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Wellingborough

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed, fast trafficked, A Road following the shape of the western extent of Wellingborough.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to the enclosed nature of the receptor combined with the undulating landscape to the west and intervening vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR011: Wellingborough Road (Unofficial) (A Road) (section of A4500)

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed A Road to the northwest of Earls Barton. The road stems west from Main Road and continues west to the north of Ecton. The road is enclosed predominantly to the south by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. To the north the road is bordered by hedgerow with frequent gaps.

To the east, the receptor is connected to Main Road, Mears Ashby Road and Northampton Road. To the west, the receptor is connected to Ecton Lane.

Type: Transport (A Road)

Distance to Nearest Site: 986m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Ecton

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed A Road to the northwest of Earl Barton connecting to the north of Ecton.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to the intervening vegetation and undulating landform to the east, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR018: A428 Bedford Road (A-Road)

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed A Road stemming east off A428 High Street at Lavendon southeast towards junction of B565. The receptor is semi-enclosed by hedgerow and hedgerow trees with few gaps in vegetation. There is no roadside pavement. Changes in topography combine with woodland blocks and field boundary vegetation to screen direct views into the Site.

To the west, the receptor is connected to A428 High Street. To the southeast, the receptor is connected to A428 and B565.

Type: Transport (A Road)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.091km (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed A Road stemming east off A428 High Street at Lavendon.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to distance, intervening built form (Lavendon), topography and countryside vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR019: A428 High Street Lavendon (A-Road)

Baseline Context:

An A Road within the built up area of Lavendon connecting A428 Northampton Road to A428 east of Lavendon. High Street runs north to east in a 'L' shape. Majority of the receptor is enclosed by built form of Lavendon. Small section at the east of the receptor facing south is open. The receptor has pedestrian footpath on both sides.

To the north, the receptor connects to Northampton Road and Castle Road. To the east, the receptor connects to A428.

Type: Transport (A Road)

Distance to Nearest Site: 762m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Enclosed A Road within the village of Lavendon going through the Lavendon Conservation Area.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
High	Low	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to the intervening-built form of Lavendon, there would be no views of Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR020: Broad Street (B- Road)

Baseline Context:

B Road located within the settlement of Earls Barton. The receptor is enclosed by built form associated with Earls Barton. To the west, the receptor is bordered by junction of Station Road, High Street and West Street. To the east, the receptor is bordered by Doddington Road and Dowthorpe Road. The road has pavement on both sides.

To the west, the receptor is bordered by junction of Station Road, High Street and West Street. To the east, the receptor is bordered by Doddington Road and Dowthorpe Road.

Type: Transport (B Road)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.012km (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Enclosed B Road within the Settlement of Earls Barton, travelling through Earls Barton Conservation Area.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
High	Low	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to the distance and the intervening built form there would be no views of the Scheme. **Carry forward to further assessment. NO.**

Visual Baseline

TR055: London Road Wollaston (B- Road)

Baseline Context:

B Road located south of Wollaston. The route begins at Wollaston to the north and joins the A509 to the south. The road is enclosed by hedgerows and hedgerows trees of the majority of route. More open views can be afforded along the section of the road directly south of Wollaston however views are limited to the south by landform.

Type: Transport (B Road)

Distance to Nearest Site: 171m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Wollaston

Description of Receptor: Enclosed B Road south of Wollaston, adjoining the A509.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to distance and the intervening vegetation and landform, there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment. NO.

Visual Baseline

TR023: Earls Barton Road (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed classified road along the western boundary of Mears Ashby. The receptor is enclosed to the west by hedgerow and hedgerow trees. To the east, the receptor is enclosed by settlement of Mears Ashby. The receptor has pedestrian footpath to the east.

To the north, the receptor is at junction with Glebe Road and North Street. To the south, the receptor is at junction with Sywell Road, Wilby Road and Mears Ashby Road.

Type: Transport (Classified)

Distance to Nearest Site: 257m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Enclosed Classified Road along the western boundary of Mears Ashby.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to the intervening built form of Mears Ashby to the east there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR025: Harrington Road Old (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed classified route within the settlement of Old. The receptor is enclosed on both sides by vegetation and built form associated with Old. The receptor travels in a diagonal manner from southwest to northeast. The receptor has pavement on both sides.

To the southwest, the receptor joins onto Scaldwell Road and Walgrave Road. To the northeast, the receptor joins onto Mill Lane and Broughton Road

Type: Transport (Classified Unnumbered)

Distance to Nearest Site: 185m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Enclosed route within the settlement of Old.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the intervening vegetation and built form there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR026: High Street Walgrave (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed road running within the settlement of Walgrave. The receptor is enclosed on both sides by vegetation and built form associated with Walgrave. The receptor travels in a slight diagonal manner from west to northeast. The receptor has pavement on both sides.

To the west, the receptor is in junction with Old Road, Holcot Road and Bakers Lane. To the northeast, the receptor merges with Kettering Road (TR033).

Type: Transport (Classified Unnumbered)

Distance to Nearest Site: 700m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, Classified Road running within the settlement of Walgrave in a diagonal Manner.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the intervening built form to the north of the receptor there would be no views of the Scheme..
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR027: Holcot Road Walgrave (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed, classified road running between Walgrave and Holcot. The lane stems west off Walgrave and turns southwest towards Holcot. Approximately 1.2km south of Walgrave the road merges into Walgrave Road. This merge happens halfway between Holcot and Walgrave. The road is enclosed on both sides by hedgerow and hedgerow trees with grass verge of varying widths on either side of the road. The road does not have any pavement.

To the northeast, the road merges with High Street within the settlement of Walgrave. To the southwest, the road merges within Walgrave Road as it runs towards Holcot.

Type: Transport (Classified Unnumbered)

Distance to Nearest Site: 793m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, classified road running between Walgrave and Holcot with no pavement.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the distance, intervening built form of Walgrave and undulating topography to the north and to the east, there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR028: Old Road (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed, classified road connecting A43 to Mawsley. The road runs east west in a slight diagonal manner, stemming west off A43 roundabout and merges onto the east of Mawsley Road. The road is enclosed on both sides by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Hedgerows are maintained at different heights. The road does not have any pavement. Woodland belts and field boundary vegetation to the south of the road layer together to screen wider views south.

To the east, the road connects onto a roundabout on the A43. To the west, the road merges onto Mawsley Road at a bend in the road.

Type: Transport (Classified Unnumbered)

Distance to Nearest Site: 694m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Mawsley

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, classified road connecting A43 to Mawsley with no pavement.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the distance, topography and intervening vegetation such as tree belts and woodlands, there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR030: Scaldwell Road Old (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed road stemming west from the village of Old towards Scaldwell. The road is enclosed by hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees. There are grass verges on either side at varying widths. The road stems west off Old where, after a southern bend, continues back up to the northwest direction till it merges onto Old Road. Majority of the road is a 60mph lane, slowing down to 30mph as it approaches Old.

To the east, the road merges on to Walgrave Road within Old. To the west, the road merges on to Old Road.

Type: Transport (Classified Unnumbered)

Distance to Nearest Site: 409m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Enclosed road stemming west off Old and travelling towards Scaldwell. Majority of the route is a 60mph country lane with no pavement.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the distance, Intervening built form associated with Old and intervening vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR032: Broughton Road (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed road to the east of A43. The road is marked on both sides by grass verge and then enclosed by roadside hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees. The lane is a 60mph country lane that stems southeast off A43 and travels east towards a junction with Wellingborough Road. The road has no pavement.

To the west, the road connects onto the A43. To the east, the road is dissected by junction with Wellingborough Road. Broughton road continues further east towards the village of Pytchley.

Type: Transport (Classified Unnumbered)

Distance to Nearest Site: 615m (Green Hill A2)

Closest Settlement: Pytchley

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, road to the east of A43 with no pavement.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A2. Due to the intervening vegetation along A43 and topography, there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR035: Red House Lane Hannington (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed lane running east from Hannington to the A43. The road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerow and hedgerow trees on both sides. The majority of the lane is 60mph country road but as the lane approaches Hannington, it becomes 30mph road. There are no pavement for the majority of the lane, however on the approach to Hannington pavements line both sides of the road as it enters the 30mph zone.

To the west, the lane merges with Main Street within Hannington. To the east, the lane comes to a crossroads with A43.

Type: Transport (Classified Unnumbered)

Distance to Nearest Site: 586m (Green Hill A2)

Closest Settlement: Hannington

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, classified lane running in a diagonal manner between Hannington and A43 with pavement within the 30mph section of the lane at Hannington.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A2. Due to the distance and intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR036: Redhouse Road (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed road to the east of A43 Redhouse Road, running in east west direction between A43 and settlement of Orlingbury further east. The road is enclosed by grass verges, hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees on both sides. The road cuts through Withmale Park Ancient Woodland, which is also Badsaddle, Withamale Park and Bush Walk Woods SSSI. These large woodland block screens views towards the Site from the east. The road is a 60mph country lane. To the west of the woodland, the road continues west to join with the A43. Views towards the Site are screened by the woodland blocks immediately south of the Site.

To the west, the road is at a cross junction with A43 and Red House Lane. To the east, the road meets Rectory Farm and from here continues east towards Orlingbury.

Type: Transport (Classified Unnumbered)

Distance to Nearest Site: 651m (Green Hill A.2)

Closest Settlement: Orlingbury

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, classified road to the east of A43 Redhouse Road, running in east west direction with no pavement.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A.2. Due to intervening woodland and tree belt, there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR037: Brixworth Road Holcot (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed scenic road stemming west off Holcot towards Pitsford Water. Halfway across the water, the road merges onto Holcot Road. The majority of the road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees on either Side. The tree canopy to the edge of the reservoir helps to further enclose a small section of the road. As the road starts to cross over Pitsford Water, the road becomes less enclosed by tall vegetation and is only enclosed by short grass and footpath to the south, with frequent bollards to mark the grass verge.

To the west, the road merges onto Holcot road as it crosses over Pitsford Water. To the east, the road is at cross junction with Main Street, Sywell Road and Moulton Road.

Type: Transport (Classified Unnumbered)

Distance to Nearest Site: 640m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed road stemming west off Holcot with views over Pitsford Water. The road crosses over Pitsford Reservoir SSSI.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to intervening vegetation and built form, there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR040: Hannington Road Holcot (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed road to the northeast of Holcot. The road is enclosed with grass verge, hedgerow and hedgerow trees on both sides. The road is a 60mph country road with no pavement. The road stems east off Walgrave Road, to the north of Holcot, and travels east to merge with Holcot Road at Hannington.

To the west, the road is at 'T' junction with Walgrave Road. To the east, the road merges with Holcot Road at Hannington.

Type: Transport (Classified Unnumbered)

Distance to Nearest Site: 928m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, classified, high speed country road to the northeast of Holcot with no pavement.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to intervening vegetation and landform, there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR045: Moulton Road Holcot (C Road)

Baseline Context:

Enclosed road stemming southwest off Holcot towards Holcot Road. The road is enclosed with grass verge, hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees. To the northeast, the road is enclosed by residential buildings and vegetation associated with Holcot. The majority of the road is a 60mph country lane, however, to the northeast as it enters Holcot the road becomes 30 mph. Pavement are only found on the road when it is within the village of Holcot. Roadside vegetation and layering of field boundary vegetation within landscape to south east screen views to Site.

To the northeast, the road is at cross roads with Main Street, Brixworth Road and Sywell Road within the village of Holcot. To the southwest, the road merges into Holcot Road. Access track to Site B

Type: Transport-Classified Unnumbered- C Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 14m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, classified road stemming southwest off Holcot towards Holcot Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the roadside vegetation and field boundary vegetation, there would be no views of Scheme. **Carry forward into further assessment. NO.**

Visual Baseline

TR049: Sywell Road Holcot (C Road)

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed, classified road stemming southeast off Holcot towards roundabout at A43 and Holcot Lane in a diagonal manner. The road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees on both sides with hedgerows maintained at varied heights. Hedgerows that are maintained at low height offers fleeting, vast views towards the wider agricultural landscape from the receptor. Majority of the lane is a 60mph country lane, except at Holcot, where the road becomes a 30mph road. Roadside vegetation and layering of field boundary vegetation and woodland within landscape to south east screen views to Site.

To the northwest, the road is at a cross junction with Main Street, Brixworth Road and Moulton Road within the village of Holcot. To the southeast, the road comes to a roundabout with A43 and Holcot Lane.

Type: Transport -Classified Unnumbered (C Road)

Distance to Nearest Site: 10m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed, classified road stemming southeast off Holcot in a diagonal manner towards A43.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the roadside vegetation and field boundary vegetation, there would be no views of Scheme. **Carry forward into further assessment. NO.**

Visual Baseline

TR051: Walgrave Road Holcot (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed road leading north from Holcot towards Walgrave. The road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees on both sides. The majority of the receptor is a 60mph country lane with no pavement. The receptor, whilst within the village of Holcot, is a 30mph road with pavement and residential properties on either side.

The southern section of the road joins with Main Street within the village of Holcot. To the north, the road merges with Holcot Road as it travels further north into the village of Walgrave.

Type: Transport (Classified Unnumbered)

Distance to Nearest Site: 858m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, classified road stemming north off Holcot.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the distance, intervening vegetation and built form, there would be no views of the Scheme. **Carry forward to further assessment: NO.**

Visual Baseline

TR053: Holcot Lane (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed lane stemming southwest off A43 roundabout and joining up to the eastern edge of Sywell. The majority of the lane is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees. As the lane passes directly next to the small commercial estate to the east, it becomes enclosed by large fencing and largescale buildings. There is no pavement for the majority of the route, however as the lane progresses south towards Sywell, the speed limit becomes 30mph with pavement connecting to residential properties to the east of Sywell.

To the north, the lane connects onto A43 roundabout with Sywell Road. To the south, the lane connects onto roundabout with Wellingborough Road and Overstone Road.

Type: Transport (Classified Unnumbered)

Distance to Nearest Site: 863m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Sywell

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, classified lane stemming southwest off A43 roundabout with Sywell road, stemming south towards the east of Sywell.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to distance and intervening vegetation surrounding A43, there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR059: Manor Road (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed road within the built-up area of Grendon village. Road leads east west with slight curve, connecting Station Road and Main Road through Grendon. To the road is enclosed with residential properties and gardens, occasional grass verges, vegetation and pavement.

To the west, the road merges onto Station Road at a junction with Church Way. To the east, the road is at junction with Main Road.

Type: Transport (Classified Unnumbered)

Distance to Nearest Site: 575m (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, classified, slow speed road with pedestrian pathway, travelling east west within Grendon Conservation Area.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
High	Medium	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill BESS. Due to the heavily enclosed nature of the receptor by the surrounding built form of Grendon there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR062: Grendon Road (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed route stemming west off Station Road and travelling north over A45 towards roundabout with Northampton Road and Junction 10 slip road towards A45. The road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerows and trees with small section of unenclosed road as it passes over A45 on overhead bridge. The road is a 60mph country lane with no pavement.

To the east, the road merges on with Station Road. To the north, the road is at roundabout with Northampton Road and Junction 10 slip road towards A45.

Type: Transport (Classified Unnumbered)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.279km (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, classified route stemming west off Station Road with no pavement.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill BESS. Due to the distance, intervening vegetation and topography there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR068: Little Harrowden Road (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed road stemming southwest off Hardwick Road towards Moonshine Gap. The road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerow and few hedgerow trees. The Road is a 60mph country lane. Road is predominantly diagonal, with slight meandering aspect to the road. Layering of field boundary vegetation and changes in topography combine to screen long distance views west towards the Site.

To the northeast, the road is at Junction with Hardwick Road. To the southwest, the road is at junction with Sywell Road and Moonshine Gap.

Type: Transport (Classified Unnumbered)

Distance to Nearest Site: 752m (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: Hardwick

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, diagonal fast paced 60mph country lane with slight meandering road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill D. Due to enclosed nature of the road, combined with layering of vegetation and changes in topography, there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR070: Sywell Road (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed road stemming southeast off junction with Moonshine Gap and Little Harrowden Road towards Wellingborough. The road is enclosed with hedgerows, hedgerow trees and large scale commercial buildings associated with Park Farm Industrial Estate. The majority of the road is a 40mph road with small stretch of road leading to Moonshine Gap as 60mph country lane.

To the east, the road is at roundabout with Niort Way and A509 Park Farm Way. To the west, the road is at junction with Moonshine Gap and Little Harrowden Road.

Type: Transport (Classified Unnumbered)

Distance to Nearest Site: 756m (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: Wellingborough

Description of Receptor: Enclosed Road stemming southwest off junction with Moonship Gap, towards roundabout with A509 and Niort Way through Park Farm Industrial Estate.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill D. Due to intervening vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR075: High Street (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed, classified, diagonal street within the built environment of Earls Barton. The street stems northeast from A573 West Street towards Wellingborough Road. The lane is enclosed by commercial and residential buildings with associated vegetation.

To the southwest, the road is at junction with A573 West Street. To the northeast, the road merges onto Wellingborough Road at junction with north Road.

Type: Transport (Classified Unnumbered)

Distance to Nearest Site: 826m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, slow traffic road with pavement on both sides, travelling through Earls Barton Conservation Area.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
High	Medium	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to intervening built-form associated with Earls Barton there would be no views of Scheme. **Carry forward to further assessment: NO.**

Visual Baseline

TR082: Harrold Road (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed, classified road stemming northeast from Bozeat towards Dungee Road. The road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerow and hedgerow trees on both sides, however in places this is cut lower allowing more open views of the surrounding countryside. Despite this, layering of vegetation across the intervening landscape between this section of fast moving road and the Site merge together to screen the Site. The section of Road from Bozeat to junction with Dychurch lane is 30mph, the rest of the receptor moving towards Dungee Road is 60mph country lane.

To the west, the road is at junction with Church Lane and Allens Hill at Bozeat. To the east, the road is at junction with Dungee Road.

Type: Transport (Classified Unnumbered)

Distance to Nearest Site: 753m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Enclosed road stemming northwest from Bozeat in a diagonal manner towards Dungee Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to distance, intervening vegetation, changes in topography and built form of Bozeat there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR085: London Road Bozeat (C Road)

Baseline Context:

Enclosed road stemming southeast from Bozeat Roundabout at A509 then connects back to A509 after passing through settlement of Bozeat. The majority of the road is enclosed by residential buildings within Bozeat. To the northern and southern extents of the road, the road is enclosed by grass verge and hedgerow with occasional hedgerow trees. There are pavement bordering the road within Bozeat at 30mph zones. Vegetation along the A509 and along London Road screen views towards the Site.

To the north, the road is at junction with Bozeat roundabout with A509. To the south, the road is at junction with A509.

Type: Transport -Classified Unnumbered-C Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 31m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Enclosed road stemming southwest from A509 and reconnecting back to the road after passing through the settlement of Bozeat.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to intervening vegetation and built form (when within Bozeat) views of the Scheme are screened.

Carry forward into further assessment. NO.

Visual Baseline

TR092: Old Residential Streets (C Roads)

Baseline Context:

Enclosed, residential roads within the settlement of Old. The roads are enclosed by residential properties, driveways and private gardens. The roads stem off main roads within Old such as Scaldwell Road, Walgrave Road and Harrington Road. The roads are narrow with on street parking and slow traffic with pavement.

The roads stem off main roads within Old such as Scaldwell Road, Walgrave Road and Harrington Road.

Type: Transport -Unclassified – C Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 288m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Enclosed slow trafficked residential streets within the settlement of Old.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the enclosed nature of the roads there are no views to the Scheme from the receptor. **Carry forward into further assessment. NO.**

Visual Baseline

TR093: Mawsley Residential Streets (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Residential streets within the settlement of Mawsley. The majority of the residential streets are enclosed by the surrounding residential properties of Mawsley. The roads to the south of Mawsley are partially enclosed by properties but also have open views within the settlement. The roads are meandering in nature with slow moving traffic and areas with on street parking. To the south of the village is Mawsley Road which is lined along both sides of the road by established hedgerows and tree cover. This combines with the woodland at Old Poor's Gorse to screen views south towards the Site.

The smaller residential streets within the settlement stem off roads such as Loddington Way, Broughton Road and Mian Street.

Type: Transport (Unclassified)

Distance to Nearest Site: 919m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Mawsley

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed residential streets within the settlement of Mawsley.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the enclosed nature of roads with in Mawsley village, and the screening provided to the south, there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR094: Bridle Road Old (A-Road, B- Road, C- Road, Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed, residential road stemming southwest from Walgrave Road within the settlement of Old. The northern section of the road is enclosed by residential buildings. To the south, the road is enclosed by hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees as it becomes a private lane that leads to agricultural farmstead.

To the north, the road is at junction with Walgrave Road. To the south, the road merges on to an enclosed private lane that leads to private agricultural farmstead.

Type: Transport (Unclassified)

Distance to Nearest Site: 391m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Enclosed residential road stemming southwest from Walgrave Road within the settlement of Old.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the enclosed nature of the road along with the intervening vegetation and residential buildings along Walgrave Road, there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR095: Cherry Hill Old- C Road

Baseline Context:

Enclosed, residential road of Cherry Hill used by residents within Cherry Hill Estate. The road loops around within the hamlet and is meandering in nature. The road is heavily enclosed by residential buildings. The road is a 20mph slow traffic road with little on street parking. Vegetation along Walgrave Road screens views north towards Site.

The road loops around within its hamlet but only has one connection point to the north, onto Walgrave Road.

Type: Transport -Unclassified – C Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 307m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, residential road of Cherry Hill used by residents within Cherry Hill Estate.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Vegetation along Walgrave Road screens views north towards Scheme.

Carry forward into further assessment. NO.

Visual Baseline

TR096: Hannington Lane Walgrave (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Road leading southeast from the settlement of Walgrave towards the settlement of Hannington. The majority of the road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees. The road is mostly enclosed to the north by roadside tree belts and hedgerow. The landscape to the north is marked by woodland blocks and tree belts which merge together to provide enclosure and foreshorten views north and east towards the Site. The road, as it travels south from Walgrave becomes a 60mph road.

To the north, the road is at junction with High Street. To the south, the road merges onto Walgrave Road.

Type: Transport (Unclassified)

Distance to Nearest Site: 793m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Enclosed Road stemming southeast from Walgrave towards Hannington.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to intervening vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR098: Mawsley Road (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed Road south of Mawsley. The road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerow and frequent hedgerow trees. The road is a 60mph country lane that turns 40mph as it comes close to Mawsley. Mawsley Road which is lined along both sides of the road by established hedgerows and tree cover. This combines with the woodland at Old Poor's Gorse to screen views south towards the Site.

To the northwest, the road continues towards Foxhall. To the east, the road merges with Old Road as it travels east towards A43.

Type: Transport (Unclassified)

Distance to Nearest Site: 672m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Mawsley

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, high speed road travelling across the agricultural landscape with woodlands frequently surrounding the road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the intervening vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR099: Mill Lane Old (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed, country lane stemming north from the settlement of Old and cutting across the agricultural landscape towards Mawsley Road. The road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Hedgerows are typically maintained low allowing for views across the surrounding agricultural landscape. However, landform to the east rises slightly limiting longer views towards the Site, with views typically limited to the adjacent one or two fields to the east.

To the south, the road merges on with Harrington Road within the settlement of Old. To the north, the road is in junction with Mawsley Road.

Type: Transport (Unclassified)

Distance to Nearest Site: 168m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Enclosed country lane stemming north from Old towards Mawsley Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to undulating landform and intervening vegetation there would be no views of Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR101: Old Road Walgrave (Local Road)

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed road travelling north through the western boundary of Walgrave. The road is enclosed to the east by residential buildings. The majority of the western boundary is bordered by grass verge, hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees. The road is a 30mph slow trafficked road with smaller residential roads stemming from it. The majority of the road is enclosed heavily to the north by residential buildings of Walgrave. Section of the road to the west as it merges with Walgrave Road has views looking north towards the Site, however fields AF11 and AF12 are proposed as Ecological Mitigation/Agricultural Land and so there would be no views of proposed infrastructure.

To the south, the road is in junction with High Street, Holcot Road and Bakers Lane. To the northwest, the road merges with Walgrave Road.

Type: Transport (Unclassified- Local Road)

Distance to Nearest Site: 398m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed road travelling through the western boundary of Walgrave.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. The majority of the road is enclosed heavily to the north by residential buildings of Walgrave. No views of Scheme.
Carry forward into further assessment. NO.

Visual Baseline

TR109: Holcot Residential Streets (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed residential streets within the built environment of Holcot. The streets are enclosed with residential and small-scale commercial buildings with associated driveways and vegetation.

The residential roads within Holcot stem off main roads such as Walgrave Road and Sywell Road.

Type: Transport (Unclassified)

Distance to Nearest Site: 560m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Enclosed residential streets within Holcot used by residents, with some streets containing on-street parking.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the enclosed nature of the residential streets there would be no views of Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR110: Boughton Fair Lane Moulton (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed lane travelling in a southwest to northeast manner with 90 degree bend towards Moulton Leisure Centre. The road is enclosed with grass verge, hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees. To the southwest as it approaches Pitsford Road there are limited hedgerows and the sense of enclosure comes from trees and low stone walls. The majority of the road is a 60mph country lane, however, as the road approaches Moulton College Hockey Grounds, close to junction with Pitsford Road, the road becomes 30mph.as the road heads east, it gently rises from approx. 104m AOD to 120m AOD at the junction with Holcot Road. Here, the landform to the east continues to rise which combines with layering of field boundary vegetation to screen views of the Site.

To the northeast, the road is in junction with Moulton Road. To the southwest, the road is in junction with Pitsford Road.

Type: Transport (Unclassified)

Distance to Nearest Site: 610m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Moulton

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed lane travelling in a diagonal manner connecting Moulton Road to Pitsford Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the lower elevation and enclosure of the road to the Site, views east of the Scheme would not be possible. However, from the junction with Holcot Road, it is changes in topography across the surrounding farmland to the east combined with layering of field boundary vegetation that screens views of the Scheme. As such, there would be no views of the Scheme from this section of road.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR114: Main Street Holcot (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed, north south travelling road within the built environment of Holcot connecting Sywell Road and Brixworth Road to Walgrave Road. The road is enclosed by residential and small-scale commercial buildings with associated vegetation and driveways. Grade I Listed Church of St Mary and All Saints sit to the west of the road.

To the south, the road is at junction with Brixworth Road and Sywell Road. To the north, the road merges on to Walgrave Road.

Type: Transport (Unclassified)

Distance to Nearest Site: 671m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Enclosed north south travelling road within Holcot.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the intervening built form, there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR121: Church Way (Local Road unclassified)

Baseline Context:

Enclosed curved road within Grendon connecting Station Road to Main Road. The road is enclosed with residential properties, associated vegetation and driveways. The road is a slow trafficked 30mph route with pavement and on-street parking. Grade II* Listed St Mary's Church sits to the northwest of the road.

o the west, the road is in junction with Station Road and Manor Road. To the northeast, the road is at junction with Main Road.

Type: Transport (Unclassified)

Distance to Nearest Site: 566m (Green Hill Site BESS)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Enclosed curved road within Grendon Conservation Area connecting Station Road to Main Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
High	Medium	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of the Green Hill BESS Site. Due to the distance and intervening built form, there would be no views towards the Scheme from the receptor.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR124: Grendon Road Castle Ashby (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed east west road travelling north of Scotland Pond and Grendon Quarter Pond at Castle Ashby. The road travels through Castle Ashby Registered Parks and Gardens. The road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerows and hedgerow trees. To the north, hedgerow trees are seen occasionally within boundaries, whereas to the south they are more prominent. There is a dense tree belt along the western side of Station Road that encloses the Castle Ashby Registered Park and Garden along its north eastern edge and screens views of the existing National Grid substation and views towards BESS 1 and BESS 2.

To the west, the road is at junction with Whiston Road. To the east, the road is at junction with Station Road.

Type: Transport (Unclassified)

Distance to Nearest Site: 409m (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Castle Ashby

Description of Receptor: Enclosed east west road travelling north of Scotland Pond and Grendon Quarter Pont at Castle Ashby Registered Parks and Gardens.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
High	High	High

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill BESS. Due to the intervening vegetation and tree belts along Station Road, there would be no views of Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR135: Wellingborough Road (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed Road running north south within the built environment of Mears Ashby. The road is enclosed by residential and commercial properties with associated driveways and vegetation.

To the north, the road merges onto North Street and is in junction with Highfield Road. To the south, the road is at junction with Wilby Road and Duchess End.

Type: Transport (Unclassified)

Distance to Nearest Site: 116m (Green Hill D). Green Hill E located to east and south.

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Enclosed Road running north south within the eastern boundary of Mears Ashby with sections being in and sections outside of Mears Ashby conservation Area.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
High	Medium	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill D and E. Due to surrounding built environment of Mears Ashby there would be no views of Scheme. **Carry forward to further assessment: NO.**

Visual Baseline

TR137: Appleby Lodge Way (Local Road)

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed lane to the west of Park Farm Industrial Estate and south of Sywell Road. The road is enclosed to the east by large scale commercial buildings associated with the Industrial Estate. To the west, the road is bordered by short grass verge and pedestrian pathway, lack of hedgerows and hedgerow trees provide for open views to the west across adjacent fields. Layering of field boundary vegetation and small blocks of woodland screen views towards Site D to the west and to Site E to the south west.

To the north, the road is at roundabout with Sywell Road.

Type: Transport Unclassified-Local Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 670m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Wellingborough

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed lane to the west of Park Farm Industrial Estate and south of Sywell Road with pavement on both sides.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill D and E. Due to the layering of field boundary vegetation and changes in topography, there are no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward into further assessment. NO.

Visual Baseline

TR140: Wellington Park Farm Industrial Estate (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Internal roads within the Park Farm Industrial Estate to the west of Wellingborough. The roads are enclosed by grass verge and footpaths but further enclosed by large scale commercial buildings. There are few points of on street parking. Low hedges and trees often border the large scale commercial buildings.

The smaller roads within the Industrial Estate stem from Sywell Road.

Type: Transport (Unclassified)

Distance to Nearest Site: 783m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Wellingborough

Description of Receptor: Enclosed roads within the Park Farm Industrial Estate to the west of Wellingborough.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to the surrounding large scale commercial buildings, there would be no views of the Scheme. **Carry forward to further assessment: NO.**

Visual Baseline

TR156: Mears Ashby Residential Streets (Rural Road)

Baseline Context:

Enclosed residential streets within Mears Ashby. The roads are enclosed with residential properties, associated vegetation and driveways. The roads are 30mph, some with clear pavement and some without. The streets are narrow with some areas of on-street parking.

The residential streets within Mears Ashby stem from Main Roads running around Mears Ashby such as Wilby Road and Wellingborough Road.

Type: Transport -Unclassified – Rural Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 92m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Residential streets within Mears Ashby with some roads going within Mears Ashby Conservation Area.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
High	Medium	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to intervening residential buildings, there are no views towards the Scheme.
Carry forward into further assessment. NO

Visual Baseline

TR157: Bozeat Residential Streets Rural Road

Baseline Context:

Enclosed residential streets within Bozeat. The streets are enclosed by residential buildings, associated driveways and vegetation. The roads are predominantly 30mph roads with pavement and occasional on-street parking.

The residential streets within Bozeat stem off Main roads such as London Road and Allens Hill.

Type: Transport -Unclassified-Rural Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 33m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Enclosed residential streets within Bozeat.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to intervening residential buildings within built environment of Bozeat, there are no views towards the Scheme.
Carry forward into further assessment. NO.

Visual Baseline

TR158: Allens Hill (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed lane running east of London Road within the built environment of Bozeat and connecting onto Church Lane. The road is enclosed heavily to its northern extents by residential properties, driveways and associated vegetation along with two small rectangular strips of allotments. To the southern extent, residential buildings provide enclosure to the west, but to the east, views remain open to small field bordered by low maintained hedgerows and fence.

To the north, the road is at junction with London Road. To the South, the road merges in with Church Lane and is in junction with Harrold Road.

Type: Transport (Unclassified)

Distance to Nearest Site: 493m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed lane running east of London Road within Bozeat and connecting onto Church Lane with pavement.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to intervening vegetation and surrounding built form, there would be no views of the Scheme. **Carry forward to further assessment: NO.**

Visual Baseline

TR159: Blackmile Lane (Rural Lane)

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed road stemming east off Main Road, Grendon. The road is enclosed in parts by residential buildings, associated driveways and vegetation. To the east, the road becomes enclosed by grass verge and hedgerows. The road is a 30mph road with pavement to the front of roads.

To the west, the road is connected to Main Road, stemming north from Grendon.

Type: Transport -Unclassified -Rural Lane

Distance to Nearest Site: 805m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed road stemming east off Main Road Grendon, with residential buildings.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to the intervening topography and layers of hedgerows there are no views towards to Site F. **Carry forward into further assessment. NO.**

Visual Baseline

TR167: Lavendon Lodge off A428, Warrington (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed private lane used by residents of lodges north of the lane. The road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Tree belt to the east of the lane further encloses it and screens east towards the Site.

The lane leads north and east from the junction with A428.

Type: Transport (Unclassified)

Distance to Nearest Site: 454m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Yardley Hastings

Description of Receptor: Enclosed private lane used by residents along the north of A428.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to tree belt to the immediate east and vegetation along A509 to the east, there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR169: Lane to east of A509 Warrington (Rural Lane)

Baseline Context:

Enclosed Road stemming east off A509. The road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The road is further enclosed by large scale commercial buildings, residential buildings and farmstead. The road becomes a private track curving south back towards A509 with heavy enclosure.

To the west, the road is in junction with A509.

Type: Transport – Unclassified-Rural Lane/Access track

Distance to Nearest Site: 651m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Olney

Description of Receptor: Enclosed Road stemming east of A509.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to topography and intervening vegetation, there are no views towards the Site.
Carry forward into further assessment. NO.

Visual Baseline

TR170: Lane west side of A509 Warrington (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Enclosed Lane to the west of A509. Lane is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerow and hedgerow trees. The lane is further enclosed to the west by residential and agricultural barns associated with Warrington House Farm. To the east, an established roadside hedgerow and trees provides enclosure and screens views towards the Site. Established treebelts alongside the A509 provide further layering and screening in views east. The road becomes private track curving north towards A509.

To the east, the road is in junction with A509.

Type: Transport (Unclassified)

Distance to Nearest Site: 364m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Olney

Description of Receptor: Enclosed Lane to the west of A509.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to intervening vegetation, there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR173: Road Southwest of A509 A428 Roundabout (Private Road)

Baseline Context:

Private road leading southwest from A428 to the west of A428 and A509 roundabout. The road is enclosed by hedgerows and frequent hedgerow trees. The road leads to private residential dwelling. Tree belts surrounding the roundabout provide enclosure and screen views east to the Site.

The road stems southwest from A428.

Type: Transport (Unclassified)

Distance to Nearest Site: 189m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Private, enclosed road stemming southwest from A428 towards private residential dwelling.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to the intervening vegetation there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR174: Olney Road Lavendon (Local Road (unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Road leading southwest through Lavendon towards B565. The northern section of the road is enclosed within the built environment of Lavendon with residential and commercial buildings along with their associated vegetation and driveways. The southern section of the road leads north from the B565 across the open countryside to the south of the Lavendon. Here, there are more open views of the surrounding fields, however tree belts and field boundary vegetation merge together to screen views towards the Site.

To the north, the road is in junction with Northampton Road within Lavendon. To the south, the road is in junction with B565.

Type: Transport (Unclassified)

Distance to Nearest Site: 827m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Enclosed Road stemming southwest through Lavendon Conservation Area towards B565.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to intervening vegetation and built form of Lavendon, there would be no views of the Scheme. **Carry forward to further assessment: NO.**

Visual Baseline

TR175: Lavendon Residential Streets (Local Road (classified or unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Residential streets within the settlement of Lavendon. The streets are enclosed by residential buildings along with associated vegetation and driveways. The residential streets are slow trafficked with much of the streets falling within Lavendon Conservation Area.

The residential streets within Lavendon mainly stem from Castle Road, Olney Road and Northampton Road.

Type: Transport (Unclassified)

Distance to Nearest Site: 565m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Enclosed residential streets within the settlement of Lavendon with majority falling within Lavendon Conservation Area.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
High	Medium	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to the enclosed nature of the residential streets within the built environment of Lavendon, there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR176: Lavendon Grange (Local Road (unclassified))

Baseline Context:

Partly enclosed road connecting A509 and A565 near Abbey Farm. The northern section of the road as it stems east from A509 is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerows and hedgerow trees. As the road curves south from Abbey Farm, the road becomes enclosed only on the eastern boundary by an established hedgerow, whereas the western boundary remains open. Field boundary vegetation, woodland blocks and belts combine with built form at Lavendon Grange to screen views north towards the Site.

To the west, the road is in junction with A509. To the south, the road is in junction with B565.

Type: Transport (Unclassified)

Distance to Nearest Site: 942m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Olney

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed road connecting A509 and A565 in a curved manner near Abbey Farm.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to intervening vegetation to the north, there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR178: Roads associated with Cumulative Development 2

Baseline Context:

Local roads associated with the residential development on Land Off Niort Way Northants Llp Niort Way Wellingborough. Roads are enclosed by surrounding built form and views are limited to the south by landform associated with Niort Way and built form associated with Wellingborough.

Local roads adjoin Niort Way to the south, which is partially bunded and comprises large amounts of tree cover along the routes southern edge.

Type: Transport (Local roads associated with residential development)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.7km (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Wellingborough

Description of Receptor: Local roads associated with the residential development on Land Off Niort Way Northants Llp Niort Way Wellingborough.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to intervening vegetation, built form and landform along Niort Way, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR179: Roads associated with Cumulative Development 3

Baseline Context:

Local roads associated with the residential development Glenvale Park Phase 2 Development Site Niort Way Wellingborough. Roads are enclosed by surrounding built form and views are limited to the south by intervening vegetation and built form associated with neighbouring business parks.

Type: Transport (Local roads associated with residential development)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.7km (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: Wellingborough

Description of Receptor: Local roads associated with the residential development Glenvale Park Phase 2 Development Site Niort Way Wellingborough.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill D and E. Due to intervening vegetation, built form and landform there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR180: Roads associated with Cumulative Development 4

Baseline Context:

Local roads associated with the residential development of 250 dwellings. Roads are enclosed by surrounding built form and views are limited to the south by landform associated with Niort Way and built form associated with Wellingborough.

Local roads adjoin Niort Way to the south, which is partially bunded and comprises large amounts of tree cover along the routes southern edge.

Type: Transport (Local roads associated with residential development)

Distance to Nearest Site: 2.5km (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Wellingborough

Description of Receptor: Local roads associated with the residential development of 250 dwellings.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to intervening vegetation, built form and landform along Niort Way, there would be no views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR181: Roads associated with Cumulative Development 5

Baseline Context:

Local roads associated with the development of an asphalt plant and road plannings recycling facility east of Wellingborough. The development is in the context of industrial buildings and commercial park east of Wellingborough.

Type: Transport (Local roads associated with development of an asphalt plant and recycling facility)

Distance to Nearest Site: 5.5km (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Wellingborough

Description of Receptor: Local roads associated with an asphalt plant and road plannings recycling facility east of Wellingborough.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to distance and built form there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR183: Roads associated with Cumulative Development 11

Baseline Context:

Local roads associated with an industrial/logistics development west of Rothwell. The development is in located on agricultural land west of the A6 and north of the A14.

Type: Transport (Local roads associated with an industrial/logistics development)

Distance to Nearest Site: 8km (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Rothwell

Description of Receptor: Local roads associated with an industrial/logistics development west of Rothwell.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to distance there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR184: Roads associated with Cumulative Development 12

Baseline Context:

Local roads associated with a mixed-use development at Victors Barns, Northampton Road, Brixworth. The development is located south of Brixworth and west of Pitsford Water. Landform affords views to the west and vegetation along Northampton Road screens views to the east.

Type: Transport (Local roads associated with mixed-use development at Victors Barns, Northampton Road, Brixworth)

Distance to Nearest Site: 4km (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Brixworth

Description of Receptor: Local roads associated with mixed-use development at Victors Barns, Northampton Road, Brixworth.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Low	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to distance and vegetation along Northampton Road, there would be no views of the Scheme. **Carry forward to further assessment: NO.**

Visual Baseline

TR185: Roads associated with Cumulative Development 13

Baseline Context:

Local roads associated with a residential development on Land South and East of Grange Park, Northampton. The development is located south of Northampton and east of the village of Quinton.

Type: Transport (Local roads associated with residential development)

Distance to Nearest Site: 10km (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Quinton

Description of Receptor: Local roads associated with a residential development on Land South and East of Grange Park, Northampton.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Low	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to distance there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR188: Roads associated with Cumulative Development 17

Baseline Context:

Local roads associated with a residential development on Land North of Newport Pagnell Road Hackleton. The development is located east of Wooton, Northampton.

Type: Transport (Local roads associated with residential development)

Distance to Nearest Site: 6km (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Northampton.

Description of Receptor: Local roads associated with a residential development on Land North of Newport Pagnell Road Hackleton.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Low	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to distance there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR189: Roads associated with Cumulative Development 18

Baseline Context:

Local roads associated with a commercial development on Land North of Northampton Road, Rushden. The development is located north of Rushden in the context of other commercial development to the southeast.

Type: Transport (Local roads associated with a commercial development)

Distance to Nearest Site: 9km (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Rushden

Description of Receptor: Local roads associated with a commercial development on Land North of Northampton Road, Rushden.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to distance there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Visual Baseline

TR190: Roads associated with Cumulative Development 20

Baseline Context:

Local roads associated with a mixed-use development at Liberty Way Rushden Northamptonshire. The development is located east of Rushden, east of the A6.

Type: Transport (Local roads associated with a mixed-use development)

Distance to Nearest Site: 10km (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Rushden

Description of Receptor: Local roads associated with a mixed-use development at Liberty Way Rushden Northamptonshire.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to distance there would be no views of the Scheme.
Carry forward to further assessment: NO.

Green Hill Solar Farm
EN010170

Environmental Statement
Appendix 8.3.2: LVIA Assessment Sheets - Included

Prepared by: Lanpro

Appendix 8.3.2.1

LVIA Assessment Sheets – Included – Non Significant

Appendix 8.3.2.1.1

LVIA Assessment Sheets – Included – Non Significant - Private Receptors

Visual Baseline

RS03: Walgrave

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.2 Viewpoint 2, Baseline Photography for representative views)

The settlement of Walgrave is partially enclosed with tree belts and scattered trees to the surroundings of the settlement. The settlement contains ten Listed Buildings. One of them is Grade I Listed Church of St Peter located within the southern section of the settlement. Walgrave Baptist church is located to the centre of the settlement.

Site A to north and A2 to east. Hedges to roads screen views in and out of the village. Visual relationship with Site A and A2 is limited as settlement sits with lower lying land

The settlement is accessed through five roads webbing out of the village; Holcot Road, Walgrave Road (east and west), Kettering Road, Newland Road.

Type: Residential (Settlement)

Distance to Nearest Site: 271m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: N/A

Description of Receptor: Settlement of Walgrave with ten Listed Buildings including Grade I Listed Church of St Peter.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A (including A2).

Carry forward to further assessment: YES

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RS03: Walgrave

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Very limited, filtered and glimpsed, views to panels in middle distance views on northern edge of the village. Field AF11 proposed as Set Aside for Ground Nesting Bird Mitigation helping to set development back from settlement. Existing field boundary vegetation provides screening of construction activity within Site. Hedgerows to the east along Newland Road to be reinforced with irregularly spaced native tree planting.	Proposed mitigation measures would be limited initially. Mitigation along the southern edge of AF27, AF28 and AF29 includes for existing hedgerows to be reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting and new linear tree planting to field boundaries.	Proposed mitigation measures along southern edge of AF27, AF28 and AF29 would screen views into Site 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	Adverse	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 Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RS03: Walgrave
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Figure 23.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RS05: Mears Ashby

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.16 Viewpoint 16, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Small settlement of Mears Ashby with Conservation Area at its core. The settlement is built around All Saint's Church. Majority of the settlement is confined within five roads weaving together to create the outer perimeter of Mears Ashby. The settlement is enclosed to the south with tree belts and woodland. The settlement is split in half by local tributary with associated vegetation. Site E to east and south, in proximity. Views to and from the village are limited to the external edges. Properties on the south eastern extent of the settlement at Duchess End have first floor views south east towards the Site, (EF13 and EF14). Given the setback and existing vegetation, Site D would be screened.
The settlement is accessed through 5 roads weaving together to create the outer perimeter of Mears Ashby; Glebe Road, Highfield Road, Wilby Road, Earls Barton Road and Sywell Road.

Type: Residential (Settlement)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill E) Site D to North

Closest Settlement: N/A

Description of Receptor: Small settlement of Mears Ashby with Conservation Area at its core and twenty-eight Listed Buildings, comprising of 26 Grade II and 2 Grade II* Listed Buildings.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Site D to north.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RS05: Mears Ashby				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	No panels in EF9 and EF34 to reduce impact on the visual amenity of the settlement. Western most corner of EF13 would be put to wildflower with instant screening proposed along western field boundary. Southern section of DF4 left to Ecological Mitigation/Agriculture to provide setback of infrastructure from settlement.	Instant screening along western side of EF13 would be helping provide some screening and softening of views into the Scheme, however other proposed mitigation measures would be limited initially.	Proposed mitigation measures along western edge of EF13 and reinforcement of field boundaries such as those between EF13 and EF14 would screen views into Site 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	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects Site E and Site D				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	No panels in DF4 and EF9 limits intervisibility between both sites and increases distance to infrastructure. Existing vegetation screens views into Site D.	Instant screening along western side of EF13 would be helping provide some screening and softening of views into the Scheme, however other proposed mitigation measures would be limited initially.	Proposed mitigation measures along western edge of EF13 and reinforcement of field boundaries such as those between EF13 and EF14 would screen views into Site 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	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RS05: Mears Ashby
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RS06: Moulton (West Northamptonshire)

Baseline Context:

Settlement of Moulton to the northwest of Northampton. The settlement is bordered by Borughton Lane, Talavera Way and Thorpewoulde Lane to the south and east of the settlement. The settlement at its core is a conservation area with cluster of forty Listed Buildings within its core. The settlement is heavily enclosed to the south by tree belt.

Glimpsed, heavily filtered views towards Site B at distance to the north. Intervisibility limited by distance, topography and layers of hedgerows and small woodlands although Site is on rising land.

The settlement is accessed through; Broughton Road, Pitsford Road, Holcot Road and small lanes stemming off A43 Thorpeville Road and Broughton Lane.

Type: Residential (Settlement)

Distance to Nearest Site: 981 (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: N/A

Description of Receptor: Settlement of Moulton to the northwest of Northampton. The settlement at its core is a conservation area with cluster of forty Listed Buildings comprising of thirty-nine Grade II and one Grade I Listed Building. The settlement also contains Crowfields Common Local Nature Reserve.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RS06: Moulton (West Northamptonshire)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Filtered glimpses of panels on distant ridgeline.	Proposed mitigation planting would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting along southern and western boundary 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	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RS06: Moulton (West Northamptonshire)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RS07: Sywell and Overstone

Baseline Context:

Small settlements of Sywell and Overstone with Sywell Road and Overstone Road linking them together. The properties for both settlements follow main roads in a linear pattern. Overstone Woods, New Plantation and Hayes Wood provide enclosure to the south of the settlements. Overstone Park Golf Club and Country Park sit further south of the settlements and woodlands.

Overstone is accessed through Sywell Road and Court Farm Road. Sywell is accessed through Ecton Lane, Holcot Lane, Wellingborough Road and Sywell Road.

Site C is to the north of Sywell and is visually separated by large scale development associated with the Aerodrome and rising topography.
No visual relationship between Overstone and Site C

Type: Residential (Settlement)

Distance to Nearest Site: 208m (Green Hill C)

Closest Settlement: N/A

Description of Receptor: Small settlements of Sywell and Overstone to the northeast of Northampton. Sywell at its core is a Conservation Area with a cluster of sixteen Listed Buildings, comprising fourteen Grade II and two Grade II* Listed Buildings. The settlement of Overstone contains fifteen Grade II Listed Buildings.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill C.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RS07: Sywell and Overstone				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	No panels in CF1 or CF4. No views of Scheme.	No views of Scheme.	No views of Scheme.	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 Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RS07: Sywell and Overstone
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RS08: Wilby

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.21 Viewpoint 21 and Figure 8.14.19 Viewpoint 19, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Settlement of Wilby to the southwest of Wellingborough. To the east, the settlement is enclosed by tree belt surrounding Park Farm Way and Wilby Way. To the south, the settlement is enclosed by vegetation associated with Swanspool Brook. To the north, properties are enclosed by hedgerow and clustered trees that further enclose properties stemming off Main Road. The properties within the settlement are clustered around Main Road and Mears Ashby Road that runs through the site.

Settlement is accessed through Main Road, stemming southwest off A509, Doddington Road and Mears Ashby Road.

Type: [Residential (Settlement)]

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.031km (Green Hill Site E)

Closest Settlement: N/A

Description of Receptor: Settlement of Wilby to the southwest of Wellingborough. The settlement contains twelve Listed Buildings, comprising of ten Grade II Listed and two Grade II* Listed Buildings.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill Site E.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RS08: Wilby

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No views of Scheme.	No views of Scheme.	No views of Scheme.	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 Effects

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RS08: Wilby
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RS10: Earls Barton

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.21 Viewpoint 21 and Figure 8.14.19 Viewpoint 19, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Large settlement of Earls Barton to the east of Northampton. The large village comprises of a Conservation Area at its core with cluster of Listed Buildings surrounding High Street and B573. To the west, the settlement is enclosed by small woodlands and tree belt surrounding local tributary. To the south, the settlement is partially enclosed by vegetation surrounding A45. To the east, the settlement is partially enclosed by vegetation surrounding A45 Tree planting surrounding local Quarry. Vegetation surrounding local tributaries help to enclose the settlement at varied points.

Site E in close proximity to northern edge of village. Intervisibility limited to residential properties facing north along Main Road and Mears Ashby Road. BESS Site located to south. Not seen in combination with Site E.

Settlement is accessed through roads stemming off A4500, A45 and Northampton Road.

Type: Residential (Settlement)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: N/A

Description of Receptor: Large settlement of Earls Barton to the east of Northampton with Conservation Area at the centre of the settlement and thirty-six Listed Buildings comprising of one Grade I Listed and thirty-five Grade II Listed Buildings.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RS10: Earls Barton Site E

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	EF29 and EF 30 have no panels due to rising topography and high visibility. Glimpsed, filtered views restricted to the northern edges of the settlement with views to southern sections of EF27, EF28, EF31 as shown on Viewpoint 19 photomontages.	Field boundary vegetation provides screening on ridge line breaking up views to built form within Site. Glimpsed, filtered views of southern sections of EF27, EF28, EF31	Native tree planting along southern edge of EF27, EF8 and EF31. As shown on Viewpoint 19 photomontages, new planting provides screening on ridgeline and provides a wooded skyline.	Mitigation planting established screening of 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	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects BESS Site

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Long distance filtered views of construction activity at Green Hill BESS. Seen alongside existing infrastructure.	Long distance filtered views of construction activity at Green Hill BESS. Seen alongside existing infrastructure.	Layers of landscape mitigation planting, particularly along northern edge of BESS2 would create additional landscape screening, reducing visibility of proposed infrastructure.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)				
RS10: Earls Barton BESS				
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Description	Construction activity within Green Hill BESS viewed in combination with cumulative development 8.	Visual change at Year 1 is as outlined in the assessment of BESS with the additional in combination visual change resulting from cumulative development 8.	Visual change at Year 15 is as outlined in the assessment of BESS with the additional in combination visual change resulting from cumulative development 8.	Visual change at decommissioning is as outlined in the assessment of BESS with the additional in combination visual change resulting from cumulative development 8.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Visual Baseline

RS13: Grendon (North Northamptonshire)

Baseline Context:

Settlement of Grendon to the east of Northampton. The properties within the settlement are clustered around main roads criss-crossing the settlement. To the north of the settlement Grendon National Grid Station sits within the landscape. Grendon is partially enclosed by small tree belts, hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees in all directions with varying levels of enclosure.

Middle distance views towards BESS Site from properties along the western edge of village within Conservation Area beyond intervening vegetation. The settlement is accessed through Easton Way, Yardley Road, Station Road and Main Road.

Type: Residential (Settlement)

Distance to Nearest Site: 802m (Green Hill BESS) 860m Green Hill F.

Closest Settlement: N/A

Description of Receptor: Settlement of Grendon with Conservation Area along Main Road. Grendon contains twenty-nine Listed Buildings, comprising of twenty-seven Grade II and two Grade II* Listed Buildings. The settlement also contains one scheduled monument and is in close Proximity to Castle Ashby Registered Parks and Gardens.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
High	High	High

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill BESS and Green Hill F.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RS13: Grendon (North Northamptonshire) – Site F

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	FF6, FF7, FF8, FF9, FF13, FF14 and FF16 have no panels to allow for substantial areas of new planting along the riparian corridor or other ecological benefits. The avoidance of panels in these fields pushes infrastructure away from the settlement and onto the lower lying land alongside the brook. As shown on Viewpoint 27 photomontages, glimpsed, filtered views restricted to the eastern edges of the settlement, with intervening vegetation, and changes in topography providing relief.	Proposed landscape mitigation planting along western edge of Site F would have a limited effect initially.	as shown on Viewpoint 27 photomontages, planting along western edge of Site F as well as landscape reinforcements throughout the Site provides screening.	Mitigation planting established screening of 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	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects BESS Site

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Long distance filtered views of construction activity at Green Hill BESS. Seen alongside existing infrastructure.	Long distance filtered views of construction activity at Green Hill BESS. Seen alongside existing infrastructure.	As shown on Viewpoint 26 photomontages, layers of landscape mitigation planting, particularly along eastern edge of BESS1 would create additional landscape screening, reducing visibility of proposed infrastructure.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)				
RS13: Grendon (North Northamptonshire)				
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Description	Construction activity within Green Hill BESS viewed in combination with cumulative development 8.	Visual change at Year 1 is as outlined in the assessment of BESS with the additional in combination visual change resulting from cumulative development 8.	Visual change at Year 15 is as outlined in the assessment of BESS with the additional in combination visual change resulting from cumulative development 8.	Visual change at decommissioning is as outlined in the assessment of BESS with the additional in combination visual change resulting from cumulative development 8.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Visual Baseline

RS14: Bozeat

Baseline Context:

Settlement of Bozeat to the east of A509. The village is enclosed to the west by tree belt surrounding A509. On all other directions the settlement is occasionally enclosed by hedgerows and hedgerow trees within field boundaries and property gardens. Settlement occupies an elevated position within the countryside allowing for properties along the western edge of the settlement views west towards the Site.

The settlement is accessed through Harrold Road, London Road and Easton Lane. A509 to the west of the settlement provides long distance connections to other settlements. Village separated from Site F by treed A509 road corridor. Limited intervisibility to and from the village

Type: Residential (Settlement)

Distance to Nearest Site: 45m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: N/A

Description of Receptor: Settlement of Bozeat to the east of A509. The settlement contains Bozeat Meadow SSSI to the west of the settlement and sixteen Listed Buildings. The sixteen Listed Buildings comprises of one Grade I and fifteen Grade II Listed Buildings.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RS14: Bozeat				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Glimpsed views of panels on higher ground in FF25 from properties on the high ground on the western edge of the village.	Proposed mitigation planting would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting along boundaries of FF25 would screen views.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RS14: Bozeat
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RS16: Lavendon

Baseline Context:

Settlement of Lavendon dissected by A428. The settlement has expanded over time around Lavendon Conservation Area. The settlement is partially enclosed with occasional hedgerows and hedgerow trees in all directions within field boundaries and property boundaries. Tree belt surrounding River Great Ouse and Snip Wood strengthens the enclosure to the east. Middle distance views over rising land towards Site G from eastern edge of Conservation Area beyond intervening vegetation
The A428 cuts through the settlement. Additionally, the settlement could be accessed through Harrold Road and Olney Road.

Type: Residential (Settlement)

Distance to Nearest Site: 449m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: N/A

Description of Receptor: Settlement of Lavendon dissected by A428. The settlement contains Lavendon Conservation Area along with three Scheduled Monuments and eighteen Listed Buildings. The Listed Buildings comprises of one Grade I and seventeen Grade II Listed Buildings.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RS16: Lavendon

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Glimpsed view to construction activity on rising land at GF13. Views filtered through intervening vegetation.	Proposed tree planting and hedgerow reinforcement on eastern boundary of GF13 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.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RS16: Lavendon
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG04: Red Lodge, Old

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed two storey property to the east of Broughton Road. The property is enclosed to the east by agricultural storage barns. Property is isolated to the north and the east by hedgerow and tree planting. Properties are influenced by the open nature of the agricultural fields to the immediate surrounding and woodlands within the 1-2km radius.

Field AF19 left to Ecological Mitigation / Agriculture.

Properties are accessed through private drive that stems east off Broughton Road.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 311m (Green Hill Site A)

Closest Settlement: Mawsley

Description of Receptor: Group of residential properties on Broughton Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill Site A. The properties are within close proximity to the Site (311m). Intervening trees and hedgerows at field boundaries provide layering of vegetation across the landscape providing screening of infrastructure.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG04: Red Lodge, Old				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	No panels in AF19. Existing vegetation along northern boundary of Site AF18 provides enclosure to Site and screens views of infrastructure from property. Landscape mitigation includes hedgerow reinforcement and instant native tree and shrub planting along northern boundaries of Site A.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement 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.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG04: Red Lodge, Old
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG05: White Lodge, Old

Baseline Context:

Group of properties and gardens with semi-enclosure. Properties enclosed to the northern boundary and to the eastern boundary by hedgerows and tree planting. Open setting to the south as gardens overlooks agricultural fields. Property is enclosed to the west by agricultural storage barns.

Properties are accessed through local unnamed lane that forks from A43 Kettering Road. Local unnamed lane also used to access White Lodge Farm Cottages.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 300m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Mawsley,

Description of Receptor: Group of properties and gardens with one property being Grade II listed White Lodge Farmhouse, List Entry Number:1203302.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
High	High	High

Initial Assessment:

Residential Group assessed with Green Hill A. Due to the close proximity to the Site there would be views south west to the Site from the first floor of some of the properties into Site A.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RG05: White Lodge, Old

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No panels in AF21. Existing vegetation along northern and eastern boundaries of Site A18 and AF20 provide enclosure to Site and screen views of infrastructure from property. Mitigation includes instant screening along northern boundary of AF21, AF20 and AF18. Existing hedgerows to be reinforced with new native tree planting. Changes in topography likely to lead to filtered 1st floor views of construction activity within Site.	Instant screening would provide some immediate screening, however, proposed hedgerow reinforcement 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.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	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 Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG05: White Lodge, Old
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG06: Old

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.4 Viewpoint 4, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Village and civil parish of Old within Northamptonshire. Population of over 400 people and almost 200 homes of various styles and sizes. The village is partially enclosed to the north by tree belts surrounding local tributaries. The village is partially enclosed on all sides by hedgerows and hedgerow trees with frequent gaps.

Layering of field boundary vegetation across the countryside to the east of the settlement creates enclosure and limits opportunities for views of infrastructure. Some properties on eastern extent of settlement Have the potential for Filtered and screened views towards AF2.

Site AF1 is to be Ecological Mitigation / Agricultural to help provide set back from settlement.

Settlement accessed by five separate roads; Mill Lane, Broughton Road, Walgrave Road, Bridle Road and Scaldwell Road.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 68 (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave.

Description of Receptor: Village of Old with over 200 dwellings and 17 listed buildings including Grade I listed St. Andrew's Church.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Village of Old within close proximity to Green Hill A.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG06: Old				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	No panels in AF1. Existing vegetation along eastern boundaries of Site AF2 provide enclosure to Site and screen views of infrastructure from settlement. Southern boundary of AF2 and AF3 to be reinforced with new native tree planting.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement 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.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG06: Old
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Development. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG08: Cherry Hill, Old.

Baseline Context:

Group of properties on Cherry Hill south of Walgrave Road. Properties are semi-enclosed by hedgerow to the north of the development and sparsely surrounding the properties on its other boundaries. The group of properties are surrounded by agricultural fields on all sides with settlements of Walgrave and Old within 1km radius.

Properties are accessed through Cherry Hill which connects to Walgrave Road. Cherry Hill is a private drive that is only accessed by residents.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 326 (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Group of residential properties at Cherry Hill south of Walgrave Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the distance to the Site, there would be views from some of the properties on Cherry Hill towards the Site.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG08: Cherry Hill, Old.				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Heavily screened by intervening vegetation on Wargrave Road. More visible in winter.	Heavily screened by intervening vegetation on Wargrave Road. More visible in winter.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views into and across Site.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No Effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG08: Cherry Hill, Old.
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG16: Hillcrest, Holcot

Baseline Context:

Group of two storey residential properties and private gardens to the west of Moulton Road. The properties are enclosed on all sides by tree belt and hedgerows. Close by settlements and small groups of dwellings are connected by Moulton Road running in a diagonal manner parallel to the southern extent of the property boundary. includes two properties to south of Holcot Road.

The property is accessed through a private, enclosed drive that stems off Moulton Road on its western side.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 82m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Group of residential properties and associated private gardens to the west of Moulton Road, approximately 460m southwest of Holcot.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the enclosed nature of the receptor views to the site are unlikely, however due to the proximity to site and its access route, the receptor should be carried forward.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RG16: Hillcrest, Holcot

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Limited views to panels and access track. (More open views from property to south of Holcot Road). Rising landform and existing vegetation along northern boundary of BF1 screens views into Site. No panels proposed within BF1. Views of infrastructure screened.	No panels proposed within BF1. Views of infrastructure screened.	No panels proposed within BF1. Views of infrastructure screened.	Panel removal would not be visible. No change in view.
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 Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG16: Hillcrest, Holcot
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG18: Moulton Lodge Farm, Holcot

Baseline Context:

Group of residential, two storey properties associated with Moulton Farm to the west of Holcot Road. The group of properties are semi enclosed with the trees to the north and east of the properties. Hedgerow along Holcot Road separates the properties from the road. To the south, the properties are enclosed with fencing but open within the setting.

The properties are accessed through two gravel drives off Holcot Road.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 255 (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Group of residential properties and associated gardens to the west of Holcot Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Receptor should be carried forward due to the proximity to the site and the lack of tall vegetation to the receptor's southeastern boundary.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RG18: Moulton Lodge Farm, Holcot

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Limited views to panels and access track. Rising landform and existing vegetation along northern and western boundary of BF1 screens views into Site. No panels proposed within BF1. Views of infrastructure screened.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement would be limited initially. No panels proposed within BF1. Views of infrastructure screened.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views. No panels proposed within BF1. Views of infrastructure screened.	Panel removal would not be visible. No change in view.
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 Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG18: Moulton Lodge Farm, Holcot
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG19: Tithe Farm, Holcot

Baseline Context:

Commercial / Business units to the north of Site B.

Type: Commercial / Business (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0 (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Series of business units located to the immediate north of Site BF4 and BF1. Car parking is located directly adjacent to BF1. There would be direct views into BF1 from the car park. The units themselves are separated from the Site by an area of emerging woodland / scrub to the immediate south. Views would be possible on arrival and exit to the centre.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Views would be possible on arrival and exit to the centre, with focus being for users of the car park.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG19: Tithe Farm, Holcot				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	No panels proposed within BF1. Views of construction activity in BF2 may be glimpsed above boundary hedgerows form car park.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement along northern boundary of BF2 would be limited initially. potential for glimpses of tops of panels at distance (c275m).	Mitigation planting alongside northern boundary of BF2 provides screening of array in views by Year 15.	Mitigation planting would provide screening of decommissioning. Filtered views through mitigation planting possible from car park.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Minor/Negligible	Minor/Negligible	Minor/Negligible	Minor/Negligible

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG19: Tithe Farm, Holcot
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

RG20: White House, Holcot

Baseline Context:

Group of semi enclosed properties of White House to the south of Sywell Road. Properties enclosed at the northern and western boundaries by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Properties are enclosed to the east by agricultural storage barns and open storage spaces. The residential receptors are surrounded by agricultural fields to the west and south. Sywell Road runs parallel to the northern boundary of the receptor. Kettering Road runs to the far east of the residential receptors.

Properties are accessed through small access on Sywell Road, to the north of the residential receptors.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 690m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Sywell

Description of Receptor: Group of semi enclosed properties accessed through Sywell Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Residential receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Receptor is unlikely to have views to the Site from the ground floor of the properties. However, there would potentially be views from the first floor of the properties. Topography and intervening vegetation limit views. Filtered views to B4 on higher ground in distance

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RG20: White House, Holcot

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Limited views to panels under construction. Existing intervening vegetation screens views to Site including vegetation along eastern boundary of Site BF5. New native hedgerow proposed along eastern edge of panels in BF5.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement and strategic green corridor would be limited initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Panel removal would not be visible. No change in view.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG20: White House, Holcot
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG22: Holcot Road, Moulton north

Baseline Context:

Group of semi-enclosed properties to the west of Holcot road and south of North Farm. Properties enclosed to the north and east of the receptor by hedgerows and trees. Open views to the southern and northern boundaries. Residential receptor is surrounded by agricultural fields with small groups of isolated properties and farmstead connected through paved roads such as Holcot Road.

Properties are accessed through drive that connects to North Farm off Holcot Road.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 512m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Group of semi enclosed properties to the west of Holcot Road and south of North Farm

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the distance to the site and lack of intervening vegetation and Built form features the receptor should carried forward.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG22: Holcot Road, Moulton north				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Limited views to panels under construction. No panels proposed within BF1. Existing intervening vegetation screens views to Site including vegetation along western boundary of Site BF2. Hedgerow along western boundary of BF2 to be reinforced with new native trees.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement would be limited initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Panel removal would not be visible. No change in view.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG22: Holcot Road, Moulton north
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG24: Holcot Road, Moulton south

Baseline Context:

Group of semi-enclosed residential properties to the west of Holcot Road. Properties enclosed to the south, west and east by hedgerows. Residential receptor is surrounded by agricultural fields on sides. Holcot Road runs along the eastern boundary of the receptor.

Properties are accessed through individual drives along Holcot Road.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 584m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Moulton

Description of Receptor: Group of semi-enclosed residential properties along Holcot Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the distance to the site and lack of intervening vegetation and Built form features the receptor should carried forward.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG24: Holcot Road, Moulton south				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Limited views to panels under construction. No panels proposed within BF1. Existing intervening vegetation screens views to Site including vegetation along western boundary of Site BF2. Hedgerow along western boundary of BF2 to be reinforced with new native trees.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement would be limited initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Panel removal would not be visible. No change in view.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG24: Holcot Road, Moulton south
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG25: Grange Cottages and Overstone Grange, Overstone

Baseline Context:

Group of semi enclosed properties off Kettering Road. Properties enclosed to the north by linear cluster of trees. Properties are open to the south. Substantial tree belt to the east along local access track off Kettering Road. Residential receptor surrounded by agricultural fields to the south with properties and farmsteads to the north.

BF1 and BF2 visible on rising land in middle distance beyond hedged fields.
Properties accessed through paved access track off Kettering Road.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 419m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Moulton

Description of Receptor: Group of semi enclosed properties off Kettering Road with Grade II Listed Old Farmhouse and Attached Stables.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the distance to site and the Heritage asset within the residential group the receptor should be carried forward.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG25: Grange Cottages and Overstone Grange, Overstone				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Panels would be partially visible beyond intervening vegetation and above hedgerow along southern Site boundary. Linear tree planting is proposed along southern boundary of Site.	Proposed linear tree planting would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Panel removal would not be visible. No change in view
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG25: Grange Cottages and Overstone Grange, Overstone
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG27: Glebe Road, Mears Ashby

Baseline Context:

Group of residential properties on Glebe Road to the north of Mears Ashby. Properties are surrounded by associated farmsteads with limited enclosure. Properties blend in with the settlement of Mears Ashby.

Properties are accessed through private driveways that stem off Glebe Road.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 388m (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Group of residential properties and associated farmsteads on Glebe Road to the north of Mears Ashby.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill D.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RG27: Glebe Road, Mears Ashby

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No panels in DF4. Panels in DF3 screened by vegetation along western edge of Green Hill D.	Proposed enhanced riparian planting and new woodland along western boundary of Green Hill D would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Panel removal would not be visible. No change in view.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	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 Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG27: Glebe Road, Mears Ashby
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG30: Brookhill House and Farm, Earls Barton

Baseline Context:

Group of residential properties and private gardens north of A4500. Properties are semi enclosed by vegetation parallel to A4500 and vegetation along Swanspool Brook to the north of the residential properties. Properties are isolated within their setting but connected to nearby settlements of Wilby and Earls Barton through A4500. Properties enjoy views north towards Green Hill E.

Properties accessed through private driveway off A4500.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 265m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Group of enclosed properties and gardens off A4500.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to the proximity of the Green Hill E, the receptor should be carried forward.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG30: Brookhill House and Farm, Earls Barton				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	No panels in EF29 or EF30 to reduce effect on visual amenity. Construction activities on skyline within EF27, EF28 and EF31 just visible.	Proposed new native woodland along southern boundary of EF28 would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting and changes to management of existing boundary vegetation would screen views.	Panel removal would not be visible. No change in view.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	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 Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG30: Brookhill House and Farm, Earls Barton
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG32: Mears Ashby Road, Earls Barton

Baseline Context:

Group of properties along the western extent of Mears Ashby Road. Properties range from detached to semi-detached. Properties are enclosed to the eastern boundary along Mears Ashby Road along with hedgerows providing separation between the properties. To the west of the receptors, along the boundaries of the property gardens which lack tree cover exposes the properties to the surrounding agricultural landscape. Cross valley views over roadside hedgerow to wooded valley side where EF23 is most visible on the ridgeline
The properties are accessed through individual private driveways along Mears Ashby Road.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 209m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Group of semi enclosed properties along the western extent of Mears Ashby Road. Most are two storeys.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to the intervening vegetation along the southeastern boundary of Green Hill E the site is unlikely to be visible from the residential group. However, due to the proximity of the receptor, it should be carried forward.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RG32: Mears Ashby Road, Earls Barton

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No panels proposed within EF30. Construction of array would be visible in middle distance views within EF32.	Additional hedgerow reinforcement and would be limited initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would mostly screen views, with filtered views to panels in EF31 likely.	Panel removal would be visible from upper stories, but mostly screened as shown on Viewpoint 18 photomontages.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Low	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG32: Mears Ashby Road, Earls Barton
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG42: Lower End, Grendon

Baseline Context:

Small village of Lower End to the north of Grendon. The properties within the village are clustered around Main Road and Blackmile Lane. The properties and their associated gardens are semi-enclosed with tree planting and hedgerows bordering properties and agricultural fields to the immediate surroundings.

Properties are accessed through a mixture of paved and gravel private driveways that stem from Blackmile Lane and the Main Road.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 797m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Small Village of Lower End to the north of Grendon with four Grade II Listed Buildings.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Though there is substantial tree vegetation within intervening field boundaries between the Site and the properties, potential views of areas of the Site on higher ground from upper stories of properties.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG42: Lower End, Grendon				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Fleeting, glimpsed long distance views to panels beyond intervening vegetation in FF3. No panels in FF7.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement throughout the Site would be limited initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Panel removal would not be visible. No change in view.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as the Green Hill BESS to the east is not seen in combination with Green Hill F.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)				
RG42: Lower End, Grendon				
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Description	Construction activity associated with cumulative development 8.	Visual change at Year 1 is as outlined in the assessment of the Scheme above with the additional visual change resulting from filtered glimpses of cumulative development 8 to west.	Visual change at Year 15 is as outlined in the assessment above with the additional visual change resulting from cumulative development 8.	Visual change at decommissioning is as outlined in the assessment above, with the additional visual change resulting from cumulative development 8.
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

RG44: Lakeside Farm, Grendon

Baseline Context:

Group of detached residential dwellings and associated gardens to the north of Station Road. The properties are enclosed with hedgerows and trees on all sides. The properties sit enclosed within a wider agricultural landscape with the settlement of Grendon to the east, accessible through Station Road.

The properties are accessed through private gated driveways that stem north off Station Road.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 381m (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Group of detached residential dwellings and associated gardens to the north of station road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill BESS. Due to the intervening hedgerows and trees along field boundaries there are no views from the ground floor of the properties. Due to the proximity to the Site there are likely to be some views from the first floor windows of the properties.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG44: Lakeside Farm, Grendon				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Views to BESS site limited because of intervening vegetation	Fleeting views from first floor beyond vegetation to upper sections of infrastructure in BESS1.	Proposed new native woodland belts to southern boundary of BESS, only providing limited mitigation until established.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Panel removal would not be visible. No change in view.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)				
RG44: Lakeside Farm, Grendon				
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Description	Construction activity associated with cumulative development 8.	Visual change at Year 1 is as outlined in the assessment of the Scheme above with the additional visual change resulting from cumulative development 8 to north west.	Visual change at Year 15 is as outlined in the assessment above with the additional visual change resulting from cumulative development 8.	Visual change at decommissioning is as outlined in the assessment above, with the additional visual change resulting from cumulative development 8.
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

RG46: Top Lodge Farm, Grendon

Baseline Context:

Small group of enclosed residential buildings to the north of Top Lodge Farm to the east of Easton Way. Properties are enclosed by vegetation on all sides and largescale agricultural barns to the south.

Properties are accessed through private, gated, gravel driveways off Easton Way.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 303m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Group of enclosed residential properties to the north of Top Lodge Farm.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to the built form to the immediate south of the properties it is unlikely that the Site could be visible from ground floor of the properties. However, due to the proximity, the Site could be visible from gaps between farmsteads.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RG46: Top Lodge Farm, Grendon

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Filtered and screened views across Green Hill F. No panels proposed within FF13, FF14 and southern section of FF10 maintaining openness in views south east.	No effect of mitigation planting.	Mitigation planting providing screening and filtering views of array views by Year 15	Mitigation planting screening and filtering views of decommissioning activities within Site.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	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 Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG46: Top Lodge Farm, Grendon
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG48: Parkhill Farm, Castle Ashby

Baseline Context:

Group of semi-enclosed residential properties alongside Parkhill Road. Properties enclosed by woodland to the west of Parkhill Road and to the north of Parkhill Farm. Property to the most southern extent of Parkhill Road is open to the south.

Longer distance views towards FF15 and FF17on higher ground as well as pylons and power lines.
Properties are accessed through private driveways from Parkhill Road.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 943m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Great Ashby

Description of Receptor: Group of semi-enclosed residential properties within Parkhill Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. The properties to the north of the group are well enclosed. Property to the south of Parkhill Farm has potential long distance views to the Site from their first floor windows.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RG48: Parkhill Farm, Castle Ashby

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Open views over low hedgerows to upper part of fields visible at distance in conjunction with powerlines. Views to construction activity within FF15 and FF17on higher ground as well as pylons and power lines.	Riparian planting on north west boundary of FF15 and FF17 would have a limited effect initially.	By year 15 proposed mitigation would increase level of vegetation in views and provide some screening of infrastructure.	Mitigation planting established mostly screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily 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 Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG48: Parkhill Farm, Castle Ashby
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG49: Easton Maudit

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.28 Viewpoint 28, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Small Village and parish of Easton Maudit. The village is semi-enclosed to the west but all other directions are open with limited tree cover. The village itself is a conservation area. The village itself has thirteen Listed Buildings. Generally insular rural settlement focused around the church.

Fields FF16, FF13, FF12 and FF20 all so not have panels. No panels in FF22, 27 and 28 to maintain intervisibility between local churches. Properties are accessed through Easton Way/ Easton Lane and unnamed lane leading to Home Farm.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 36m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Small village and parish of Easton Maudit with properties ranging from detached to semi-detached with thirteen Listed Buildings including Grade I Listed St Peter and St Paul's Church.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
High	High	High

Initial Assessment:

Receptor within the context of Green Hill E and F. Potential views east into Field FF26 from properties along eastern edge of settlement. Changes in topography limit opportunities for views into FF15 and 17.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG49: Easton Maudit				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	No panels in FF13, FF14, FF16, FF21, FF22, FF27 and FF28 to maintain views between churches and provide setback from settlement.	Proposed new native hedgerow and trees to boundary of FF26 would have a limited effect initially.	By year 15 proposed mitigation would increase level of vegetation in views and screen views of infrastructure.	Panel removal would be screened by hedgerow along western boundary of FF26, but filtered views of decommissioning may still be possible.
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
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG49: Easton Maudit
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG50: Home Farm and Oakfield, Easton Maudit

Baseline Context:

Properties of Home Farm and Oakfield Community with their associated gardens and parking. Properties associated with Oakfield Community Centre are enclosed with tree cover to all aspects of the property. Properties associated with Home Farm are semi-enclosed, with aspect to the north open with views towards Easton Maudit. Woodland to the south provides enclosure and screening towards the Site.

Properties are accessed through paved track that stems south from Easton Maudit.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 30m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Easton Maudit.

Description of Receptor: Properties of Home Farm and Oakfield Community with their associated gardens and parking, south of Easton Maudit. With Grade II Listed Farmhouse at Home Farm.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to vegetation buffer to the immediate south of properties, close views of the scheme are unlikely however it may be possible to see parts of the site through gaps in vegetation from first or second floor windows.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG50: Home Farm and Oakfield, Easton Maudit				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	No panels proposed in FF28. Filtered and glimpsed views towards construction of panels from first and second floors within FF29.	Proposed native woodland along northern boundary of FF29 would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Panel removal would not be visible. No change in view
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	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 Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG50: Home Farm and Oakfield, Easton Maudit
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative development. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG54: Castle Road, Lavendon

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.41 Viewpoint 41, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Properties to the northeast of Castle Road. The properties are enclosed with hedgerows and tree planting. Residential group also includes properties at Castle Farm and Lavendon Castle Scheduled Monument.

Properties are accessed through short private driveways that stem from Castle Road. Properties at Castle Farm are accessed through long track at Castle Road

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 238m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Group of properties to the northeast of Castle Road, including, Scheduled Monument of Lavendon Castle at Castle Farm

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
High	High	High

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Unlikely to have views from ground floor of dwellings due to the vegetation buffers surrounding the receptors. However, long distance views to Site may be possible from first floor of Castle view cottage due to lack of tall vegetation between receptor and surrounding agricultural fields to the northwest.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG54: Castle Road, Lavendon				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Panels discernible within GF13 to south west beyond built form at Lower Farm.	Proposed hedgerow and linear tree planting along eastern and northern boundaries of GF13 would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Panel removal would not be visible. No change in view.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	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 Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG54: Castle Road, Lavendon
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG64: Commercial units within Cumulative Development 6

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.41 Viewpoint 41, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Proposed extension to Park Farm Industrial Estate. Development made up of commercial units and interconnecting road network.

Receptor representative of people going about day to day working activity.

Type: Commercial (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 94m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Wellingborough.

Description of Receptor: western extension to Park Farm Industrial Estate.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Receptor representative of people going about day to day working activity.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RG64: Commercial units within Cumulative Development 6

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Due to proximity, possibility of views from open areas within proposed extension.	Due to proximity, possibility of views from open areas within proposed extension.	Due to proximity, possibility of views from open areas within proposed extension. However proposed planting along northern edge of EF1, EF2 and EF3 would provide screening.	Due to proximity, possibility of views from open areas within proposed extension. However proposed planting along northern edge of EF1, EF2 and EF3 would provide screening.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Low	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 Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG64: Commercial units within Cumulative Development 6
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG68: Private Dwellings within Cumulative Development 15

Baseline Context:

Properties associated with an urban extension consisting of circa 2000 dwellings. The development is located north of Overstone.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1km (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Overstone

Description of Receptor: Group of properties north of Overstone

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to proximity and landform there would be glimpsed views towards the Green Hill B only.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RG68: Private Dwellings within Cumulative Development 15

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Filtered and screened views.	Intermittent views, infrastructure at Green Hill B seen at distance only. Views would be screened by existing vegetation between the receptor and Green Hill B as well as along the southern site boundary.	Views of infrastructure within Green Hill B would be as described at construction and limited to glimpsed views only and seen at distance.	Proposed mitigation along the southern boundary of Green Hill B would limit views of proposed infrastructure and visual change would be barely perceived.	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	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG68: Private dwellings within Cumulative Development 15
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG69: Private Dwellings within Cumulative Development 16

Baseline Context:

Properties associated with an urban extension consisting of circa 1600 dwellings. The development is located north of Overstone.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 890m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Overstone

Description of Receptor: Group of properties north of Overstone

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to proximity and landform there would be glimpsed views towards the Green Hill B only.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RG69: Private Dwellings within Cumulative Development 16

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Filtered and screened views.	Intermittent views seen at distance towards Green Hill B only. Views would be screened by existing vegetation between the receptor and Green Hill B as well as along the southern site boundary.	Views of infrastructure within Green Hill B would be as described at construction and limited to glimpsed views only and seen at distance.	Proposed mitigation along the southern boundary of Green Hill B would limit views of proposed infrastructure and visual change would be barely perceived.	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	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG69: Private Dwellings within Cumulative Development 16
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG73: Acorn Centre

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.16 Viewpoint 5, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Group of enclosed properties and stables associated with an equestrian education centre known as Acorn Centre east of Newland Road north of Walgrave. The group of properties sit within a triangular piece of land with the education centre office and main property along the western boundary of the field and stables to the northern boundary of the field. Two rectangular practice grounds are situated along the eastern boundary, with the larger of the two situated to the north. The southern half of the field is open with a paved private and fenced track travelling in a north south manner connecting the group of properties to Newland Road.

The group of properties are accessed through a gated and private paved track, east of Newland Road

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 80m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Enclosed group of properties and stables associated with equestrian education centre known as Acorn Centre east of Newland Road, north of Walgrave.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the proximity to the Site, there would likely be views towards the Site from this receptor.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RG73: Acorn Centre				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	No panels are proposed within the field to the north east of this property. The nearest panels are proposed within the southern end of AF29 some 130m north and across 3 field boundaries. The buildings themselves are tightly clustered and appreciate views east away from the Scheme, with field boundary vegetation along the northern boundary providing enclosure. From the more open areas of the wider centre, such as the paddocks, there would likely be some filtered views of construction activities within the Site due to the rising landform. However, existing enclosure to the immediate property would limit opportunities for views.	Proposed mitigation planting would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting along southern boundary would provide greater screening of views into Site.	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	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor	Minor	Minor

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG73: Acorn Centre
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Figure 23.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI05: Glebe Farm, Old

Baseline Context:

Exposed property and garden associated with Glebe Farm off Broughton Road. Property is semi-enclosed by hedgerows to the immediate west. Property is surrounded by agricultural fields on all sides except to the north where a large scale agricultural barn associated with Glebe Farm stands prominent in the landscape. Property is visible from Broughton Road due to the lack of tall vegetation blocking views.

Property is accessed through a gated, private driveway that is bordered by hedgerows and hedgerow trees.

All AF17 is in proximity to the east on rising landform. Roadside vegetation provides screening.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 202m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Mawsley

Description of Receptor: Property and garden associated with Glebe Farm to the west off Broughton Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to close proximity to Green Hill A.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI05: Glebe Farm, Old

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Filtered views east to construction activity on rising land. Existing vegetation provides filtering.	Effect of roadside hedgerow reinforcement planting would be limited initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views into Site, but filtered views of infrastructure within AF17 and AF18 would remain.	Mitigation planting established mostly screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity predominantly screened.
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 Effects

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI05: Glebe Farm, Old
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI08: Bales Barn, Old

Baseline Context:

Enclosed Property of Bales Barn to the north of Broughton Road. Property is heavily enclosed to the southern boundary, adjacent to Broughton Road, by tall hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Property is surrounded by small number of trees on all sides. Property is hidden within the surrounded agricultural landscape and only signalled by signage on small brick road at Broughton Road. Filtered views towards AF16 through layers of intervening vegetation and Walgrave Lodge
Property is accessed by a small and private paved track that is winding and enclosed on both sides.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 271 (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Enclosed property of Bales Barn to the north of Broughton Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Residential receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Unlikely to have any views south towards Green Hill A from ground floor of property and gardens. Potential for views from first floor.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI08: Bales Barn, Old				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Potential filtered views from first floor.	Effect of roadside hedgerow reinforcement would be limited initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views into Site, but filtered views of infrastructure within AF16 would remain.	Mitigation planting established mostly screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity predominantly 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 Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI08: Bales Barn, Old
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI10: White Lodge Farm Cottages, Walgrave

Baseline Context:

Semi enclosed properties to the west of A43. Properties are enclosed to the south and west by hedgerow. To the immediate north and east the property is open. Property is surrounded by agricultural land to the north, south and west. To the east, tree belt bordering the A43 offer enclosure.

Properties are accessed by unnamed open track that stems west off A43. The track is also used as access for White Lodge Farm, further east of the Receptor.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 466m (Green Hill A2)

Closest Settlement: Broughton

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed properties to the west of A43.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the landform and intervening hedgerows the Site would not be visible from the receptor at ground level. Potential visibility from first floor windows.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI10: White Lodge Farm Cottages, Walgrave

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Filtered views from first floor.	Effect of roadside hedgerow planting along northern boundary of A2F1 would be limited initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI10: White Lodge Farm Cottages, Walgrave
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI12: Walgrave Lodge, Newlands Road, Walgrave

Baseline Context:

Enclosed property and garage to the south of Pollys cottage and agricultural storage barns on Newland Road. Property is enclosed in all directions by hedgerow and hedgerow trees.

Property is accessed through private driveway off Newland Road.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 40m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Enclosed property and garage to the south of Pollys cottage and agricultural storage barns on Newland Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. The receptor is heavily enclosed, however, due to the close proximity to site, the site is likely to be visible through gaps in vegetation and in winter.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI12: Walgrave Lodge, Newlands Road, Walgrave

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No panels in western part of AF15 to protect residential amenity.	Effect of proposed new roadside reinforcement and scrub alongside panels within AF15 would be limited initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views into Site, but filtered views of infrastructure would remain.	Mitigation planting established mostly screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity predominantly screened.
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 Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI12: Walgrave Lodge, Newlands Road, Walgrave
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI16: Rectory Farm, Walgrave

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed property at Rectory Farm, Walgrave to the west of A43. Property is enclosed to the north and south by thick hedgerow. To the immediate west of the property, a small line of trees in an 'L' shape enclose the garden. Further east of the property hedgerow and tree belt surrounding A43, encloses the property further.

Property is accessed through paved private road stemming west off A43 Kettering Road.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 35m (Green Hill A2)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed property at Rectory Farm Walgrave to the west of A43.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A2. Though the receptor is enclosed to the north, due to the proximity to the Site, there would likely be views towards the Site.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI16: Rectory Farm, Walgrave

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No panels within large sections of adjacent A2F1 and corner of AF23 to protect residential amenity.	Densely planted linear trees are proposed alongside northern property boundary and the section of existing hedgerow along the western boundary would be reinforced with instant screening in the form of densely spaced native tree planting. Effect of proposed hedgerow enhancement planting to north would be limited initially, however instant screening to western boundary would provide some screening of views.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would soften views of array, but filtered views into the adjacent fields would remain.	Mitigation planting established screening and filtering views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity predominantly screened, but would be noticeable in adjacent fields.
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 Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI16: Rectory Farm, Walgrave
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI17: Bridge Farm, Walgrave

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed single-storey property associated with Bridge Farm to the west of Walgrave, south of Kettering Road. The property itself is enclosed to the north and west by hedgerow and hedgerow trees. To the immediate south and east, the property is exposed within a rectangular field. However, the field is enclosed to the south, east and west by hedgerow, further enclosing the property.

The property is accessed through a gated gravel road, south of Kettering Road.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 205m (Green Hill A.2)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed single-storey property south of Kettering Road associated with Bridge Farm, to the west of Walgrave.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A.2. Due to the proximity to the Site.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI17: Bridge Farm, Walgrave

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No panels are proposed within the field to the north east of this property. There maybe some very glimpsed view of construction activities within the Site due to the rising landform. However, existing enclosure to the immediate property coupled with the single storey nature of the dwelling would limit opportunities for direct views.	Proposed mitigation planting would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting along southern and western boundary would provide greater screening of views into Site.	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	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI17: Bridge Farm, Walgrave
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI18: MANVELL FARM, WALGRAVE

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed property of Manvell Farm, Walgrave to the south of Kettering Road and west of Walgrave. Property is enclosed to the immediate north and east. The garden of the property is enclosed to the south by fencing. Property is set within the northeastern corner of field containing Fishing ponds, café and other properties associated with Manvell Farm.

Property is accessed through separate paved road, stemming east off public access towards Manvell Farm, south of Kettering Road.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 453m (Green Hill A2)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed property associated with Manvell Farm to the south of Kettering Road, northwest of Manvell Farm tearoom and fishing pond.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A2. Although there is hedgerow enclosure to the east of the property there are there would be views from the Receptor towards the Site especially from the first floor.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI18: MANVELL FARM, WALGRAVE				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	A2F3 and A2F4 are at some distance to the east – glimpsed and filtered view maybe possible in winter.	Effect of hedgerow enhancement along western boundary of A2F3 and A2F4 would be limited initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would mostly screen views, however rising landform within Site A2 would result in some glimpsed views of the array possible.	Mitigation planting established screening and filtering views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity predominantly 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 Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI18: MANVELL FARM, WALGRAVE
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI19: Red Springs, Walgrave

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed single storey dwelling south of Kettering Road. Property is enclosed to the north by hedgerow, maintained at low height with few hedgerow trees. To the west, the property is enclosed by tree belt associated with Walgrave pocket park. To the immediate south and east the property is exposed within the setting of an agricultural field. Further south of the field there is heavy enclosure associated with Walgrave Pocket Park as it partially encloses the receptor in an 'L' shape.

The property is accessed through a private driveway stemming south off Kettering Road.

Type: Residential (Individual

Distance to Nearest Site: 531m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed single storey dwelling south of Kettering Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the rising landform to the north and gaps within hedgerows and hedgerow trees it is likely that the Site would be visible from the receptor in small sections.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI19: Red Springs, Walgrave				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Filtered and screened views towards A2F4 on rising land at distance.	Effect of hedgerow enhancement would be limited initially.	Mitigation planting on ridgeline would screen views by Year 15	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI19: Red Springs, Walgrave
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI20: Manvell Farm, Walgrave

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed property associated with Manvell Farm, south of Kettering Road. The property itself is enclosed to the north by hedgerow and hedgerow trees as it separates itself from fishing pond and Manvell Farm Tearooms. To the west, the property is enclosed by small woodland. To the immediate south and east, the receptor is exposed within a rectangular field, however, the field is enclosed to the south and east by hedgerow, further enclosing the property.

The receptor is accessed by a public access track used for Manvell Farm Tea Room and Fishery.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 461m (Green Hill A2)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed property associated with Manvell Farm, south of Kettering Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the proximity to the Site and limited intervening vegetation there would likely be views towards the Site from the receptor.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI20: Manvell Farm, Walgrave				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Filtered and screened views towards A2F4 on rising land at distance.	Effect of hedgerow enhancement would be limited initially.	Mitigation planting on ridgeline would screen views by Year 15.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI20: Manvell Farm, Walgrave
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI31: New College Farm, Holcot

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed, detached bungalow at New College Farm to the west of Sywell Road. Property is enclosed to the north and east of the receptor by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. To the west, the property is enclosed by agricultural storage barns. To the south, the receptor is open with fencing separating the receptor to field to the south.

Receptor is accessed through private, paved track that stems west off Sywell Road.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 353m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed, detached property at New College Farm to the west of Sywell Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the close proximity to site and slightly undulating landform leads to potential for upper storey filtered views to BF5 in middle distance beyond hedged fields.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI31: New College Farm, Holcot

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No panels in eastern part of BF5.	Proposed native hedgerow and tree planting within BF5 would have a limited effect initially. If visible, it would be upper most sections of panels only.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI31: New College Farm, Holcot
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI34: Oakham Fields, Holcot

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed, single storey building off Sywell Road. The property is enclosed to the north, south and west by hedgerow and hedgerow trees. To the east, the property is open within the context of its field. The property is connected to Holcot via Sywell Road.

Property is accessed through private, gated driveway stemming north off Sywell Road.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 626m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed, single storey building off Sywell Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the low-lying nature of the property and the intervening vegetation, views from the dwelling are unlikely. However, the exposed entrance to the property combined with the lack of intervening vegetation between Sywell Road and the Site could mean for fleeting views of the Site between gaps in hedgerows.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI34: Oakham Fields, Holcot				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	No panels in part of BF5 limiting chance of views of construction activity.	Proposed native hedgerow and tree planting within BF5 would have a limited effect initially. If visible, it would be upper most sections of panels only.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI34: Oakham Fields, Holcot
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI40: Meadery Rectory Farm, Overstone

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.9 Viewpoint 9, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Enclosed property to north of A43 Kettering Road, south of Holcot. The property is enclosed to the north and west by agricultural buildings and barns associated with Elliott's Rectory Farm. To the immediate south and east of the property, hedgerows further enclose the receptor. Further south, tree belt bordering A43 Kettering Road limits views into the property.

The property is accessed through private track that stems northwest off A43 Kettering Road. The access track is also used to lead towards Elliott's Rectory Farm.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 326m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Moulton

Description of Receptor: Enclosed property to the north of A43 Kettering Road, south of Holcot with Grade II Listed Rectory Farmhouse.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Property assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the proximity to the Site there could be views to the Site from the receptor. However, there are a number of intervening farm buildings which restrict views

Carry forward to further assessment: YES

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI40: Meadery Rectory Farm, Overstone				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Panels would be partially visible beyond intervening vegetation and above hedgerow along southern site boundary.	Proposed linear tree planting and new native hedgerow reinforcement would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI40: Meadery Rectory Farm, Overstone
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI41: Glebe House, Mears Ashby

Baseline Context:

Enclosed property at Glebe House to the south of Sywell Road. The property and associated garden is enclosed on all sides by hedgerow with clusters of hedgerow trees at the north, south and western boundaries. To the west of the residential property is Beckworth Emporium Garden Centre. To the east of the property is land associated with Harper Services.

The property is accessed through a private, gated driveway stemming south off Sywell Road.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 39m (Green Hill C)

Closest Settlement: Sywell

Description of Receptor: Enclosed two storey property at Glebe House to the south of Sywell Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill C. Due to the enclosed nature of the northern boundary of the receptor and hedgerow to the north of Sywell Road, views to the Site from ground floor of the property are unlikely. However, views to the Site would be likely from the first floor of the residential property due to the proximity to the Site.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI41: Glebe House, Mears Ashby

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Fleeting oblique views from first floor through intervening vegetation. Mitigation includes for the planting of a secondary native hedgerow with densely spaced native hedgerow trees to reinforce the existing roadside hedgerow.	Effect of roadside hedgerow planting would be limited initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views into the Site.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	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 Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI41: Glebe House, Mears Ashby
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI42: Overstone Old Rectory, Overstone

Baseline Context:

Enclosed property at Overstone Old Rectory to the north of A43 Kettering Road northeast off Moulton. The property is heavily enclosed to the east and south by tree belt. To the north, the property is bordered by agricultural barns and hedgerows with trees. To the west, the property and garden is bordered by hedgerows with frequent hedgerow trees. Trees are also seen dotted within the property gardens.

The property is accessed through gated, private track stemming north off A43 Kettering Road.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 266m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Moulton

Description of Receptor: Enclosed property at Overstone Old Rectory to the north of A43 Kettering Road with Grade II Listed Overstone Old Rectory.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the intervening vegetation it is unlikely to have views from the ground floor of the property. However, due to the rising landform within the Site, there is likely to be views from the first floor of the property.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI42: Overstone Old Rectory, Overstone

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Panels would be partially visible beyond intervening vegetation and above hedgerow along southern site boundary.	Proposed linear tree planting and hedgerow reinforcement would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI42: Overstone Old Rectory, Overstone
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative development. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI44: Wilby Hall Farm, Mears Ashby

Baseline Context:

Enclosed property to the west of Wilby Hall Farm. Property is enclosed on all sides by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Within the garden of the property there are several clusters of trees. Further east of the property are agricultural barns associated with Wilby Hall Farm.

Property is accessed through private, open track stemming east off Highfield Road towards Wilby Hall Farm.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 121 (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Enclosed property at Wilby Hall Farm, east of Highfield Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to the enclosed nature of the receptor it is unlikely that there would be any views from the ground floor of the property to the Site. However, due to the proximity to the Site, it is likely that there would be views to the Site through gaps in vegetation from the first-floor windows of the property.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI44: Wilby Hall Farm, Mears Ashby

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	EF1 and EF2 to the south are visible and partially screened by the rookery (woodland). The topography falls to the south away from the receptor. Panels would be partially visible beyond existing hedgerows from upper stories.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement along northern boundary of EF2 would be limited initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would mostly screen views, however some glimpsed / filtered views of the array would be possible from upper stories.	Mitigation planting established screening and filtering views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity predominantly screened.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Moderate/Minor to Minor	Moderate/Minor to Minor	Minor	Minor

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI44: Wilby Hall Farm, Mears Ashby
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI45: Rectory Farm Cottage, Overstone

Baseline Context:

Enclosed two storey cottage and garden to the north of A43 Kettering Road, northeast of Moulton. The property is enclosed on all sides by hedgerows with occasional hedgerow trees.

Property accessed through paved road stemming north off A43 Kettering Road. Parking for the property is to the front with small parking space. Property is gated with small path to front door.

Filtered and screened views towards BF3 and 5.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 593m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Moulton

Description of Receptor: Enclosed two storey cottage and garden to the north of A43 Kettering Road, northeast of Moulton.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor is assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the enclosed nature of the property, views to the Site from the ground floor are unlikely. However, due to the open view northwest of the receptor and rising land at Site, it is likely that there would be views from the first floor of the residential property.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI45: Rectory Farm Cottage, Overstone				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Panels would be partially visible beyond intervening vegetation and above hedgerow along southern site boundary.	Proposed linear tree planting and hedgerow reinforcement would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI45: Rectory Farm Cottage, Overstone
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI47: Glebe Road, Mears Ashby

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed two storey property to the west of Glebe Road. Property is enclosed to the west by tree belt associated with Sywell Bottom. To the immediate north and east of the property, hedgerow planting further enclose the property. To the south of the property is a Christmas tree farm. Further south of the field with the crop is hedgerow that provides separation to the surrounding agricultural fields.

The property is accessed through a private, gated track that is bordered by grass verge and hedgerow. The track leads to a gravel driveway to the east of the property. The track stems west off Glebe Road.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 695m (Green Hill C) but Site D to east is more visible

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed two storey property to the west of Glebe Road associated with Christmas Farm.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill C to north and D to east. Due to the intervening hedgerows and woodland to the north, there are no views towards Green Hill C. Due to the rising nature of the landscape to the east of the receptor, and clear views towards properties at Highfield Road, development would be visible on Green Hill D.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI47: Glebe Road, Mears Ashby

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Views over hedgerows towards Green Hill DF3 Visible in distance. No panels within DF4.	Proposed native woodland planting within Site D would be limited initially.	Mitigation planting would mostly screen views by Year 15.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily screened.
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 Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI47: Glebe Road, Mears Ashby
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI48: Glebe Road, Mears Ashby

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed property to the north of Mears Ashby and east of Glebe Road. Property is enclosed to the north by hedgerow. To the east, property is enclosed by vegetation associated with small tributary running north – south to the west of Green Hill D. to the south and the west, the property is exposed within its placement within the surrounding agricultural landscape. Due to the topography, the property is nestled slightly within a slope and not so easily viewed from Glebe Road.

The property is accessed through a private track that stems north off Mears Ashby.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 89m (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed property to the north of Mears Ashby and east of Glebe Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill D. Due to the rising land to the east of the receptor there are views of the Site from the receptor through gaps in vegetation.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI48: Glebe Road, Mears Ashby				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Views over hedgerows towards Green Hill D. Views towards DF4 across valley visible in distance. No panels proposed within DF4.filtered glimpses to construction activity within DF3.	Proposed riparian native planting and new native woodland planting would be limited initially.	Mitigation planting would mostly screen views by Year 15.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily screened.
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 Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI48: Glebe Road, Mears Ashby
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI50: Glebe Barn, Wilby

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed two storey barn to the south of Mears Ashby Road. To the west and north of the receptor is woodland and tree belt associated with Wilby Spinney. To the east and south, the property is exposed within its surrounding agricultural setting.

The property is accessed through small driveway stemming south off Mears Ashby Road.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 118M (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Wilby

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed two storey barn to the south of Mears Ashby Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Though the receptor is heavily enclosed to the north and west, due to the close proximity to the Site, the Site would be visible from the first-floor windows of the property through gaps in vegetation, particularly during the winter months.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI50: Glebe Barn, Wilby				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Very filtered views of construction activities on higher ground within Green Hill EF17 to the west. More visible in winter.	Proposed hedgerow enhancement throughout the Site, and riparian planting would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would reinforce woodland belt to west of property and screen views.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily screened.
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 Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI50: Glebe Barn, Wilby
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI51: Hockerill Farm, Wilby

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed two storey property to the north of Hockerhill Farm. The property is enclosed to the north by hedgerow and hedgerow trees. To the east the property is enclosed by vegetation associated with local spring traveling south from Wilby Spinney. To the south, the property is partially enclosed by agricultural storage barns and to the west the property is exposed.

The property is accessed through semi enclosed, gated track stemming north off A4500.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 11m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed two storey property to the north of Hockerhill Farm.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to the proximity to the Site, there are likely to be views from the receptor at ground and first floor windows through gaps in intervening vegetation. Layout accommodated proximity to dwelling by setting back infrastructure within adjacent Field EF27.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI51: Hockerill Farm, Wilby				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	EF27 and EF 29 in close proximity, as such buffer to panels provided. Hedgerow along adjacent boundary of EF27 gapped up to ensure screening into Site. Oblique views to construction activity visible beyond intervening vegetation within adjacent fields EF28 and EF31.	Proposed native woodland copse/shelter belt (shrub and tree planting) along the southern edge of EF31, EF28 and at the corner of EF27 would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting along southern boundary of EF31, EF28 and at the corner of EF27 would be established and screen views into the Site.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
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 Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI51: Hockerill Farm, Wilby
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI63: The Old BARN Annee to Pastures Farm, Station Road, Grendon

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed property at Pastures Farm east of Station Road and northwest of Grendon National Grid Station. The property is enclosed to the south and west by agricultural storage barns. To the north and east, the property is enclosed by hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees.

The property is accessed through private, paved track that stems east off Station Road and curves north towards the receptor in an inverted 'L' shape.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 16m (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed property at Pastures Farm east of Station Road and northwest of Grendon National Grid Station.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill BESS. Due to the close proximity to the Site, there is potential that the Site would be visible from the receptor.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI63: The Old BARN Annee to Pastures Farm, Station Road, Grendon

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Glimpsed views towards BESS2 through intervening built form	Potential for glimpsed views towards BESS2 through intervening built form.	Proposed native planting along northern edge of BESS2 would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would enclose BESS2 and screen views. Some of the taller elements of the Sub Station may remain visible through tee canopies.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily screened.
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 Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI63: The Old BARN Annee to Pastures Farm, Station Road, Grendon
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI65: The Station Lodge, Cogenhoe and Whiston

Baseline Context:

Enclosed three storey property at Station Lodge to the south of Station Road and west of Grendon National Grid Station. The property is enclosed to the north and west by tree belt surrounding station road. To the west, the property is enclosed by linear hedgerow with occasional hedgerow trees. To the south, the property is enclosed by scattered trees within a parkland landscape.

The Lodge is accessed by a short driveway to the south of Station Road.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 117m (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Enclosed three storey property with tower at Grade II Listed Station Lodge south of Station Road within Castle Ashby Registered Parks and Gardens

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
High	High	High

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill BESS. Due to the intervening vegetation, it is unlikely that the Site would be visible from the ground and first floor of the lodge. However, due to the proximity to the Site, it is possible that parts of the Site may be visible from the second floor window of the tower through gaps in vegetation.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI65: The Station Lodge, Cogenhoe and Whiston

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Views of construction activities within BESS2 and of Substation possible from narrow windows of second story above intervening vegetation	Proposed native woodland surrounding BESS2 and Substation would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	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 Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI65: The Station Lodge, Cogenhoe and Whiston
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI67: Greenfield Lodge, Strixton

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed property to the south of Greenfield Lodge. The property is enclosed to the north, east and south by hedgerow. To the west, the property is open within the setting of its agricultural field. Further west, the field that the receptor sits in is enclosed by hedgerow.

Property is accessed through enclosed track that stems south off track that leads to courtyarded Greenfield Lodge.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 484m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed property to the south of Greenfield Lodge.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to the receptor's location on elevated land, there are opportunities for views to the Site through gaps in vegetation.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI67: Greenfield Lodge, Strixton

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Oblique views across intervening vegetation to FF1 and FF2 Panels visible beyond intervening vegetation.	Proposed native hedgerow and trees alongside A509 would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI67: Greenfield Lodge, Strixton
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI74: Log Cabin Easton Way, Grendon

Baseline Context:

Enclosed single storey log cabin to the south of Top Lodge Farm on Easton Way. The cabin is enclosed to the west by hedgerow to the east of Easton Way. To the north, three silver birches enclose the lodge. To the east, the lodge is enclosed by 1.5m height wooden fence with short shrub planting. To the south, the lodge is buffered by hedgerow.

The lodge is accessed through driveway stemming east off Easton Way, south of Top Lodge Farm.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 144m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Enclosed single storey log cabin to the south of Top Lodge farm on Easton Way.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to the single storey aspect of the receptor and rising topography of the Site, there would be cross valley views beyond intervening vegetation. Church at Easton Maudit visible on ridgeline. Fields FF14, FF13 to the east left for Ecological Mitigation/Agriculture.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI74: Log Cabin Easton Way, Grendon

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Cross valley views towards rising land within FF14. Oblique views to FF10 and FF15	No panels in FF13, FF14 and southern section of FF10 maintains open views from property. Views to panels within FF10 and 15	Proposed riparian planting along watercourse and hedgerow reinforcement would have limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would partially screen views.	Decommissioning activity partially visible.
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 Effects

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI74: Log Cabin Easton Way, Grendon
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI79: Low Farm Cottage, Easton Maudit

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed Cottage at Low Farm to the west of A509. Property is surrounded to the north and west by property associated with Low Farm. To the south, the cottage is enclosed with hedgerow and singular tree bordering the garden. To the east, the cottage is bordered by small groups of vegetation and stone wall.

The property is accessed through paved unnamed road that stems west from A509 and curves north towards Low Farm.

Type: Residential (Individual

Distance to Nearest Site: 87 (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Semi enclosed, two storey cottage at Low Farm to the west of A509.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to proximity to the Site, there would be some visibility from the receptors domestic garden to the Site.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI79: Low Farm Cottage, Easton Maudit

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Some views to southwest across pony paddocks to and intervening hedgerows to rising land. Views west constrained by built form No panels in FF27 and 28. Panels visible in mid distance views beyond intervening hedgerows	Proposed hedgerow planting within FF26 and native woodland within FF25 surrounding substation would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would have matured and provide screening and softening of infrastructure.	Decommissioning activity partially visible.
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 Effects

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI79: Low Farm Cottage, Easton Maudit
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI80: Low Farm, Easton Maudit

Baseline Context:

Two Storey properties with courtyard at Low Farm to the west of A509. Properties are enclosed to the north by commercial buildings. To the east and west, the properties are open with few hedgerows. To the south, the properties are enclosed with fencing and hedgerow with occasional hedgerow trees.

The property is accessed through paved unnamed road that stems west from A509 and curves north towards Low Farm.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 97 (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed two storey property at Low Farm with courtyard and Grade II Listed Low Farmhouse (List Entry Number: 1371681) to the west of A509.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to proximity to the Site, there is likely to be visibility from the receptor to the Site.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI80: Low Farm, Easton Maudit

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Buffer to panels provided in FF26 and no panels in FF27 to protect visual amenity of property.	Proposed hedgerow planting within FF27/FF28 and native woodland within FF29 would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would have matured and provide screening and softening of infrastructure.	Decommissioning activity partially visible.
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	Minor	Minor

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI80: Low Farm, Easton Maudit
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI83: Easton Lodge Farm, Bozeat

Baseline Context:

Exposed, courtyarded property at Easton Lodge Farm to the west of A509. The property is enclosed to the south by agricultural storage barns. The remaining aspect of the property is exposed within the surrounding agricultural setting. The settlement and farmstead are isolated with connections to other infrastructure by small access road towards A509 and Bozeat.

The property is accessed through a paved, open unnamed lane that stems west off A509. The lane solely leads to Easton Lodge Farm

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 376m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Exposed, courtyarded property at Easton Lodge Farm to the west of A509.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to the open views to the north of the receptor with limited intervening vegetation, there are views north towards Green Hill F.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI83: Easton Lodge Farm, Bozeat

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	FF31, 32 and 33 in middle distance views with some intervening vegetation. Topography of Sites fall away from the receptor Panels visible in middle distance	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement would have a limited effect initially. Layering of field boundary helps form enclosure and screening views north to site. Views from upper stories of property would be more apparent.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would provide screening of the array within views. Layering of field boundary helps form enclosure and screening views north to site. Views from upper stories of property would be more apparent.	Decommissioning activity partially 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 Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI83: Easton Lodge Farm, Bozeat
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI84: 1 Bozeat Grange Cottage, Bozeat

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed two storey cottage to the east of A509. To the north and east, the property is enclosed with hedgerow and hedgerow trees to the north. The hedgerow is maintained at low level. To the south, the property is enclosed by stone wall built at approximate 1m height. To the east, the property is enclosed by fencing.

The property is accessed through private lane extending east off A509.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 492m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed two storey cottage to the east of A509.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor is assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to intervening vegetation, the Site is unlikely to be visible from the ground floor of the property. However, due to the rising nature of the land to the north ,the Site would be visible from first floor windows of the property.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI84: 1 Bozeat Grange Cottage, Bozeat				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Oblique views to FF31, 32 and 33 in middle distance beyond trees along the A509 Intermittent filtered views across A509 from first floor.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcement would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Panel removal would not be visible. No change in view
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Sites. Site G screened by intervening vegetation

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI84: 1 Bozeat Grange Cottage, Bozeat
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI85: Grange Farm, Bozeat

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed two storey property to the east of A509. The property is enclosed to the west by cluster of trees. To the east, the property is enclosed by properties associated with Grange Farm. To the north, the property is enclosed by stone wall. To the south, the property is sheltered by fencing with occasional trees and clusters of scrub within the garden.

The property is accessed through a private paved track that stems east off A509. The track stems east towards Grange Farm. The property drive is accessed by drive that stems south off track that leads to Grange Farm

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 438m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed two storey property to the east of A509.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to the intervening hedgerows between the Site and the receptor, there is unlikely to be any views from the ground floor of the property. However, due to the proximity to the Site there are views from the first floor of the property looking south towards Site G.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI85: Grange Farm, Bozeat

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Existing intervening vegetation, including that along northern boundary of Site G would screen views into the Site from all but upstairs windows that face south. Filtered views of construction activities within northern fields of Site G would be possible.	Proposed new native woodland would have a limited effect initially, with views of panels within northern sections of Site G possible.	By Year 15 mitigation planting along northern boundary of Site G would screen views.	Panel removal would not be visible. No change in view.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no visibility with other Sites. Site F screened by intervening vegetation along A509.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI85: Grange Farm, Bozeat
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI94: Home Farm, Warrington

Baseline Context:

Exposed two storey property to the east of A509. The property is enclosed to the east by fencing and agricultural properties. To the south, the properties are bordered by low growing hedgerow. To the west, the properties are enclosed by fencing and some hedgerows. To the north, the properties are exposed.

The property is accessed through unnamed road stemming east off A509.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 683m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Olney

Description of Receptor: Exposed two storey property to the east of A509.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to the lack of tall intervening vegetation, some small aspects of the Site may be visible from the first floor of the properties.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI94: Home Farm, Warrington

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Site G on rising land in middle distance beyond intervening vegetation. Panels visible through intervening vegetation in middle distance from first floor.	Proposed reinforced hedgerow planting along A428 would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Panel removal would not be visible. No change in view.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI94: Home Farm, Warrington
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI100: Beckworth Emporium Garden Centre

Baseline Context:

Commercial Garden Centre to the south of Sywell Road. Extensive car parking wraps around the perimeter of the site, with opportunities for views north towards Site CF6.

Type: Commercial

Distance to Nearest Site: 15m (Green Hill C)

Closest Settlement: Sywell

Description of Receptor: Commercial Garden Centre

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill C. views north into CF5 and CF6, however roadside vegetation along both sides of Sywell Roadscreen and filter views into the Site.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI100: Beckworth Emporium Garden Centre

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Construction activity visible through intervening vegetation to north from northern areas of garden Centre including car parks and main access.	Proposed reinforced hedgerow planting along Sywell Road would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views north into CF5 and CF6.	Mitigation planting established predominantly screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning heavily 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 Effects

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI100: Beckworth Emporium Garden Centre
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Appendix 8.3.2.1.2

LVIA Assessment Sheets – Included – Non Significant - Public Receptors

Visual Baseline

TP135: NN|TC|14#1

Baseline Context:

PRoW running southeast from Doddington Road across the open countryside to the south of Earls Barton and the River Nene. The Nene Way passes along this section of PRoW. The BOAT leads down the valley slopes of the Nene from approximately 85m AOD on the southern edge of Earls Barton down to 47m AOD alongside the River. The PRoW crosses over the A45 via a bridge with the BOAT continuing south to a small informal parking area alongside the Nene. To the south the PRoW merges onto Footpath NN|TC|11 to the north of River Nene.

The PRoW is predominantly open with occasional trees along the length of its route, although there is more woodland cover surrounding the A45. The open nature of the surrounding countryside allows for wide ranging views south which include the water bodies at Grendon Lakes and various large scale transmission lines which run throughout the Nene valley. The horizon is marked by the rising landform at the villages of Grendon and Castle Ashby. Views to the north is enclosed by residential properties associated with Earls Barton. Tree belts surrounding Grendon Lakes and Grendon Substation screen views of BESS 1, 2 and 3. Rising landform at Grendon and Castle Ashby screens views towards the Solar Sites to the south.

The Nene Way passes along this PRoW.

Type: PRoW (BOAT)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.095km (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton.

Description of Receptor: PRoW travelling southeast from Earls Barton with long distance views to the south.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill BESS. Due to elevated landform on which the PRoW is located, views of the Scheme would be afforded.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP135: NN|TC|14#1

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Long distance filtered views of construction activity at Green Hill BESS and Substation. Low level nature of BESS would limit views from this section of PRoW, however taller elements of proposed Substation seen alongside existing National infrastructure. Visibility would reduce as you traverse south along the PRoW.	Long distance filtered views of taller infrastructure associated with proposed Substation, seen alongside existing National Grid infrastructure. Visibility would reduce as you traverse south along the PRoW.	Layers of landscape mitigation planting, particularly along northern edge of BESS2 would create additional landscape screening, reducing visibility of proposed infrastructure. The uppermost sections of the Substation infrastructure may be glimpsed through canopies and seen alongside the existing Nation Grid infrastructure.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity of mostly screened.
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

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)

TP135: NN|TC|14#1

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Construction activity within Green Hill BESS and Substation viewed in combination with cumulative development 8. Cumulative Development 8 would result in an intensification of construction activity to the north of the existing National Grid Substation Site. However, low level nature of BESS would limit views from this section of PRoW.	Visual change at Year 1 is as outlined in the assessment on the previous page with the additional in combination visual change resulting from Cumulative Development 8. Cumulative Development 8 would result in an intensification of energy infrastructure surrounding the existing National Grid Substation Site. However, low level nature of BESS would limit views from this section of PRoW.	Visual change at Year 15 is as outlined in the assessment on the previous page with the additional in combination visual change resulting from Cumulative Development 8 as set out at Year 1. The low level nature of BESS would limit views from this section of PRoW.	Visual change at decommissioning is as outlined in the assessment on the previous page with the additional in combination visual change resulting from Cumulative Development 8.
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 Baseline

TP160: NN|TS|4

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed PRoW traversing in north easterly to south westerly direction through agricultural fields south of Strixton. The PRoW is partially enclosed to the west along the southern extent by woodland shelterbelt, as it joins onto BOAT NN|TF|15 (TP162).

The northern extent of the PRoW begins south of access road into Strixton and merges onto BOAT NN|TF|15 (TP162) to the south.

Type: PRoW (BOAT)

Distance to Nearest Site: 522m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Strixton.

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed PRoW travelling northeast to southwest through the agricultural landscape, connecting settlements of Strixton, Grendon, and Easton Maudit.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to undulating landform there may be views towards the Green Hill F from the PRoW.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP160: NN|TS|4

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Construction activity within FF1 visible at distance (c 800m south). Visibility would reduce as you traverse south along the PRoW.	Proposed infrastructure at Green Hill F visible in part over 800m. Open aspect views would be partially screened and the Green Hill F would not be seen in full due to landform and woodland blocks within the wider landscape. Visibility would reduce as you traverse south along the PRoW.	Layers of vegetative mitigation throughout Green Hill Including that along the northern boundary of FF1 would create additional landscape screening, reducing visibility of proposed infrastructure.	Removal of infrastructure would be visible during decommissioning however retention of tree and hedgerow mitigation where possible and returning land to previous land use would be visible from the PRoW.
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 intervisibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP160: NN|TS|4
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP162: NN|TF|15

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed PRoW, traversing through agricultural fields in a predominantly east west manner, with the eastern extent turning north abruptly and connecting to BOAT NN|TS|4 (TP160). The PRoW is semi-enclosed by hedgerow and hedgerow trees.

To the west, the PRoW merges onto Blackmile Lane at Lower End. To the northeast, the PRoW merges onto BOAT NN|TS|4 (TP160).

Type: PRoW (BOAT)

Distance to Nearest Site: 209m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Lower End.

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed PRoW track traversing through agricultural fields in a predominantly east to west manner, connecting Lower End to Strixton.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to the proximity and topography, there would be views towards the Site.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP162: NN|TF|15

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Glimpsed views of construction activity at Green Hill F afforded from the PRoW looking south. Views screened at source along the PRoW by intervening vegetation. Views of Green Hill FF3 would be viewed in part only from the eastern extent of the PRoW. Mitigation along the northern boundary of FF3 includes for native woodland copse / shelterbelt.	Glimpsed views of proposed infrastructure at Green Hill FF3 afforded from the PRoW looking south. Views screened at source along the PRoW by intervening vegetation. Views of Green Hill FF3 would be viewed in part only from the eastern extent of the PRoW. Proposed mitigation measures would be limited initially.	Layers of woodland mitigation along the northern boundary of Green Hill F and within the Site would create additional landscape screening, reducing visibility of proposed infrastructure.	Filtered views of the removal of infrastructure would be visible during decommissioning from the eastern extent of the PRoW only. Retention of tree and hedgerow mitigation where possible and returning land to previous land use would be visible from the PRoW. Views in close proximity of the northern extent of Green Hill F would be screened by retained peripheral vegetation.
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 Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP162: NN|TF|15
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP014: NN|GD|14

Baseline Context:

Enclosed bridleway, leading northwest from the A43 to Mawsley Road. The bridleway is heavily enclosed on either side by hedgerows and hedgerow trees which screens view out across the surrounding countryside. A farm access track breaks through the path and connects south to White Lodge. This break allows for views south from the Bridleway across the countryside to the south that surrounds White Lodge farmstead and a singular wind turbine. This is the location of Viewpoint NN1.

To the northwest, the bridleway joins onto Mawsley Road. To the southeast, the PRoW is at junction with A43.

Type: PRoW (Bridleway)

Distance to Nearest Site: 440m (Green Hill A.2)

Closest Settlement: Mawsley

Description of Receptor: Enclosed bridleway travelling northwest from the A43 to Mawslay Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP014: NN|GD|14

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	As shown on Viewpoint NN1 photomontage, there are open views south from where farm access track breaks through the path and connects south to White Lodge. This break allows for views south from the Bridleway across the countryside to the south that surrounds White Lodge farmstead and a singular wind turbine. This is the location of Viewpoint NN1. Otherwise, there would only be wintertime heavily filtered oblique views of construction activity in northern fields of Green Hill A.	Glimpsed views of proposed infrastructure at Green Hill A afforded from the PRoW looking south through gap. Otherwise, views screened at source along the PRoW by intervening vegetation.	Layers of vegetative mitigation throughout Green Hill Including that along the northern boundary of AF18, AF19, AF20 and AF211 would create additional landscape screening, reducing visibility of proposed infrastructure. Layering of proposed vegetation throughout Green Hill A would reinforce the landscape across the Site, enclosing the individual fields and breaking up views of the infrastructure.	As shown on Viewpoint NN1 photomontage, mitigation planting established predominantly screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily screened. Removal of panels would cause very limited change to views.
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 intervisibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP014: NN|GD|14
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP039: NN|CT|3

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.45 Viewpoint 46, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Semi enclosed section of Bridleway leading south west from Kettering Road on the southern side of an established hedgerow. Eastern most section of Bridleway passes alongside a woodland which screens views out across the surrounding landscape to the south. However once beyond this, there are views available across the adjacent field towards Red House Lane.

The Bridleway passes immediately to the south of the Site, however, the adjacent hedgerow limits views north across it.

Type: PRoW (Bridleway)

Distance to Nearest Site: 5m (Green Hill A.2)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed PRoW extending southeast from Kettering Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A.2.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP039: NN|CT|3

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Glimpsed filtered views (more so in wintertime) of construction activity in field A2F2 to the north.	Filtered views of infrastructure in field to north.	Layers of vegetative mitigation throughout Green Hill Including that along the southern boundary of A2F4 (proposed secondary native species rich hedgerow with densely spaced native hedgerow trees) would screen views into and across the Site.	Mitigation planting established 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	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No Effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP039: NN|CT|3
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP167: NN|TF|12

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed bridleway leading south from Blackmile Lane at Lower End and connecting with Chequers Lane on the eastern extent of Grendon. The northern section of the route is partially enclosed by hedgerows that mark the surrounding field boundaries, as are short sections of the southern extent of the route. Large scale agricultural buildings also offer enclosure to the southern section. Field boundary vegetation, and dense vegetation along surrounding watercourses layer together to provide enclosure and screening of views south east towards the Site.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with Blackmile Lane and PRoW NN|TFz15. To the south, the PRoW mergers onto Chequers Lane at Grendon.

Type: PRoW (Bridleway)

Distance to Nearest Site: 538m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed bridleway travelling north southwest with a slight curve to the east, connecting eastern extents of Blackmile Lane and eastern extents of Chequers Lane.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to proximity, there would be views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP167: NN|TF|12

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Open views of construction activity within Green Hill FF3 would be seen at distance but heavily filtered by intervening vegetation, particularly that along the watercourse. Rising landform to the south screen's wider views into Site F.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Views of the proposed infrastructure would be partially screened and filtered through existing hedgerows, hedgerows trees and blocks of woodland within the wider landscape.	Layers of vegetative mitigation along the peripheries of Green Hill F and within the Site would create additional landscape screening, reducing visibility of proposed infrastructure.	Filtered views of the removal of infrastructure would be visible during decommissioning from the PRoW. Retention of tree and hedgerow mitigation where possible and returning land to previous land use would be visible and limit views of the decommissioning.
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 Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP167: NN|TF|12
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP197: NN|LE|26

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed bridleway traversing northwest to southeast, crossing the agricultural fields south of Yardley Road. The northwestern section of the PRoW is open as it crosses through agricultural fields. The southeastern section of the PRoW is partially enclosed with hedgerows and hedgerow trees before joining PRoW NN|TD|9 (TP201).

Type: PRoW (Bridleway)

Distance to Nearest Site: 303m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Easton Maudit

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed bridleway connecting Yardley Road to a wider network of Bridleways to the east.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. At the very eastern extent of the route, where it joins PRoW NN|TD|9 (TP201), there would be views to the southern extent of Green Hill F only, due to the landform on which the PRoW follows which has open views to the northeast and east.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP197: NN|LE|26

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Views of construction activity would only be possible from the very eastern extent of the route, where it joins PRoW NN|TD|9 (TP201), from here, there would be views to the southern extent of Green Hill F (FF17 and FF15) only. Mitigation along the western boundary of FF17 includes for proposed secondary native species rich hedgerow with densely spaced native hedgerow trees.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Views of the proposed infrastructure would be partially screened and filtered through existing hedgerows, hedgerows trees and blocks of woodland within the wider landscape. The infrastructure would wrap around the existing landform at varying hights within view. Proposed mitigation measures would be limited initially.	Layers of vegetative mitigation along the peripheries of Green Hill FF17 and within the Site would create additional landscape screening, reducing visibility of proposed infrastructure.	Filtered views of the removal of infrastructure would be visible during decommissioning from the PRoW. Retention of tree and hedgerow mitigation where possible and returning land to previous land use would be visible and limit views of the decommissioning.
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 Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP197: NN|LE|26
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP202: NN|TA|8

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed, PRoW that forms part of the Three Shires Way Long Distance Route. The PRoW leads south from Dungee Road and crosses the open countryside to the east and south of Bozeat before passing between Nun Wood and The Oaks Wood. The bridleway travels through agricultural land which for the most part is enclosed to the east by hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees and open to the west. There are several woodlands, such as Dungee Wood, Park Wood and The Oaks Wood in close proximity along the PRoW that provide further enclosure. On the approach to The Oaks Wood, there would be filtered views into Green Hill G (GF1 and GF2). The Bridleway leads into The Oaks Wood, where it joins with Bridleway MK|Lavendon|002 and continues south through Green Hill G.

To the south, the PRoW joins up to bridleway MK|Lavendon|002 (TP217) which also forms part of the Three Shires Way Long Distance Route.

Type: PRoW (Bridleway)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed, PRoW that forms part of the Three Shires Way Long Distance Route and traverses southwest to northeast through agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to the southern extent of the bridleway coming into Green Hill G, there would be views to the Site from the receptor. To the landform there would be views of Green Hill F viewed at distance.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP202: NN|TA|8				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Filtered glimpsed views of Green Hill G from the southern sections of the route as it approaches The Oaks Wood. However, due to changes in topography, these views would be limited to activity along the northern edge of GF1 and GF2. Long distance views west to Green Hill FF33 from northern most sections of route.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Due to landform and intervening woodland, visual change resulting from the proposed infrastructure would be barely visible, with more visibility in winter months.	At Green Hill G, a combination of the sunken nature of the PRoW and mitigation planting to the west of the PRoW would screen views of any proposed infrastructure. Layers of proposed planting mitigation within Green Hill F and new native woodland along the northern boundary of GF2 would further limit views of any proposed infrastructure.	Filtered views of the removal of infrastructure during decommissioning from the PRoW due to landform and vegetation along northern boundary of Green Hill G. Established mitigation screens views of decommissioning of Green Hill F.
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				
TP202: NN|TA|8				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Description	Views of Green Hill F would be seen along elevated sections of the route to the north. This would be seen at distance and filtered through vegetation within the intervening landscape. Views of both Sites would be seen occasionally sequentially and not at the same time due to woodland screening north of Green Hill G. Views of Green Hill G would be limited to the southern section of the PRoW only and views of Green Hill F would be seen along the northern sections of the PRoW.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction.	Due to proposed planting at Green Hill G views of proposed infrastructure would be screened and only views of proposed infrastructure at Green Hill F would be visible. Layers of proposed planting mitigation within Green Hill F would be visible along elevated sections of the PRoW and would further limit views of any proposed infrastructure.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
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)
TP202: NN|TA|8
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP024: NN|DT|8

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed footpath travelling in a northeast to southwest diagonal manner, connecting Kettering Road to wider PRoW to the north. The PRoW is enclosed in parts by hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees to one side, where it travels along field margins. Where the PRoW crosses through agricultural fields, the path is exposed on either side. Path follows the lower lying land alongside the watercourse.

To the southwest, the PRoW is at junction with Kettering Road. To the northwest, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|GD|14 and NN|GD|2.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 175m (Green Hill A2)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed footpath travelling in a northeast to southwest diagonal manner, connecting Kettering Road to PRoW connections to the north.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to proximity, there would be views towards the Site.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP024: NN|DT|8				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Description Filtered and screened views	As shown on Viewpoint 44 photomontage, due to landform and intervening vegetation either side of the PRoW the majority of construction activity at both Green Hill A and A.2 would be screened. Glimpses of both Green Hill A and A.2 would be afforded over limited sections of the PRoW and would be viewed at distance.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. As shown on Viewpoint 44 photomontage, proposed infrastructure on both Green Hill A and A.2 would be visible in part and would be greatly screened by existing landform and intervening vegetation.	As shown on Viewpoint 44 photomontage, the proposed mitigation at both Green Hill A and A.2 would screen the majority of views of the proposed infrastructure and only the tops of the panels would be visible in limited locations along the PRoW.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Proposed planting mitigation would be of a similar nature to existing vegetation visible along the PRoW and would provide additional tree cover within the landscape setting.
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 Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Description	Both Green Hill A and A.2 would be viewed in combination in a small extent of the PRoW only Views on Construction activity would be as described within the assessment of the Scheme.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction.	Proposed mitigation at both Green Hill A and A.2 would screen the majority of views of the proposed infrastructure and only the tops of the panels located on higher ground would be visible.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Proposed planting mitigation would be of a similar nature to existing vegetation visible along the PRoW and would provide additional tree cover within the landscape setting.
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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP024: NN|DT|8
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP084: NN|TG|4

Baseline Context:

Partly enclosed footpath with northern section of the path travelling northeast to southwest and southern section of the route travelling north south. The northern section of the route is predominantly open as it cuts across agricultural fields with enclosure provided close to field boundaries. The southern section of the route is enclosed to the west and open to the east as it travels parallel to field boundaries. Well vegetated field boundaries provide enclosure to the south, limiting views towards the Site.

To the north, the PRoW is merges onto unnamed residential street southwest of Hardwick. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Wellingborough Road.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 149m (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: Hardwick

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed footpath with northern section of the path travelling northeast to southwest and southern section of the route travelling north south.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill D. Due to proximity and gaps in hedgerow tot the south of Wellingborough Road, the southern section of the PRoW would have very filtered wintertime views towards Green Hill D.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP084: NN|TG|4

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description Open, filtered and screened views	Views of construction activity would be extremely limited to the southern extent of the PRoW only where it meets NN|TN|3#1 (TP092). Existing vegetation immediately west of the PRoW would screen views west towards Green Hill C and views towards Green Hill D would be seen through a gap in vegetation immediately east and west of the PRoW. Views would be seen at distance beyond one field in the foreground and Moonshine Gap in the distance.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction.	Proposed planting mitigation along the northern boundary of Green Hill D would provide screening of the proposed infrastructure. This includes for the existing roadside hedge to be reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting to provide instant screening.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No Effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP084: NN|TG|4
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP089: NN|UL|24

Baseline Context:

Partly enclosed footpath travelling south from Moonshine Gap to Wilby Hall. The PRoW is enclosed to the west by hedgerows and hedgerow trees within field margin parallel to the path. To the east, the PRoW is open within the context of its agricultural field.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with Moonshine Gap. To the south, the PRoW merges onto NN|TU|3.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 135m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Wellingborough

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed footpath travelling north to south from Moonshine Gap to Wilby Hall.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill D and Green Hill E. Due to landform and intervening vegetation only Green Hill D and Green Hill E would be visible through gaps in vegetation.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP089: NN|UL|24				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Visibility of construction activity would be very limited to the northwest corner of Green Hill E due to existing screening vegetation. Glimpsed views of construction activity along the eastern boundary of Green Hill D would be just visible.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Only the tops of the panels along the eastern edge of Green Hill D would be visible due to falling landform within Site D. Only proposed infrastructure located within the northeastern corner of Green Hill E would be visible due to existing screening vegetation.	Proposed planting mitigation along the northern boundary of Green Hill E would screen views to the Site in full. Proposed planting mitigation along the eastern boundary of Green Hill D would provide additional screening of proposed infrastructure and reduce visual change.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No Effect

Cumulative Site Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	From the section of PRoW immediately west of Wilby Hall there would be in combination views of construction activity in both Site D and EF1.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Views of proposed infrastructure would be viewed in combination	Proposed planting mitigation along the northern boundary of Green Hill E and eastern boundary of Green Hill D would screen in combination views of the proposed infrastructure.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Proposed planting would be of a similar nature to existing

		at the section of PRoW west of Wilby Hall only. Only the tops of the panels along the eastern edge of Green Hill D would be visible due to landform. Only proposed infrastructure located within the northwestern corner of Green Hill EF1 would be visible due to existing screening vegetation.	Glimpses of the proposed infrastructure would be afforded but would be barely discernible.	vegetation in the wider landscape setting.
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)
TP089: NN|UL|24
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments considered within the LVIA. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP093: NN|DG|3

Baseline Context:

Partly enclosed footpath travelling northeast to southwest through the agricultural landscape. The PRoW is enclosed in parts by hedgerow where the path runs parallel to field boundaries. The PRoW is open in parts where the path cuts across fields.

To the east, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|DG|2#2. To the west, the PRoW merges on with PRoW NN|DD|1.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 365m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Moulton

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed footpath travelling northeast to southwest through the agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to rising landform to the north, there would be views to the southern edge of Green Hill B from the eastern extent of the PRoW.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP093: NN|DG|3

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Filtered views seen at distance of construction activity along the southern boundary of Green Hill B only. Views of construction activity would be greatly screened by intervening landform and vegetation.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction.	Proposed planting mitigation along the southern boundary of Green Hill B would limit views of the proposed infrastructure.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Views of decommissioning activity would be screened due to distance and mature existing and proposed planting.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No Effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP093: NN|DG|3
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP094: NN|DG|4

Baseline Context:

Partly open footpath travelling north to southwest through the agricultural landscape with southern section of the PRoW curving west towards Kettering Road. The PRoW is open where it crosses a field. The northern section of the PRoW is enclosed to the west with built form associated with Overstone Grange.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|DG|3. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Kettering Road.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 519m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Moulton

Description of Receptor: Partly open footpath travelling north to southwest through the agricultural landscape with southern section of the PRoW curving west towards Kettering Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to rising land to the north, there would be views to Green Hill B from the northern section of the PRoW.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP094: NN|DG|4

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Filtered views seen at distance of construction activity along the southern boundary of Green Hill B only. Views of construction activity would be greatly screened by intervening landform and vegetation.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction.	Proposed planting mitigation along the southern boundary of Green Hill B would limit views of the proposed infrastructure.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Views of decommissioning activity would be screened due to distance and mature existing and proposed planting.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No Effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP094: NN|DG|4
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP103: NN|TN|4

Baseline Context:

Partially Open footpath travelling in a northwest to southeast diagonal manner to the east of Sywell Bottom. Most of the PRoW is open within the context of its agricultural field. To the west, the PRoW is enclosed with vegetation surrounding Sywell Bottom.

To the northwest, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TT|1. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with Glebe Road to the northwest of Mears Ashby.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 435m (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Partially open footpath travelling in a northwest to southeast diagonal manner to the east of Sywell Bottom.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill D. Due to rising landform to the east, there would be very glimpsed and filtered views to the Green Hill D from within gaps in hedgerows.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP103: NN|TN|4

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Views of construction activity within Green Hill D would be greatly limited by landform and vegetation along Glebe Road. No Panels proposed within DF4 Views of construction activity would be visible on the most elevated sections of the west facing slopes only and would be filtered through existing vegetation. Views would be barely discernible from limited sections of the PRoW.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Glimpsed views of proposed infrastructure would be viewed at distance and screened in part by intervening landform and vegetation.	Views of panels would be limited to the most elevated sections of the west facing slopes only and would be filtered through existing and proposed vegetation along the western site boundary. Views would be barely discernible from limited sections of the PRoW.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No Effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP103: NN|TN|4
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP124: NN|TC|5

Baseline Context:

Enclosed footpath travelling in a north south manner to the north of Earls Barton. The PRoW is enclosed to the west by hedgerow and hedgerow trees. To the east, the PRoW is enclosed by built form associated with Earls Barton.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with A4500 Main Road. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Elizabeth Way.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 84m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Enclosed footpath travelling in a north south manner to the north of Earls Barton.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to proximity, there would be views to the Green Hill access from the northern extent of the PRoW.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP124: NN|TC|5

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Elevated view from the northern extent of the PRoW only where it is not enclosed by housing. Views would be elevated across Green Hill E. There is no proposed infrastructure within fields EF30 and EF29 which would occupy most of the view however there would be views of planting mitigation and filtered glimpses of the panels beyond this to the north. Views would be filtered by planting along the A4500.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. The tops of panels would be visible at distance in fields located north of EF29 and EF30 and partially screened by existing vegetation on the Site.	Proposed plating mitigation along the northern boundaries of fields EF29 and EF30 and layers of new planting throughout Green Hill E would screen in part and filter views of the proposed infrastructure reducing visual change. Any glimpses of the proposed infrastructure would be viewed at distance and would be limited to the northern extent of the PRoW only.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Views of decommissioning activity would be filtered through proposed mitigation and limited to the southern extent of Green Hill E only.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor	Minor / Negligible	Minor / Negligible

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP124: NN|TC|5
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP141: NN|TC|11

Baseline Context:

Partly enclosed scenic footpath travelling northeast to southwest following the meandering River Nene and Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI. The PRoW is enclosed in parts by vegetation surrounding the SSSI and the River Nene. In parts, particularly to the southwestern most extent of the PRoW, there are open views across the landscape.

North eastern section follows Nene Way.

To the northeast, the PRoW merges onto PRoW NN|TC|14#2 at crossing north of the River Nene. To the southwest, the PRoW is at junction with Station Road.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 447m (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed scenic footpath travelling northeast to southwest following the meandering River Nene and Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
High	High	High

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill BESS. Due to the distance, and clearing to the southwest of the PRoW, there could be fleeting glimpses of the Green Hill BESS through gaps in vegetation.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP141: NN|TC|11

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description Filtered and screened views	Views of construction activity would be greatly limited by existing intervening vegetation. Existing vegetation along the eastern / southern sections of the PRoW would screen views of any construction activity. Only open sections of the PRoW would allow for views of taller elements of the construction activity associated with the Substation and would be seen in the context of the existing substation.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Only open sections of the PRoW to the west would see visual change resulting from the proposed infrastructure. Views would be limited to the tops of the taller proposed infrastructure. The majority of the development would be screened by existing intervening vegetation and any visual change would be viewed at distance.	Proposed mitigation along the western boundary of field BESS 2 would screen views of the proposed infrastructure however the tops of taller infrastructure associated with the Substation would still be visible similarly to how the current substation is viewed.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. There would be glimpses of the decommissioning of the taller elements associated with the substation. Proposed mitigation within the BESS2 would screen other infrastructure associated with the existing substation and surrounding pylons.
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
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP141: NN|TC|11
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP155: NN|TF|3

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.23 Viewpoint 23, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Semi-enclosed, scenic PRoW travelling through mix of agricultural fields and scenic, wooded Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits. The PRoW travels in a diagonal manner connecting Station Road to Main Road Grendon, to the north of Grendon Substation. The PRoW crosses the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI twice.

To the west, the PRoW connects onto Station Road. To the east, the PRoW connects to Main Road at Lower End, to the north of Grendon.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed, scenic PRoW travelling through mix of agricultural fields and scenic SSSI.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
High	Medium	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill BESS. Due to the proximity, there would be views into the Green Hill BESS from the receptor**.**

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP155: NN|TF|3

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Glimpsed (mostly heavily filtered) views of construction activity would be afforded along various sections of the PRoW to varying degrees depending on distance to the Site and intervening vegetation within the contextual landscape. Views of construction activity at BESS 1 and 2 would be viewed at distance and heavily filtered by existing intervening vegetation.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Proposed infrastructure within BESS 1 and 2 would be visible from the eastern and western sections of the PRoW and would be partially screened by intervening existing vegetation. Taller sections of infrastructure associated with the proposed substation would be visible. This would be viewed at distance and in the context of the existing substation.	Proposed planting mitigation around the peripheries of the Green Hill BESS site would provide additional vegetative screening of the proposed infrastructure and reduce visual change visible from the PRoW. Views of BESS 1 and 2 and of the Substation would be limited to the tops of taller infrastructure only due to dense proposed surrounding mitigation. Proposed planting mitigation would appear similar in nature to the contextual existing vegetation.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
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

TP155: NN|TF|3

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)				
TP155: NN|TF|3				
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Views in the context of cumulative development 8 which would be to the south between the PRoW and the existing National Grid Substation. Cumulative effects are associated with construction of cumulative development 8. Views of construction activity at BESS 1 and 2 would be viewed at distance and filtered by existing intervening vegetation whereas, the construction activities associated with cumulative development 8 would be closer and more prominent to users of this PRoW. Views of the cumulative development would be visible in combination with the scheme however views of the construction activity associated with the construction of the Green Hill BESS site would be viewed at distance and filtered.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. The combination of views of proposed infrastructure located within Green Hill BESS and Substation and of proposed infrastructure within cumulative development 8 would result in greater visual change along the PRoW. Effects associated with construction of cumulative developments 8.	Proposed planting mitigation around the peripheries of the Green Hill BESS site including native woodland surrounding BESS1 would provide additional vegetative screening of the proposed infrastructure and reduce visual change associated with Green Hill BESS and substation. Views of BESS 1 and 2 and the Substation would be limited to the tops of taller infrastructure only due to dense proposed surrounding mitigation. Cumulative development 8 would be closer and more prominent to users of this PRoW leading to adverse visual impacts on users of this section of PRoW.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major (Significant)**	**Major (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate/ Minor

Visual Baseline

TP161: NN|TF|7

Baseline Context:

Footpath leading northeast from Main Road in Grendon towards the village of Wollaston. Layering of field boundary vegetation to the south of the route screens views south towards the Site. To the north of Blackmile Lane, the Footpath crosses open arable fields and allows for more ranging views of the surrounding countryside. Here, changes in landform, combines with established field boundary vegetation to screen views to the Site.

To the northeast, the PRoW merges with NN|TS|1#1. To the southwest, the PRoW is at junction with Main Road to the north of Grendon.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 646m (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Partly open footpath travelling in a northeast to southwest diagonal manner through the agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill BESS and Green Hill F. Due to landform, there would be views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP161: NN|TF|7				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Due to the landform on which the PRoW is located, views of construction activity within Green Hill FF3 and BESS1 would be afforded along the northern sections of the PRoW to varying degrees depending on distance to Site and intervening vegetation within the contextual landscape. No panels proposed within FF6, FF7 and FF8, views to construction activities in northern sections of FF3. View of construction activity within Green Hill BESS would be heavily screened and limited to taller infrastructure within BESS1 only due to intervening existing vegetation Views of both Green Hill F and Green Hill BESS would be viewed at distance and filtered by existing intervening vegetation.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Proposed infrastructure within BESS 1 and Green Hill F would be partially screened by intervening existing vegetation. This would be viewed at distance and in the context of the existing substation.	Proposed native woodland planting mitigation around the peripheries of Green Hill F including new native woodland surrounding the Green Hill BESS1 would provide additional vegetative screening of the proposed infrastructure and reduce visual change visible from the PRoW. Proposed planting mitigation would appear similar in nature to the contextual existing vegetation.	Proposed mitigation as described at Year 15 would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor	Minor	No Effect

TP161: NN|TF|7				
Cumulative Site Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Description	Views of construction activity within Green Hill F and the BESS site would be viewed in combination due to the elevated landform on which the northern extent of the PRoW is located. Views of both Green Hill FF3 and Green Hill BESS1 would be viewed at distance and filtered by existing intervening vegetation.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Proposed infrastructure within BESS 1 and Green Hill FF3 would be partially screened by intervening existing vegetation. This would be viewed at distance and in the context of the existing substation.	Proposed planting mitigation, including new native woodland around the peripheries of the Green Hill F and Green Hill BESS would provide additional vegetative screening of the proposed infrastructure and reduce visual change visible from the PRoW. Proposed planting mitigation would appear similar in nature to the contextual existing vegetation.	Proposed mitigation as described at Year 15 would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor	Minor	No Effect

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)				
TP161: NN|TF|7				
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Description	Views in the context of cumulative development 8. Due to landform on which the PRoW is located views of construction of taller infrastructure at the Green Hill F, Green Hill BESS and cumulative development 8 would be visible but at distance. Views of construction activity would be as per assessment of the Scheme in combination with cumulative development 8.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. The combination of views of proposed infrastructure located within Green Hill F, Green Hill BESS and of proposed infrastructure within the cumulative developments would result visual change along the northern extent of the PRoW.	Proposed woodland planting mitigation around the peripheries of the Green Hill F and Green Hill BESS would provide additional vegetative screening of the proposed infrastructure and reduce visual change visible from the PRoW. Proposed planting mitigation would appear similar in nature to the contextual existing vegetation. Cumulative Development 8 would be located to the east of the existing National Grid substation and so would be more prominent.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
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 Baseline

TP164: NN|TF|1

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.26 Viewpoint 26, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Partially enclosed footpath travelling north south to the northwest of Grendon. The southern section of the PRoW is enclosed to the east as it travels parallel to a field boundary. The northern section of the PRoW is open as it cuts through an agricultural field.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TF|3. To the south, the PRoW comes to the north of St Mary's Church within Grendon.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 426m (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed footpath travelling north south to the northwest of Grendon.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill BESS. Due to gaps in hedgerow, the Green Hill BESS is occasionally visible at different points along the PRoW.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP164: NN|TF|1				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Views of construction activity would be afforded along various sections of the PRoW to varying degrees depending on distance to the Site and intervening vegetation within the contextual landscape. View of construction activity within Green Hill BESS would be limited to that within BESS 1 only due to intervening existing vegetation. Views of construction activity at BESS 1 would be viewed at distance and filtered by existing intervening vegetation as shown on Viewpoint 26 photomontages.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Proposed infrastructure within BESS 1 would be partially screened by intervening existing vegetation. This would be viewed at distance and in the context of the existing substation.	Proposed planting mitigation around the peripheries of the Green Hill BESS Site, including proposed native woodland copse/shelter belt (shrub and tree planting) along the southern edge of the BESS1 site. as shown on Viewpoint 26 photomontages, this would provide additional vegetative screening of the proposed infrastructure and reduce visual change visible from the PRoW. Proposed planting mitigation would appear similar in nature to the contextual existing vegetation.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15, although there maybe some appreciation in winter months.
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 Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)				
TP164: NN|TF|1				
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Description	Views in the context of cumulative development 8. Views of construction activity would be as per assessment of the Scheme in combination with cumulative developments 8. Views of the cumulative development would be visible in combination with the scheme however views of the construction activity associated with the construction of the Green Hill BESS site would be viewed at distance and filtered.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. The combination of views of proposed infrastructure located within Green Hill BESS and of proposed infrastructure within the cumulative developments would result in greater visual change along the PRoW but not enough to increase the Magnitude of Change beyond Low.	Proposed planting mitigation around the peripheries of the Green Hill BESS site would provide additional vegetative screening of the proposed infrastructure and reduce visual change resulting from Green Hill BESS. Proposed planting mitigation would appear similar in nature to the contextual existing vegetation.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
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 Baseline

TP170: NN|TF|10

Baseline Context:

Partly enclosed footpath travelling in a northwest to southwest Manner to the west of Grendon. The PRoW is open in parts where it cuts across fields. The PRoW is enclosed in parts where it runs parallel to field boundaries. Field boundary vegetation forms enclosure across the surrounding landscape, screening views into the Site, although filtered views into tBESS1 are possible.

To the northwest and southeast, the PRoW is at junction with Station Road.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 215m (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed footpath travelling in a northwest to southwest Manner to the west of Grendon.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill BESS. Due to the topography and distance, there would be views to the Green Hill BESS through gaps in vegetation.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP170: NN|TF|10

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	View of construction activity within Green Hill BESS would be limited to that within BESS 1 only due to intervening existing vegetation. Views of construction activity at BESS 1 would be viewed at distance and filtered by existing intervening vegetation.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Proposed infrastructure within BESS 1 would be partially screened by intervening existing vegetation.	Proposed planting mitigation around the peripheries of the Green Hill BESS1 site would provide additional vegetative screening of the proposed infrastructure and significantly reduce visual change visible from the PRoW. Views of BESS 1 would be limited to heavily filtered glimpses (mostly wintertime) of infrastructure on the higher areas of the Site. Proposed planting mitigation would appear similar in nature to the contextual existing vegetation and provide enclosure to the BESS1 Site.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)				
TP170: NN|TF|10				
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Views in the context of cumulative development 8. Views of construction activity would be as per assessment of the Scheme in combination with cumulative development 8. Views of the construction activity associated with the construction of the Green Hill BESS site and cumulative development 8 would be viewed at distance and filtered. Given the location of Cumulative Development 8, any views are likely to be very glimpsed and at distance.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Views of proposed infrastructure associated with the cumulative development would be greatly limited due to distance and existing intervening vegetation and would not result greater visual change.	Proposed planting mitigation around the peripheries of the Green Hill BESS site would provide additional vegetative screening of the proposed infrastructure and reduce visual change resulting from Green Hill BESS. Proposed planting mitigation would appear similar in nature to the contextual existing vegetation. Views of the cumulative development 8 would be seen at distance and limited by existing intervening vegetation.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Minor

Visual Baseline

TP173: NN|TF|8

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.27 Viewpoint 27, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Partially open footpath split into two sections. Northern section of the footpath runs northeast from Chequers Lane, whereas southern section of the footpath runs south from Chequers Lane. Both sections are partially open where it cuts across fields. The footpath is enclosed where it runs parallel to or crosses through vegetation on field boundaries. Layering of field boundary vegetation, and vegetation along Chequers Lane screen views towards the Site.

Both sections of the PRoW are at junction with Chequers Lane.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 689m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Partially open footpath split into two sections. Northern section of the footpath runs northeast from Chequers Lane, whereas southern section of the footpath runs south from Chequers Lane.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due elevated topography on which the PRoW is located there would be views of the Scheme.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP173: NN|TF|8				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	As shown on Viewpoint 27 photomontages the PRoW is located on elevated landform and views of construction activity within Green Hill F would be visible but viewed at distance and either screened in full of partially filtered by existing vegetation and landform.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Proposed infrastructure would be visible within multiple fields located within Green Hill F but would be viewed at distance and filtered by existing vegetation in the wider landscape context.	As shown on Viewpoint 27 photomontages Proposed planting mitigation throughout Green Hill F would significantly reduce views of the proposed infrastructure. Due to elevated landform which looks down towards Green Hill F views of the proposed infrastructure would be afforded but filtered.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
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 Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP173: NN|TF|8
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP176: NN|TA|18

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.32 Viewpoint 32, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Partly enclosed footpath travelling in an east west direction connecting A509 to PRoWs within the open countryside to the east. The PRoW is enclosed to the south by hedgerows within field margins. To the north, the PRoW is open within the context of the agricultural fields that the path cuts through. Here the landform rises up from the A509 allowing for elevated views west. The landform to the west of the A509 falls towards the west, with Fields FF1 and FF2 sitting on the gentle westly facing slopes.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with A509 Wollaston Road. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TA|7.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 37m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed footpath travelling in an east to west direction connecting A509 to PRoWs to the east.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

PRoW is assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to the proximity to Green Hill F, there would be views to the Site from the very western section of the PRoW.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP176: NN|TA|18

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Views of Construction activity would be limited to the western extent of the PRoW only where the route meets the A509 directly opposite the access to Green Hill F. Where views at the western extent of the PRoW occur, they would be open and direct across the A509.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Landscape proposals include for proposed secondary native species rich hedgerow with densely spaced native hedgerow trees behind the existing roadside hedgerow. Views of the proposed infrastructure would be limited to that located within the fields adjacent to the A509 only: FF1 and FF2.	Proposed additional planting mitigation along the eastern boundary of Green Hill F and alongside A509 would provide screening of the proposed infrastructure and would significantly reduce visual change.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
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 Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP176: NN|TA|18
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP178: NN|TF|4

Baseline Context:

Partly open footpath travelling northeast to southwest to the west of Grendon. The PRoW is open to the immediate sides with enclosure at field boundaries. Where Footpath turns south west on the elevated edge of Grendon, there would be views north to BESS1.

To the northeast, the PRoW is at junction with Manor Road within Grendon. To the southwest, the PRoW merges with PRoW NN|KE|1.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 575m (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Partly open footpath travelling northeast to southwest to the west of Grendon.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	High	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within Green Hill BESS. Where Footpath turns south west on the elevated edge of Grendon, there would be views north to BESS1. However, views filtered by tree belts along Station Road.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP178: NN|TF|4

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	As the PRoW turns south west out of Grendon, there would be filtered views north to BESS1. Views of construction activity within BESS1 would be visible, but filtered by existing intervening vegetation.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Proposed infrastructure would be filtered behind existing vegetation.	Proposed planting mitigation along the southern and western boundaries of BESS1 would provide screening of proposed infrastructure.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
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 Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP178: NN|TF|4
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP188: NN|TA|17

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed footpath travelling northwest to southeast dissected in half by A509. The PRoW is enclosed to the north by vegetation along field boundaries.

To the northwest, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TA|4#2. To the southeast, the PRoW is at junction with London Road.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 158m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed footpath travelling northwest to southeast dissected in half by A509.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to proximity, there would be views into Green Hill F through gaps in vegetation.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP188: NN|TA|17

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Views of construction activity within Green Hill F would be visible due to landform but would be greatly screened and filtered by the A509 and intervening vegetation.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction.	Proposed mitigation along the eastern boundary of Green Hill FF18, FF19 and within the Site itself would provide screening of views of the Scheme, reducing visual change associated with the proposed infrastructure.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Proposed mitigation would be of a similar nature to that currently viewed within the landscape context visible from the PRoW.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor	No Effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP188: NN|TA|17
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP198: NN|TD|1

Baseline Context:

Open footpath travelling northwest to southeast to the west of Easton Maudit. The Footpath is open to the west within the context of its agricultural field. To the west, the PRoW is enclosed by built form of Easton Maudit.

To the northwest, the PRoW is at junction with Grendon to the west of Easton Maudit. To the south, the PRoW Is at junction with PRoW NN|TD|9.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 10m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Easton Maudit

Description of Receptor: Open footpath travelling northwest to southeast to the west of Easton Maudit.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to proximity and topography, there would be views to Green Hill F.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP198: NN|TD|1				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Views of the construction activity within Green Hill F would be visible from the northern end of the route where it connects with Easton Way. Here views would be limited to FF15 on elevated land west of the PRoW. Here, construction activities would be seen at distance and glimpses of upper sections of panels as constructed. No infrastructure is proposed within fields directly north of the PRoW, FF16 and FF13.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. There is no proposed infrastructure within fields directly north of the PRoW. Due to the elevated land which proposed infrastructure is located on west of the PRoW views of the panels would be afforded but partially screened by changing topography.	Proposed mitigation along the eastern boundary of Green Hill F (FF15) and within the site itself would screen infrastructure, reducing visual change. However, due to landform associated with the southern fields of Green Hill F west of the PRoW, views of the proposed infrastructure would be possible.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
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 Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)

TP198: NN|TD|1
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP225: MK|Lavendon|003

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed short section of Footpath leading north across the fields to the north of Lavendon. The PRoW is enclosed to the west by hedgerow, allowing filtered views towards field GF9 on Green Hill G.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with MK|Lavendon|004. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with MK|Lavendon|001.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 153m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed small scale footpath travelling in a north south manner to the north of Lavendon on the eastern side of field boundary hedgerow.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to proximity, there would be views to Green Hill G.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP225: MK|Lavendon|003

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Oblique, filtered views of construction activity within Green Hill GF9 and GF13.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Views of proposed infrastructure to the west would be limited by the hedgerow directly west of the PRoW and layering of field boundary vegetation across landscape to the west. Due to landform views of panels proposed south of the PRoW would be visible but filtered by existing vegetation and viewed at distance.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcements and new tree planting along the peripheries of Green Hill G would provide additional screening in the landscape significant reducing visibility of the proposed infrastructure from the PRoW. Any glimpsed views afforded of the proposed infrastructure would be viewed at distance.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Proposed planting mitigation would be of a similar nature to the existing vegetation and be views in the landscape as new band of tree cover which connect the neighbouring woodland block to the north.
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 Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP225: MK|Lavendon|003
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP226: MK|Lavendon|001

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.41 Viewpoint 41, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Partially open footpath leading northwest from Castle farm to the north of Lavendon. The PRoW is open where it crosses through agricultural fields. Where it skirts along field boundaries, adjacent sections of hedgerow provide enclosure and screening. As the footpath leads north east towards Green Hill G, the landform rises allowing views south toward fields GF13 and GF12 although field boundary vegetation along the northern edge of GF13 provides some screening.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with MK|Lavendon|002 and MK|Lavendon|005. To the southeast, the PRoW is at junction with Church Road to the north of Lavendon.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Partially open footpath travelling in a northwest to southeast manner to the north of Lavendon.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to proximity, there would be views to Green Hill G.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP226: MK|Lavendon|001

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description Open, filtered and screened views	Views of construction activity within Green Hill G would be viewed at varying distances along the PRoW and at close range as a worst case for the short section where the PRoW is located within the Site. Where the PRoW is located outside of Green Hill G, views of construction activity would be partially screened by existing vegetation. In the western extent of the PRoW, located within Green Hill G, views of construction activity would be open and direct, but limited to a short section of the route only.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Due to landform along the section of PRoW external to Green Hill G, views of proposed infrastructure would be visible but filtered by existing vegetation. In the western extent of the PRoW, located within Green Hill G, views of proposed infrastructure would be direct but set back from the PRoW.	Proposed hedgerow reinforcements and new tree planting along the peripheries of Green Hill G would provide additional screening in the landscape significantly reducing visibility of the proposed infrastructure from the PRoW. Large amounts of planting mitigation including a proposed woodland block within GF8 would significantly reduce views of the proposed infrastructure. Proposed planting along the eastern edge of Green Hill G would replicate woodland character present in the wider landscape context to the north.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Proposed planting mitigation would be of a similar nature to the existing vegetation and be viewed in the landscape as a new band of tree cover connecting the neighbouring woodland block to the north.
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 Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP226: MK|Lavendon|001
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP235: MK|Lavendon|010

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed PRoW to the west of Lavendon and south of A428. The PRoW leads west from Lavendon. The PRoW runs parallel to field margins, providing enclosure to the southern side of the path, allowing views north. Vegetation alongside the A428 provides screening of Green Hill G.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with MK|Lavendon|015#1. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with New Row to the west of Lavendon.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 257m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed PRoW to the west of Lavendon and south of A428. The PRoW travels in an east to west manner.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to rising landform to the north, there would be views into the Site through gaps in vegetation.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP235: MK|Lavendon|010

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Due to rising landform that Green Hill G is located on, views of construction activity would be possible, but at distance and in the context of the A428. Vegetation along the A428 would provide screening and reduce visibility into the Site.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Proposed infrastructure on higher land would be visible beyond the existing hedgerow adjacent to the A428 which would provide some screening for panels immediately north of the PRoW.	Proposed planting mitigation along the A428 and throughout the wider Site G would provide screening of the proposed infrastructure and break up the array. Planting would also provide additional screening of the overhead pylons located within Green Hill G.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Low	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate/ Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP235: MK|Lavendon|010
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP228: MK|Lavendon|019

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed PRoW to the west of Lavendon. The PRoW begins at the western end of Castle Road and extends north before joining MK|Lavendon|004 (TP220). The PRoW is partially enclosed to the east by neighbouring hedgerows and farm buildings along the southern section of the route. This changes along the northern section where it becomes enclosed to the west by hedgerow and hedgerow tree. A woodland block located west of the PRoW limits views west at varying distances. A network of mature hedgerows and tree cover filter views from the PRoW looking south.

Type: PRoW (Restricted Byway)

Distance to Nearest Site: 228m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed PRoW to the west of Lavendon running north to south.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to rising landform to the north, there would be views into the Site through gaps in vegetation.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP228: MK|Lavendon|019

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Due to the elevated sloping landform that the PRoW is located on views of construction activity would be possible at distance within GF11 and GF12 but greatly filtered by existing vegetation surrounding the PRoW.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction.	Proposed planting mitigation along peripheries of Green Hill G would provide further screening of the proposed infrastructure. Planting would also provide additional screening of the overhead pylons located within Green Hill G.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
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 Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP228: MK|Lavendon|019
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Appendix 8.3.2.1.3

LVIA Assessment Sheets – Included – Non Significant - Transport Receptors

Visual Baseline

TR002: A43 Kettering Road (A-Road)

Baseline Context:

Long section of Kettering Road stemming from the south of Broughton, extending southwest through the countryside, to the northeast of Northampton. The long section of road is partially enclosed on both sides by hedgerows and varying clusters of hedgerow trees. The route has no pedestrian walkways.

The A43 Kettering Road as a road, connects A14 to the southwest of Kettering to A45 Nene Valley Way, east of Northampton.

Type: Transport (A Road)

Distance to Nearest Site: 10m (Green Hill A.2)

Closest Settlement: Broughton

Description of Receptor: Long Section of A43 Kettering Road stemming south of Broughton, extending southwest through the countryside to the northeast of Northampton.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A.2. Due to the northern section of the route passing closely to Green Hill A, fleeting views to the Green Hill A.2 are likely.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR002: A43 Kettering Road (A-Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Intermittent open and filtered oblique views across parcel A2F1 for c500m as road users pass alongside Site. Panels have been set back c75m from the road. This setback combined with existing roadside screening would help minimise appreciation of construction activities within A2F1.	Mitigation proposed alongside road is for proposed secondary native species rich hedgerow with densely spaced native hedgerow trees. Effect of proposed mitigation planting initially limited.	Mitigation planting established and screening views into the Site.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views. There may be a greater degree of visibility from taller vehicles.
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 Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as only A2F1 visible.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR002: A43 Kettering Road (A-Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR004: A45 NENE VALLEY WAY (A-Road)

Baseline Context:

Main A Road connecting Wellingborough to Northampton, east to west. The road is bunded and contains dense tree cover either side for the majority of the route. Open aspect views looking south can be afforded along sections on the road where no bunding of vegetation cover present, south of Earls Barton. Views to the north are screened by landform. The route is a well-used major road and has no pedestrian walkways.

Type: Transport (A Road)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1.2km (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Broughton

Description of Receptor: Main A Road connecting Wellingborough to Northampton, east to west.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of the Green Hill BESS. Due to the section of the route passing on elevated land north of the Green Hill BESS, fleeting views would have views of the Scheme.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR004: A45 NENE VALLEY WAY (A-Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Where there are gaps in roadside vegetation, there are occasional open and filtered views towards the Green Hill BESS. Views would be limited to sections of the road south of Earls Barton and would be filtered by existing screening vegetation. Views of construction activity would be limited to taller infrastructure associated with the Substation.	Effect of proposed mitigation planting initially limited. Views similar to those outlined at construction.	Proposed mitigation would further provide greater layering of vegetation across the landscape and provide greater screening of proposed infrastructure when viewed from the route. However, glimpsed views of taller infrastructure associated with the substation would remain and would be seen in the context of the existing substation.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily screened, with only activity associated with the taller elements of the substation visible.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Minor/ Negligible	Minor/ Negligible	Minor/ Negligible	Minor/ Negligible

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as only the Green Hill Bess would be visible.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR004: A45 NENE VALLEY WAY (A-Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR005: Main Road (A Road)

Baseline Context:

A Road with varying speeds stemming southwest off A509 Wilby Way and Park Farm Way roundabout to the north of Wilby. The route extends southwest through Wilby and passes through the north of Earls Barton and crosses Mears Ashby Road. As road users pass through Wilby the speed limit drops with pavement on either side. At this section, the receptor is enclosed by built form with occasional fleeting views into the wider countryside. To the west of Wilby, as the route becomes a 60mph lane, the route is partially enclosed by hedgerow and hedgerow trees.

The route connects to A509 Wilby Way and Park Farm Way roundabout to the north of Wilby and extends southwest through Wilby towards Mears Ashby Road. Site access to Green Hill E from Main Road.

Type: Transport (A Road)

Distance to Nearest Site: 11m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Wilby

Description of Receptor: A Road with varying speeds stemming southwest off A509 Wilby Way and passing through Wilby to travel southwest.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to the close proximity to the Site at small section of the receptor, there would be fleeting views towards the Site- particularly fields EF29 and EF30.

Carry forward into further assessment - YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR005: Main Road (A Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	EF29 and EF 30 – no panels due to rising topography and high visibility. Glimpsed, filtered views of construction activities within southern sections of EF27, EF28, EF31	Field boundary vegetation provides screening on ridge line breaking up views to built form within the Site. Glimpsed, filtered views of southern sections of EF27, EF28, EF31 As shown on Viewpoint 19 photomontages would be possible until proposed native woodland planting along southern boundaries of these fields establishes.	As shown on Viewpoint 19 photomontages native woodland planting along southern edge of EF27, EF8 and EF31 established providing screening of panels on ridgeline and provides a wooded skyline.	Mitigation planting established 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	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor / Negligible	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above are as outlined above as only southern sections of EF27, EF28, EF31 visible.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR005: Main Road (A Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR008: Northampton Road (A Road)

Baseline Context:

A Road travelling north south to the west of Earls Barton. To the north, the receptor stems south off Junction of Mears Ashby Road and Main Road. To the south, the receptor stems north off roundabout of Grendon Road and A45 slipway. Overall, the receptor is enclosed by mixture of hedgerows and hedgerow trees with built form associated with Earls Barton to the east. As it passes to the west of Earls Barton, the route has pedestrian pathway to the east, however, this stops as the route travels further south, past the western extents of the settlement.

To the north, the receptor connects to Main Road and Mears Ashby Road. To the south, the receptor connects to Grendon Road and A45 Junction 10 Slipway.

Type: Transport (A Road)

Distance to Nearest Site: 388m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Enclosed route to the west of Earls Barton, travelling in a north south manner with pedestrian pathway to the east and the northern extent of the receptor alongside Earls Barton.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to the heavy enclosure of the route it would be unlikely to have views to the Site from majority or route. However, due to the open views at junction to the north, there are fleeting views north to the Site on the skyline, beyond the garage buildings on the north eastern corner of the junction.

Carry forward into further assessment - YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR008: Northampton Road (A Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Oblique view across junction, beyond garage with development on ridgeline. Construction activities within EF31 and EF32 visible through existing site vegetation.	Field boundary vegetation provides screening on ridge line breaking up views to array within the Site. Glimpsed, filtered views of southern sections of EF31	Planting along southern edge of EF27, EF8 and EF31. New planting provides screening on ridgeline and provides a wooded skyline.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity mostly screened. Removal of panels would cause little change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Minor/ Negligible	Minor/ Negligible	Minor/ Negligible	Minor/ Negligible

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above are as outlined above as only southern sections of fields EF27, EF28, EF31 visible.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR008: Northampton Road (A Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR014: A509 London Road

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.32 Viewpoint 32, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Long distance A Road stemming south from west of Wollaston to Warrington. The receptor is enclosed on both sides by hedgerow and frequent hedgerow trees.

To the north, the receptor connects to roundabout at Cobb's Lane and Hardwater Road. To the south, the receptor connects to roundabout at A428.

Type: Transport (A Road)

Distance to Nearest Site: 6m (Green Hill G) and 6m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Long distance enclosed A Road stemming south from Wollaston to Warrington, passing Bozeat.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G and F. Due to the proximity, there would be sequential views to both of the Sites.

Carry forward into further assessment - YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR014: A509 London Road				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Transient, glimpsed, filtered views of construction activities within adjacent sections of Green Hill F (FF1, FF2, FF33) and Green Hill G (GF3, GF10).	Proposed planting along A509 includes: Native secondary native species rich hedgerow with densely spaced native hedgerow trees alongside FF1, new native woodland along FF2, and FF33. New native woodland alongside GF3 and GF10. Proposed planting would yet to provide any additional screening, with effects being similar to those at Construction.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would have established and would be providing screening of development.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily screened. Removal of panels would cause little to no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor	Minor / Negligible	Minor / Negligible

Cumulative Site Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Construction activities would be visible sequentially between Green Hill G and Green Hill F.	Proposed planting would yet to provide any additional screening, with effects being similar to those at Construction. Sequential views of Green Hill G, then Green Hill F. Green Hill F and G would not be seen in combination.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would have established and would be providing screening of development.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily screened. Removal of panels would cause little to no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor	Minor / Negligible	Minor / Negligible

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR014: A509 London Road
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR016: Warrington Bypass Warrington (A509 south of junction with A428)

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed A Road stemming south off Warrington Toll Bar Roundabout towards Warrington Road. The receptor is enclosed on either side by hedgerow and hedgerow trees but fleeting views into the surrounding landscape are achieved through gaps in vegetation. The receptor contains no pavement.

The receptor connects to Warrington Toll Bar Roundabout to the north and settlement of Olney further south.

Type: Transport (A Road)

Distance to Nearest Site: 157m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Olney

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed A Road stemming south off Warrington Toll Bar Roundabout towards the settlement of Olney.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to the frequent gaps in boundary vegetation at receptor, there would be fleeting transient views towards the Scheme where gaps in roadside vegetation allow views north east towards Site.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR016: Warrington Bypass Warrington (A road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Glimpsed, transient and filtered views of construction activities within southern sections of Green Hill GF10, GF12 and GF13 through gaps in hedgerows along the route.	Proposed planting along southern boundaries of GF10, GF12 and GF13 along A428 would yet to provide any additional screening, with effects being similar to those at Construction.	Hedgerow enhancement along A428 would provide additional layering of vegetation across landscape helping screen views into Site.	Mitigation planting established 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	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor / Negligible	Minor / Negligible

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as there would be no visibility with other Green Hills.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR016: Warrington Bypass Warrington (A road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR031: Broughton Road (C Road)

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.3 Viewpoint 3, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Enclosed road extending northeast from Old and travelling in a diagonal manner towards Mawsley Road. The road is enclosed on both sides by grass verge, hedgerow and hedgerow trees. The hedgerows are maintained a varying height at different points. The road becomes a 60mph country lane as it extends out of Old. The road has no pavement.

To the southwest, the road merges onto Harrington Road and is in junction with Mill Lane within the village of Old. To the northeast, the road comes into a 'T' junction with Mawsley Road. At a middle point in the route, the road has a split down to Newland Road.

Type: Transport -Classified Unnumbered- C Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 6m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, classified road extending northeast from Old, travelling in a diagonal manner towards Mawsley Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the proximity, there would be views towards the Site from the adjacent sections of highway.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR031: Broughton Road (C Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No Panels proposed within AF1. AF16 and AF17 just visible beyond hedgerow at junction with Newland Road. Easterly views to AF15 and AF16 from easterly section of road as it approaches final bend before junction with Newland Road.	Mitigation planting includes area of scrub along western edge of AF15 and hedgerow reinforcement along western boundaries of AF15, AF16 and AF17. Proposed planting would yet to have established. AF16 and AF17 visible beyond hedgerow. Views similar to those identified during construction.	Hedgerow enhancement along western site boundary would provide softening and screening of array.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily screened. Removal of panels would cause little to no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor	Minor / Negligible	Minor / Negligible

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Green Hills.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR031: Broughton Road (C Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR044: Holcot Road Moulton (C Road)

Baseline Context:

Enclosed road stemming north off Moulton towards Holcot. The road is enclosed with grass verge, hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees. Hedgerows are maintained at varied heights offering fleeting views to the surrounding agricultural landscape. The majority of the road is a 60mph country lane with a 30mph zone as it enters Moulton. Roadside hedgerow provides some screening, however glimpsed views east towards edge of BF1 are possible.

To the south, the road merges with The Grove at Moulton. To the northeast, it merges with Moulton Road.

Type: Transport - C Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 166m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Moulton

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, classified road stemming north off Moulton Road towards Holcot with no pavement.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the proximity to Green Hill B there would be fleeting views towards the Site on higher ground from the receptor.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR044: Holcot Road Moulton (C Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Description	No panels proposed within BF1. Vegetation alongside road and changes in topography screen views to Site – no views of construction activities.	No panels proposed within BF1. Vegetation alongside road and changes in topography screen views to Site – no views of array.	No panels proposed within BF1. Vegetation alongside road and changes in topography screen views to Site – no views of array.	No panels proposed within BF1. Vegetation alongside road and changes in topography screen views to Site – no views of decommissioning.
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 intervisibility with other Green Hill Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR044: Holcot Road Moulton (C Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR058: Main Road (C Road)

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed, classified road stemming north off Grendon towards Doddington Road. The road, when within Grendon is enclosed by residential properties associated with Grendon along with vegetation. To the north, as the road passes north through Lower End, the road becomes a 60mph country lane with grass verge, hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees on either side.

To the south, the road connects on to Church Way. To the north, the road merges on to Grendon Road as it travels north towards Doddington Road.

Type: Transport -Classified Unnumbered- C Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 609m (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed, classified road stemming north from within Grendon Conservation Area.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill BESS. Due to intervening vegetation, there are limited views towards the Site. However, due to views towards Grendon Substation, any tall elements of the Scheme would likely be visible from this receptor.
Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR058: Main Road (C Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Rising land in foreground screens immediate views, however, there would be some glimpsed views west of BESS1 at distance, with the more elevated sections of Scheme within BESS1 just visible during construction. Seen in conjunction with Pylons and substation in distance	Native woodland planting proposed along the eastern boundary of BESS1 would have limited screening initially.	Native woodland would have established providing screening of infrastructure within BESS1.	Native woodland would have established providing screening of infrastructure within BESS1 during decommissioning.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	None	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	None	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	No effect	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR058: Main Road (C 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 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR060: Station Road (C Road)

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.24 Viewpoint 24, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Enclosed road stemming west from Grendon and curving north in a diagonal manner towards Grendon Road, south of A45. The road is enclosed on all sides by grass verge, hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Hedgerows are maintained at different heights with occasional gaps, allowing for occasional transient glimpsed views across to the surrounding landscape. As the road passes east of Castle Ashby Registered Parks and Gardens, the vegetation to the west of the road becomes taller screening views into the adjacent BESS1 and BESS2 Sites.

To the east, Station Road at Grendon merges on to Church Way. To the north, Station Road merges on to Grendon Road, south of A45.

Type: Transport -Classified Unnumbered C Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 3m (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, classified, long distance route stemming west off Grendon, passing to the east of Castle Ashby Registered Parks and Gardens and west of Grendon Substation.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill BESS. Due to the proximity to the Site, there would be clear, fleeting views to the Site from small section of the road that passes directly next to the Site where field accesses provide opportunities to view into the Site.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR060: Station Road (C Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Strong vegetation restricts views	Filtered views into BESS1, BESS2 and Substation during construction. (especially in winter) Scheme seen in context of Grendon Substation. Activity seen as intensification of use surrounding existing National Grid Substation.	Filtered views. (especially in winter) Scheme seen in context of Grendon Substation.	By Year 15 reinforced hedgerows and new native woodland along roadside would screen views into the Site. There maybe some filtered views to the taller infrastructure associated with the Substation.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity mostly screened, although there may be some filtered views of the upper sections of the taller infrastructure associated with the Substation.
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 Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR060: Station Road (C 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 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR061: Whiston Road (C Road)

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed, classified Road stemming west off Station Road, to the north of Castle Ashby Registered Parks and Gardens, towards the settlement of Cogenhoe. The road is partially enclosed with grass verge, hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees. There are occasional gaps within the hedgerow to the south of the route, with low maintained vegetation and where gaps allow, clear views across the landscape. The majority of the boundary to the north of the receptor is bordered by tall vegetation. The route is a 60mph country lane with no pavement. Rising landform to the south of the road, and roadside woodland screen views to the Site.

To the east, the road is at junction with Station Road. To the west, the road merges onto Station Road at Cogenhoe.

Type: Transport Classified Unnumbered – C Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 143m (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Cogenhoe

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed, high speed country lane stemming west off Station Road towards the settlement of Cogenhoe.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill BESS. Due to the distance, intervening vegetation and topography, there would not be any views of the Scheme.
Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR061: Whiston Road (C Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Due to the distance, intervening vegetation and topography, there would not be any views of the Scheme.	Due to the distance, intervening vegetation and topography, there would not be any views of the Scheme.	Due to the distance, intervening vegetation and topography, there would not be any views of the Scheme.	Due to the distance, intervening vegetation and topography, there would not be any views of the 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 intervisibility with other sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR061: Whiston Road (C 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 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR079: Sywell Road (C Road)

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed, classified road connecting Sywell and Mears Ashby. The road stems south of Wellingborough Road at Sywell and connects to the southwest corner of Mears Ashby. The road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees. There are frequent gaps within the hedgerows along the road. Majority of the road is a 60mph country lane. At Sywell, the road becomes 20mph with pavement.

To the north, the road is at junction with Wellingborough Road. To the east, the road is at junction with Wilby Road, Earls Barton Road and Mears Ashby Road.

Type: Transport -Classified Unnumbered – C Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 260m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Sywell

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed road travelling southeast through Sywell conservation area towards southwest corner of Mears Ashby.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to proximity at eastern most extend of the road, there may glimpsed winter views of the upper sections of panels in EF33 from the Site at Junction with Earls Barton and Wilby Road.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR079: Sywell Road (C Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No panels in EF34 to minimise effects. Taller sections of panels in EF33 visible above existing field boundary vegetation as constructed.	No panels in EF34 to minimise effects. Taller sections of panels in EF33 visible above existing field boundary vegetation. Proposed native woodland along northern boundary of EF33 and wider hedgerow reinforcement throughout the scheme would have limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen development.	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	None	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	None	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	No Effect	No Effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other GH sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR079: Sywell Road (C Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR083: Yardley Road (C Road)

Baseline Context:

Enclosed stretch of road stemming southwest from Easton Way, south of Grendon, towards Yardley Hastings. This section of the receptor ends to the southwest as it merges with Grendon Road. The road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees. The hedgerows are maintained low, with fleeting views towards the wider landscape. Roadside hedgerow screens most views south east from road, however where there are occasional gaps or lower sections, this allows for glimpsed transient views of the countryside to the south east.

To the northeast, the road is in junction with Easton Way at south of Grendon. To the southwest, the road merges with Grendon road outside of Grendon's Local Authority.

Type: Transport -Classified Unnumbered- C Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 662m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, diagonal stretch of road heading southwest from Grendon with majority 60mph traffic and no pavement.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to the low maintained hedgerows and sloping landscape south of the road, there would be views south east towards fields FF15 and FF17 within the Site.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR083: Yardley Road (C Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
FF15 and FF17 at distance.	Upper part of construction activity within fields FF15 and FF17 visible at distance in conjunction with powerlines.	Riparian planting on north west boundary will have a limited effect initially with glimpsed transient views to FF15 and FF17 possible.	Due to elevated position of road in landscape there would be glimpsed, heavily filtered views of upper sections of panels visible above riparian planting.	Mitigation planting established mostly screening views into Site, glimpsed filtered views of decommissioning activity possible.
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 Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other GH sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR083: Yardley Road (C Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR086: Grendon Road (C Road)

Baseline Context:

Small stretch of partially enclosed road stemming west from Easton Maudit towards junction with Easton Way. The road is enclosed in parts by hedgerow and in other parts by built form associated with Easton Maudit. Grass verge runs along the road. Gaps on junction with Easton Way allows for direct views into fields FF15/ adjacent section of the Site, fields FF16 and FF13 are proposed as Ecological Mitigation/Agricultural Land and without infrastructure.

To the east, the lane road is in junction with Easton Lane to the south of St Peter and St Paul's Church. To the west, the road is in junction with Easton Way.

Type: Transport -Classified Unnumbered – C Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 5m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Easton Maudit

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed classified road stemming west off Easton Mudit Conservation Area towards junction with Easton Way.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. There would be views towards the Site from road.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR086: Grendon Road (C Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Open views over low gappy hedgerows. No panels in FF13, FF14, FF16 to minimise Visual effects when entering and exiting Easton Maudit. Direct views of construction activities in adjacent FF15.	Hedgerow enhancement would be limited initially with views of array within FF15 possible.	By Year 15 mitigation planting, including proposed roadside screen panting would screen views of development.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity mostly screened. Removal of panels would cause little to no change to views.
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 Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Green Hill sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR086: Grendon Road (C Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR091: Walgrave Residential Streets (C Road)

Baseline Context:

Enclosed, residential streets within the Settlement of Walgrave. The streets are enclosed with vegetation and built form associated with Walgrave. The residential streets all stem off main roads within Walgrave such as Newland Road, Old Road and Kettering Road. The roads are 30mph with pavement on either side used by residents. On street parking is also present.

The residential streets all stem off main roads within Walgrave such as Newland Road, Old Road and Kettering Road.

Type: Transport -Unclassified- C Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 409m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Residential streets within the settlement of Walgrave with slow traffic and pavement.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to enclosed nature of the residential roads there is low chance of views, however at points where proximity to the Site is greater there are fleeting views to the Site where the surrounding agricultural landscape comes into view, such as from north of Springfield Road and Broome Croft.
Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR091: Walgrave Residential Streets (C Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Fleeting views between residential properties. AF11 and AF12 at distance and seen in conjunction with residential properties No panels within AF11 or AF12 to minimise visibility of infrastructure.	Proposed native woodland planting along southern boundary of AF9 and AF10 and native hedgerow reinforcement throughout would have limited effect initially.	By year 15 proposed mitigation would increase level of vegetation within the countryside to the north of the settlement helping provide greater enclosure and screen views of infrastructure.	Mitigation planting established screening views of the array. 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	None	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	No Effect	No Effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Green Hill sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR091: Walgrave Residential Streets (C Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR102: Walgrave Road Old (Local Road)

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.2 Viewpoint 2, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Enclosed Road stemming southeast from Old towards Walgrave. The majority of the road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerow and hedgerow trees. To the northwest, the road is enclosed by residential properties pavement. Where there are pavement within Old, the road is a 30mph local road. Where the road leads out from Old, the speed increases to 40mph. The hedgerows are maintained tall with some areas left to rewild. Roadside hedgerow and layering of field boundary vegetation to the north provide screening to the Site, however where there are gaps, this allows for glimpsed transient views of the Site, Fields AF2, AF3 and AF4.

To the northwest, the road is at junction with Harrington Road and Scaldwell Road within Old. To the southeast, the road merges on to Old Road within Walgrave.

Type: Transport -Unclassified- Local Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 260m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Enclosed Road connecting the settlements of Old and Walgrave in a diagonal manner through the agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Occasional gaps allows for glimpsed transient views to the Site. Especially in winter.
Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR102: Walgrave Road Old (Local Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Construction activity within AF2, AF3 and AF4 heavily screened by intervening vegetation. Glimpsed, heavily filtered views that would be more visible in winter.	Views of AF2, AF3 and AF4 screened by intervening vegetation. More visible in winter. Mitigation planting would be limited initially.	By year 15 proposed mitigation will increase level of vegetation in views and screen views of infrastructure.	Mitigation planting established 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	None	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	None	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	No Effect	No Effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other GH Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR102: Walgrave Road Old (Local Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR120: Grendon Residential Streets (Local Road)

Baseline Context:

Enclosed residential streets within Grendon. Most of the residential streets are enclosed on both sides by residential buildings, driveways and associated vegetation. Streets such as Chequers Lane and Parsons' Close are enclosed on one side by residential buildings whilst the other side is enclosed by selection of fencing, trees, hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees. The residential streets are slow traffic streets with pavement and some on-street parking.

The residential streets within Grendon stem from roads such as Church Way, Easton Way and Main Road.

Type: Transport -Unclassified- Local Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 569m (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Enclosed residential streets within Grendon stemming off main roads, with some extents within the Grendon Conservation Area.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill BESS and Green Hill F. Due to the enclosed nature of these streets, there are limited views towards the Site from the receptor except at Sharplands.
Carry forward into further assessment. YES

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR120: Grendon Residential Streets (Local Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Views towards FF7 in distance from cul-de-sac at Sharplands. No Panels proposed within FF7, FF8, FF6. Views towards FF7 and of sloping fields FF3, FF4 and FF5 would be visible at distance to east.	Existing hedgerow of the eastern boundary of FF6 to be reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting. Mitigation planting would yet to be established and effects would be as set out during construction.	Landscape interventions throughout Scheme including tree planting along boundary of FF6 increase enclosure throughout Scheme and filter views of proposed infrastructure.	Filtered glimpses of decommissioning activities within FF3, FF4 and FF5 would be visible at distance to east.
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 intervisibility with other GH Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR120: Grendon Residential Streets (Local Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR136: Earls Barton Residential Roads East (Local Road)

Baseline Context:

Enclosed residential roads within the eastern extent of Earls Barton. The roads are enclosed by residential buildings, associated driveways and vegetation. The roads are 30mph with pavement on both sides. There are frequent spaces for on-street parking within the road.

The residential streets within the east of Earls Barton stem from B573.

Type: Transport -Unclassified- Local Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 994m (Green Hill E) - but visibility to Green Hill BESS site

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Enclosed Residential roads within the eastern extent of Earls Barton.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E as nearest site. Due to the intervening built form, there no views towards Green Hill E. There are heavily filtered glimpsed views from the receptor at the southern extent to the Green Hill BESS site where a number of cul-de-sac roads have views south.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR136: Earls Barton Residential Roads East (Local Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Views south to Green Hill BESS site from southern cul-de-sacs at distance. Views at distance and screened by existing vegetation. Upper sections of infrastructure associated with substation visible alongside existing National Grid substation.	Upper sections of infrastructure associated with substation seen at distance alongside existing National Grid substation.	By year 15 proposed mitigation will increase level of vegetation in views and provide greater screening of substation infrastructure.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily 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 intervisibility with other Green Hill sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR136: Earls Barton Residential Roads East (Local Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Development. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR139: Earls Barton Residential Streets north (Rural roads)

Baseline Context:

Enclosed residential streets within the north of Earls Barton. The road are enclosed by residential and small scale commercial properties, with associated driveways and vegetation. The residential streets within the northern section of Earls Barton are 30mph with pavement on either side.

The residential streets within the north of Earls Barton mainly stem from and Wellingborough Road.,

Type: Transport - Unclassified- Rural roads

Distance to Nearest Site: 384m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Enclosed residential streets within the north of Earls Barton with slow traffic and pavement.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to the distance and built form there are limited views towards the Site from the receptor. There are filtered views from elevated roads at the northern extent at Line Way, Simcoe Close, Waples Close and Packwood Crescent.
Carry forward into further assessment. YES

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR139: Earls Barton Residential Streets north (Rural roads)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Views beyond built form on northern edge of settlement to rising land of fields EF29 and EF30. EF29 and EF30 – no panels due to rising topography and high visibility. Glimpses of construction activities in southern extents of EF27, EF28 and EF31.	Proposed screening on ridge line yet to establish. Array glimpsed and filtered by existing field boundary vegetation.	Screening on ridgeline would provide enclosure of array and provide a wooded skyline.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily screened.
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 Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other GH Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR139: Earls Barton Residential Streets north (Rural roads)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR153: Washbrook Lane (Local Road)

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed east west travelling road south of Sywell Reservoir and Country Park. The road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerows and frequent hedgerow trees. To the north of the lane, there are frequent gaps within hedgerows offering views northward towards tree belts associated with Sywell country park. The road has no pavement. Field EF33 immediately to east of junction with Mears Ashby Road.

To the east, the road is in junction with Mears Ashby Road. To the west, the road is in junction with Ecton Lane.

Type: Transport -Unclassified-Local Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 11m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Ecton

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed road travelling east west to the south of Sywell Country Park with no pavement.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to the proximity from eastern extent of the lane, at the junction there are views to the Site beyond existing roadside hedgerow.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR153: Washbrook Lane (Local Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	View will be partially screened by intervening vegetation. Construction of panels within EF33 on rising land seen when in close proximity at junction with Mears Ashby Road.	Proposed linear tree planting along Mears Ashby Road would have a limited effect initially.	By year 15 proposed mitigation will increase level of vegetation in views and screen views of infrastructure.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily screened.
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 Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as there is no visibility between other GH sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR153: Washbrook Lane (Local Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR154: Wellingborough Road (Local road)

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed road running north south along the eastern boundary of the northern section of residential streets within Earls Barton. To the west, the road is enclosed by large scale commercial buildings and residential buildings. To the east, the road is enclosed to the north by residential buildings and along the southern extent of the road by hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees. The road is a 30mph road with pavement.

To the north, the road is in junction with A4500 Main Road. To the south, the road merges onto Main Road within Earls Barton.

Type: Transport -Unclassified – Local Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 196m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Earls Barton

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed road running north south along the eastern boundary of Earls Barton north.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to the rising landform to the north, the Site will be visible from the very north of Wellingborough Road at the junction with A4500 Main Road.
Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR154: Wellingborough Road (Local road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	EF29 and EF 30 – no panels due to rising topography and high visibility. Glimpsed, filtered views of construction activities within southern sections of EF27, EF28, EF31	Field boundary vegetation provides screening on ridge line breaking up views to built form within the Site. Glimpsed, filtered views of southern sections of EF27, EF28, EF31 would be possible until proposed native woodland planting along southern boundaries of these fields establishes.	Native woodland planting along southern edge of EF27, EF8 and EF31 established providing screening of panels on ridgeline and provides a wooded skyline.	Mitigation planting established 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	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Minor	Minor	Minor / Negligible	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as there is no visibility between other GH sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR154: Wellingborough Road (Local road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR162: Grendon Road (Local Road)

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed road stemming northeast from Yardley Hastings towards Yardley Road and Grendon. The road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees. The hedgerows bordering the road are maintained at different heights. The road is a 60mph country lane with no pavement.

To the west, the road is at junction with Castle Ashby Road. To the northeast, the road merges onto Yardley Road as it travels further northeast towards Grendon.

Type: Transport -Unclassified – Local road

Distance to Nearest Site: 575m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Yardley Hastings

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed road stemming northeast from Yardley Hastings towards Yardley Road and Grendon.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to the sloping topography, there would be glimpsed views towards the Site from the northeast extent of the receptor.
Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR162: Grendon Road (Local Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Open views over low hedgerows to upper part of fields FF15 and FF17 at some distance as well as pylons and power lines.	Riparian planting on north west boundary of FF15 and FF17 would have a limited effect initially.	By year 15 proposed mitigation will increase level of vegetation in views and screen views of infrastructure.	Mitigation planting established heavily screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily 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 there is no visibility between other GH sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR162: Grendon Road (Local Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR163: Parkhill Road Castle Ashby (Rural Road)

Baseline Context:

Curved Road travelling southwest from Castle Ashby towards Grendon Road through Castle Ashby Registered Parks and Gardens. The road is partially enclosed with fencing, hedgerows and stone walls in sections. Long stretch of the road is enclosed to the west and south by tree belt. Large section of the road at closest point to Castle Ashby has clear views towards Castle Ashby House. Views towards the Site are only possible from eastern extent or road on approach to junction with Yardley Road – views to FF15 and FF17.

To the west, the road comes into Castle Ashby. To the southeast, the road is at junction with Grendon Road.

Type: Transport -Unclassified – Rural road

Distance to Nearest Site: 524m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Castle Ashby

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed curved road stemming east from Castle Ashby and travelling in a curved manner through Castle Ashby Registered Parks and Gardens to connect to Yardley Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to the sloping landscape to the south, there are views towards the Site from the southern extend of the road where it joins Yardley Road
Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR163: Parkhill Road Castle Ashby (Rural Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Views of FF15 and FF17 at some distance.	Open views over low hedgerows to upper part of fields FF15 and FF17 at some distance as well as pylons and power lines. Church at Easton Maudit seen above FF15.	Riparian planting on north west boundary of FF15 and FF17 would have a limited effect initially.	By year 15 proposed mitigation will increase level of vegetation in views and screen views of infrastructure.	Mitigation planting established heavily screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily 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 there is no visibility between other Green Hill sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR163: Parkhill Road Castle Ashby (Rural Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR164: Road to Easton Maudit Village (Rural Road)

Baseline Context:

Enclosed Road stemming south from Easton Maudit towards Oakfields Community House and Home Farm. The road is enclosed on either side by hedgerow and frequent hedgerow trees. The lane is narrow with wooden fencing to the west. The road has pavement along the northern section of the road near residential properties, to the south, there are no pavement.

To the north, the road is at junction with Easton Lane and Grendon Road.

Type: Transport -Unclassified – Rural Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 11m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Easton Maudit

Description of Receptor: Enclosed narrow road stemming south from Easton Maudit towards Oakfields Community House and Home Farm. The road travels through Easton Maudit Conservation Area.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Views towards the Site from gaps in vegetation particularly at the southern extents of the road where it ends.
Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR164: Road to Easton Maudit Village (Rural Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Road heavily screened by roadside vegetation. No views of array.	Road heavily screened by roadside vegetation. No views of array.	Road heavily screened by roadside vegetation. No views of array.	Road heavily screened by roadside vegetation. No views of array.
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 there is no visibility between other Green Hill sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR164: Road to Easton Maudit Village (Rural Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR171: Castle Road Lavendon (Rural Road)

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.41 Viewpoint 41, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Semi-enclosed road stemming north from Northampton Road within Lavendon. The southern section of the road is enclosed by residential buildings, associated vegetation and driveways. The northern section of the road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees. The hedgerows have frequent gaps. The road is a 30mph road with pedestrian paving at the southern section of the road.

To the south, the road is at junction with Northampton Road. To the east, the road is at junction with Joiners Way.

Type: Transport -Unclassified- Rural Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 66m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed road stemming north from Lavendon Conservation Area and curving west to provide access to Lower Farm and Public rights of Way.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. There would be glimpsed views towards the array within GF13 from gaps within roadside vegetation.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR171: Castle Road Lavendon (Rural Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Open views over low hedgerows towards construction activity within GF13 at distance in conjunction with pylons.	Hedgerow reinforcement will have limited effect initially. Array would be visible within GF13 in conjunction with existing pylons.	By year 15 proposed mitigation along eastern boundary of GF13 would increase level of vegetation in views and help provide screening of infrastructure.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily screened.
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 Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as there is no visibility between other Green Hill sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR171: Castle Road Lavendon (Rural Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR182: Roads associated with Cumulative Development 6

Baseline Context:

Local roads associated with the development of an Employment Park on land Off Sywell Road. Roads are enclosed by surrounding built form and views are limited to the south by existing screening vegetation.

Type: Transport (Local roads associated with Employment Park)

Distance to Nearest Site: 700m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Wellingborough

Description of Receptor: Local roads associated with the development of an Employment Park on land Off Sywell Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to proximity there would be glimpsed views towards the Site from gaps within vegetation.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR182: Roads associated with Cumulative Development 6

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Glimpsed views to the northern extent of Green Hill E between existing vegetation south of the receptor.	Hedgerow reinforcement along the northern boundary of Site E would be initially limited.	By year 15 proposed mitigation will increase level of vegetation in views and screen views of infrastructure.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily screened.
Magnitude of Change	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	Minor/ Negligible	Minor/ Negligible	Minor/ Negligible	Minor/ Negligible

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as there is no visibility between other Green Hill sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR182: Roads associated with Cumulative Development 6
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR186: Roads associated with Cumulative Development 15

Baseline Context:

Local roads associated with an urban extension consisting of circa 2000 dwellings. The development is located north of Overstone.

Type: Transport (Local roads associated with residential development)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1km (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Overstone.

Description of Receptor: Local roads associated with a residential development on south of Kettering Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to proximity and landform there would be glimpsed views towards the Site.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR186: Roads associated with Cumulative Development 15

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Intermittent views seen at distance towards Green Hill B only. Views would be screened by existing vegetation between roads and Green Hill B. existing vegetation along southern site boundary of BF2, BF3 and BF5 would provide screening of all but upper sections of panels during construction.	Views of infrastructure within Green Hill B would be as described at construction and limited to glimpsed views of uppermost sections of panels (at full tilt) only and seen at distance.	Proposed mitigation along the southern boundary of Green Hill B would limit views of proposed infrastructure and visual change would be barely perceived.	Mitigation planting established 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	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as only Green Hill B would be visible.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR186: Roads associated with Cumulative Development 15
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR187: Roads associated with Cumulative Development 16

Baseline Context:

Local roads associated with an **urban** extension consisting of circa 1600 dwellings. The development is located north of Overstone.

Type: Transport (Local roads associated with residential development)

Distance to Nearest Site: 890m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Overtone

Description of Receptor: Local roads associated with a residential development on south of Kettering Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to proximity and landform there would be glimpsed views towards the Site.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR187: Roads associated with Cumulative Development 16

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Intermittent views seen at distance towards Green Hill B only. Views would be screened by existing vegetation between roads and Green Hill B. existing vegetation along southern site boundary of BF2, BF3 and BF5 would provide screening of all but upper sections of panels during construction.	Views of infrastructure within Green Hill B would be as described at construction and limited to glimpsed views of uppermost sections of panels (at full tilt) only and seen at distance.	Proposed mitigation along the southern boundary of Green Hill B would limit views of proposed infrastructure and visual change would be barely perceived.	Mitigation planting established 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	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	No effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as only Green Hill B would be visible.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR187: Roads associated with Cumulative Development 16
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Appendix 8.3.2.2

LVIA Assessment Sheets – Included – Significant

Appendix 8.3.2.2.1

LVIA Assessment Sheets – Included – Significant – Landscape Receptors

Green Hill: Assessment of Cumulative Site Effects				
Receptor	**Significance of Effect**			
	Construction	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Landscape Fabric	Moderate / Minor Neutral	Moderate / Minor Neutral	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**
Local Study Area	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
Wider Study Area	Moderate / Minor Adverse	Moderate / Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
Outer Study Area	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse

Green Hill: Landscape Fabric

Assessment of Cumulative Site Effects

Site	Significance of Effect			
	Construction	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Green Hill A	Moderate / Minor **Neutral**	Moderate / Minor **Neutral**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**
Green Hill A2	Moderate / Minor **Neutral**	Moderate / Minor **Neutral**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**
Green Hill B	Moderate / Minor **Neutral**	Moderate / Minor **Neutral**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**
Green Hill C	Moderate / Minor **Neutral**	Moderate / Minor **Neutral**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**
Green Hill D	Moderate / Minor **Neutral**	Moderate / Minor **Neutral**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**
Green Hill E	Moderate / Minor **Neutral**	Moderate / Minor **Neutral**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**
Green Hill F	Moderate / Minor **Neutral**	Moderate / Minor **Neutral**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**
Green Hill G	Moderate / Minor **Neutral**	Moderate / Minor **Neutral**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**
Green Hill BESS	Moderate / Minor **Neutral**	Moderate / Minor **Neutral**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**
Assessment of Cumulative Site Effects	Moderate / Minor **Neutral**	Moderate / Minor **Neutral**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**

Green Hill: Landscape Character - The 1km Study Area (The Local Study Area)

Assessment of Cumulative Site Effects

Site	Significance of Effect			
	Construction	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Green Hill A	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
Green Hill A2	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
Green Hill B	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
Green Hill C	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
Green Hill D	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
Green Hill E	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
Green Hill F	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
Green Hill G	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
Green Hill BESS	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
Assessment of Cumulative Site Effects	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse

Green Hill: Landscape Character - The 2km Study Area (The Wider Study Area)

Assessment of Cumulative Site Effects

Site	Significance of Effect			
	Construction	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Green Hill A	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Minor
Green Hill A2	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Minor
Green Hill B	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Minor
Green Hill C	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Minor
Green Hill D	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Minor
Green Hill E	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Minor
Green Hill F	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Minor
Green Hill G	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Minor
Green Hill BESS	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Minor
Assessment of Cumulative Site Effects	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	Minor	Minor

Green Hill: Landscape Character - The 5km Study Area (The Outer Study Area)

Assessment of Cumulative Site Effects

Site	Significance of Effect			
	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Green Hill A	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
Green Hill A2	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
Green Hill B	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
Green Hill C	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
Green Hill D	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
Green Hill E	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
Green Hill F	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
Green Hill G	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
Green Hill BESS	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
Assessment of Cumulative Site Effects	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor

Green Hill: Assessment of Cumulative Development Effects

The following is an assessment of potential cumulative effects associated with the Scheme and those Cumulative Developments identified for inclusion within the Assessment of Cumulative Effects (Developments 1, 8, 10, 14 and 19).
The following represents a worse case assessment in that it is based upon all of the included Cumulative Developments to have been built out.

Receptor	Significance of Effect			
	Construction	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Landscape Fabric	Cumulative Developments are located outside of the Site and would not impact upon the Landscape Fabric of the Sites. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) or Decommissioning Phase.			
Local Study Area	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
Wider Study Area	Moderate / Minor Adverse	Moderate / Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
Outer Study Area	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse

Green Hill: Identification of Cumulative Developments (All)

ID	App Reference	Description	Distance from Project	Included within Assessment of Cumulative Effects
1	RNA Energy	Renewables	Approximately 15km east of Site F	YES
2	Land Off Niort Way Northants Llp Niort Way Wellingborough	Residential	Approximately 1.7km north east of Site D	NO – Included within LVIA Baseline.
3	Glenvale Park Phase 2 Development Site Niort Way Wellingborough)	Residential	Approximately 1.7km north east of Site D	NO – Included within LVIA Baseline.
4	250 Dwellings	Residential	Approximately 2.5km north east of Site D	NO – Included within LVIA Baseline.
5	Neilson Rail Sidings Wellingborough Northamptonshire NN8 4BH	Asphalt plant and road plannings recycling facilities	Approximately 5.5km east of GH Site E	NO – Included within LVIA Baseline.
6	Prologis Park Wellingborough West Land Off Sywell Road Wellingborough NN8 6BS	Employment Park	Approximately 0.7km east of GH Site E	NO – Included within LVIA Baseline.
7	Land To The South Of The Gipsy Lane (B570) Irchester Wellingborough Northamptonshire	Construction and operation of a solar farm	Approximately 4.4KM North east of Site F	NO – Included within LVIA Baseline.
8	Grendon Lakes Main Road Grendon Northampton NN7 1JW	Development of battery energy storage system (BESS)	Adjacent to BESS Site	YES
9	Land To The East Of Northampton Aquapark (at Grendon Lakes) Main Road Grendon Northampton Northamptonshire	Scope of the required Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the proposed solar farm and associated development	Adjacent to BESS Site	NO – Scheme has not progressed beyond EIA Scoping.
10	Kettering Energy Park	Renewables	Approximately 8km east of Site A	YES

11	Harrington Road	industrial/logistics development	Approximately 8km north of Site A	NO – Included within LVIA Baseline.
12	Victors Barns Northampton Road Brixworth	Mixed use development	Approximately 4km west of B	NO – Included within LVIA Baseline.
13	Land South and East of Grange Park, Northampton Northamptonshire NN7 2EE	Residential	Approximately 10km west of cable route search area	NO – Included within LVIA Baseline.
14	Land South Of East Lodge Farm Quinton Road Courteenhall	Construction and operation of an Anaerobic Digestion facility	Approximately 10km west of cable route search area	YES
15	Outline application of up to 2000 dwellings,	Mixed use development	Approximately 4.5km east of Site C	NO – Included within LVIA Baseline.
16	Outline application for an urban extension consisting of circa 1600 dwellings	Mixed use development	Approximately 4km east of Site C	NO – Included within LVIA Baseline.
17	Land North of Newport Pagnell Road Hackleton	Residential	Approximately 6.km west of the Cable Route Search Area	NO – Included within LVIA Baseline.
18	Land North Of Northampton Road Rushden	Commercial	Approximately 10km east of BESS Site	NO – Included within LVIA Baseline.
19	Ditchford Road	Solar Screening Opinion	Approximately 9km east of Site D	YES
20	Rushden East Urban Extension Liberty Way Rushden Northamptonshire	Mixed use development	Approximately 10km north east of Site F	NO – Included within LVIA Baseline.

Green Hill: Identification of Cumulative Developments (Included)				
ID	**App Reference**	**Description**	**Distance from Project**	**Included within Assessment of Cumulative Effects**
1	RNA Energy	Renewables	Approximately 15km east of Site F	YES
8	Grendon Lakes Main Road Grendon Northampton NN7 1JW	Development of battery energy storage system (BESS)	Adjacent to BESS Site	YES
10	Kettering Energy Park	Renewables	Approximately 8km east of Site A	YES
14	Land South of East Lodge Farm Quinton Road Courteenhall	Construction and operation of an Anaerobic Digestion facility	Approximately 10km west of cable route search area	YES
19	Ditchford Road	Solar Screening Opinion	Approximately 9km east of Site D	YES

Assessment of Cumulative Development Effects: Landscape Fabric

Baseline

The following is an assessment of potential cumulative effects associated with the Scheme and those Cumulative Developments identified for inclusion within the Assessment of Cumulative Effects (Developments 1, 8, 10, 14 and 19).
The following represents a worse case assessment in that it is based upon all of the included Cumulative Developments to have been built out.
Cumulative Developments are located outside of the Site and would not impact upon the Landscape Fabric of the Scheme.
No Additional Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 & Year 15) or Decommissioning Phase.
It is anticipated that the each individual scheme would be required to meet the policy position of delivering at least a 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG), and as such as a consequence of the construction of these additional developments there should be an overall increase in BNG across the wider area by at least 10%.

Assessment of Effects

	Significance of Effect			
	Construction	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Landscape Fabric	Moderate / Minor Neutral	Moderate / Minor Neutral	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**	**Moderate Beneficial (Significant)**

Assessment of Cumulative Development Effects: The 1km Study Area (The Local Study Area)

Baseline

The following is an assessment of potential cumulative effects associated with the Scheme and those Cumulative Developments identified for inclusion within the Assessment of Cumulative Effects (Developments 1, 8, 10, 14 and 19).
The following represents a worse case assessment in that it is based upon all of the included Cumulative Developments to have been built out.
Cumulative Development 8 (CD8) is the only renewables scheme located within the Local Study Area. It is located alongside and to the east of the existing National Grid Substation at Grendon. It occupies a discrete parcel of scrubby low lying land that is heavily enclosed by surrounding field boundary hedgerows. The low level nature of the proposals for CD8 (BESS) would allow it to be relatively well accommodated and discrete within the landscape. The Scheme and CD8 in combination would lead to an intensification of energy infrastructure in this area leading to an appreciation locally of an extension to the existing substation. The CD8 site itself would transition from an area of existing open scrub to BESS, however, the existing landscape framework would allow for the proposals to be generally well absorbed into this location.
Despite the intensification locally, the receiving landscape has the ability to accommodate the Scheme and CD8 without resulting in any overall increase in the Significance of Effects.

Assessment of Effects

	Significance of Effect			
	Construction	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Local Study Area	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse

Assessment of Cumulative Development Effects: The 2km Study Area (The Wider Study Area)

Baseline

The following is an assessment of potential cumulative effects associated with the Scheme and those Cumulative Developments identified for inclusion within the Assessment of Cumulative Effects (Developments 1, 8, 10, 14 and 19).
The following represents a worse case assessment in that it is based upon all of the included Cumulative Developments to have been built out.
Cumulative Development 8 (CD8) is the only renewables scheme located within the Wider Study Area. It is located alongside and to the east of the existing National Grid Substation at Grendon. It occupies a discrete parcel of scrubby low lying land that is heavily enclosed by surrounding field boundary hedgerows. The low level nature of the proposals for CD8 (BESS) would allow it to be relatively well accommodated and discrete within the landscape. The Scheme and CD8 in combination would lead to an intensification of energy infrastructure locally, however, from within the wider area, both the Scheme and CD8 would be well hidden and readily absorbed into its location with limited appreciation from within the surrounding arable countryside. Due to the existing containment, effects on the character of the wider area would be very limited and not wide ranging.

Assessment of Effects

	Significance of Effect			
	Construction	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Wider Study Area	Moderate / Minor Adverse	Moderate / Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse

Assessment of Cumulative Development Effects: The 5km Study Area (The Outer Study Area)

Baseline

The following is an assessment of potential cumulative effects associated with the Scheme and those Cumulative Developments identified for inclusion within the Assessment of Cumulative Effects (Developments 1, 8, 10, 14 and 19).
The following represents a worse case assessment in that it is based upon all of the included Cumulative Developments to have been built out.
Cumulative Development 8 (CD8) is the only renewables scheme located within the Outer Study Area. It is located alongside and to the east of the existing National Grid Substation at Grendon. It occupies a discrete parcel of scrubby low lying land that is heavily enclosed by surrounding field boundary hedgerows.
From within the Outer Study Area the Scheme along with CD8 would be well hidden and readily absorbed into its location with little to no appreciation from within the surrounding arable countryside.

Assessment of Effects

	Significance of Effect			
	Construction	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Outer Study Area	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse

Landscape Fabric

Green Hill Site A: Landscape Fabric

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill A is located within a rural setting of Northamptonshire, 5.3km southwest of Kettering. The closest settlements to Green Hill A include the village of Old, approximately 300m to the west and the village of Walgrave, approximately 600m to the south. These two villages sit within the wider context of smaller villages scattered throughout the wider rural landscape, connected by local 'B' and narrow roads, connecting smaller urban nodes within the wider landscape.

Key Features:

Green Hill A covers an area of approximately 171.77ha and is currently being used for agricultural purposes, predominantly arable. Green Hill A is divided into twenty nine (29) field parcels which are divided centrally by Newland Road which runs through Green Hill A north to south. Other surrounding roads in close proximity include Broughton Road which runs adjacent to the northern extent of Green Hill A, and Walgrave Road which runs parallel to the southern boundary of Green Hill A at a distance of 300m.

Green Hill A is located on rolling landform with gently sloping undulation which varies between 104m to 136m AOD and roughly rise and fall in a northwest, southeast orientation. The surrounding farmland comprises a similar pattern of rolling landform.

Green Hill A comprises a series of medium scale regular shaped agricultural field parcels, defined by extensive hedgerows and hedgerow trees. It also contains a mature native woodland block which meanders north to south, parallel to Newland Road and forms a strong landscape feature in the local context.

Surrounding Green Hill A, the landscape is similar to the agricultural farmland contained within Green Hill A itself, delineated by low hedge lines and treed hedgerows, with the occasional scattered wooded block.

Value

GLVIA3 paragraph 5.19 recognises that relative value is attached to different landscapes and states that *"value can apply to areas of landscape as a whole, or to individual elements, features and aesthetic or perceptual dimensions which contribute to the character of the landscape."* and that *"the value attached to undesignated landscapes also needs to be carefully considered and individual elements of the landscape – such as trees, buildings or hedgerows – may also have value."*

Landscape Fabric is the individual tangible elements or features such as landform, woodland, hedges, tree cover, vegetation that make up a landscape or site.

These features are the fundamental elements that contribute to our perception of a landscape, and as such are duly recognised for this importance. The Landscape Fabric is therefore considered High Value. This is not to say that the landscape itself is of a high value (i.e., a Valued Landscape) but that the individual features within it such as the landform, woodland, hedges, tree cover and vegetation are worthy of conservation.

Receptor Value: High

Susceptibility

The landscape receptor has low susceptibility to the Scheme, and a high ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, with little, or no, undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. Throughout the iterative design of the scheme embedded mitigation measures have been applied. This includes the use of buffers and offsets into the design to protect the landscape fabric of the Site.

Receptor Susceptibility: Low

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
High	**Low**	**Medium**

Mitigation Measures

The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects.

Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site A utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. Existing water corridors have been identified, and new riparian planting has been proposed to enhance these features as they pass through the Site. The proposals would result in the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation, whether beneath the array, or alongside in the form of Tussock Grassland Margins, Damp Grassland, Set-Aside for ground nesting birds or as Diverse Wildflower Meadows. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below.

The below measurements are for the areas of the Site not including existing hedgerow understories, existing woodland understories, existing tracks or roads within the Site and the proposed Scheme infrastructure (substations, invertors etc).		
Broad Category Type	**Subcategory Type**	**Area / Length / Number**
Green Corridor & Woodland Planting	Native Woodland Copse/ Shelter Belt (Scrub and Tree Planting)	0
	Native tree and scrub planting - Instant screening	0.6ha
	Native scrub planting with scattered trees	0
	Total:	**0.6ha**
Enhanced Riparian Native Planting	River Corridor Planting for Ecology	1.04ha
	River Corridor Planting for Flooding	0.48ha
	River Corridor Planting for Instant Screening	0.38ha
	Total:	**1.9ha**
Hedgerow Reinforcement & Reinforced Roadside Vegetation	Existing hedge reinforced with irregularly spaced native tree planting	4.28km
	Existing hedgerow reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting - not Instant	4.85km
	Existing hedgerow reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting - Instant screening	1.14km
	Dense Linear tree planting	1.71km
	Total:	**11.98km**
Proposed Hedgerows	New native species rich hedgerow with irregular spaced native hedgerow Trees	0.08km
	Secondary hedge native species rich hedgerow with densely spaced native hedgerow Trees	0
	Total:	**0.08km**
Proposed Ponds & Wader Scrapes	Newly created pond	0
	Proposed cluster of wader scrapes	0
	Total:	**0**
Groundcover	Existing vegetation to be retained and enhanced	7.56ha
	Proposed Meadow Creation (Beneath Panels)	108.16ha
	Proposed Tussock Grassland Margins	17.43ha
	Proposed Damp Grassland	3.52ha
	Proposed Ground nesting bird mitigation - Set Aside	22.43ha
	Proposed Ground nesting bird mitigation - Continued Arable Land	0
	Proposed Diverse Wildflower Meadow	2.66ha
	Proposed Low Density Scrub	0.46ha
	Total:	**162.22ha**

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Embedded Mitigation measures have been included within the design of the Scheme to protect the landscape fabric of the Site. This includes various buffers to offset the development from existing landscape features on Site to ensure their protection and permanence. The Outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out how these Embedded Mitigation measures are to be secured. Details of species and density for each typology is described within the Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (OLEMP).	Embedded Mitigation planting newly established, and yet to make considerable positive contribution to landscape fabric.	Embedded Mitigation planting established and adding to the Green Infrastructure of the Site, providing extensive habitat and biodiversity benefits and making positive contribution to BNG. Embedded landscape mitigation provides reinforcement to host landscape fabric, strengthening and reinforcing existing landscape elements of the Site in accordance with LCA aims and guidelines.	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned to agriculture with all structural landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Medium	None
Type of Effect	Neutral	Neutral	Beneficial	Beneficial
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**

Green Hill Site A.2: Landscape Fabric

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill A.2 is located within a rural setting of Northamptonshire, 5.17km southwest of Kettering. The closest settlements to Green Hill A.2 include the village of Walgrave, located approximately 900m to the west and Hannington located approximately 950m southeast of Green Hill A.2. These two villages sit within the wider context of smaller villages scattered throughout the wider rural landscape, connected by local 'B' and narrow roads, connecting smaller urban nodes within the wider landscape.

Key Features:

Green Hill A.2 covers an area of approximately 65.20ha and is currently being used for agricultural purposes, predominantly arable. Green Hill A.2 comprises four (4) large scale field parcels divided by native hedgerows with scattered hedgerow trees.

Green Hill A.2 is located on gently rolling landform which varies between 110m to 136m AOD and roughly falls from east to west. The surrounding farmland comprises a similar pattern of rolling landform.

Green Hill A.2 comprises a mix of two medium, slightly irregular shaped field parcels and two large scale regular shaped agricultural field parcels, defined by extensive hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Other extensive tree planting in close proximity includes a woodland block which runs parallel to the southern boundary, directly southeast of Green Hill A.2.

Surrounding Green Hill A.2, the landscape is similar to the agricultural farmland contained within Green Hill A.2 itself, delineated by low hedge lines and treed hedgerows, with the occasional scattered wooded block particularly to the south.

Value

GLVIA3 paragraph 5.19 recognises that relative value is attached to different landscapes and states that *"value can apply to areas of landscape as a whole, or to individual elements, features and aesthetic or perceptual dimensions which contribute to the character of the landscape."* and that *"the value attached to undesignated landscapes also needs to be carefully considered and individual elements of the landscape – such as trees, buildings or hedgerows – may also have value."*

Landscape Fabric is the individual tangible elements or features such as landform, woodland, hedges, tree cover, vegetation that make up a landscape or site.

These features are the fundamental elements that contribute to our perception of a landscape, and as such are duly recognised for this importance. The Landscape Fabric is therefore considered High Value. This is not to say that the landscape itself is of a high value (i.e., a Valued Landscape) but that the individual features within it such as the landform, woodland, hedges, tree cover and vegetation are worthy of conservation.

Receptor Value: High		
Susceptibility		
The landscape receptor has low susceptibility to the Scheme, and a high ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, with little, or no, undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. Throughout the iterative design of the scheme embedded mitigation measures have been applied. This includes the use of buffers and offsets into the design to protect the landscape fabric of the Site. **Receptor Susceptibility: Low**		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value **High**	**Receptor Susceptibility** **Low**	**Receptor Sensitivity** **Medium**
Mitigation Measures		
Embedded Mitigation: The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects. Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site A.2 utilises and builds upon the existing landscape framework provided by the field boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. This has also included for the use of instant screening adjacent to near neighbour residential properties. Secondary hedgerows have also been proposed to help bolster the existing hedgerows across the Site. The proposals would result in the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation, whether beneath the array, or alongside in the form of Tussock Grassland Margins or as Diverse Wildflower Meadows. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below.		

The below measurements are for the areas of the Site not including existing hedgerow understories, existing woodland understories, existing tracks or roads within the Site and the proposed Scheme infrastructure (substations, invertors etc).		
Broad Category Type	**Subcategory Type**	**Area / Length / Number**
Green Corridor & Woodland Planting	Native Woodland Copse/ Shelter Belt (Scrub and Tree Planting)	0
	Native tree and scrub planting - Instant screening	0.46ha
	Native scrub planting with scattered trees	0.05ha
	Total:	**0.51ha**
Enhanced Riparian Native Planting	River Corridor Planting for Ecology	0
	River Corridor Planting for Flooding	0
	River Corridor Planting for Instant Screening	0
	Total:	**0**
Hedgerow Reinforcement & Reinforced Roadside Vegetation	Existing hedge reinforced with irregularly spaced native tree planting	0
	Existing hedgerow reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting - not Instant	1.19km
	Existing hedgerow reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting - Instant screening	0
	Dense Linear tree planting	1.36km
	Total:	**2.55km**
Proposed Hedgerows	New native species rich hedgerow with irregular spaced native hedgerow Trees	0
	Secondary hedge native species rich hedgerow with densely spaced native hedgerow Trees	2.02km
	Total:	**2.02km**
Proposed Ponds & Wader Scrapes	Newly created pond	0
	Proposed cluster of wader scrapes	0
	Total:	**0**
Groundcover	Existing vegetation to be retained and enhanced	0.21ha
	Proposed Meadow Creation (Beneath Panels)	52.47ha
	Proposed Tussock Grassland Margins	3.31ha
	Proposed Damp Grassland	0
	Proposed Ground nesting bird mitigation - Set Aside	0
	Proposed Ground nesting bird mitigation - Continued Arable Land	0
	Proposed Diverse Wildflower Meadow	6.21ha
	Proposed Low Density Scrub	0
	Total:	**62.2ha**

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Embedded Mitigation measures have been included within the design of the Scheme to protect the landscape fabric of the Site. This includes various buffers to offset the development from existing landscape features on Site to ensure their protection and permanence. The Outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out how these Embedded Mitigation measures are to be secured. Details of species and density for each typology is described within the Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (OLEMP).	Embedded Mitigation planting newly established, and yet to make considerable positive contribution to landscape fabric.	Embedded Mitigation planting established and adding to the Green Infrastructure of the Site, providing extensive habitat and biodiversity benefits and making positive contribution to BNG. Embedded landscape mitigation provides reinforcement to host landscape fabric, strengthening and reinforcing existing landscape elements of the Site in accordance with LCA aims and guidelines.	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned to agriculture with all structural landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Medium	None
Type of Effect	Neutral	Neutral	Beneficial	Beneficial
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**

Green Hill Site B: Landscape Fabric

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill B is located 1.3km north of the Northampton suburb of Moulton, in the rural setting of Northamptonshire. The closest settlements to Green Hill B is the small village of Holcot located approximately 850m south. Holcot sits at the outer edge of a wider context of smaller villages scattered throughout the wider rural landscape, connected by local 'B' roads. Other settlements within 2km of Green Hill B are limited to farmsteads and larger isolated properties dotted within the wider landscape and associated with the local road network.

Key Features:

Green Hill B covers an area of 63.61ha of gently undulating landform which varies between 117m to 128m AOD and generally falls from north to south. The land is currently being used for agricultural purposes, predominantly arable. The surrounding farmland comprises a similar pattern of rolling landform.

Green Hill B comprises a series of five (5) medium scale regular shaped agricultural field parcels defined by extensive hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Boundary treatment comprises of a mix of taller hedgerows allowed to grow up to 2.5 meters and lower maintained hedgerows up to 2 meters in height. The hedgerows which define the western perimeter of Green Hill B contain a greater concentration of mature trees and provide a dense vegetative boundary. Green Hill B also contains a large pond which is heavily screened by mature tree and shrub planting in field parcel BF5.

A Public Right of Way (PRoW) crosses the most eastern field parcel from north to south diagonally, passing the edge of the pond. Tithe Farm Road is located at the entrance to Green Hill B and runs halfway into Green Hill B in north to south direction.

Surrounding Green Hill B, the landscape is similar to the agricultural farmland contained within Green Hill B itself, delineated by a mix of low hedge lines, outgrown and treed hedgerows, and the occasional scattered wooded block. There are five (5) buildings within the proximity of Green Hill B comprising of farmsteads, detached properties, cottages and a converted farm building.

Value

GLVIA3 paragraph 5.19 recognises that relative value is attached to different landscapes and states that *"value can apply to areas of landscape as a whole, or to individual elements, features and aesthetic or perceptual dimensions which contribute to the character of the landscape."* and that *"the value attached to undesignated landscapes also needs to be carefully considered and individual elements of the landscape – such as trees, buildings or hedgerows – may also have value."*

Landscape Fabric is the individual tangible elements or features such as landform, woodland, hedges, tree cover, vegetation that make up a landscape or site.

These features are the fundamental elements that contribute to our perception of a landscape, and as such are duly recognised for this importance. The Landscape Fabric is therefore considered High Value. This is not to say that the landscape itself is of a high value (i.e., a Valued Landscape) but that the individual features within it such as the landform, woodland, hedges, tree cover and vegetation are worthy of conservation.

Receptor Value: High

Susceptibility

The landscape receptor has low susceptibility to the Scheme, and a high ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, with little, or no, undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. Throughout the iterative design of the scheme embedded mitigation measures have been applied. This includes the use of buffers and offsets into the design to protect the landscape fabric of the Site.

Receptor Susceptibility: Low

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
High	**Low**	**Medium**

Mitigation Measures

Embedded Mitigation: The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects.

Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site B utilises and builds upon the existing landscape framework provided by the field boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows and the use of new native tree planting to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. A new section of hedgerow is proposed alongside the PRoW within BF5 as well as 2.83ha of proposed Diverse Wildflower Meadow. The proposals would result in the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation, whether beneath the array, or alongside in the form of Tussock Grassland Margins or as Diverse Wildflower Meadows. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below.

The below measurements are for the areas of the Site not including existing hedgerow understories, existing woodland understories, existing tracks or roads within the Site and the proposed Scheme infrastructure (substations, invertors etc).		
Broad Category Type	**Subcategory Type**	**Area / Length / Number**
Green Corridor & Woodland Planting	Native Woodland Copse/ Shelter Belt (Scrub and Tree Planting)	0
	Native tree and scrub planting - Instant screening	0
	Native scrub planting with scattered trees	0
	Total:	**0**
Enhanced Riparian Native Planting	River Corridor Planting for Ecology	0
	River Corridor Planting for Flooding	0
	River Corridor Planting for Instant Screening	0
	Total:	**0**
Hedgerow Reinforcement & Reinforced Roadside Vegetation	Existing hedge reinforced with irregularly spaced native tree planting	1.65km
	Existing hedgerow reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting - not Instant	0.27km
	Existing hedgerow reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting - Instant screening	0
	Dense Linear tree planting	1.48km
	Total:	**3.4km**
Proposed Hedgerows	New native species rich hedgerow with irregular spaced native hedgerow Trees	0.45km
	Secondary hedge native species rich hedgerow with densely spaced native hedgerow Trees	0
	Total:	**0.45km**
Proposed Ponds & Wader Scrapes	Newly created pond	0
	Proposed cluster of wader scrapes	0
	Total:	**0**
Groundcover	Existing vegetation to be retained and enhanced	15.73ha
	Proposed Meadow Creation (Beneath Panels)	36.8ha
	Proposed Tussock Grassland Margins	5.46ha
	Proposed Damp Grassland	0
	Proposed Ground nesting bird mitigation - Set Aside	0
	Proposed Ground nesting bird mitigation - Continued Arable Land	0
	Proposed Diverse Wildflower Meadow	2.83ha
	Proposed Low Density Scrub	0
	Total:	**60.82**

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Embedded Mitigation measures have been included within the design of the Scheme to protect the landscape fabric of the Site. This includes various buffers to offset the development from existing landscape features on Site to ensure their protection and permanence. The Outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out how these Embedded Mitigation measures are to be secured. Details of species and density for each typology is described within the Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (OLEMP).	Embedded Mitigation planting newly established, and yet to make considerable positive contribution to landscape fabric.	Embedded Mitigation planting established and adding to the Green Infrastructure of the Site, providing extensive habitat and biodiversity benefits and making positive contribution to BNG. Embedded landscape mitigation provides reinforcement to host landscape fabric, strengthening and reinforcing existing landscape elements of the Site in accordance with LCA aims and guidelines.	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned to agriculture with all structural landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Medium	None
Type of Effect	Neutral	Neutral	Beneficial	Beneficial
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**

Green Hill Site C: Landscape Fabric

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill C is located 2km west of Wellingborough, in the rural setting of Northamptonshire. The closest settlement is the small village of Sywell, located approximately 1km southwest of Green Hill C.

Key Features:

Green Hill C comprises of a series of medium scale, irregular agricultural field parcels defined by a combination of hedgerows and hedgerow trees, a block of Ancient Woodland to the north (Sywell Wood), Sywell Aerodrome to the west and an existing solar farm to the north.

Green Hill C covers an area of 55.02 ha and is currently being used for agricultural purposes, predominantly arable with the field south of the existing solar farm, currently fallow.

Green Hill C is divided into eight (8) land parcels, bound along the southern perimeter by Sywell Road, also referred to as Moonshine Gap.

The current entrance to Green Hill C is an existing gate and access track that runs northwards into Green Hill C, which is located in close proximity of Beckworth Emporium and Garden Centre directly to the south.

Value

GLVIA3 paragraph 5.19 recognises that relative value is attached to different landscapes and states that *"value can apply to areas of landscape as a whole, or to individual elements, features and aesthetic or perceptual dimensions which contribute to the character of the landscape."* and that *"the value attached to undesignated landscapes also needs to be carefully considered and individual elements of the landscape – such as trees, buildings or hedgerows – may also have value."*

Landscape Fabric is the individual tangible elements or features such as landform, woodland, hedges, tree cover, vegetation that make up a landscape or site.

These features are the fundamental elements that contribute to our perception of a landscape, and as such are duly recognised for this importance. The Landscape Fabric is therefore considered High Value. This is not to say that the landscape itself is of a high value (i.e., a Valued Landscape) but that the individual features within it such as the landform, woodland, hedges, tree cover and vegetation are worthy of conservation.

Receptor Value: High

Susceptibility		
The landscape receptor has low susceptibility to the Scheme, and a high ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, with little, or no, undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. Throughout the iterative design of the scheme embedded mitigation measures have been applied. This includes the use of buffers and offsets into the design to protect the landscape fabric of the Site. **Receptor Susceptibility: Low**		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value **High**	**Receptor Susceptibility** **Low**	**Receptor Sensitivity** **Medium**
Mitigation Measures		
Embedded Mitigation: The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects. Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site C utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field and watercourse boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. Existing water corridors have been identified, and new riparian planting has been proposed to enhance these features as they pass through the Site alongside the eastern boundary of CF3 and CF4. The proposals would result in the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation, whether beneath the array, or alongside in the form of Tussock Grassland Margins, Set-Aside for ground nesting birds or as Diverse Wildflower Meadows. Fields CF2, CF3 and CF4 are all proposed as Diverse Wildflower Meadows. Field CF1 would be used to provide Set-aside for ground nesting bird mitigation. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below.		

The below measurements are for the areas of the Site not including existing hedgerow understories, existing woodland understories, existing tracks or roads within the Site and the proposed Scheme infrastructure (substations, invertors etc).		
Broad Category Type	**Subcategory Type**	**Area / Length / Number**
Green Corridor & Woodland Planting	Native Woodland Copse/ Shelter Belt (Scrub and Tree Planting)	0
	Native tree and scrub planting - Instant screening	0
	Native scrub planting with scattered trees	0.48ha
	Total:	**0.48ha**
Enhanced Riparian Native Planting	River Corridor Planting for Ecology	0.3ha
	River Corridor Planting for Flooding	0
	River Corridor Planting for Instant Screening	0.2ha
	Total:	**0.5ha**
Hedgerow Reinforcement & Reinforced Roadside Vegetation	Existing hedge reinforced with irregularly spaced native tree planting	0
	Existing hedgerow reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting - not Instant	0
	Existing hedgerow reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting - Instant screening	0
	Dense Linear tree planting	0
	Total:	**0**
Proposed Hedgerows	New native species rich hedgerow with irregular spaced native hedgerow Trees	0
	Secondary hedge native species rich hedgerow with densely spaced native hedgerow Trees	0.7km
	Total:	**0.7km**
Proposed Ponds & Wader Scrapes	Newly created pond	0
	Proposed cluster of wader scrapes	0
	Total:	**0**
Groundcover	Existing vegetation to be retained and enhanced	2.17ha
	Proposed Meadow Creation (Beneath Panels)	22.91ha
	Proposed Tussock Grassland Margins	4.35ha
	Proposed Damp Grassland	0
	Proposed Ground nesting bird mitigation - Set Aside	5.62ha
	Proposed Ground nesting bird mitigation - Continued Arable Land	0
	Proposed Diverse Wildflower Meadow	13.43ha
	Proposed Low Density Scrub	0
	Total:	**48.48ha**

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Embedded Mitigation measures have been included within the design of the Scheme to protect the landscape fabric of the Site. This includes various buffers to offset the development from existing landscape features on Site to ensure their protection and permanence. The Outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out how these Embedded Mitigation measures are to be secured. Details of species and density for each typology is described within the Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (OLEMP).	Embedded Mitigation planting newly established, and yet to make considerable positive contribution to landscape fabric.	Embedded Mitigation planting established and adding to the Green Infrastructure of the Site, providing extensive habitat and biodiversity benefits and making positive contribution to BNG. Embedded landscape mitigation provides reinforcement to host landscape fabric, strengthening and reinforcing existing landscape elements of the Site in accordance with LCA aims and guidelines.	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned to agriculture with all structural landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Medium	None
Type of Effect	Neutral	Neutral	Beneficial	Beneficial
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**

Green Hill Site D: Landscape Fabric

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill D is located 250m east of Green Hill C and 1.3km west of Wellingborough, in the rural setting of Northamptonshire. The closest settlement is the village of Mears Ashby which is directly south of Green Hill D.

Key Features:

Green Hill D is comprised of distinctive linear shaped agricultural fields which are located between Green Hill C and E, orientated north to south.

Green Hill D covers an area of 42.06 ha and is currently being used for agricultural purposes, predominantly arable.

Green Hill D is divided into four (4) parcels of approximately equal size which are connected in a longitudinal arrangement and bound to the east by the neighbouring B- Road, Highfield Road and Sywell Road to the north. Highfield Road links Sywell Road to the village of Mears Ashby to the south.

The field parcels can be accessed from a series of openings that have been formed along Highfield Road. Green Hill D is located on gently falling land, with a high point of 118m AOD at the corner of Sywell Road (northeast corner of Green Hill D) which falls to 102m AOD at the southwest corner of Green Hill D towards Mears Ashby. The field parcels generally fall westwards from Highfield Road by approximately 10m.

Green Hill D is delineated by treed hedgerows which separate each land parcel in an east to west direction. The western perimeter of Green Hill D is more substantial in part, the treed hedgerows providing greater screening. However, the change in the elevation towards the west associated with Glebe Road which sits at similar height as Highfield Road allows mid-distant views into Green Hill D.

A PRoW footpath crosses Green Hill D in a north to south direction along the western boundary, which connects Sywell Road/ Moonshine Gap with the Village of Mears Ashby.

Value

GLVIA3 paragraph 5.19 recognises that relative value is attached to different landscapes and states that *"value can apply to areas of landscape as a whole, or to individual elements, features and aesthetic or perceptual dimensions which contribute to the character of the landscape."* and that *"the value attached to undesignated landscapes also needs to be carefully considered and individual elements of the landscape – such as trees, buildings or hedgerows – may also have value."*

Landscape Fabric is the individual tangible elements or features such as landform, woodland, hedges, tree cover, vegetation that make up a landscape or site.

These features are the fundamental elements that contribute to our perception of a landscape, and as such are duly recognised for this importance. The Landscape Fabric is therefore considered High Value. This is not to say that the landscape itself is of a high value (i.e., a Valued Landscape) but that the individual features within it such as the landform, woodland, hedges, tree cover and vegetation are worthy of conservation.

Receptor Value: High

Susceptibility

The landscape receptor has low susceptibility to the Scheme, and a high ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, with little, or no, undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. Throughout the iterative design of the scheme embedded mitigation measures have been applied. This includes the use of buffers and offsets into the design to protect the landscape fabric of the Site.

Receptor Susceptibility: Low

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
High	**Low**	**Medium**

Mitigation Measures

Embedded Mitigation: The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects.

Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site D utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field and watercourse boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. Existing water corridors have been identified, and new riparian planting has been proposed to enhance these features as they pass through the Site alongside the western boundary.

New native woodland is proposed along the western edge of the Site providing a strong wooded corridor along the watercourse. Field DF4 is proposed to remain in arable use but managed to support mitigation for ground nesting birds. The proposals would result in the majority of the Site

transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation, whether beneath the array, or alongside in the form of Tussock Grassland Margins or as Diverse Wildflower Meadows. Roadside hedgerows are to be reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting.

These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below.

The below measurements are for the areas of the Site not including existing hedgerow understories, existing woodland understories, existing tracks or roads within the Site and the proposed Scheme infrastructure (substations, invertors etc).

Broad Category Type	Subcategory Type	Area / Length / Number
Green Corridor & Woodland Planting	Native Woodland Copse/ Shelter Belt (Scrub and Tree Planting)	1.6ha
	Native tree and scrub planting - Instant screening	0
	Native scrub planting with scattered trees	0.23ha
	Total:	**1.83ha**
Enhanced Riparian Native Planting	River Corridor Planting for Ecology	1.18ha
	River Corridor Planting for Flooding	0
	River Corridor Planting for Instant Screening	0
	Total:	**1.18ha**
Hedgerow Reinforcement & Reinforced Roadside Vegetation	Existing hedge reinforced with irregularly spaced native tree planting	0.56km
	Existing hedgerow reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting - not Instant	1.42km
	Existing hedgerow reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting - Instant screening	0.32km
	Dense Linear tree planting	0
	Total:	**2.3km**
Proposed Hedgerows	New native species rich hedgerow with irregular spaced native hedgerow Trees	0.92km
	Secondary hedge native species rich hedgerow with densely spaced native hedgerow Trees	0.17km
	Total:	**1.09km**
Proposed Ponds & Wader Scrapes	Newly created pond	0
	Proposed cluster of wader scrapes	0
	Total:	**0**
Groundcover	Existing vegetation to be retained and enhanced	0.28ha
	Proposed Meadow Creation (Beneath Panels)	18.57ha
	Proposed Tussock Grassland Margins	7.93ha
	Proposed Damp Grassland	0
	Proposed Ground nesting bird mitigation - Set Aside	0

	Proposed Ground nesting bird mitigation - Continued Arable Land	9.51ha
	Proposed Diverse Wildflower Meadow	1.54ha
	Proposed Low Density Scrub	0
	Total:	**37.83ha**

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Embedded Mitigation measures have been included within the design of the Scheme to protect the landscape fabric of the Site. This includes various buffers to offset the development from existing landscape features on Site to ensure their protection and permanence. The Outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out how these Embedded Mitigation measures are to be secured. Details of species and density for each typology is described within the Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (OLEMP).	Embedded Mitigation planting newly established, and yet to make considerable positive contribution to landscape fabric.	Embedded Mitigation planting established and adding to the Green Infrastructure of the Site, providing extensive habitat and biodiversity benefits and making positive contribution to BNG. Embedded landscape mitigation provides reinforcement to host landscape fabric, strengthening and reinforcing existing landscape elements of the Site in accordance with LCA aims and guidelines.	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned to agriculture with all structural landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Medium	None
Type of Effect	Neutral	Neutral	Beneficial	Beneficial
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**

Green Hill Site E: Landscape Fabric

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill E is located 330m east of Green Hill D and 600m west of the western extent of Wellingborough, in a rural setting of Northamptonshire.

Key Features:

Green Hill E is one of the larger Sites and covers an area of 304.72 ha. From north to south Green Hill E is approximately 3.18km and 1.9km at its widest point. Green Hill E comprises a series of agricultural land parcels which vary from medium to small in size and are fairly regular in shape.

Approximately one third of the northern extent of Green Hill E is divided by Wilby Road, which connects the villages of Mears Ashby and Wilby. The southern portion of Green Hill E then extends 1.95km to the south from Wilby Road until it reaches the A4500 Main Road. The western extent of Green Hill E extends to Mears Ashby Road at its widest point.

The northern extent of Green Hill E (north of Wilby Road) comprises twelve (12) field parcels. Landform within this portion of Green Hill E generally rises from Wilby Road in a north / northwestern direction from an average of 100 AOD up to 115 AOD. Landform also rolls within this extent of Green Hill E in an east to west direction.

The field parcels south of Wilby Road comprises twenty (22) land parcels. Landform within this portion of Green Hill E generally falls in a southerly direction from Wilby Road with a high point of 109 AOD in the north western field parcel. The landform slopes gently at first before becoming steeper to the southern and eastern extents of Green Hill E. Topography falls to the eastern and southern extents of Green Hill E at 71 AOD as well as dropping west to a water course that runs parallel to Mears Ashby Road to a low of 85 AOD. The landform then rises from east to west in the two most westerly field parcels, from 84 AOD at the watercourse up to 102 AOD along Mears Ashby Road.

Existing vegetation cover across the northern and southern portions of Green Hill E is similar, with varying treed hedgerows of differing heights and widths which delineate each field parcel as well as scattered blocks of deciduous tree planting and small wooded areas. The northern portion of Green Hill E contains many bands of dense tree planting both within Green Hill E and along the northern boundary. These tree lines connect to several woodland blocks, northeast of Green Hill E.

Substantial woodland blocks associated with the southern portion of Green Hill E are located along extensive lengths of the eastern and western boundaries and include Wilby Spiney and woodland which runs parallel to a water course that runs south from Mears Ashby.

Value

GLVIA3 paragraph 5.19 recognises that relative value is attached to different landscapes and states that *"value can apply to areas of landscape as a whole, or to individual elements, features and aesthetic or perceptual dimensions which contribute to the character of the landscape."* and that *"the*

value attached to undesignated landscapes also needs to be carefully considered and individual elements of the landscape – such as trees, buildings or hedgerows – may also have value."

Landscape Fabric is the individual tangible elements or features such as landform, woodland, hedges, tree cover, vegetation that make up a landscape or site.

These features are the fundamental elements that contribute to our perception of a landscape, and as such are duly recognised for this importance. The Landscape Fabric is therefore considered High Value. This is not to say that the landscape itself is of a high value (i.e., a Valued Landscape) but that the individual features within it such as the landform, woodland, hedges, tree cover and vegetation are worthy of conservation.

Receptor Value: High

Susceptibility

The landscape receptor has low susceptibility to the Scheme, and a high ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, with little, or no, undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. Throughout the iterative design of the scheme embedded mitigation measures have been applied. This includes the use of buffers and offsets into the design to protect the landscape fabric of the Site.

Receptor Susceptibility: Low

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
High	**Low**	**Medium**

Mitigation Measures

Embedded Mitigation: The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects.

Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site E utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field, watercourse and roadside boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. Existing water corridors have been identified, and new riparian planting has been proposed to enhance these features as they pass through the Site.

New native tree and scrub planting is proposed throughout the Site to reinforce hedgerows where visual screening is required. Considerable areas of Site E are proposed to be brought forward as Diverse Wildflower Meadow. This includes fields EF20, EF25, EF26, EF29 and EF30 as well as alongside Wilby Road which results in 49.97ha of new Diverse Wildflower Meadow being deliver on Site E. Fields EF9, EF16, EF19 and EF34 are proposed for 25.9ha of set aside for ground nesting bird habitat. The existing watercourse alongside EF23 and EF33 is to be enhanced with additional riparian planting and new areas of low density scrub alongside the river corridor.

The proposals would result in the majority of the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation, whether beneath the array, or alongside in the form of Tussock Grassland Margins, Damp Grassland, Diverse Wildflower Meadows or set aside. Roadside hedgerows are to be reinforced with native tree planting. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below.

The below measurements are for the areas of the Site not including existing hedgerow understories, existing woodland understories, existing tracks or roads within the Site and the proposed Scheme infrastructure (substations, invertors etc).

Broad Category Type	Subcategory Type	Area / Length / Number
Green Corridor & Woodland Planting	Native Woodland Copse/ Shelter Belt (Scrub and Tree Planting)	0.67ha
	Native tree and scrub planting - Instant screening	0.22ha
	Native scrub planting with scattered trees	0
	Total:	**0.89ha**
Enhanced Riparian Native Planting	River Corridor Planting for Ecology	2.22ha
	River Corridor Planting for Flooding	1.72ha
	River Corridor Planting for Instant Screening	0.81ha
	Total:	**4.75ha**
Hedgerow Reinforcement & Reinforced Roadside Vegetation	Existing hedge reinforced with irregularly spaced native tree planting	4.59km
	Existing hedgerow reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting - not Instant	4.13km
	Existing hedgerow reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting - Instant screening	0
	Dense Linear tree planting	2.71km
	Total:	**11.43km**
Proposed Hedgerows	New native species rich hedgerow with irregular spaced native hedgerow Trees	1.49km
	Secondary hedge native species rich hedgerow with densely spaced native hedgerow Trees	0.49km
	Total:	**1.98km**
Proposed Ponds & Wader Scrapes	Newly created pond	2
	Proposed cluster of wader scrapes	0
	Total:	**2**

Groundcover	Existing vegetation to be retained and enhanced	5.15ha
	Proposed Meadow Creation (Beneath Panels)	167.78ha
	Proposed Tussock Grassland Margins	25.1ha
	Proposed Damp Grassland	6.8ha
	Proposed Ground nesting bird mitigation - Set Aside	25.9ha
	Proposed Ground nesting bird mitigation - Continued Arable Land	0
	Proposed Diverse Wildflower Meadow	49.97ha
	Proposed Low Density Scrub	7.72ha
	Total:	**288.42ha**

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Embedded Mitigation measures have been included within the design of the Scheme to protect the landscape fabric of the Site. This includes various buffers to offset the development from existing landscape features on Site to ensure their protection and permanence. The Outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out how these Embedded Mitigation measures are to be secured. Details of species and density for each typology is described within the Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (OLEMP).	Embedded Mitigation planting newly established, and yet to make considerable positive contribution to landscape fabric.	Embedded Mitigation planting established and adding to the Green Infrastructure of the Site, providing extensive habitat and biodiversity benefits and making positive contribution to BNG. Embedded landscape mitigation provides reinforcement to host landscape fabric, strengthening and reinforcing existing landscape elements of the Site in accordance with LCA aims and guidelines.	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned to agriculture with all structural landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Medium	None
Type of Effect	Neutral	Neutral	Beneficial	Beneficial
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**

Green Hill Site F: Landscape Fabric

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill F is located 200m west of the village of Bozeat and 740m east of village of Grendon, in the rural setting of Northamptonshire. Green Hill F comprises a series of medium scale irregular shaped agricultural fields. Green Hill F is one of the larger of the Sites covering an area of 288 ha and at its longest point is approximately 3.8km long from north to south and 2.5km wide from east to west.

Key Features:

The field parcels which make up Green Hill F run parallel to the A509 Wollaston Road and run north to south between Grendon and Bozeat. Other roads in close proximity include the A428, Bedford Road East located 1.4km south of Green Hill F as well as Easton Lane and Easton Way which traverse the centre of Green Hill F east to west connecting neighbouring villages Grendon, Easton Maudit and Bozeat.

The landform differs in height with a low point of 53 AOD to the northern extent of Green Hill F. Topography then generally rises to the southern extent of Green Hill F to an AOD of 103. Landform undulates throughout Green Hill F and rises to the east and west towards the A509 and Grendon.

Field parcels within Green Hill F are delineated by native hedgerows of varying quality often with few hedgerows trees which results in a fairly open aspect when viewed from within Green Hill F. As well as hedgerows there are few bands of denser shrub and tree planting that run centrally to Green Hill F and border the three of the most northern field parcels. There is also substantial scattered tree and shrub planting associated with the restored quarry land located directly east of Green Hill F. A combination of landform and vegetation in this location limits views of Green Hill F to the east.

Woodland cover within the immediate context of Green Hill F is primarily located in the southern extent of Green Hill F where there are 3 large woodland blocks. Cold Oak Copse (Ancient Woodland), Horn Wood (Ancient Woodland) are located east and west of the most southerly field parcels within Green Hill F. A third large block of native woodland located 500m southwest of Green Hill F just north of the A428, Bedford Road East, provides additional screening of Green Hill F when viewed from the south.

Value

GLVIA3 paragraph 5.19 recognises that relative value is attached to different landscapes and states that *"value can apply to areas of landscape as a whole, or to individual elements, features and aesthetic or perceptual dimensions which contribute to the character of the landscape."* and that *"the value attached to undesignated landscapes also needs to be carefully considered and individual elements of the landscape – such as trees, buildings or hedgerows – may also have value."*

Landscape Fabric is the individual tangible elements or features such as landform, woodland, hedges, tree cover, vegetation that make up a landscape or site.

These features are the fundamental elements that contribute to our perception of a landscape, and as such are duly recognised for this importance. The Landscape Fabric is therefore considered High Value. This is not to say that the landscape itself is of a high value (i.e., a Valued Landscape) but that the individual features within it such as the landform, woodland, hedges, tree cover and vegetation are worthy of conservation.

Receptor Value: High

Susceptibility

The landscape receptor has low susceptibility to the Scheme, and a high ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, with little, or no, undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. Throughout the iterative design of the scheme embedded mitigation measures have been applied. This includes the use of buffers and offsets into the design to protect the landscape fabric of the Site.

Receptor Susceptibility: Low

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
High	**Low**	**Medium**

Mitigation Measures

Embedded Mitigation: The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects.

Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site F utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field, watercourse and roadside boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. Existing water corridors have been identified, and new riparian planting has been proposed to enhance these features as they pass through the Site such as fields FF6 and FF7 which are proposed as Diverse Wildflower Meadow with new riparian planting alongside the water corridor. Where the water course turns south between FF11 and FF19 enhancements to the planting alongside the water corridor continue strengthening this as a feature within the landscape. Native woodland shelterbelts are proposed to help provide enclosure

where visual screening is required. Considerable areas of Site F are proposed to be brought forward as Diverse Wildflower Meadow or Tussock Grassland Margins. This includes fields FF13 and FF16 alongside Easton Maudit. The proposals would result in the majority of the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation, whether beneath the array, or alongside in the form of Tussock Grassland Margins, Damp Grassland, Diverse Wildflower Meadows or set aside. Roadside hedgerows are to be reinforced with native tree planting. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below.

The below measurements are for the areas of the Site not including existing hedgerow understories, existing woodland understories, existing tracks or roads within the Site and the proposed Scheme infrastructure (substations, invertors etc).

Broad Category Type	Subcategory Type	Area / Length / Number
Green Corridor & Woodland Planting	Native Woodland Copse/ Shelter Belt (Scrub and Tree Planting)	3.65ha
	Native tree and scrub planting - Instant screening	0
	Native scrub planting with scattered trees	1.57ha
	Total:	**5.22ha**
Enhanced Riparian Native Planting	River Corridor Planting for Ecology	0.38ha
	River Corridor Planting for Flooding	1.82ha
	River Corridor Planting for Instant Screening	0.11ha
	Total:	**2.31ha**
Hedgerow Reinforcement & Reinforced Roadside Vegetation	Existing hedge reinforced with irregularly spaced native tree planting	0.88km
	Existing hedgerow reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting - not Instant	9.08km
	Existing hedgerow reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting - Instant screening	0
	Dense Linear tree planting	0.21km
	Total:	**10.17km**
Proposed Hedgerows	New native species rich hedgerow with irregular spaced native hedgerow Trees	3.59km
	Secondary hedge native species rich hedgerow with densely spaced native hedgerow Trees	1.51km
	Total:	**5.1km**
Proposed Ponds & Wader Scrapes	Newly created pond	1
	Proposed cluster of wader scrapes	1
	Total:	**2**
Groundcover	Existing vegetation to be retained and enhanced	5.25ha
	Proposed Meadow Creation (Beneath Panels)	145.13ha
	Proposed Tussock Grassland Margins	36.62ha

	Proposed Damp Grassland	6.39ha
	Proposed Ground nesting bird mitigation - Set Aside	17.06ha
	Proposed Ground nesting bird mitigation - Continued Arable Land	0
	Proposed Diverse Wildflower Meadow	44.03ha
	Proposed Low Density Scrub	0
	Total:	**254.48ha**

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Embedded Mitigation measures have been included within the design of the Scheme to protect the landscape fabric of the Site. This includes various buffers to offset the development from existing landscape features on Site to ensure their protection and permanence. The Outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out how these Embedded Mitigation measures are to be secured. Details of species and density for each typology is described within the Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (OLEMP).	Embedded Mitigation planting newly established, and yet to make considerable positive contribution to landscape fabric.	Embedded Mitigation planting established and adding to the Green Infrastructure of the Site, providing extensive habitat and biodiversity benefits and making positive contribution to BNG. Embedded landscape mitigation provides reinforcement to host landscape fabric, strengthening and reinforcing existing landscape elements of the Site in accordance with LCA aims and guidelines.	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned to agriculture with all structural landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Medium	None
Type of Effect	Neutral	Neutral	Beneficial	Beneficial
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**

Green Hill Site G: Landscape Fabric

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill G is located approximately 500m northwest of the village of Lavendon and 2.4km south of the village of Bozeat, in the rural setting of Buckinghamshire. Green Hill G covers an area of 169 ha and its longest point is approximately 2km long from north to south and 1.4km wide from east to west. Green Hill G comprises rolling agricultural land which generally slopes down from north to south

Key Features:

Green Hill G drops from a high point of 105 AOD in the north west corner, down to 75 AOD in the south east corner. Within this there are undulations within the topography that roll in an east to west direction. These undulations result in the land feeling fairly contained with the exception of some of the more elevated locations to the north where the landscape comprises a more open aspect.

Field parcels are primarily large scale and of a regular shape with few small irregular shaped parcels divided by a mix of open ditches and native hedgerows.

Vegetation cover across Green Hill G consist primarily of arable fields defined by native hedgerows of mixed quality with few hedgerow trees. The presence of denser planting within Green Hill G is limited to corridors of mixed native shrubs and trees which run north to south, parallel to the both the Milton Keynes Boundary Walk and Three Shires Way Long Distance Routes.

Although there is limited denser vegetation within Green Hill G, there are large blocks of broadleaf woodland (Threeshire Wood, The Oaks Wood, Nun Wood, Lavendon Wood) directly north and north east of Green Hill G, which provide a wooded backdrop to Green Hill G within the wider landscape setting.

Value

GLVIA3 paragraph 5.19 recognises that relative value is attached to different landscapes and states that *"value can apply to areas of landscape as a whole, or to individual elements, features and aesthetic or perceptual dimensions which contribute to the character of the landscape."* and that *"the value attached to undesignated landscapes also needs to be carefully considered and individual elements of the landscape – such as trees, buildings or hedgerows – may also have value."*

Landscape Fabric is the individual tangible elements or features such as landform, woodland, hedges, tree cover, vegetation that make up a landscape or site.

These features are the fundamental elements that contribute to our perception of a landscape, and as such are duly recognised for this importance. The Landscape Fabric is therefore considered High Value. This is not to say that the landscape itself is of a high value (i.e., a Valued Landscape) but that the individual features within it such as the landform, woodland, hedges, tree cover and vegetation are worthy of conservation.

Receptor Value: High

Susceptibility

The landscape receptor has low susceptibility to the Scheme, and a high ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, with little, or no, undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. Throughout the iterative design of the scheme embedded mitigation measures have been applied. This includes the use of buffers and offsets into the design to protect the landscape fabric of the Site.

Receptor Susceptibility: Low

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
High	**Low**	**Medium**

Mitigation Measures

Embedded Mitigation: The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects.

Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site G utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field, watercourse and roadside hedgerows. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. New native woodland copses and shelterbelts are proposed alongside the watercourse and the PRoW (MK/Lavendon/005) which runs through the centre of the Site. Other smaller field ditches are also to be enhanced, such as alongside GF11 and GF7 and GF5. New riparian planting has been proposed to enhance these features as they pass through the Site.

Along the margins, considerable areas of Site G are proposed to be brought forward as Tussock Grassland Margins. The proposals would result in the majority of the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation, whether beneath the array, or alongside in

the form of Tussock Grassland Margins. Roadside hedgerows are to be reinforced with native tree planting. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below.

The below measurements are for the areas of the Site not including existing hedgerow understories, existing woodland understories, existing tracks or roads within the Site and the proposed Scheme infrastructure (substations, invertors etc).

Broad Category Type	Subcategory Type	Area / Length / Number
Green Corridor & Woodland Planting	Native Woodland Copse/ Shelter Belt (Scrub and Tree Planting)	2.95ha
	Native tree and scrub planting - Instant screening	0.09ha
	Native scrub planting with scattered trees	0
	Total:	**3.04ha**
Enhanced Riparian Native Planting	River Corridor Planting for Ecology	0
	River Corridor Planting for Flooding	1.66ha
	River Corridor Planting for Instant Screening	0
	Total:	**1.66ha**
Hedgerow Reinforcement & Reinforced Roadside Vegetation	Existing hedge reinforced with irregularly spaced native tree planting	0.88km
	Existing hedgerow reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting - not Instant	0
	Existing hedgerow reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting - Instant screening	0
	Dense Linear tree planting	0.42km
	Total:	**1.3km**
Proposed Hedgerows	New native species rich hedgerow with irregular spaced native hedgerow Trees	2.53km
	Secondary hedge native species rich hedgerow with densely spaced native hedgerow Trees	1.66km
	Total:	**4.19km**
Proposed Ponds & Wader Scrapes	Newly created pond	0
	Proposed cluster of wader scrapes	0
	Total:	**0**
Groundcover	Existing vegetation to be retained and enhanced	0.06ha
	Proposed Meadow Creation (Beneath Panels)	139.11ha
	Proposed Tussock Grassland Margins	19.99ha
	Proposed Damp Grassland	0
	Proposed Ground nesting bird mitigation - Set Aside	0
	Proposed Ground nesting bird mitigation - Continued Arable Land	0

	Proposed Diverse Wildflower Meadow	0
	Proposed Low Density Scrub	0
	Total:	**159.16ha**

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Embedded Mitigation measures have been included within the design of the Scheme to protect the landscape fabric of the Site. This includes various buffers to offset the development from existing landscape features on Site to ensure their protection and permanence. The Outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out how these Embedded Mitigation measures are to be secured. Details of species and density for each typology is described within the Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (OLEMP).	Embedded Mitigation planting newly established, and yet to make considerable positive contribution to landscape fabric.	Embedded Mitigation planting established and adding to the Green Infrastructure of the Site, providing extensive habitat and biodiversity benefits and making positive contribution to BNG. Embedded landscape mitigation provides reinforcement to host landscape fabric, strengthening and reinforcing existing landscape elements of the Site in accordance with LCA aims and guidelines.	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned to agriculture with all structural landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Medium	None
Type of Effect	Neutral	Neutral	Beneficial	Beneficial
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**

Green Hill Site BESS: Landscape Fabric

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill BESS is located 530m to the northwest of the village of Grendon in rural Northamptonshire and is located on the agricultural land surrounding the Grendon Substation. Green Hill BESS is dominated by the Grendon Substation, which has a large footprint in the landscape.

The substation is formed by a collection of primary power lines, transformers, circuit breakers, control buildings, security fencing and secondary power lines. The height of the substation is approximately 15m, the perimeter of the structure has been mitigated with mature mixed deciduous tree planting, however the structure is still partially visible, and the influence of the overhead pylons dominate that part of the skyline. Green Hill BESS includes two separate field parcels one southeast of the substation (BESS1) and a second located west of the substation (BESS2). Both fields are currently being used for agricultural purposes.

Field BESS1 covers an area of approximately 11.42ha and BESS2 covers an area of approximately 6.33ha.

Key Features:

Green Hill BESS is bound on the southwestern boundary by Station Road which connects the A45 to the north through to the village of Grendon to the east. The proposed access track to the northern extent of Green Hill BESS, extends from Station Road and through the yard of a neighbouring Farm, Pastures Farm, located 330m west of Grendon Substation.

BESS2, west of Grendon Substation is located on predominately flat land with localised undulations between an AOD of between 44 and 48. The field BESS1, southeast of the substation has slight undulation, with a high point at the centre of the land parcel at 52m AOD which falls to 48m AOD towards the northern and eastern extents of Green Hill BESS.

The southwestern extent of the western field BESS2 is defined by a linear block of predominately mature ash and oak tree planting, which screens views from Station Road. The land parcel is also heavily bound by a further linear block of mature tree planting along the southeast and east boundary which screens views of Grendon substation. The western boundary is defined by an established native hedgerow, lined by a belt of deciduous tree planting and an open ditch which adds to the enclosure of Green Hill BESS.

The parcel to the southeast of the substation is heavily bound along the east perimeter of Green Hill BESS, with a mix of hedgerow and, mature deciduous trees which helps to screen the west elevation of the substation. The block of woodland continues around the perimeter of the Substation and is also bound by an open ditch.

Green Hill BESS is also dominated by the large high voltage transmission lines which traverses connecting to the substation and travelling southeast into the landscape, with further pylons seen towards the mid-distant views. The setting of the village of Grendon is also visible from within Green Hill BESS, the St Mary Parish Church tower can be seen on the hill as mid-distant views and the edge of the village is also visible at different degrees throughout Green Hill BESS.

Surrounding Green Hill BESS to the southwest, located on the opposite side of the Station Road, is the edge of Castle Ashby, Registered Park and Gardens. The formal landscape grounds of the park, with distinctive arboretum type mature trees can be seen against the backdrop of an undulating grassland and parkland. The Castle Ashby House and the formal gardens are located approximately 1.6km to the southwest, elevated in the landscape at approximately 80m AOD, however the Castle is not visible from Green Hill BESS or from the section of Station Road directly adjacent to Green Hill BESS.

Located approximately 600m to the northwest of Green Hill BESS is an open mineral and aggregate site, an open cast gravel pit and associated conveyor equipment and the storage of the aggregate piles, which are clearly visible from Green Hill BESS.

Located to the north and northeast of Green Hill BESS there is a series of wetlands and extensive water courses, designated as the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Ramsar site, the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Local Nature Reserve (LNR).

Value

GLVIA3 paragraph 5.19 recognises that relative value is attached to different landscapes and states that *"value can apply to areas of landscape as a whole, or to individual elements, features and aesthetic or perceptual dimensions which contribute to the character of the landscape."* and that *"the value attached to undesignated landscapes also needs to be carefully considered and individual elements of the landscape – such as trees, buildings or hedgerows – may also have value."*

Landscape Fabric is the individual tangible elements or features such as landform, woodland, hedges, tree cover, vegetation that make up a landscape or site.

These features are the fundamental elements that contribute to our perception of a landscape, and as such are duly recognised for this importance. The Landscape Fabric is therefore considered High Value. This is not to say that the landscape itself is of a high value (i.e., a Valued Landscape) but that the individual features within it such as the landform, woodland, hedges, tree cover and vegetation are worthy of conservation.

Receptor Value: High

Susceptibility

The landscape receptor has low susceptibility to the Scheme, and a high ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, with little, or no, undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. Throughout the iterative design of the scheme embedded mitigation measures have been applied. This includes the use of buffers and offsets into the design to protect the landscape fabric of the Site.

Receptor Susceptibility: Low

Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value **High**	**Receptor Susceptibility** **Low**	**Receptor Sensitivity** **Medium**

Mitigation Measures

Embedded Mitigation: The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects.

Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for BESS 1 and 2 utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field and roadside hedgerows. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. A new native woodland shelterbelt is proposed alongside eastern and southern edge of BESS1 reinforcing the existing field boundaries, with Tussock Grassland Margins. The northern area of BESS1 would be brought forward as a large area of Damp Grassland that runs down to the watercourse at the Site's northern boundary. New riparian planting has been proposed alongside the watercourse to provide ecological enhancement. The BESS2 Site includes for native shelterbelts, and scrub along the proposed bund.

These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below.

The below measurements are for the areas of the Site not including existing hedgerow understories, existing woodland understories, existing tracks or roads within the Site and the proposed Scheme infrastructure (substations, invertors etc).

Broad Category Type	Subcategory Type	Area / Length / Number
Green Corridor & Woodland Planting	Native Woodland Copse/ Shelter Belt (Scrub and Tree Planting)	1.6ha
	Native tree and scrub planting - Instant screening	0
	Native scrub planting with scattered trees	0.28ha
	Total:	**1.88ha**
Enhanced Riparian Native Planting	River Corridor Planting for Ecology	0.51ha
	River Corridor Planting for Flooding	0
	River Corridor Planting for Instant Screening	0

	Total:	**0.51ha**
Hedgerow Reinforcement & Reinforced Roadside Vegetation	Existing hedge reinforced with irregularly spaced native tree planting	0
	Existing hedgerow reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting - not Instant	0
	Existing hedgerow reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting - Instant screening	0
	Dense Linear tree planting	0
	Total:	**0**
Proposed Hedgerows	New native species rich hedgerow with irregular spaced native hedgerow Trees	0
	Secondary hedge native species rich hedgerow with densely spaced native hedgerow Trees	0
	Total:	**0**
Proposed Ponds & Wader Scrapes	Newly created pond	2
	Proposed cluster of wader scrapes	0
	Total:	**2**
Groundcover	Existing vegetation to be retained and enhanced	0.5ha
	Proposed Meadow Creation (Beneath Panels)	0
	Proposed Tussock Grassland Margins	1.46ha
	Proposed Damp Grassland	3.96ha
	Proposed Ground nesting bird mitigation - Set Aside	0
	Proposed Ground nesting bird mitigation - Continued Arable Land	0
	Proposed Diverse Wildflower Meadow	0
	Proposed Low Density Scrub	0
	Total:	**5.92ha**

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
.	Embedded Mitigation measures have been included within the design of the Scheme to protect the landscape fabric of the Site. This includes various buffers to offset the development from existing landscape features on Site to ensure their protection and permanence. The Outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out how these Embedded Mitigation measures are to be secured. Details of species and density for each typology is described within the Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (OLEMP). The construction of the BESS and substation (either option A or B) would result in loss of the agricultural field during the lifetime of the development.	Embedded Mitigation planting newly established, and yet to make considerable positive contribution to landscape fabric.	Embedded Mitigation planting established and adding to the Green Infrastructure of the Site, providing habitat and biodiversity benefits and making positive contribution to BNG. Embedded landscape mitigation provides reinforcement to host landscape fabric, strengthening and reinforcing existing landscape elements of the Site in accordance with LCA aims and guidelines.	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned to agriculture with all structural landscape mitigation, including the proposed shelterbelts retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape.
Magnitude of Change	Low	Low	Medium	None
Type of Effect	Neutral	Neutral	Beneficial	Beneficial
Significance of Effect	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**

Green Hill Site A: Landscape Character - The 1km Study Area (The Local Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill A is located within a rural setting of Northamptonshire, 5.3km southwest of Kettering. The closest settlements to Green Hill A include the village of Old, approximately 300m to the west and the village of Walgrave, approximately 600m to the south. These two villages sit within the wider context of smaller villages scattered throughout the wider rural landscape, connected by local 'B' and narrow roads, connecting smaller urban nodes within the wider landscape.

Green Hill A comprises a series of medium scale regular shaped agricultural field parcels, defined by extensive hedgerows and hedgerow trees. It also contains a mature native woodland block which meanders north to south, parallel to Newland Road and forms a strong landscape feature in the local context.

Surrounding Green Hill A, the landscape is similar to the agricultural farmland contained within Green Hill A itself, delineated by low hedge lines and treed hedgerows, with the occasional scattered wooded block.

National Landscape Character:

Green Hill A is located within two of the National Character Areas (NCA's) as illustrated on Figure 8.5 and defined by Natural England as NCA Profile: 89 Northamptonshire Vales (NE527), and NCA Profile: 95 Northamptonshire Uplands (NE565).

Regional Landscape Character:

The Site is located within the following LCTs and LCAs:

- LCT5 Clay Plateau, LCA 5b Sywell Plateau.

The following LCTs and LCAs are located within the 1km Study Area:

- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4e Pitsford Water.

Key Features of the LCT5 Clay Plateau:

- Boulder Clay deposits overlie almost the entire landscape, obscuring variations in the underlying solid geology and giving a unity of character;
- Broad, elevated undulating plateau dissected and drained by numerous valleys with convex profile valley sides;
- Expansive, long distance and panoramic views across open areas of plateau;

- Sense of exposure on some prominent locations;
- Limited woodland / tree cover comprising broadleaved woodlands and mature hedgerow trees;
- Where trees, woodlands and undulating landform combine, they limit or define views and create a more intimate character in places;
- Numerous water bodies including small reservoirs on the Naseby Plateau;
- Productive arable farmland within medium and large scale fields predominates on elevated land although sheep and cattle pastures also prevalent, often in smaller fields adjacent to watercourses;
- Hedgerows are often low and well clipped, although intermittent sections show evidence of decline, and emphasise the undulating character of the landscape;
- Sparsely settled with small villages and isolated farms prevalent; and
- Monuments and landscape features associated with the Battle of Naseby are distinctive elements of the local landscape.

Site A is located within LCA 5b Sywell Plateau. The plateau rises to a high point of 160m AOD, although it generally has an almost consistent elevation of around 130m AOD. Site A is located on this plateau landform occupying an elevation of approximately 130m AOD with lower land towards the water courses at approximately 105m AOD. The watercourses have eroded the glacial till that covers the area resulting in the landform locally being gently undulating.

The LCA is characterised by a predominance of large to medium to large scale arable fields generally regular or sub regular in shape, which is typical of the field pattern within Site A. Within Site A, the fields adjacent to the watercourses are typically wetter and left to areas of pasture such as within AF5, AF7, AF8, AF12, AF19 and AF21. This is typical of the wider character area where areas of pasture are evident surrounding village settlements and on steeper landform adjacent to streams.

Woodland cover across the LCA is low, comprising small to moderately sized often geometric broadleaved woodlands. Well treed stream sides and occasional mature and semi-mature oak and ash in hedgerows also contribute to the overall woodland cover. These characteristics are evident within Site A and immediate area. There is an overall lack of woodland, the closest being Old Poor's Gorse to the north of the Site alongside Mawsley Village, with tree cover across the Site coming from hedgerows trees along the field boundaries.

The most prominent main road in the area is the A43, from which minor roads emerge at right angles. The A43 runs along the spine of the plateau and is intrusive in a number of views, along with high voltage transmission lines that cross the landscape. The A43 is located approximately 1.2km east of Site A, often with roadside vegetation appearing as a wooded horizon in views towards it. Church spires and towers are also prominent within the landscape, including the spire at Walgrave.

To the south west of Site A the landscape changes as it drops down from the plateau towards Pitsford Reservoir, the largest reservoir within Northamptonshire. The reservoir itself is located some 1.65km south west of Site A. Surrounding the reservoir are the distinctive ironstone hills and

ridges that have been formed by tributaries draining from the surrounding Clay Plateau into the reservoir. The reservoir, edged by sandbanks, provides a valuable recreational resource for fishing, boating, sailing, bird watching and picnics. The reservoir is also an important habitat for bird life and waterfowl. Located on the western edge of the reservoir is Brixworth Country Park. The reservoir is at the heart of LCA 4e Pitsford Water.

As with the adjacent LCA 5b Sywell Plateau, large to medium scale fields predominate with small enclosure and pasture occurring on the steeper valley slopes where the tributaries feed into the reservoir.

Woodland cover is typical of the landscape type. Surrounding Pitsford Reservoir are a number of woodland blocks, primarily with a coniferous composition, although mixed and broadleaved copses are apparent. Willow Carr is also developing around the periphery of the nature reserve. Small spinneys and linear copses can also be found within the area along with parkland trees, and planting at Moulton Grange. Frequent hedgerow trees and tree lined stream boundaries combine with woodlands to create a well wooded landscape in localised areas.

Value

Site A and its immediate surroundings are located on large scale open farmland upon the plateau landform that is a defining characteristic of the LCA5b Sywell Plateau. The plateau is of a large scale, extends well away from the Site with Site A occupying a small area of the overall plateau that is typical of the wider character of this area.

Site A demonstrates characteristics that are found and replicated across the wider character area including the predominance of large to medium to large scale arable fields (generally regular or sub regular in shape), an overall lack of woodland with tree cover across the Site coming from hedgerows trees along the field boundaries, and wide ranging views from the more elevated areas of the plateau.

There is limited age depth within the local tree population, with a large proportion of Ash prevalent. There are a number of incongruous elements locally, including the wind turbine adjacent to White lodge, the A43 and high voltage transmission lines which detract from the aesthetic and perceptual value of this area. The church spire at Walgrave reinforces the historic and cultural association of the local villages and settlement pattern locally.

Tranquillity is impacted by the incongruous elements identified above. There are no landscape designations across the Site or the local area or any demonstrable physical attributes that would warrant elevating the value of this landscape.

The Local Study Area (1km) comprises a good quality landscape that is typical of the surrounding LCA5b Sywell Plateau, however there is evidence of some degradation and occasional detracting features.

Receptor Value: Medium

Susceptibility		
Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, because the relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate it without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. **Receptor Susceptibility: Medium**		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value **Medium**	**Receptor Susceptibility** **Medium**	**Receptor Sensitivity** **Medium**
Mitigation Measures		
Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site A utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. Existing water corridors have been identified, and new riparian planting has been proposed to enhance these features as they pass through the Site. The proposals would result in the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation, whether beneath the array, or alongside in the form of Tussock Grassland Margins, Damp Grassland, Set-Aside for ground nesting birds or as Diverse Wildflower Meadows. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below. The approach at Site A has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT5 Clay Plateau. Water corridors have also been accentuated to create meaningful habitats and defining features. The layout of the array within Site A has pulled back from the village of Old with no panels proposed within AF1 maintaining the approach in and out of the settlement. Similarly panels are not proposed within AF10 or AF11 as to not have infrastructure immediately along both sides of Newland Road. **The below measurements are for the areas of the Site not including existing hedgerow understories, existing woodland understories, existing tracks or roads within the Site and the proposed Scheme infrastructure (substations, invertors etc).** Green Corridor & Woodland Planting: 0.6ha Enhanced Riparian Native Planting: 1.9ha		

Hedgerow Reinforcement & Reinforced Roadside Vegetation: 11.98km Proposed Hedgerows: 0.08km Proposed Ponds & Wader Scrapes: 0 Groundcover: 162.22ha

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	The proposals would provide new landscape features that fit the key characteristics of the character area, whilst ensuring the array is well integrated into its context. Locally prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an immediate impact to the character of the area as the Site changes from an area of arable farmland to solar infrastructure. However, due to the elevated position of the Site on the plateau landform, combined with the relatively low level nature of the proposals	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (including hedgerow reinforcement, new hedgerows, reinforced roadside screening and enhanced riparian native planting) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large scale solar scheme. However, similarly to construction, due to the elevated position of the Site on the plateau landform, combined with the relatively low level nature of the proposals beyond the immediate context effects would be very limited and not wide ranging.	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the Local Study Area, allowing the scheme to become more absorbed into the receiving countryside. The Scheme provides reinforcement to the host landscape fabric of the Site, strengthening and reinforcing existing landscape elements in accordance with LCA aims and guidelines. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Scheme allowing it to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape. The substantial areas of new trees, hedgerow and meadow	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. The reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. Following decommissioning, the Site would benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and

	beyond the immediate context effects would be very limited and not wide ranging.		planting provide positive contributions to this area of countryside in the immediate area in the context of this LCA. However, given the scale of the proposals, there would be an appreciation of the Scheme within its immediate surroundings which would be notably different from the character of the surrounding arable countryside. Where visible from within the wider landscape, the new planting would reinforce the well layered landscape with a backdrop of wooded vegetation in places on the horizon. Both new and existing vegetation would have established and begun to mature, creating a much stronger structure to the landscape locally, retaining and enhancing the overall character of the area.	has matured to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining, and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. The potential may exist to retain grass margins to maintain some varied land use and a high level of biodiversity in the local area.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor	Minor

Green Hill Site A.2: Landscape Character - The 1km Study Area (The Local Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill A.2 is located within the rural setting of Northamptonshire, 5.17km southwest of Kettering. The closest settlements to Green Hill A.2 include the village of Walgrave, located approximately 900m to the west and Hannington located approximately 950m southeast of Green Hill A.2. These two villages sit within the wider context of smaller villages scattered throughout the wider rural landscape.

Green Hill A.2 is located on gently rolling landform which varies between 110m to 136m AOD and roughly falls from east to west. The surrounding farmland comprises a similar pattern of rolling landform. Green Hill A.2 comprises a mix of two medium, slightly irregular shaped field parcels and two large scale regular shaped agricultural field parcels, defined by extensive hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Other extensive tree planting in close proximity includes a woodland block which runs parallel to the southern boundary, directly southeast of Green Hill A.2.

Surrounding Green Hill A.2, the landscape is similar to the agricultural farmland contained within Green Hill A.2 itself, delineated by low hedge lines and treed hedgerows, with the occasional scattered wooded block particularly to the south.

National Landscape Character:

Green Hill A.2 is located within NCA Profile: 89 Northamptonshire Vales (NE527), illustrated on Figure 7.5.

Regional Landscape Character:

The Site is located within the following LCTs and LCAs:

- LCT 5 Clay Plateau, LCA 5b Sywell Plateau.

The following LCTs and LCAs are located within the 1km Study Area:

- The 1km Study Area does not include any additional LCTs or LCAs.

Key Features of the LCT5 Clay Plateau:

- Boulder Clay deposits overlie almost the entire landscape, obscuring variations in the underlying solid geology and giving a unity of character;
- Broad, elevated undulating plateau dissected and drained by numerous valleys with convex profile valley sides;
- Expansive, long distance and panoramic views across open areas of plateau;
- Sense of exposure on some prominent locations;

- Limited woodland / tree cover comprising broadleaved woodlands and mature hedgerow trees;
- Where trees, woodlands and undulating landform combine, they limit or define views and create a more intimate character in places;
- Numerous water bodies including small reservoirs on the Naseby Plateau;
- Productive arable farmland within medium and large scale fields predominates on elevated
- Land although sheep and cattle pastures also prevalent, often in smaller fields adjacent to watercourses;
- Hedgerows are often low and well clipped, although intermittent sections show evidence of decline, and emphasise the undulating character of the landscape;
- Sparsely settled with small villages and isolated farms prevalent; and
- Monuments and landscape features associated with the Battle of Naseby are distinctive elements of the local landscape.

Site A.2 is located within LCA 5b Sywell Plateau. The plateau rises to a high point of 160m AOD, although it generally has an almost consistent elevation of around 130m AOD. Site A.2 is located on this plateau landform occupying an elevation of approximately 130m AOD with lower land towards the water courses at approximately 110m AOD. The watercourses have eroded the glacial till that covers the area resulting in the landform locally being gently undulating. The LCA is characterised by a predominance of large to medium to large scale arable fields generally regular or sub regular in shape, which is typical of the field pattern within Site A.2.

Woodland cover across the LCA is low, comprising small to moderately sized often geometric broadleaved woodlands. There are woodland blocks to the south of the Site towards Red House Lane which sit on some of the more elevated land on the plateau and so provide enclosure and a wooded horizon to the south of the Site. Well treed stream sides and occasional mature and semi-mature oak and ash in hedgerows also contribute to the overall woodland cover. These characteristics are evident within Site A.2 and immediate area with tree cover across the Site coming from hedgerows trees along the field boundaries.

The most prominent main road in the area is the A43, from which minor roads emerge at right angles. The A43 runs along the spine of the plateau and is intrusive in a number of views, along with high voltage transmission lines that cross the landscape. The A43 is located along the eastern boundary of the Site, often with roadside vegetation appearing as a wooded horizon in views towards it. Church spires and towers are also prominent within the landscape, including the spire at Walgrave. The wind turbine at White Lodge is also predominant locally.

Value
Site A.2 and its immediate surroundings are located on large scale open farmland upon the plateau landform that is a defining characteristic of the LCA5b Sywell Plateau. The plateau is of a large scale, extends well away from the Site with Site A.2 occupying a small area of the overall plateau that is typical of the wider character of this area. Site A.2 demonstrates characteristics that are found and replicated across the wider character area including the predominance of large to medium to large scale arable fields (generally regular or sub regular in shape), an overall lack of woodland with tree cover across the Site coming from hedgerows trees along the field boundaries, and wide ranging views from the more elevated areas of the plateau. There is limited age depth within the local tree population, with a large proportion of Ash prevalent. There are a number of incongruous elements locally, including the wind turbine adjacent to White lodge, the A43 and high voltage transmission lines which detract from the aesthetic and perceptual value of this area. The church spire at Walgrave reinforces the historic and cultural association of the local villages and settlement pattern locally. Tranquillity is impacted by the incongruous elements identified above, notably the A43. There are no landscape designations across the Site or across the Local Area, or any demonstrable physical attributes that would warrant elevating the value of this landscape The Local Study Area (1km) comprises a good quality landscape that is typical of the surrounding LCA5b Sywell Plateau, however there is evidence of some degradation and occasional detracting features. **Receptor Value: Medium**
Susceptibility
Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, because the relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate it without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. **Receptor Susceptibility: Medium**

Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value **Medium**	**Receptor Susceptibility** **Medium**	**Receptor Sensitivity** **Medium**

Green Hill Site A.2: Mitigation Measures

The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects. Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects.

The design for Site A.2 utilises and builds upon the existing landscape framework provided by the field boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. This has also included for the use of instant screening adjacent to near neighbour residential properties. Secondary hedgerows have also been proposed to help bolster the existing hedgerows across the Site. The proposals would result in the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation, whether beneath the array, or alongside in the form of Tussock Grassland Margins or as Diverse Wildflower Meadows. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below.

The approach at Site A.2 has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT5 Clay Plateau. The layout of the array within Site A.2 has pulled back from the more elevated landform alongside the A42, and from alongside Kettering Road.

The below measurements are for the areas of the Site not including existing hedgerow understories, existing woodland understories, existing tracks or roads within the Site and the proposed Scheme infrastructure (substations, invertors etc).

Green Corridor & Woodland Planting: 0.51ha

Enhanced Riparian Native Planting: 0

Hedgerow Reinforcement & Reinforced Roadside Vegetation: 2.55km

Proposed Hedgerows:2.02km

Proposed Ponds & Wader Scrapes: 0

Groundcover: 62.2ha

Green Hill Site A.2: Landscape Character - The 1km Study Area (The Local Study Area)				
Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	The proposals would provide new landscape features that fit the key characteristics of the character area, whilst ensuring the array is well integrated into its context. Locally prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an immediate impact to the character of the area as the Site changes from an area of arable farmland to solar infrastructure. However, due to the elevated position of the Site on the plateau landform, combined with the relatively low level nature of the proposals beyond the immediate context effects would be very limited and not wide ranging.	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (including hedgerow reinforcement, new hedgerows, reinforced roadside screening) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large scale solar scheme. However, similarly to construction, due to the elevated position of the Site on the plateau landform, combined with the relatively low level nature of the proposals beyond the immediate context effects would be very limited and not wide ranging. Overall, this will help to link habitats and strengthen the overall character locally and maintain a sense of place. Important opportunities to bolster the local vegetation cover, buffering and connecting existing	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the Local Study Area, allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. The Scheme provides reinforcement to the host landscape fabric of the Site, strengthening and reinforcing existing landscape elements in accordance with LCA aims and guidelines. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Scheme allowing it to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape. The substantial areas of new woodland, hedgerow and meadow planting provide positive contributions to this area of countryside in the immediate area in the context of this LCA and would help to	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. Reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. Following decommissioning, the Site would benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has matured to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining, and enhancing the overall character and providing

		fragmented vegetation, helping to create a more resilient and biodiverse landscape.	enclose the scheme and limit the extent of effects. However, given the scale of the proposals, there would be an appreciation of the Scheme within its immediate surroundings which would be notably different from the character of the surrounding arable countryside. Where visible from within the wider landscape, the new planting would reinforce the well layered landscape with a backdrop of wooded vegetation in places on the horizon. Both new and existing vegetation would have established and begun to mature, creating a much stronger structure to the landscape locally, retaining and enhancing the overall character of the area.	considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. The potential may exist to retain grass margins to maintain some varied land use and a high level of biodiversity in the local area.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor	Minor

Green Hill Site B: Landscape Character - The 1km Study Area (The Local Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill B is located 1.3km north of the Northampton suburb of Moulton, in the rural setting of Northamptonshire. The closest settlements to Green Hill B is the small village of Holcot located approximately 850m south. Holcot sits at the outer edge of a wider context of smaller villages scattered throughout the wider rural landscape, connected by local 'B' roads.

Surrounding Green Hill B, the landscape is similar to the agricultural farmland contained within Green Hill B itself, delineated by a mix of low hedge lines, outgrown and treed hedgerows, and the occasional scattered wooded block. There are five (5) buildings within the proximity of Green Hill B comprising of farmsteads, detached properties, cottages and a converted farm building. Tithe Farm which lies adjacent to Green Hill B, has several old farm buildings/barns which have been converted into commercial office spaces and are occupied by a number of independent businesses, a car park is also associated with the buildings but its heavily screened on the north, east and south by scattered woodland blocks.

National Landscape Character:

Green Hill B is located within two of the National Character Areas (NCA's) as illustrated on Figure 7.4 and defined by Natural England as NCA Profile: 89 Northamptonshire Vales (NE527), and NCA Profile: 95 Northamptonshire Uplands (NE565).

Regional Landscape Character:

The Site is located within the following LCTs and LCAs:

- LCT 5 Clay Plateau, LCA 5b Sywell Plateau, as illustrated on Figure 8.5.

The following LCTs and LCAs are located within the 1km Study Area:

- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4e Pitsford Water.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4b Moulton Slopes.

Key Features of the LCT5 Clay Plateau:

- Boulder Clay deposits overlie almost the entire landscape, obscuring variations in the underlying solid geology and giving a unity of character;
- Broad, elevated undulating plateau dissected and drained by numerous valleys with convex profile valley sides;
- Expansive, long distance and panoramic views across open areas of plateau;

- Sense of exposure on some prominent locations;
- Limited woodland / tree cover comprising broadleaved woodlands and mature hedgerow trees;
- Where trees, woodlands and undulating landform combine, they limit or define views and create a more intimate character in places;
- Numerous water bodies including small reservoirs on the Naseby Plateau;
- Productive arable farmland within medium and large scale fields predominates on elevated land although sheep and cattle pastures also prevalent, often in smaller fields adjacent to watercourses;
- Hedgerows are often low and well clipped, although intermittent sections show evidence of decline, and emphasise the undulating character of the landscape;
- Sparsely settled with small villages and isolated farms prevalent; and
- Monuments and landscape features associated with the Battle of Naseby are distinctive elements of the local landscape.

Site B is located within LCA 5b Sywell Plateau. The plateau rises to a high point of 160m AOD, although it generally has an almost consistent elevation of around 130m AOD. Site B is located on a finger of elevated landform sitting at approximately 125m AOD that falls away to the north into Pickford Water and to the south towards the incised valley caused by the watercourses having eroded the glacial till that covers the area resulting in the landform locally being gently undulating. This elevation allows for open views out across the wider landscape.

The LCA is characterised by a predominance of large to medium to large scale arable fields generally regular or sub regular in shape, which is clearly demonstrated within the field pattern of Site B which comprises of four very rectilinear and evenly sized arable fields, with the fifth BF5 still rectilinear, but longer and narrower than the other four.

Woodland cover across the LCA is low, comprising small to moderately sized often geometric broadleaved woodlands. Well treed stream sides and occasional mature and semi-mature oak and ash in hedgerows also contribute to the overall woodland cover. These characteristics are evident within Site B and the immediate area. There is a block of woodland top the east of the Site, but otherwise there is an overall lack of woodland with tree cover across the Site coming from hedgerows trees along the field boundaries. Tree cover and woodland are greater surrounding Pitsford Water.

The most prominent main road in the area is the A43, from which minor roads emerge at right angles. The A43 runs along the spine of the plateau and is intrusive in a number of views, along with high voltage transmission lines that cross the landscape. The A43 is located approximately 0.9km south east of Site B.

To the north west of Site B the landscape changes as it drops down from the plateau towards Pitsford Reservoir, the largest reservoir within Northamptonshire. Surrounding the reservoir are the distinctive ironstone hills and ridges that have been formed by tributaries draining from the surrounding Clay Plateau into the reservoir. The reservoir, edged by sandbanks, provides a valuable recreational resource for fishing, boating, sailing, bird watching and picnics. The reservoir is also an important habitat for bird life and waterfowl. Located on the western edge of the reservoir is Brixworth Country Park. The reservoir is at the heart of LCA 4e Pitsford Water.

As with the adjacent LCA 5b Sywell Plateau large to medium scale fields predominate, with small enclosure and pasture occurring on the steeper valley slopes where the tributaries feed into the reservoir.

Woodland cover is typical of the landscape type. Surrounding Pitsford Reservoir are a number of woodland blocks, primarily with a coniferous composition, although mixed and broadleaved copses are apparent. Willow Carr is also developing around the periphery of the nature reserve. Small spinneys and linear copses can also be found within the area along with parkland trees, and planting at Moulton Grange. Frequent hedgerow trees and tree lined stream boundaries combine with woodlands to create a well wooded landscape in localised areas.

To the south of the Site the landscape changes and is identified as the LCA 4b Moulton Slopes. It comprises a broad valley, through which flows the Sedge Brook, a tributary of the Brampton Valley, and a smaller watercourse, which flows southwards into Northampton to the west of Overstone. From the upper slopes of the valley, wide views across rolling farmland are possible. Land cover is typically arable farmland, although improved and semi improved pastures are more dominant along lower valley slopes and along watercourses. Woodland cover is low.

Value

Site B and its immediate surroundings are located on large scale open farmland upon the plateau landform that is a defining characteristic of the LCA5b Sywell Plateau. The plateau is of a large scale, extends well away from the Site with Site B occupying a small area of the overall plateau that is typical of the wider character of this area.

Site B demonstrates characteristics that are found and replicated across the wider character area including the predominance of medium to large scale arable fields (generally regular or sub regular in shape), an overall lack of woodland with tree cover across the Site coming from hedgerow trees along the field boundaries, and wide ranging views from the more elevated areas of the plateau.

There is limited age depth within the local tree population, with a large proportion of Ash prevalent. There are a number of incongruous elements locally, including the A43 and high voltage transmission lines which detract from the aesthetic and perceptual value of this area.

Tranquillity is impacted by the incongruous elements identified above, notably the A43. There are no landscape designations across the Site or across the Local Area, or any demonstrable physical attributes that would warrant elevating the value of this landscape

The Local Study Area (1km) comprises a good quality landscape that is typical of the surrounding LCA5b Sywell Plateau, however there is evidence of some degradation and occasional detracting features.

Receptor Value: Medium

Susceptibility		
Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, because the relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate it without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. **Receptor Susceptibility: Medium**		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value **Medium**	**Receptor Susceptibility** **Medium**	**Receptor Sensitivity** **Medium**
Mitigation Measures		
The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects. Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site B utilises and builds upon the existing landscape framework provided by the field boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows and the use of new native tree planting to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. A new section of hedgerow is proposed alongside the PRoW within BF5 as well as 2.83ha of proposed Diverse Wildflower Meadow. The proposals would result in the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation, whether beneath the array, or alongside in the form of Tussock Grassland Margins or as Diverse Wildflower Meadows. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below. The approach at Site B has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT5 Clay Plateau.		

The below measurements are for the areas of the Site not including existing hedgerow understories, existing woodland understories, existing tracks or roads within the Site and the proposed Scheme infrastructure (substations, invertors etc).

Green Corridor & Woodland Planting: 0

Enhanced Riparian Native Planting: 0

Hedgerow Reinforcement & Reinforced Roadside Vegetation: 3.4km

Proposed Hedgerows:0.45km

Proposed Ponds & Wader Scrapes: 0

Groundcover: 60.82ha

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	The proposals would provide new landscape features that fit the key characteristics of the character area, whilst ensuring the array is well integrated into its context. However, locally prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an immediate change to the character of the area as it changes from an area of arable farmland to solar infrastructure. However, due to the elevated position of the	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (including hedgerow reinforcement, new hedgerows and reinforced roadside planting) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large scale solar scheme. However, similarly to construction, due to the elevated position of the Site on the plateau landform, combined with the relatively low level	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the Local Study Area, allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. The Scheme provides reinforcement to the host landscape fabric of the Site, strengthening and reinforcing existing landscape elements in accordance with LCA aims and guidelines. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Scheme allowing it to become more	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. Reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape.

	Site on the plateau landform, combined with the relatively low level nature of the proposals, beyond the immediate context effects would be very limited and not wide ranging.	nature of the proposals beyond the immediate context effects would be very limited and not wide ranging. Although new vegetation will be immature, existing hedgerows will have begun to grow out at Year 1 and the varied grassland areas will have become established, starting to create valuable habitats. Overall, this will help to link habitats and strengthen the overall character locally and maintain a sense of place. Important opportunities to bolster the local vegetation cover, buffering and connecting existing fragmented vegetation, helping to create a more resilient and biodiverse landscape.	absorbed into the receiving landscape. The substantial areas of new hedgerow and meadow planting provide positive contributions to this area of countryside in the immediate area in the context of this LCA. However, given the scale of the proposals, there would be an appreciation of the Scheme within its immediate surroundings which would be notably different from the character of the surrounding arable countryside. Where visible from within the wider landscape, the new planting would reinforce the well layered landscape with a backdrop of wooded vegetation in places on the horizon. Both new and existing vegetation would have established and begun to mature, creating a much stronger structure to the landscape locally, retaining and enhancing the overall character of the area.	Following decommissioning, the Site would benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has matured to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining, and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. The potential may exist to retain grass margins to maintain some varied land use and a high level of biodiversity in the local area.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor	Minor

Green Hill Site C: Landscape Character - The 1km Study Area (The Local Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill C is located 2km west of Wellingborough, in the rural setting of Northamptonshire. The closest settlement is the small village of Sywell, located approximately 1km southwest of Green Hill C.

Green Hill C is largely contained with treed hedgerows, along the east and southern perimeter. There are two linear blocks of woodland to the north of Green Hill C, one consisting of a mature conifer hedgerow. The northwestern field parcel is contained within mature hedgerows and larger trees, which connect with the dense block of mature Ancient Woodland to the north of Green Hill C.

National Landscape Character:

Green Hill C is located within one National Character Areas (NCA's) as illustrated on Figure 7.4 and defined by Natural England as NCA Profile: 89 Northamptonshire Vales (NE527).

Regional Landscape Character:

The Site is located within the following LCTs and LCAs:

- LCT 5 Clay Plateau, LCA 5b Sywell Plateau.

The following LCTs and LCAs are located within the 1km Study Area:

- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes;

Key Features of the LCT5 Clay Plateau:

- Boulder Clay deposits overlie almost the entire landscape, obscuring variations in the underlying solid geology and giving a unity of character;
- Broad, elevated undulating plateau dissected and drained by numerous valleys with convex profile valley sides;
- Expansive, long distance and panoramic views across open areas of plateau;
- Sense of exposure on some prominent locations;
- Limited woodland / tree cover comprising broadleaved woodlands and mature hedgerow trees;
- Where trees, woodlands and undulating landform combine, they limit or define views and create a more intimate character in places;

- Numerous water bodies including small reservoirs on the Naseby Plateau;
- Productive arable farmland within medium and large scale fields predominates on elevated
- Land although sheep and cattle pastures also prevalent, often in smaller fields adjacent to watercourses;
- Hedgerows are often low and well clipped, although intermittent sections show evidence of decline, and emphasise the undulating character of the landscape;
- Sparsely settled with small villages and isolated farms prevalent; and
- Monuments and landscape features associated with the Battle of Naseby are distinctive elements of the local landscape.

Site C is located within LCA 5b Sywell Plateau. The plateau rises to a high point of 160m AOD, although it generally has an almost consistent elevation of around 130m AOD. Site C is located towards the centre of the plateau landform occupying an elevation of approximately 120m AOD with lower land towards the water courses at approximately 110m AOD. The watercourses have eroded the glacial till that covers the area resulting in the landform locally being gently undulating.

The LCA is characterised by a predominance of large to medium to large scale arable fields generally regular or sub regular in shape, which is typical of the field pattern within Site C. Within Site C, fields adjacent to the watercourses are typically wetter and left to areas of pasture such as within CF3. This is typical of the wider character area where areas of pasture are evident surrounding village settlements and on steeper landform adjacent to streams.

Woodland cover across the LCA is low, comprising small to moderately sized often geometric broadleaved woodlands. However Sywell Wood is located immediately north of Site C and is one of the largest woodland blocks of the local area. other spinneys and copses are notable across the local countryside, especially alongside the watercourses. Well treed stream sides and occasional mature and semi-mature oak and ash in hedgerows also contribute to the overall woodland cover. These characteristics are evident within Site C with tree cover across the Site coming from hedgerows trees along the field boundaries, however the boundary between CF3, CF4 and CF5 is marked by a ditch line / watercourse and is more open.

Site C is located alongside Sywell Aerodrome, which with its runways, hangers and associated commercial units forms a notable feature of the immediate area. To the immediate north of field CF8 and CF9 is an existing solar development and to the south is ‘The Emporium’ garden centre. Whilst there is some perception of these features locally, surrounding vegetation provides enclosure and the developments are well absorbed into the landscape. These, combined with roadside vegetation along Wellingborough Road and Sywell Wood provide enclosure to Site C.

To the south of Site C is the LCA 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes. Located approximately 600m south of the Site, the landscape transitions away from the elevated plateau into a gently rolling landscape occupying the valley slopes to the north of the River Nene.

Value
Site C and its immediate surroundings are located on large scale open farmland upon the plateau landform that is a defining characteristic of the LCA5b Sywell Plateau. The plateau is of a large scale, extends well away from the Site with Site C occupying an enclosed area of landscape squeezed alongside Sywell Aerodrome, Sywell Wood, the existing solar development and the large sheds / outbuildings associated with the garden centre to the south. Site C demonstrates characteristics that are found and replicated across the wider character area including the predominance of large to medium to large scale arable fields (generally regular or sub regular in shape), an overall lack of woodland with tree cover across the Site itself with cover coming from hedgerows trees along the field boundaries. Beyond the Site tree cover is provided by Sywell Wood, Spinneys, copses and roadside vegetation locally. There are a number of incongruous elements locally, including the adjacent solar scheme, Sywell Aerodrome and the garden centre buildings. Tranquillity is impacted by the incongruous elements identified above. There are no landscape designations across the Site or across the Local Area, or any demonstrable physical attributes that would warrant elevating the value of this landscape The Local Study Area (1km) comprises a good quality landscape that is typical of the surrounding LCA5b Sywell Plateau and the LCA 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes, however there is evidence of some degradation and occasional detracting features. **Receptor Value: Medium**
Susceptibility
Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, because the relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate it without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. **Receptor Susceptibility: Medium**
Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
Medium	**Medium**	**Medium**

Mitigation Measures

The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects.

Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site C utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field and watercourse boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. Existing water corridors have been identified, and new riparian planting has been proposed to enhance these features as they pass through the Site alongside the eastern boundary of CF3 and CF4.

The proposals would result in the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation, whether beneath the array, or alongside in the form of Tussock Grassland Margins, Set-Aside for ground nesting birds or as Diverse Wildflower Meadows. Fields CF2, CF3 and CF4 are all proposed as Diverse Wildflower Meadows. Field CF1 would be used to provide Set-aside for ground nesting bird mitigation. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below.

The approach at Site C has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock and to enhance the riparian corridors alongside the watercourse whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT5 Clay Plateau.

The below measurements are for the areas of the Site not including existing hedgerow understories, existing woodland understories, existing tracks or roads within the Site and the proposed Scheme infrastructure (substations, invertors etc).

Green Corridor & Woodland Planting: 0.48ha

Enhanced Riparian Native Planting: 0.5ha

Hedgerow Reinforcement & Reinforced Roadside Vegetation: 0

Proposed Hedgerows:0.7km

Proposed Ponds & Wader Scrapes: 0

Groundcover: 48.48ha

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	The proposals would provide new landscape features that fit the key characteristics of the character area, whilst ensuring the array is well integrated into its context. However, locally prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an immediate change to the character of the area as it changes from an area of arable farmland to solar infrastructure. These effects would be limited to the Site itself and its immediate setting. The field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact and help with visual layering of vegetation across the landscape and the integration of the new panels within the landscape as they are constructed.	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (including hedgerow reinforcement, new hedgerows, reinforced roadside screening and enhanced riparian native planting) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large scale solar scheme. However, similarly to construction, due to the elevated position of the Site on the plateau landform, combined with the existing enclosure provided by the surrounding, Sywell Wood, the adjacent solar scheme, Sywell Aerodrome and the garden centre buildings beyond the immediate context effects on the character of the local area would be very limited and not wide ranging.	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the Local Study Area, allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. The Scheme provides reinforcement to the host landscape fabric of the Site, strengthening and reinforcing existing landscape elements in accordance with LCA aims and guidelines. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Scheme allowing it to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape. The substantial areas of new woodland, hedgerow and meadow planting provide positive contributions to this area of countryside in the immediate area in the context of this LCA. However, given the scale of the proposals, there would be an appreciation of the Scheme within its	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. The reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. Following decommissioning, the Site would benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has matured to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining, and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. The potential may exist to retain grass margins to maintain

	Within the wider study area, there would be limited appreciation of the array, associated infrastructure or the Substation as they are constructed, with the integrity of the character area, and all features within retained and enhanced.		immediate surroundings which would be notably different from the character of the surrounding arable countryside. Where visible from within the wider landscape, the new planting would reinforce the well layered landscape with a backdrop of wooded vegetation in places on the horizon. Both new and existing vegetation would have established and begun to mature, creating a much stronger structure to the landscape locally, retaining and enhancing the overall character of the area.	some varied land use and a high level of biodiversity in the local area.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor	Minor

Green Hill Site D: Landscape Character - The 1km Study Area (The Local Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill D is located 250m east of Green Hill C and 1.3km west of Wellingborough, in the rural setting of Northamptonshire. The closest settlement is the village of Mears Ashby which is directly south of Green Hill D.

Green Hill D is delineated by treed hedgerows which separate each land parcel in an east to west direction. The western perimeter of Green Hill D is more substantial in part, the treed hedgerows providing greater screening. However, the change in the elevation towards the west associated with Glebe Road which sits at similar height as Highfield Road allows mid-distant views into Green Hill D.

National Landscape Character:

Green Hill D is located within one National Character Areas (NCA's) as illustrated on Figure 7.4 and defined by Natural England as NCA Profile: 89 Northamptonshire Vales (NE527).

Regional Landscape Character:

The Site is located within the following LCTs and LCAs:

- LCT 5 Clay Plateau, LCA 5b Sywell Plateau.

The following LCTs and LCAs are located within the 1km Study Area:

- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes;
- Urban, the Urban area of Wellingborough.

Key Features of the LCT5 Clay Plateau:

- Boulder Clay deposits overlie almost the entire landscape, obscuring variations in the underlying solid geology and giving a unity of character;
- Broad, elevated undulating plateau dissected and drained by numerous valleys with convex profile valley sides;
- Expansive, long distance and panoramic views across open areas of plateau;
- Sense of exposure on some prominent locations;
- Limited woodland / tree cover comprising broadleaved woodlands and mature hedgerow trees;

- Where trees, woodlands and undulating landform combine, they limit or define views and create a more intimate character in places;
- Numerous water bodies including small reservoirs on the Naseby Plateau;
- Productive arable farmland within medium and large scale fields predominates on elevated
- Land although sheep and cattle pastures also prevalent, often in smaller fields adjacent to watercourses;
- Hedgerows are often low and well clipped, although intermittent sections show evidence of decline, and emphasise the undulating character of the landscape;
- Sparsely settled with small villages and isolated farms prevalent; and
- Monuments and landscape features associated with the Battle of Naseby are distinctive elements of the local landscape.

Site D is located within LCA 5b Sywell Plateau. The plateau rises to a high point of 160m AOD, although it generally has an almost consistent elevation of around 130m AOD. Site D is located towards the southern extents of the plateau landform on west facing slopes which fall from approximately 115m AOD along Highfield Road down to 105m AOD along the Sites western boundary. The watercourses, such as the one along the Sites western boundary have eroded the glacial till that covers the area resulting in the landform locally being gently undulating.

The LCA is characterised by a predominance of large to medium to large scale arable fields generally regular or sub regular in shape, which is typical of the field pattern within Site D. Within Site D, the lower lying areas of the Site adjacent to the watercourse are typically wetter, but are still within agricultural use.

Woodland cover across the LCA is low, comprising small to moderately sized often geometric broadleaved woodlands. However, Sywell Wood is located north west of Site D and is one of the largest woodland blocks of the local area. Other spinneys and copses are notable across the local countryside, especially alongside the watercourses, with the wetland corridor along the western boundary being marked with established trees.

Well treed stream sides and occasional mature and semi-mature oak and ash in hedgerows also contribute to the overall woodland cover of the wider area. As identified above, these characteristics are evident within Site D with tree cover across the Site coming from hedgerows trees along the field boundaries.

To the south west of Site D is the LCA 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes. Located approximately 500m from the Site, the landscape transitions away from the elevated plateau into a gently rolling landscape occupying the valley slopes to the north of the River Nene including Sywell Reservoir. To the east the landscape transitions into the urban fringes of Wellingborough and the commercial sheds associated with Park farm Industrial Estate.

Value

Site D and its immediate surroundings are located on large scale open farmland upon the plateau landform that is a defining characteristic of the LCA5b Sywell Plateau. The plateau is of a large scale, extends well away from the Site with Site D occupying an enclosed area of landscape on the west facing slopes alongside Highfield Road

Site D demonstrates characteristics that are found and replicated across the wider character area including the predominance of large to medium to large scale arable fields (generally regular or sub regular in shape), an overall lack of woodland with tree cover across the Site itself with cover coming from hedgerows trees along the field boundaries. Beyond the Site tree cover is provided by Sywell Wood, Spinneys, copses and roadside vegetation locally. There are a number of incongruous elements locally, including Sywell Aerodrome and the garden centre buildings to the west and the commercial sheds associated with Park farm Industrial Estate to the east which impact upon the tranquillity of the wider area. There are no landscape designations across the Site or across the Local Area, or any demonstrable physical attributes that would warrant elevating the value of this landscape. The historic nature of Mears Ashby to the south is recognised as a Conservation Area.

The Local Study Area (1km) comprises a good quality landscape that is typical of the surrounding LCA5b Sywell Plateau and the LCA 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes, however there is evidence of degradation and occasional detracting features locally.

Receptor Value: Medium

Susceptibility

Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, because the relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate it without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation.

Receptor Susceptibility: Medium

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
Medium	Medium	Medium

Mitigation Measures

Embedded Mitigation: The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects.

Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site D utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field and watercourse boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. Existing water corridors have been identified, and new riparian planting has been proposed to enhance these features as they pass through the Site alongside the western boundary.

New native woodland is proposed along the western edge of the Site providing a strong wooded corridor along the watercourse. Field DF4 is proposed to remain in arable use but managed to support mitigation for ground nesting birds. The proposals would result in the majority of the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation, whether beneath the array, or alongside in the form of Tussock Grassland Margins or as Diverse Wildflower Meadows. Roadside hedgerows are to be reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting.

These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below.

The layout of the array within Site D has pulled back from the village of Mears Ashby with no panels proposed within DF4 maintaining the approach in and out of the settlement. Similarly, panels are not proposed within the northern section of DF1 as to not have infrastructure immediately along Moonshine Gap. The landscape proposals aim to enhance the riparian corridor alongside the existing watercourse and create an attractive walking route that traverses the length of Site D.

The below measurements are for the areas of the Site not including existing hedgerow understories, existing woodland understories, existing tracks or roads within the Site and the proposed Scheme infrastructure (substations, invertors etc).

Green Corridor & Woodland Planting: 1.83ha

Enhanced Riparian Native Planting: 1.18ha

Hedgerow Reinforcement & Reinforced Roadside Vegetation: 2.3km

Proposed Hedgerows: 1.09km

Proposed Ponds & Wader Scrapes: 0

Groundcover: 37.83ha

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	The proposals would provide new landscape features that fit the key characteristics of the character area, whilst ensuring the array is well integrated into its context. At the early stages of the construction phase, ground and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure would predominantly be screened by existing vegetation, notably existing vegetation along the water course and Highfield Road. However, locally there would be some appreciation of construction activities within the Site, from Highfield Road itself and Moonshine Gap. These effects would be limited to the Site itself and its immediate setting. The field boundaries and the	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (including hedgerow reinforcement, new hedgerows, reinforced roadside screening and enhanced riparian native planting) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large scale solar scheme. However, similarly to construction, due to the position of the Site on the plateau landform, combined with the existing containment, beyond the immediate context effects on the character of the local area would be very limited and not wide ranging.	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the Local Study Area, allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. The Scheme provides reinforcement to the host landscape fabric of the Site, strengthening and reinforcing existing landscape elements in accordance with LCA aims and guidelines. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Scheme allowing it to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape. Where visible from within the wider landscape, the new planting would reinforce the well layered landscape with a backdrop of wooded vegetation in places on the horizon. Both new and existing vegetation would have	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. The reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. Following decommissioning, the Site would benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has matured to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining, and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. The

	associated tree cover would remain intact and help with visual layering of vegetation across the landscape and the integration of the new panels within the landscape as they are constructed. Within the study area, there would be limited appreciation of the array or associated infrastructure as they are constructed, with the integrity of the character area, and all features within retained and enhanced. Locally prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an immediate change to the character of the area as it changes from an area of arable farmland to solar infrastructure.		established and begun to mature, creating a much stronger structure to the landscape locally, retaining and enhancing the overall character of the area. The substantial areas of new woodland, hedgerow and meadow planting provide positive contributions to this area of countryside in the immediate area in the context of this LCA. However, given the scale of the proposals, there would be an appreciation of the Scheme within its immediate surroundings which would be notably different from the character of the surrounding arable countryside.	potential may exist to retain grass margins to maintain some varied land use and a high level of biodiversity in the local area.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor	Minor

Green Hill Site E: Landscape Character - The 1km Study Area (The Local Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill E is located 330m east of Green Hill D and 600m west of the western extent of Wellingborough, in a rural setting of Northamptonshire.

Existing vegetation cover across the northern and southern portions of Green Hill E is similar, with varying treed hedgerows of differing heights and widths which delineate each field parcel as well as scattered blocks of deciduous tree planting and small wooded areas. The northern portion of Green Hill E contains many bands of dense tree planting both within Green Hill E and along the northern boundary. These tree lines connect to several woodland blocks northeast of Green Hill E. Substantial woodland blocks associated with the southern portion of Green Hill E are located along extensive lengths of the eastern and western boundaries and include Wilby Spiney and woodland which runs parallel to a water course that runs south from Mears Ashby.

The surrounding landscape setting is similar in appearance to the agricultural farmland contained within Green Hill E however this is framed by surrounding urban settlements such as Wellingborough and the northern eastern suburbs of Northampton.

National Landscape Character:

Green Hill E is located within one National Character Areas (NCA's) as illustrated on Figure 7.4 and defined by Natural England as NCA Profile: 89 Northamptonshire Vales (NE527).

Regional Landscape Character:

The Site is located within the following LCTs and LCAs:

- LCT 5 Clay Plateau, LCA 5b Sywell Plateau.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes.

The following LCTs and LCAs are located within the 1km Study Area:

- LCT18 Broad River Valley Floodplain, LCA 18d The Nene – Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill.

Key Features of the LCT5 Clay Plateau:

- Boulder Clay deposits overlie almost the entire landscape, obscuring variations in the underlying solid geology and giving a unity of character;
- Broad, elevated undulating plateau dissected and drained by numerous valleys with convex profile valley sides;

- Expansive, long distance and panoramic views across open areas of plateau;
- Sense of exposure on some prominent locations;
- Limited woodland / tree cover comprising broadleaved woodlands and mature hedgerow trees;
- Where trees, woodlands and undulating landform combine, they limit or define views and create a more intimate character in places;
- Numerous water bodies including small reservoirs on the Naseby Plateau;
- Productive arable farmland within medium and large scale fields predominates on elevated
- Land although sheep and cattle pastures also prevalent, often in smaller fields adjacent to watercourses;
- Hedgerows are often low and well clipped, although intermittent sections show evidence of decline, and emphasise the undulating character of the landscape;
- Sparsely settled with small villages and isolated farms prevalent; and
- Monuments and landscape features associated with the Battle of Naseby are distinctive elements of the local landscape.

Key Features of the LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes:

- Broad valley slopes dissected by numerous tributary streams;
- Ironstone geology expressed in local vernacular buildings and in rich red soils;
- Rolling landform, extensive views and sense of exposure on some prominent locations;
- Steep slopes adjacent to more elevated landscapes;
- Numerous water bodies including the county's largest reservoir;
- Productive arable farmland in medium and large scale fields predominates on elevated land although sheep and cattle pastures also prevalent, often in smaller fields adjacent to watercourses;
- Agricultural practices create a patchwork of contrasting colours and textures extending across valley slopes;
- Where broadleaved woodlands and mature hedgerow trees combine, these impart a sense of a well treed landscape;
- Hedgerows generally low and well clipped although intermittent sections show evidence of decline;
- Well-settled with numerous villages and towns;
- Landscape directly and indirectly influenced by the close proximity of many of the county's urban areas; and

- Building materials vary although vernacular architecture and churches display the local ironstone.

Site E is mostly located within LCA 5b Sywell Plateau. However, the Site transitions into the adjacent LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes which wrap around the plateau as a series of lower lying valley slopes on the eastern, southern and western extents of the Site. The wider plateau rises to a high point of 160m AOD, although across Site E, the plateau landform is lower at 110m AOD, with the watercourses falling steeply away to c75m AOD. The watercourses have eroded the glacial till that covers the area resulting in the plateau landform locally being gently undulating and dropping away more steeply at the edge of the plateau into the LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes. The LCA is characterised by a predominance of large to medium to large scale arable fields generally regular or sub regular in shape, which is typical of the field pattern within Site E. Within the adjacent valleys and along the water corridors, vegetation is more established providing typically well vegetated riparian corridors along the Site boundaries.

On the plateau woodland cover is low, comprising small to moderately sized often geometric broadleaved woodlands. However, along the surrounding valleys and along the slopes woodland is more prevalent. Across the plateau occasional mature and semi-mature oak and ash trees within hedgerows also contribute to the overall woodland cover. These characteristics are evident within Site E with tree cover across the Site coming from hedgerow trees along the field boundaries and alongside watercourses.

Value

Site E is mostly located on large scale open farmland upon the plateau landform that is a defining characteristic of the LCA5b Sywell Plateau. However, the periphery of the Site transitions into the LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes. This transition is more pronounced to the west where the Site takes in the valley landform and associated water corridor. Despite the Site occupying land between Mears Ashby, Earls Barton and Wellingborough public access into the Site is extremely limited. The proximity to these urban areas impact upon the perceptual qualities of this as an area of landscape, with greater sense of place associated with the countryside to the west of the Site associated with Sywell Reservoir.

Site E demonstrates characteristics that are found and replicated across the wider character area including the predominance of large to medium to large scale arable fields (generally regular or sub regular in shape), an overall lack of woodland with tree cover across the Site with cover coming from hedgerows trees along the field boundaries, and wide ranging views from the more elevated, central areas of the Site. There is limited age depth within the local tree population, with a large proportion of Ash prevalent. There are a number of incongruous elements locally, including the high voltage transmission lines which detract from the aesthetic and perceptual value of this area. Tranquillity is impacted by the incongruous elements identified above. There are no landscape designations across the Site or across the Local Area, or any demonstrable physical attributes that would warrant elevating the value of this landscape. The Local Study Area (1km) comprises a good quality landscape that is typical of the surrounding LCA5b Sywell Plateau and of the LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, however there is evidence of some degradation and occasional detracting features.

Receptor Value: Medium

Susceptibility

Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, because the relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate it without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation.

Receptor Susceptibility: Medium

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
Medium	Medium	Medium

Mitigation Measures

Embedded Mitigation: The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects.

Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site E utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field, watercourse and roadside boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. Existing water corridors have been identified, and new riparian planting has been proposed to enhance these features as they pass through the Site.

New native tree and scrub planting is proposed throughout the Site to reinforce hedgerows where visual screening is required. Considerable areas of Site E are proposed to be brought forward as Diverse Wildflower Meadow. This includes fields EF20, EF25, EF26, EF29 and EF30 as well as alongside Wilby Road which results in 49.97ha of new Diverse Wildflower Meadow being deliver on Site E. Fields EF9, EF16, EF19 and EF34 are proposed for 25.9ha of set aside for ground nesting bird habitat. The existing watercourse alongside EF23 and EF33 is to be enhanced with additional riparian planting and new areas of low density scrub alongside the river corridor.

The proposals would result in the majority of the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation, whether beneath the array, or alongside in the form of Tussock Grassland Margins, Damp Grassland, Diverse Wildflower Meadows or set aside. Roadside hedgerows are to be reinforced with native tree planting. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below.

The approach at Site E has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT5 Clay Plateau within which the majority of the Site is located. Water corridors have also been accentuated to create meaningful habitats and defining features.

The layout of the array within Site E has pulled back from the village of Mears Ashby with no panels proposed within EF9 and EF34 maintaining the approach in and out of the settlement. Similarly panels have been set back along Wilby Road to maintain the openness of the approach to and from Mears Ashby when using this road. Panels have been avoided within fields EF29 and EF30 to push development back onto the more elevated plateau landform and limit appreciation of the array climbing down into the surrounding valleys.

The below measurements are for the areas of the Site not including existing hedgerow understories, existing woodland understories, existing tracks or roads within the Site and the proposed Scheme infrastructure (substations, invertors etc).

Green Corridor & Woodland Planting: 0.89ha

Enhanced Riparian Native Planting: 4.75ha

Hedgerow Reinforcement & Reinforced Roadside Vegetation: 11.43km

Proposed Hedgerows: 1.98km

Proposed Ponds & Wader Scrapes: 2

Groundcover: 288.42ha

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	The proposals would provide new landscape features that fit the key characteristics of the character area, whilst ensuring the array is well integrated into its context. At the early stages of the construction phase,	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (including hedgerow reinforcement, new hedgerows, reinforced roadside screening and enhanced riparian native planting) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the Local Study Area, allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. The Scheme provides reinforcement to the host landscape fabric of the Site, strengthening and reinforcing	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. The reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture.

	ground and lower-level activities such as the construction of the solar panel areas and associated infrastructure would predominantly be screened by existing vegetation, notably existing vegetation along the water course, field boundaries and Wilby Road. Locally there would be some appreciation of construction activities within the Site, from Wilby Road itself and Main Road to the south. The field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact and help with visual layering of vegetation across the landscape and the integration of the new panels within the landscape as they are constructed. Within the study area, there would be limited appreciation of the array or associated infrastructure as they are	land now presenting as a large scale solar scheme. However, similarly to construction, due to the position of the Site on the plateau landform, combined with the existing containment provided by existing on site vegetation and across the immediate landscape, beyond the immediate context effects on the character of the local area would be very limited and not wide ranging. As such, the Site is able to accommodate the proposed change without undue adverse effects.	existing landscape elements in accordance with LCA aims and guidelines. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Scheme allowing it to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape. Where visible from within the wider landscape, the new planting would reinforce the well layered landscape with a backdrop of wooded vegetation in places on the horizon. Both new and existing vegetation would have established and begun to mature, creating a much stronger structure to the landscape locally, retaining and enhancing the overall character of the area. The areas of new woodland, hedgerow and meadow planting provide positive contributions to this area of countryside in the immediate area in the context of this LCA. However, given the scale of the proposals, there would be an appreciation of the Scheme within its immediate surroundings which would be	As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. Following decommissioning, the Site would benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has matured to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining, and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. The potential may exist to retain grass margins to maintain some varied land use and a high level of biodiversity in the local area.

	constructed, with the integrity of the character area, and all features within retained and enhanced. Locally prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an immediate change to the character of the area as it changes from an area of arable farmland to solar infrastructure. However, these effects would be limited to the Site itself and its immediate setting.		notably different from the character of the surrounding arable countryside. The local study area would be able to accommodate change brought about through the development without undue adverse effects. The scale of the planting across the Site would lead to considerable beneficial effects in the increased level of vegetation cover locally, the linking and enhancement of existing natural features and the biodiversity benefits that this will bring, creating a stronger, more resilient framework across the local character areas.	
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor	Minor

Green Hill Site F: Landscape Character - The 1km Study Area (The Local Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill F is located 200m west of the village of Bozeat and 740m east of village of Grendon, in the rural setting of Northamptonshire. Green Hill F is one of the larger of the Sites covering an area of 288 ha and at its longest point is approximately 3.8km long from north to south and 2.5km wide from east to west.

Field parcels within Green Hill F are delineated by native hedgerows of varying quality often with few hedgerows trees which results in a fairly open aspect when viewed from within Green Hill F. As well as hedgerows there are few bands of denser shrub and tree planting that run centrally to Green Hill F and border the three of the most northern field parcels. There is also substantial scattered tree and shrub planting associated with the restored quarry land located directly east of Green Hill F. A combination of landform and vegetation in this location limits views of Green Hill F to the east.

Woodland cover within the immediate context of Green Hill F is primarily located in the southern extent of Green Hill F where there are 3 large woodland blocks. Cold Oak Copse (Ancient Woodland), Horn Wood (Ancient Woodland) are located east and west of the most southerly field parcels within Green Hill F. A third large block of native woodland located 500m southwest of Green Hill F just north of the A428, Bedford Road East, provides additional screening of Green Hill F when viewed from the south.

National Landscape Character:

Green Hill F is located within one National Character Areas (NCA's) as illustrated on Figure 7.4 and defined by Natural England as NCA Profile: 91 Yardley-Whittlewood Ridge (NE501).

Regional Landscape Character:

The Site is located within the following LCTs and LCAs:

- LCT12 Limestone Valley Slopes, LCA 12a Wollaston to Irchester.
- LCT8 Low Wooded Clay Ridge, LCA 8b Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase.
- LCT6 Undulating Claylands, LCA 6c Bozeat Claylands.

The following LCTs and LCAs are located within the 1km Study Area:

- LCT6 Undulating Claylands, LCA 6b Hackleton Claylands.
- LCT1 Clay Plateau Farmland, LCA 1a Yardley Clay Plateau Farmland.

Key Features of the LCT12 Limestone Valley Slopes:

- Transitional landscape displaying characteristics of surrounding landscape character types;
- Limestone geology evident in local buildings;
- Gently undulating farmed slopes bordering the Nene and its principal tributaries;
- Expansive long distance views and wide panoramas across the valley to neighbouring landscapes;
- Predominance of arable land with isolated areas of improved and semi improved pasture and setaside land;
- Very sparse woodland cover comprising small deciduous and occasionally coniferous shelterbelts limiting the sense of exposure locally;
- Fields predominantly large, and medium to large;
- Small to medium sized pasture fields conspicuous surrounding villages;
- Fields generally enclosed by hedgerows with intermittent mature hedgerow trees, often showing signs of decline;
- Numerous villages display close relationship to landform in their morphology and orientation; and
- Communication routes principally limited to direct roads parallel to the course of the main river channel, minor roads connecting small settlements and individual dwellings running along tributaries at right angles to the main route.

Key Features of the LCT8 Low Wooded Clay Ridge:

- Boulder Clay deposits overlie almost the entire landscape, obscuring variations in the underlying solid geology;
- Broad, elevated plateau with shallow soils, elevated above adjacent lowland landscapes;
- Extensive areas of Ancient Woodland form a backdrop to a foreground of farmland;
- Strong historic character derived from the landscape's Ancient Woodlands and Forest villages;
- Mixed land use of pasture and arable farmland extending between wooded areas;
- Medium sized fields defined by full hedges containing numerous hedgerow trees; and
- Low density of settlement and sparse road patterns.

Key Features of the LCT6 Undulating Claylands:

- Boulder Clay deposits overlie almost the entire landscape, revealing little surface expression of the varying underlying solid geology;

- Alluvium conspicuous along the tributaries and upper reaches of rivers that drain the area;
- Broad, elevated undulating landscape that is more elevated to the west shelving eastwards and drained by numerous broad, gentle convex sloped valleys;
- Wide panoramic views across elevated areas, though the undulating landform creates more contained and intimate areas;
- A productive rural landscape with an equal balance of arable and pastoral farming with the former predominating on more elevated land and often larger in scale, although arable land can be found along valley bottoms where sand and gravel deposits are located;
- Improved and semi improved pastures located along narrow floodplains and sloping land bordering them, often more intricate and smaller in scale;
- Large woodlands are not a characteristic feature, although woodland in surrounding landscape types, small deciduous copses and hedgerow trees can together create the sense of a well-wooded character;
- Concentrations of small woodlands apparent around designed parklands;
- Hedgerows are often low and well clipped emphasising the undulating character of the landscape with scattered hedgerow oak and ash trees;
- Post and wire fencing frequently reinforces gappy hedgerows, in particular where pasture is the current land use;
- Numerous villages located throughout the landscape with varying morphology;
- Settlement beyond the villages include scattered Enclosure age farmsteads and isolated dwellings, located at the end of short access tracks and adjacent to the roadside;
- A long settled landscape with evidence dating back to the Bronze Age and evidence of Roman occupation;
- Many historic remnants evocative of the medieval period, including rural villages, moated sites, and extensive areas of ridge and furrow;
- Historic parklands provide important landscape features along with remnants of the industrial age, including disused railways and canals;
- Minor roads located on interfluves avoiding river valleys and emphasising the natural grain of the landscape; main routes take a direct course from the northwest to southeast; and
- Recreational opportunities are diverse, including listed manors and parkland estates, canal trips, llama trekking and numerous national trails.

Site F is located across three separate Landscape Character Areas: LCA 12a Wollaston to Irchester, LCA 8b Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase and LCA 6c Bozeat Claylands. As such, this gives the Site a somewhat varied and transient character, with different areas of the Site more typical of the character areas within which it is located.

The northern extents of the Site occupy the LCA 12a Wollaston to Irchester landscape. Here the Site is located upon the lower lying valley bottom between the elevated settlements of Grendon and Easton Maudit. The countryside between these two settlements is characterised by the gently undulating farmed slopes alongside the tributaries of the Nene. The fields within the Site are low lying and mostly put to arable use with some isolated areas of improved and semi improved pasture alongside the watercourses. Woodland cover locally is sparse and within the Site focused along the water corridors. Woodland cover locally comprises small deciduous blocks with occasional coniferous shelterbelts limiting the sense of exposure. Tree cover across the Site is focused upon the field boundaries. Fields across the Site are predominantly large, although those beyond the Site surrounding the villages are often in in pasture and smaller in scale. Fields within the Site are generally enclosed by hedgerows with intermittent mature hedgerow trees, often showing signs of decline. The low lying nature of this area of the Site leads the field boundaries providing enclosure and containment.

The eastern fields of the Site, FF1 and FF2 are located on slightly land to the west of Woolaston Road within the LCT6 Undulating Claylands. Woolaston Road runs along some of the more elevated land locally, and where views are possible allows for panoramic views across some of the adjacent lower lying landscape. Immediately to the west of FF1 and FF2 is Bozeat Quarry. This forms a notable feature of the local landscape which now contains large areas of setaside. Two sets of High voltage transmission lines run across the landscape linking to the National Grid Substation at Grendon, from which the high voltage transmission lines extended in all directions. Field FF25 to the south of Bozeat is also located within LCT6 Undulating Claylands.

The southern section of the Site to the south of Bozeat and Easton Maudit is located within the more elevated LCT8 Low Wooded Clay Ridge – 8b Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase. The area is characterised by a predominance of arable cereals and horticulture, although scattered fields of improved pasture, often with grazing sheep, occur around the northwestern woodlands of Yardley Chase, around the edge of Yardley Hastings and Easton Maudit. Large and medium to large-scale fields under arable cultivation sweep over the landscape. In contrast, pastoral fields are generally smaller. The southern area of the Site occupies more elevated land at approximately 100m AOD.

Woodland cover is extensive, comprising mainly broadleaved woodlands with smaller areas of coniferous plantation and scattered sections of mixed woodland and felled areas. The majority of woodland cover is ancient having once formed part of the medieval Royal Hunting Forest of Salcey and Yardley Chase. Horn Wood, Cold Oak Copse and Hill's Copse form large blocks of woodland that surround this area of the Site, enclosing it and separating it from the wider landscape. There are numerous rights of way passing through the woodland, including the Midshires Way, Swan's Way and Milton Keynes Boundary Walk.

Value

Site F and its immediate surroundings are located on large scale open farmland which is either low lying, as in the northern areas of the Site, or more elevated such as within the eastern and southern areas. The Site and the immediately surrounding landscape is large scale and away from the settlements, in arable use.

Site F demonstrates characteristics that are found and replicated across the wider surrounding landscape including the predominance of large to medium to large scale arable fields, and outside of the large woodland blocks containing the southern areas of the Site, there is an overall lack of

woodland across the Site, with tree cover provided by hedgerows trees along the field boundaries. There is limited age depth within the local tree population, with a large proportion of Ash and some large Oaks prevalent.

There are a number of incongruous elements locally, including the high voltage transmission lines and the A509 which detract from the aesthetic and perceptual value of this area. Church spires are notable features of the area reinforcing the historic and cultural association of the local villages and settlement pattern. Castle Ashby and its Registered Park and Gardens is a distinctive feature of the landscape to the north of Grendon. However, there are no landscape designations across the Site or across the Local Area, or any demonstrable physical attributes that would warrant elevating the value of this landscape

The Local Study Area (1km) comprises a good quality landscape that is typical of the surrounding LCA 12a Wollaston to Irchester, LCA 8b Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase and LCA 6c Bozeat Claylands, however there is evidence of some degradation and occasional detracting features.

Receptor Value: Medium

Susceptibility

Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change, because the relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate it without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation.

Receptor Susceptibility: Medium

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
Medium	Medium	Medium

Mitigation Measures

Embedded Mitigation: The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects.

Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site F utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field, watercourse and roadside boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. Existing water corridors have been identified, and new riparian planting has been proposed to enhance these features as they pass through the Site such as fields FF6 and FF7 which are proposed as Diverse Wildflower Meadow with new riparian planting alongside the water corridor. Where the water course turns south between FF11 and FF19 enhancements to the planting alongside the water corridor continue strengthening this as a feature within the landscape. Native woodland shelterbelts are proposed to help provide enclosure

where visual screening is required. Considerable areas of Site F are proposed to be brought forward as Diverse Wildflower Meadow or Tussock Grassland Margins. This includes fields FF13 and FF16 alongside Easton Maudit. The proposals would result in the majority of the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation, whether beneath the array, or alongside in the form of Tussock Grassland Margins, Damp Grassland, Diverse Wildflower Meadows or set aside. Roadside hedgerows are to be reinforced with native tree planting. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below.

The approach at Site F has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCA 12a Wollaston to Irchester, LCA 8b Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase and LCA 6c Bozeat Claylands. Water corridors have also been accentuated to create meaningful habitats and defining features, particularly within the northern Site area alongside FF6, FF7, FF8 FF9 and FF14.

The layout of the array within Site F has pulled back from the village of Easton Maudit with no panels proposed within FF13 of FF16 helping maintain the approach in and out of the settlement. Similarly panels have been avoided across the northern area of the Site to maintain line of sight with the surrounding churches and their spires.

The below measurements are for the areas of the Site not including existing hedgerow understories, existing woodland understories, existing tracks or roads within the Site and the proposed Scheme infrastructure (substations, invertors etc).

Green Corridor & Woodland Planting: 5.22ha

Enhanced Riparian Native Planting: 2.31ha

Hedgerow Reinforcement & Reinforced Roadside Vegetation: 10.17km

Proposed Hedgerows: 5.1km

Proposed Ponds & Wader Scrapes: 2

Groundcover: 254.48ha

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	The proposals would provide new landscape features that fit the key characteristics of the character area, whilst ensuring the array is well integrated into its context. However, locally prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an immediate change to the character of the area as it changes from an area of arable farmland to solar infrastructure. During construction stage, as the upper sections of the array are constructed including the Substation, views would become available above the boundary hedgerows, but limited to locations locally to the Site, predominantly from the local road and PRoW network as those sections of array are	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (including hedgerow reinforcement, new hedgerows, reinforced roadside screening and enhanced riparian native planting) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large scale solar scheme.	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the Local Study Area, allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. The Scheme provides reinforcement to the host landscape fabric of the Site, strengthening and reinforcing existing landscape elements in accordance with LCA aims and guidelines. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Scheme allowing it to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape. The substantial areas of new woodland, hedgerow and meadow planting provide positive contributions to this area of countryside in the immediate area in the context of this LCA. However, given the scale of the proposals, there would be an appreciation of the Scheme within its	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. The reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. Following decommissioning, the Site would benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has matured to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining, and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. The potential may exist to retain grass margins to maintain

	constructed within the adjacent fields, but given separation and screening, this would not affect the integrity of the wider character area and these activities would be short term. The field boundaries and the associated tree cover would remain intact and help with visual layering of vegetation across the landscape and the integration of the new panels within the landscape as they are constructed. Within the study area, there would be limited appreciation of the array or associated infrastructure as they are constructed, with the integrity of the character area, and all features within retained and enhanced. Locally prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an immediate change to the character of the area as		immediate surroundings which would be notably different from the character of the surrounding arable countryside. The local study area would be able to accommodate change brought about through the development without undue adverse effects. The scale of the planting across the Site would lead to considerable beneficial effects in the increased level of vegetation cover locally, the linking and enhancement of existing natural features and the biodiversity benefits that this will bring, creating a stronger, more resilient framework across the local character areas.	some varied land use and a high level of biodiversity in the local area.

	it changes from an area of arable farmland to solar infrastructure. However, these effects would be limited to the Site itself and its immediate setting.			
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor	Minor

Green Hill Site G: Landscape Character - The 1km Study Area (The Local Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill G is located approximately 500m northwest of the village of Lavendon and 2.4km south of the village of Bozeat, in the rural setting of Buckinghamshire.

Vegetation cover across Green Hill G consist primarily of arable fields defined by native hedgerows of mixed quality with few hedgerow trees. The presence of denser planting within Green Hill G is limited to corridors of mixed native shrubs and trees which run north to south, parallel to the both the Milton Keynes Boundary Walk and Three Shires Way Long Distance Routes.

Although there is limited denser vegetation within Green Hill G, there are large blocks of broadleaf woodland (Threeshire Wood, The Oaks Wood, Nun Wood, Lavendon Wood) directly north and north east of Green Hill G, which provide a wooded backdrop to Green Hill G within the wider landscape setting.

National Landscape Character:

Green Hill G Is located two National Character Areas:

- NCA88 Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire Claylands.
- NCA91 Yardley-Whittlewood Ridge.

Regional Landscape Character:

Green Hill G is located within two LCTs as defined by Milton Keynes Landscape Character Assessment 2022:

- Milton Keynes LCT1 Wooded Wolds, LCA1a Yardley Chase Wooded Wolds; and
- Milton Keynes LCT2 Undulating Valley Slopes, LCA2a Ouse Northern Undulating Valley Slopes.

The following LCTs and LCAs are located within the 1km Study Area:

- LCT8 Low Wooded Clay Ridge, LCA 8b Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase.
- LCT6 Undulating Claylands, LCA 6c Bozeat Claylands.
- LCT2 Wooded Wolds, LCA2a Hinwick.

Key Features of the LCT1 Wooded Wolds:

- Gently undulating plateau landscape, between 90m and 120m AOD forming part of a wider plateau to the north. A limestone bedrock with considerable till deposits, gives rise to soils with a high clay content.
- Small streams and springs, which drain into the Ouse and Tove, create topographic interest.
- Large to medium scale broadleaved or mixed woodland blocks, including many ancient or ancient replanted woodlands, The Yardley Chase SSSI extends into this LCA, and contains broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland.
- Medium to large arable fields bound by clipped hedges and occasional mature trees with smaller-scale fields and areas of pasture located closer to the settlements.
- A sparsely settled rural landscape crossed by minor roads, although the M1 is locally dominant and audible across the LCT.
- Public Rights of Way cross the landscape, connecting to settlements in the Undulating Valley Slopes (LCT 2) and the wider countryside.
- An open expansive landscape with long panoramic views over valleys to the south, east and west.
- The scenic and distinctive woodland backdrop that the LCT provides to adjacent landscape.
- A rural landscape, with limited modern influences, and some areas of inaccessible land.

Key Features of the LCT2 Undulating Valley Slopes:

- Undulating valley slopes, rising from the Ouse and Tove rivers, from 50m to 105m AOD.
- A varied bedrock of sandstones, limestones and mudstone result in diverse soils, with well-drained calcareous clays at the top of slopes and seasonally waterlogged loamy soils at the base of slopes.
- Secondary valleys of small streams and springs where the landform provides a localised sense of enclosure.
- Woodland cover is limited to small copses, some recorded as Ancient Woodlands and mature parkland trees associated with historic estates.
- A mixed field pattern dominated by large-scale arable fields with unclipped hedges. Smaller pasture fields are common on lower slopes with those near settlements often used for horse grazing. There are some surviving areas of ridge and furrow earthworks.
- Historic settlement pattern of nucleated villages, with numerous listed buildings and often designated as Conservation Areas. Traditional buildings materials include local limestone and roofs in thatch, slates or red tiles. Isolated farmsteads are located on the narrow rural lanes.
- A network of PRoW allows recreational access to the landscape, including the promoted routes Three Shires Way, Ouse Valley Way and Milton Keynes Boundary Walk.

- Panoramic views over the meandering valley floodplain, with a wooded backdrop provided by the Wooded Wolds (LCT 1) to the north. Village church towers provide local landmarks.
- A rural and peaceful landscape with an experience of dark skies away from larger settlements. However, electricity pylons, wind turbines and busy trunk roads in the east (LCA 2a and 2b) and the west coast mainline in the west (LCA 2c) reduces the sense of remoteness.

The Site is split between two character areas, Milton Keynes LCT1 Wooded Wolds, LCA1a Yardley Chase Wooded Wolds within the northern most half of the Site, and Milton Keynes LCT2 Undulating Valley Slopes, LCA2a Ouse Northern Undulating Valley Slopes within the southern area, however the character across the Site is fairly consistent, with the greatest change associated with the change in elevation. The Site predominantly slopes south from 100m AOD along the northern boundary to 80m AOD towards the A428 at the southern boundary. the A509 runs alongside the Sites western boundary with the Site mostly screened by roadside vegetation. The northern site boundary and part of the eastern boundary runs alongside Threeshire Wood and The Oaks Wood, which provides enclosure to the site to the north and north east, and given their position on the higher landform form a wooded horizon in this direction. A series of high voltage transmission lines cross directly across the Site running through fields DF13, GF12, GF11 and GF3. The Three Shires Way and the Milton Keynes Boundary recreational routes pass through the Site.

The Wooded Wolds LCT is a typical rural landscape and is generally in good condition, with intact hedgerow field boundaries and a strong historic field pattern. There has been some modern amalgamation of fields, and some use of post and wire fencing for horse grazing. Semi-natural habitats are in good condition, with a mixed age structure, although woodlands are scattered. Road noise is prevalent, particularly given the proximity of the adjacent A roads, with these and the high voltage transmission line forming a visual intrusion and detracting from the character of the immediate area surrounding the Site. From the more elevated locations of the Site, including from the PRoW, there are long panoramic views to the south over the Ouse valley. Land is predominately under arable cultivation, with considerable 20th century field amalgamation, as a result of modern farming techniques, creating large scale fields, such as those within the Site. There are smaller areas of pasture near settlements or on the edges of woodland. Field boundaries are generally low, clipped hedgerows with occasional mature hedgerow trees. Hedgerows along the minor roads are in better condition than field hedgerows.

The landscape strategy for the Wooded Wolds LCT is to conserve and enhance the rural qualities of the landscape and enhance the habitat potential and connectivity as part of the wider wooded wolds which extend into West and North Northamptonshire and Bedford.

The northern area of the Site is identified as being within the 1a Yardley Chase Wooded Wolds. This is a narrow strip of land on the northern edge of the borough. It forms the foreground to the wooded Yardley Chase and Salcey Forest to the north (within Northamptonshire), and is part of the wooded plateau, with topography ranging from 85m to 110m AOD. The majority of the land use is arable with smaller areas of pasture near farmsteads. Hedgerows are in generally good condition, and are often species-rich. This is a rural, and at times remote landscape, with dark night skies in the north, especially within the woodlands. Modern influences include an electricity pylon route in the east, modern garage at Warrington House, which is out of place in the rural landscape and views to Milton Keynes city to the south. Road noise from the M1 and other major roads reduce the levels of tranquillity throughout the area, despite its rural character.

The southern area of the Site is located within the LCA2a Ouse Northern Undulating Valley Slopes which comprises the valley landscapes along the course of the River Ouse and the River Tove. This is an open and gently sloping landscape, predominantly in arable use. It is generally a quiet and picturesque rural landscape with limited impact from modern development. A mixed field pattern dominated by large-scale arable fields with

unclipped hedges. Smaller pasture fields are common on lower slopes with those near settlements often used for horse grazing. Contrary to the character of the Site, the Undulating Valley Slopes LCT is identified as having a remote character with few modern detractors. The containment provided by the A428 separates the Site from the surrounding Undulating Valley Slopes LCT that is much more defined across the landscape to the south. The character of the southern areas of the Site are considered more in keeping with the descriptions of the 1a Yardley Chase Wooded Wolds LCA.

Value

Site G and its immediate surroundings are located on large scale open farmland. The Site and the immediately surrounding landscape is large scale and away from the settlements such as Lavendon and Warrington, in arable use.

Site G demonstrates characteristics that are found and replicated across the wider surrounding landscape including the predominance of large to medium to large scale arable fields, and outside of the large woodland blocks that contain the northern and eastern extents of the Site, there is an overall lack of woodland across the Site. Tree cover is currently provided by hedgerows trees along the field boundaries and along the water course.

There are a number of incongruous elements locally, including the high voltage transmission lines, the A509 and the A428 which detract from the aesthetic and perceptual value of this area. From the elevated areas of the Site, long distance panoramic views are available south across the Ouse valley. The Three Shires Way and the Milton Keynes Boundary recreational routes pass through the Site. There are no landscape designations across the Site or across the Local Area, or any demonstrable physical attributes that would warrant elevating the value of this landscape. However, fields GF9 and GF13 fall within land identified by MKCC as being a Candidate Special Landscape Character Area – Ouse Valley. If adopted, this would be a new extension to the Ouse Valley SLA to cover all of historic, scenic villages of Stoke Goldington, Ravenstone and Lavendon.

The Local Study Area (1km) comprises a good quality landscape that is typical of the surrounding Milton Keynes LCT1 Wooded Wolds, LCA1a Yardley Chase Wooded Wolds within the northern most half of the Site, and Milton Keynes LCT2 Undulating Valley Slopes, LCA2a Ouse Northern Undulating Valley Slopes, however there is evidence of some degradation and occasional detracting features such as the high voltage transmission lines and the A428, both of which pass through the proposed SLA extension area.

Receptor Value: Medium

Susceptibility

Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, including the nearby detractors, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, with a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change. This is due to the relevant characteristics of the landscape having some ability to accommodate it without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation.

Receptor Susceptibility: Medium		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value Medium	**Receptor Susceptibility** Medium	**Receptor Sensitivity** Medium
Mitigation Measures		

Embedded Mitigation: The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects.

Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site G utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field, watercourse and roadside hedgerows. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. New native woodland copses and shelterbelts are proposed alongside the watercourse and the PRoW (MK/Lavendon/005) which runs through the centre of the Site. Other smaller field ditches are also to be enhanced, such as alongside GF11 and GF7 and GF5. New riparian planting has been proposed to enhance these features as they pass through the Site.

Along the margins, considerable areas of Site G are proposed to be brought forward as Tussock Grassland Margins. The proposals would result in the majority of the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation, whether beneath the array, or alongside in the form of Tussock Grassland Margins. Roadside hedgerows are to be reinforced with native tree planting. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below.

The approach at Site G has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT1 Wooded Wolds, LCA1a Yardley Chase Wooded Wolds; and LCT2 Undulating Valley Slopes, LCA2a Ouse Northern Undulating Valley Slopes. Water corridors have also been accentuated to create meaningful habitats and defining features, particularly through the middle of the Site.

The below measurements are for the areas of the Site not including existing hedgerow understories, existing woodland understories, existing tracks or roads within the Site and the proposed Scheme infrastructure (substations, invertors etc).

Green Corridor & Woodland Planting: 3.04ha

Enhanced Riparian Native Planting: 1.66ha

Hedgerow Reinforcement & Reinforced Roadside Vegetation: 1.3km

Proposed Hedgerows: 4.19km

Proposed Ponds & Wader Scrapes: 0

Groundcover: 159.16ha

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	The proposals would provide new landscape features that fit the key characteristics of the character area, whilst ensuring the array is well integrated into its context. However, locally prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an immediate change to the character of the area as it changes from an area of arable farmland to solar infrastructure.	The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large scale solar scheme. Effect of proposed mitigation planting (including hedgerow reinforcement, new hedgerows, reinforced roadside screening and enhanced riparian native planting) initially limited.	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the Local Study Area, allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. The Scheme provides reinforcement to the host landscape fabric of the Site, strengthening and reinforcing existing landscape elements in accordance with LCA aims and guidelines. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Scheme allowing it to	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. Reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape.

	During construction stage, as the upper sections of the array are constructed including the Substation, views would become available above the boundary hedgerows, but limited to locations locally to the Site, predominantly from the local road and PRoW network as those sections of array are constructed within the adjacent fields, but given separation and screening, this would not affect the integrity of the wider character area and these activities would be short term. The field boundaries and the associated tree cover including adjacent woodland would remain intact and help with visual layering of vegetation across the landscape and the integration of the array within the landscape as it is constructed. Within the study area, there would be		become more absorbed into the receiving landscape. The substantial areas of new woodland, hedgerow and meadow planting provide positive contributions to this area of countryside in the immediate area in the context of this LCA. However, given the scale of the proposals, there would be an appreciation of the Scheme within its immediate surroundings which would be notably different from the character of the surrounding arable countryside. The local study area would be able to accommodate change brought about through the development without undue adverse effects. The scale of the planting across the Site would lead to considerable beneficial effects in the increased level of vegetation cover locally, the linking and enhancement of existing natural features and the biodiversity benefits that this will bring, creating a stronger, more resilient framework across the local character areas in line with the	Following decommissioning, the Site would benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has matured to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining, and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. The potential may exist to retain grass margins to maintain some varied land use and a high level of biodiversity in the local area.

	limited appreciation of the array or associated infrastructure as they are constructed, with the integrity of the character area, and all features within retained and enhanced. Locally prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an immediate change to the character of the Site and its immediate setting as it changes from an area of arable farmland to solar infrastructure. However, these effects would be limited to the Site itself and its immediate setting.		MKCC Landscape Strategy Guidance.	
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor	Minor

Green Hill Site BESS: Landscape Character - The 1km Study Area (The Local Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill BESS is located 530m to the northwest of the village of Grendon in rural Northamptonshire and is located on the agricultural land surrounding the Grendon Substation.

Green Hill BESS is dominated by the Grendon Substation, which has a large footprint in the landscape. The substation is formed by a collection of primary power lines, transformers, circuit breakers, control buildings, security fencing and secondary power lines. The height of the substation is approximately 15m, the perimeter of the structure has been mitigated with mature mixed deciduous tree planting, however the structure is still partially visible, and the influence of the overhead pylons dominate that part of the skyline.

Green Hill BESS is dominated by the large pylon which traverses with the overhead cables connecting to the substation and travelling southeast into the landscape, with further pylons seen towards the mid-distant views.

National Landscape Character:

Green Hill BESS is located within one National Character Areas (NCA's) as illustrated on Figure 7.4 and defined by Natural England as NCA Profile: 89 Northamptonshire Vales (NE527).

Regional Landscape Character:

Green Hill BESS is located within two LCTs as defined by Northamptonshire Council Current Landscape Character Assessment 2010 and illustrated on Figure 7.5. These include:

- LCT18 Broad River Valley Floodplain, LCA18d The Nene - Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill.
- LCT12 Limestone Valley Slopes, LCA12a Wollaston to Irchester.

The following LCTs and LCAs are located within the 1km Study Area:

- LCT6 Undulating Claylands, LCA 6b Hackleton Claylands.

Key Features of the LCT18 Broad River Valley Floodplain:

- Broad, flat and predominantly wide floodplain surrounded by rising landform of adjacent landscape types;
- Deep, alluvial clay and silt with sand and gravel, masking the underlying geology;

- River channel with slow flowing watercourse with limited bank side vegetation in areas;
- Predominance of unimproved pasture with pockets of both neutral and improved grassland and scattered arable land in fields of varying size; arable land becomes more frequent within the western section of the Nene Valley;
- Limited woodland cover confined to occasional broadleaved copses scattered throughout the floodplain;
- Hedgerow trees, although infrequent, are an important feature where they do occur, creating localised well treed areas;
- Hedgerows are generally overgrown and reinforced with post and wire fencing with intermittent sections showing evidence of decline;
- Settlement is very limited within the floodplain with a sequence of small nucleated villages on the lower valley slopes, along the western section of the River Nene;
- Wider settlement pattern of scattered farmsteads and individual dwellings;
- Urban influences arising from the proximity of large urban areas and associated road infrastructure on the perimeter of some sections of the floodplain;
- Minor roads generally cross the floodplain landscape at right angles to the river, with major roads also following the valley course and marking the boundary of the type;
- Evidence of long periods of gravel extraction and restoration within the Nene Valley, particularly along the middle section of the Valley, with patterns of restored landscapes with numerous areas of wetland and lakes; and
- Significant recreational activities within the Nene Valley landscape, mainly focused on the restored lakes.

Key Features of the LCT12 Limestone Valley Slopes:

- Transitional landscape displaying characteristics of surrounding landscape character types;
- Limestone geology evident in local buildings;
- Gently undulating farmed slopes bordering the Nene and its principal tributaries;
- Expansive long distance views and wide panoramas across the valley to neighbouring landscapes;
- Predominance of arable land with isolated areas of improved and semi improved pasture and setaside land;
- Very sparse woodland cover comprising small deciduous and occasionally coniferous shelterbelts limiting the sense of exposure locally;
- Fields predominantly large, and medium to large;
- Small to medium sized pasture fields conspicuous surrounding villages;

- Fields generally enclosed by hedgerows with intermittent mature hedgerow trees, often showing signs of decline;
- Numerous villages display close relationship to landform in their morphology and orientation; and
- Communication routes principally limited to direct roads parallel to the course of the main river channel, minor roads connecting small settlements and individual dwellings running along tributaries at right angles to the main route.

The BESS Site is split into two separate areas: BESS1, which is proposed for BESS infrastructure only, and BESS2, which is proposed for a combination of Substation and BESS infrastructure. Both Sites are located immediately adjacent to the existing Nation Grid Substation at Grendon. This infrastructure is connected by numerous high voltage transmission lines which span across the surrounding countryside. The BESS1 Site is to the south of the existing substation, whilst BESS2 is located within an enclosed location to the west. Castle Ashby Registered Park and Garden is located to the west of and outside of the Site.

The BESS1 Site is located across both the LCT18 Broad River Valley Floodplain, LCA18d The Nene - Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill and the LCT12 Limestone Valley Slopes, LCA12a Wollaston to Irchester. Within BESS1, the battery storage (BESS) is proposed within the LCT12 Limestone Valley Slopes, LCA12a Wollaston to Irchester, with no built development proposed within LCA18d The Nene - Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill. This area of the Site is proposed for Damp Grassland, river corridor planting and hedgerow reinforcements / native woodland only.

The BESS2 Site is located within the LCA18d The Nene - Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill.

Within the LCA18d The Nene - Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill character area a significant number of manmade lakes dominate the landscape, occupying the floodplain adjacent to the River Nene. Here, the river is a less significant element within the landscape. The local nature reserves, country parks and lagoons in this area have been created from former gravel workings providing areas for not only public enjoyment and access but also provide valuable habitats in the form of wet grasslands and reed beds, and nationally important areas for wildfowl and wading birds. Surrounding the lakes is a landscape characterised by pastoral and arable fields, although water elements continue to dominate the majority of views. Urban influences are less evident within the character area than to the west. Sections of high voltage pylons are evident along the valley, which converge at the sub station northwest of Grendon.

Further developments including active gravel pits, such as those to the west of Stanwick and at Irthlingborough, and sewage treatment plants also have an impact on the character of the landscape. Beyond these influences however, the area is very sparsely populated and settlement is confined to isolated dwellings and occasional farmsteads. Whilst woodland cover remains sparse, a number of broadleaved copses contribute to the overall character. They frequently surround valley ponds, lakes and lagoons, thus helping to integrate these artificial waterbodies, created after gravel extraction has finished, into their landscape setting. More sensitive planting is required in a number of areas, however, to allow these man made features to integrate more harmoniously with their surroundings.

The Wollaston to Irchester Character Area (LCA12a) extends from Northampton to Rushden. Bordered by the River Nene Broad River Valley Floodplain to the north and Undulating Claylands and Low Wooded Clay Ridge to the south, the character area generally slopes towards the floodplain from more elevated land to the south. The area is characterised by a predominance of large scale fields of arable cereals and horticulture cloaking the gently undulating landform. Smaller improved pastures with grazing sheep and cattle are frequent, however, around settlements such as Little Houghton, Cogenhoe, Castle Ashby, Grendon, Bozeat and Wollaston. ‘Horsiculture’ is also frequent in such areas, conspicuous in the

landscape through the use of white ribbon temporary fencing. Within many areas of improved pasture, small pockets of calcareous grassland are evident with larger areas of neutral grassland located around Irchester Country Park.

Mixed woodlands are evident around Castle Ashby, with a significant area at The Firs and Irchester Country Park, with coniferous planting also found around the latter two areas. Although woodland within the character area is limited, woodland in surrounding landscape types of the Undulating Clay Plateau and Low Wooded Clay Ridge forms horizon features and a wooded backdrop to the area.

The character area is reasonably well settled, with a number of villages of varying morphology extending across the undulating landform. Church spires are prominent in a number of the villages, including those found at Irchester, Wollaston, Bozeat, Easton Maudit, Grendon, Whiston and Little Houghton. Beyond the area boundary, east of Wollaston, a water tower also creates a prominent vertical feature. Beyond the villages are isolated farms and dwellings. Minor roads as well as more major routes connect the settlements in the area, of which a number are prominent in views, and also create areas of localised noise intrusion. The A509 and B570 are such examples. Also intrusive in views are high voltage pylons crossing the landscape, extending into the area from the adjacent Nene Valley.

Value

BESS1 is the more open of the two Sites, however established vegetation and trees along the existing field boundaries provide enclosure and structure to the Site and surrounding arable fields. Views south east towards Grendon and the spire of the church reinforce the local settlement pattern and time depth. BESS2 occupies a discrete and isolated parcel of arable farmland directly adjacent to the Grendon National Grid Substation. The Local Study Area (1km) comprises a good quality landscape, however there is evidence of some degradation and detracting features such as the numerous high voltage transmission lines and adjacent substation. Tranquillity is impacted by the incongruous elements identified above. There are no landscape designations across the Site or across the Local Area, or any demonstrable physical attributes that would warrant elevating the value of this landscape. The Castle Ashby RPG occupies a separate piece of landscape to the south of the Site that is enclosed by established tree belts along Station Road.

Man made activities, such as the quarrying, the National Grid infrastructure at the substation and associated high voltage transmission lines have reduced the integrity of this area and reduce the perceptual qualities of the surrounding countryside.

Receptor Value: Medium

Susceptibility

Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, with a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed changes. The relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation.

Receptor Susceptibility: Medium

Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value Medium	**Receptor Susceptibility** Medium	**Receptor Sensitivity** Medium

Mitigation Measures

Embedded Mitigation: The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects.

Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for BESS 1 and 2 utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field and roadside hedgerows. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. A new native woodland shelterbelt is proposed alongside eastern and southern edge of BESS1 reinforcing the existing field boundaries, with Tussock Grassland Margins. The northern area of BESS1 would be brought forward as a large area of Damp Grassland that runs down to the watercourse at the Site's northern boundary. New riparian planting has been proposed alongside the watercourse to provide ecological enhancement. The BESS2 Site includes for native shelterbelts, and scrub along the proposed bund.

These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below.

The below measurements are for the areas of the Site not including existing hedgerow understories, existing woodland understories, existing tracks or roads within the Site and the proposed Scheme infrastructure (substations, invertors etc).

Green Corridor & Woodland Planting: 1.88ha

Enhanced Riparian Native Planting: 0.51ha

Hedgerow Reinforcement & Reinforced Roadside Vegetation: 0

Proposed Hedgerows:0

Proposed Ponds & Wader Scrapes: 2

Groundcover: 5.92ha

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	The proposals would provide new landscape features that fit the key characteristics of the character area, whilst ensuring the Substation and BESS infrastructure are well integrated into its context. However, locally prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an immediate change to the character of the area as it transitions from an area of arable farmland to BESS infrastructure and Substation. Development of the BESS2 Site would be well enclosed and screened from the wider landscape by the existing surrounding tree belts and National Grid substation. Construction activities within the BESS1 Site would be more apparent. However, within the study area, there would	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (including hedgerow reinforcement, new hedgerows, and new woodland blocks) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land at BESS1 now presenting as a large scale BESS scheme. Development within the BESS2 Site would be screened by the surrounding tree belts and new bunding and acoustic barrier that is proposed along the northern boundary of the BESS2 Site. Due to the existing containment, effects on the character of the local area would be very limited and not wide ranging.	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the Local Study Area, allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. The Scheme provides reinforcement to the host landscape fabric of the Site, strengthening and reinforcing existing landscape elements in accordance with LCA aims and guidelines. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Scheme allowing it to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape. The substantial areas of new woodland, hedgerow and meadow planting provide positive contributions to this area of countryside in the immediate area in the context of this LCA. However, given the scale of the proposals, there would be an appreciation of the Scheme within its	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. The reinforced landscape would have the ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. Following decommissioning, the Site would benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has matured to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining, and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. The potential may exist to retain grass margins and areas of

	be limited appreciation of the BESS or associated infrastructure as they are constructed, with the integrity of the character area, and all features within retained and enhanced. Locally prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an immediate change to the character of the area as it changes from an area of arable farmland to BESS infrastructure and substation.		immediate surroundings which would be notably different from the character of the surrounding arable countryside.	damp grassland to maintain some varied land use and a high level of biodiversity in the local area.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor	Minor

Green Hill Site A: Landscape Character - The 2km Study Area (The Wider Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill A is located within a rural setting of Northamptonshire, 5.3km southwest of Kettering. The closest settlements to Green Hill A include the village of Old, approximately 300m to the west and the village of Walgrave, approximately 600m to the south. These two villages sit within the wider context of smaller villages scattered throughout the wider rural landscape, connected by local 'B' and narrow roads, connecting smaller urban nodes within the wider landscape.

Green Hill A comprises a series of medium scale regular shaped agricultural field parcels, defined by extensive hedgerows and hedgerow trees. It also contains a mature native woodland block which meanders north to south, parallel to Newland Road and forms a strong landscape feature in the local context.

The following Landscape Character Areas / Landscape Character Types form the baseline context for the Wider Study Area:

National Landscape Character:

- NCA Profile: 89 Northamptonshire Vales (NE527).
- NCA Profile: 95 Northamptonshire Uplands (NE565).

Regional Landscape Character:

- LCT5 Clay Plateau, LCA 5b Sywell Plateau.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4e Pitsford Water.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4f Kettering and Wellingborough Slopes.

Site A is located within LCA 5b Sywell Plateau. Site A is located on this plateau landform occupying an elevation of approximately 130m AOD with lower land towards the water courses at approximately 105m AOD. The watercourses have eroded the glacial till that covers the area resulting in the landform locally being gently undulating.

The Wider Study Area predominantly consists of land upon the plateau and falling within the LCA 5b Sywell Plateau character area. Upon the plateau arable farmland predominates, with fields being medium to large scale and generally regular or sub regular in shape. To the west, the landscape falls towards Pitsford Reservoir where large to medium scale fields predominate with small enclosure and pasture occurring on the steeper valley slopes where the tributaries feed into the reservoir. The Site is typical of the character of the LCA 5b Sywell Plateau and forms part of the wider plateau landscape.

Value
The Wider Study Area encompasses the large scale open farmland upon the plateau landform that is a defining characteristic of the LCA5b Sywell Plateau. The plateau is of a large scale, extends well away from the Site with Site A occupying a small area of the overall plateau landform that is typical of the wider character of this area. The plateau itself is a large scale arable landscape that is typical of the wider countryside of the area. It does not demonstrate features that would warrant elevating the value of this landscape. There are a number of incongruous elements found across the Wider Study Area, including wind turbines, major road corridors such as the A43 and high voltage transmission lines. These elements detract from the aesthetic and perceptual value of this area. **Receptor Value: Medium**
Susceptibility
Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change. The relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. **Receptor Susceptibility: Medium**
Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
Medium	Medium	Medium

Mitigation Measures
Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site A utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. Existing water corridors have been identified, and new riparian planting has been proposed to enhance these features as they pass through the Site. The proposals would result in the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation.

These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site.

The approach at Site A has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT5 Clay Plateau. Water corridors have also been accentuated to create meaningful habitats and defining features.

The design for Site A utilises and builds upon the existing landscape framework provided by the field boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows and the use of new native tree planting to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure from the surrounding landscape. The approach at Site A has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT5 Clay Plateau.

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	The proposals would provide new landscape features that fit with and enhance the key characteristics of the area, whilst ensuring the proposals are well integrated into its context. However, prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an immediate change to the character of the Site itself and its immediate context as it changes from an area of arable	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (strategic green infrastructure) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large scale solar scheme. However, similarly to construction, due to the elevated position of the Site on the plateau landform, combined with the relatively low level nature of the proposals beyond the immediate context effects would be very limited and not wide ranging.	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the immediate context to the Site allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Site allowing the proposals to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape. The substantial areas of new tree, hedgerow and meadow planting build upon the existing landscape fabric of the area, reinforcing and strengthening	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. The reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. Following decommissioning, the Site would benefit from

	farmland to solar infrastructure. Within the Wider Study area however, these changes would be less pronounced. The existing landscape is able to absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the overall character of the area. The existing landscape framework of field boundary hedgerows and the occasional woodland block combined with the elevated position of the Site and the gently undulating landform would help the receiving landscape to accommodate the construction of the array in this location with limited appreciation across the Wider Study Area. effects would be localised to the Site itself and its immediate context.		the character of the Site within the Wider Study Area. The low level nature of the proposals allows for them to be readily assimilated into the wider landscape with little appreciation of the Scheme.	the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has matured to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining, and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years.
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

Green Hill Site A.2: Landscape Character - The 2km Study Area (The Wider Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill A.2 is located within a rural setting of Northamptonshire, 5.17km southwest of Kettering. The closest settlements to Green Hill A.2 include the village of Walgrave, located approximately 900m to the west and Hannington located approximately 950m southeast of Green Hill A.2. These two villages sit within the wider context of smaller villages scattered throughout the wider rural landscape, connected by local 'B' and narrow roads, connecting smaller urban nodes within the wider landscape.

Surrounding Green Hill A.2, the landscape is similar to the agricultural farmland contained within Green Hill A.2 itself, delineated by low hedge lines and treed hedgerows, with the occasional scattered wooded block particularly to the south.

The following Landscape Character Areas / Landscape Character Types form the baseline context for the Wider Study Area:

National Landscape Character:

- NCA Profile: 89 Northamptonshire Vales (NE527).
- NCA Profile: 95 Northamptonshire Uplands (NE565).

Regional Landscape Character:

- LCT5 Clay Plateau, LCA 5b Sywell Plateau.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4e Pitsford Water.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4f Kettering and Wellingborough Slopes.

Site A.2 is located within LCA 5b Sywell Plateau. Site A.2 is located on this plateau landform occupying an elevation of approximately 130m AOD with lower land towards the water courses at approximately 105m AOD. The watercourses have eroded the glacial till that covers the area resulting in the landform locally being gently undulating.

The Wider Study Area predominantly consists of land upon the plateau and falling within the LCA 5b Sywell Plateau character area. Upon the plateau arable farmland predominates, with fields being medium to large scale and generally regular or sub regular in shape. To the west, the landscape falls towards Pitsford Reservoir where large to medium scale fields predominate with small enclosure and pasture occurring on the steeper valley slopes where the tributaries feed into the reservoir. The Site is typical of the character of the LCA 5b Sywell Plateau and forms part of the wider plateau landscape.

Value
Site A.2 and its immediate surroundings are located on large scale open farmland upon the plateau landform that is a defining characteristic of the LCA5b Sywell Plateau. The plateau is of a large scale, extends well away from the Site with Site A.2 occupying a small area of the overall plateau landform that is typical of the wider character of this area. The plateau itself is of large scale, and whilst not unattractive, is typical of the wider landscape of the area, and does not demonstrate features that would warrant elevating the value of this landscape. There are a number of incongruous elements found across the Wider Study Area, including the wind turbines, major road corridors such as the A43 and high voltage transmission lines. These elements detract from the aesthetic and perceptual value of this area. **Receptor Value: Medium**
Susceptibility
Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change. The relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. **Receptor Susceptibility: Medium**
Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
Medium	Medium	Medium

Mitigation Measures
The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects. Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects.

The design for Site A.2 utilises and builds upon the existing landscape framework provided by the field boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. The proposals would result in the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below.

The approach at Site A.2 has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT5 Clay Plateau. The layout of the array within Site A.2 has pulled back from the more elevated landform alongside the A42, and from alongside Kettering Road.

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	The proposals would provide new landscape features that fit with and enhance the key characteristics of the area, whilst ensuring the proposals are well integrated into its context. However, prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an immediate change to the character of the Site itself and its immediate context as it changes from an area of arable farmland to solar infrastructure.	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (strategic green infrastructure) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large scale solar scheme. However, similarly to construction, due to the elevated position of the Site on the plateau landform, combined with the relatively low level nature of the proposals beyond the immediate context effects would be very limited and not wide ranging.	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the immediate context to the Site allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Site allowing the proposals to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape. The substantial areas of new tree, hedgerow and meadow planting build upon the existing landscape fabric of the area, reinforcing and strengthening the character of the Site within the Wider Study Area.	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. The reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. Following decommissioning, the Site would benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting

	Within the Wider Study area however, these changes would be less pronounced. The existing landscape is able to absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the overall character of the area. The existing landscape framework of field boundary hedgerows and the occasional woodland block combined with the elevated position of the Site and the gently undulating landform would help the receiving landscape to accommodate the construction of the array in this location with limited appreciation across the Wider Study Area. effects would be localised to the Site itself and its immediate context.		The low level nature of the proposals allows for them to be readily assimilated into the wider landscape with little appreciation of the Scheme.	that has been carried out and has matured to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining, and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years.
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

Green Hill Site B: Landscape Character - The 2km Study Area (The Wider Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill B is located 1.3km north of the Northampton suburb of Moulton, in the rural setting of Northamptonshire. The closest settlements to Green Hill B is the small village of Holcot located approximately 850m south. Holcot sits at the outer edge of a wider context of smaller villages scattered throughout the wider rural landscape, connected by local 'B' roads. Other settlements within 2km of Green Hill B are limited to farmsteads and larger isolated properties dotted within the wider landscape and associated with the local road network.

Surrounding Green Hill B, the landscape is similar to the agricultural farmland contained within Green Hill B itself, delineated by a mix of low hedge lines, outgrown and treed hedgerows, and the occasional scattered wooded block.

The following Landscape Character Areas / Landscape Character Types form the baseline context for the Wider Study Area:

National Landscape Character:

- NCA Profile: 89 Northamptonshire Vales (NE527).
- NCA Profile: 95 Northamptonshire Uplands (NE565).

Regional Landscape Character:

- LCT5 Clay Plateau, LCA 5b Sywell Plateau.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4e Pitsford Water.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4b Moulton Slopes.

Site B is located within LCA 5b Sywell Plateau. The plateau rises to a high point of 160m AOD, although it generally has an almost consistent elevation of around 130m AOD. Site B is located on a finger of elevated landform that extends west from the larger plateau area and sits at approximately 125m AOD. The landform falls away to the north into Pickford Water and to the south towards the incised valley caused by the watercourses having eroded the glacial till that covers the area resulting in the landform locally being gently undulating. This elevation allows for open views out across the wider landscape. The LCA is characterised by a predominance of large to medium to large scale arable fields generally regular or sub regular in shape, which is clearly demonstrated within the field pattern of Site B.

Value

Site B and its immediate surroundings are located on large scale open farmland upon the plateau landform that is a defining characteristic of the LCA5b Sywell Plateau. The plateau is of a large scale, extends well away from the Site with Site B occupying a small area of the overall plateau that is typical of the wider character of this area.

Site B demonstrates characteristics that are found and replicated across the wider character area including the predominance of medium to large scale arable fields (generally regular or sub regular in shape), an overall lack of woodland with tree cover across the Site coming from hedgerow trees along the field boundaries, and wide ranging views from the more elevated areas of the plateau.

The Wider Study Area encompasses the large scale open farmland upon the plateau landform that is a defining characteristic of the LCA5b Sywell Plateau. The plateau is of a large scale, extends well away from the Site with Site A occupying a small area of the overall plateau landform that is typical of the wider character of this area.

The plateau itself is a large scale arable landscape that is typical of the wider countryside of the area, although there is greater variation and interest within the surrounding valleys. Despite this, the Wider Study Area does not demonstrate features that would warrant elevating the value of this landscape. There are a number of incongruous elements found across the Wider Study Area, including wind turbines, major road corridors such as the A43 and high voltage transmission lines. These elements detract from the aesthetic and perceptual value of this area.

Receptor Value: Medium

Susceptibility

Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change. The relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation.

Receptor Susceptibility: Medium

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
Medium	Medium	Medium

Mitigation Measures

The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with

further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects.

The design for Site B utilises and builds upon the existing landscape framework provided by the field boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows and the use of new native tree planting to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure from the surrounding landscape. The approach at Site B has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT5 Clay Plateau.

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	The proposals would provide new landscape features that fit with and enhance the key characteristics of the area, whilst ensuring the proposals are well integrated into its context. However, prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an immediate change to the character of the Site itself and its immediate context as it changes from an area of arable farmland to solar infrastructure.	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (strategic green infrastructure) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large-scale solar scheme. However, similarly to construction, due to the elevated position of the Site on the plateau landform, combined with the relatively low-level nature of the proposals beyond the immediate context effects would be very limited and not wide ranging.	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the immediate context to the Site allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Site allowing the proposals to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape. The substantial areas of new tree, hedgerow and meadow planting build upon the existing landscape fabric of the area, reinforcing and strengthening the character of the Site within the Wider Study Area.	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. The reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. Following decommissioning, the Site would benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and

	Within the Wider Study area however, these changes would be less pronounced. The existing landscape is able to absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the overall character of the area. The existing landscape framework of field boundary hedgerows and the occasional woodland block combined with the elevated position of the Site and the gently undulating landform would help the receiving landscape to accommodate the construction of the array in this location with limited appreciation across the Wider Study Area. Effects would be localised to the Site itself and its immediate context.		The low level nature of the proposals allows for them to be readily assimilated into the wider landscape with little appreciation of the Scheme.	has matured to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining, and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years.
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

Green Hill Site C: Landscape Character - The 2km Study Area (The Wider Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill C is located 2km west of Wellingborough, in the rural setting of Northamptonshire. The closest settlement is the small village of Sywell, located approximately 1km southwest of Green Hill C.

Green Hill C is largely contained with treed hedgerows, along the east and southern perimeter. There are two linear blocks of woodland to the north of Green Hill C, one consisting of a mature conifer hedgerow. The northwestern field parcel is contained within mature hedgerows and larger trees, which connect with the dense block of mature Ancient Woodland to the north of Green Hill C.

The following Landscape Character Areas / Landscape Character Types form the baseline context for the Wider Study Area:

National Landscape Character:

- NCA Profile: 89 Northamptonshire Vales (NE527).

Regional Landscape Character:

- LCT5 Clay Plateau, LCA 5b Sywell Plateau.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4b Moulton Slopes.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4f Kettering and Wellingborough Slopes.
- Urban, the Urban area of Wellingborough.

Site C is located within LCA 5b Sywell Plateau. Site C is located towards the centre of the plateau landform occupying an elevation of approximately 120m AOD with lower land towards the water courses at approximately 110m AOD. The watercourses have eroded the glacial till that covers the area resulting in the landform locally being gently undulating. The LCA is characterised by a predominance of large to medium to large scale arable fields generally regular or sub regular in shape, which is typical of the field pattern within Site C.

The Wider Study Area predominantly consists of land upon the plateau and falling within the LCA 5b Sywell Plateau character area. Upon the plateau arable farmland predominates, with fields being medium to large scale and generally regular or sub regular in shape. To the south the landscape transitions away from the elevated plateau into a gently rolling landscape occupying the valley slopes to the north of the River Nene identified as LCA 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes.

Value		
The Wider Study Area encompasses the large scale open farmland upon the plateau landform that is a defining characteristic of the LCA5b Sywell Plateau. The plateau is of a large scale, extends well away from the Site with Site C occupying a small area of the overall plateau landform that is typical of the wider character of this area. The plateau itself is a large scale arable landscape that is typical of the wider countryside of the area. It does not demonstrate features that would warrant elevating the value of this landscape. There are a number of incongruous elements found across the Wider Study Area, including wind turbines, major road corridors such as the A43 and high voltage transmission lines. These elements detract from the aesthetic and perceptual value of this area. The plateau itself is a large-scale arable landscape that is typical of the wider countryside of the area, although there is greater variation and interest within the valley landform to the south. Despite this, the Wider Study Area does not demonstrate features that would warrant elevating the value of this landscape. There are a number of incongruous elements found across the Wider Study Area, including wind turbines, major road corridors such as the A43 and high voltage transmission lines. Within the east of the Wider Study Area are ethe urban fringes of Wellingborough, which are dominated by the commercial sheds at the Park Farm Industrial Estate. These elements detract from the aesthetic and perceptual value of this area. Sywell Aerodrome is also a notable feature, however due to its plateau location is relatively inconspicuous with the wider landscape. **Receptor Value: Medium**		
Susceptibility		
Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change. The relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. **Receptor Susceptibility: Medium**		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value Medium	**Receptor Susceptibility** Medium	**Receptor Sensitivity** Medium
Mitigation Measures		

The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects.

Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site C utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field and watercourse boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site.

The design for Site C utilises and builds upon the existing landscape framework provided by the field boundaries and surrounding woodland. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows and the use of new native tree planting to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure from the surrounding landscape. The approach at Site C has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT5 Clay Plateau.

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	The proposals would provide new landscape features that fit with and enhance the key characteristics of the area, whilst ensuring the proposals are well integrated into its context. However, prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (strategic green infrastructure) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large-scale solar scheme. However, similarly to construction, due to the elevated position of the Site on the plateau landform,	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the immediate context to the Site allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Site allowing the proposals to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape.	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. The reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the

	immediate change to the character of the Site itself and its immediate context as it changes from an area of arable farmland to solar infrastructure. Within the Wider Study area however, these changes would be less pronounced. The existing landscape is able to absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the overall character of the area. The existing landscape framework of field boundary hedgerows and woodland blocks combined with the elevated position of the Site and the gently undulating landform would help the receiving landscape to accommodate the construction of the array in this location with limited appreciation across the Wider Study Area. Effects would be localised to the Site itself	combined with the relatively low-level nature of the proposals beyond the immediate context effects would be very limited and not wide ranging.	The substantial areas of new tree, hedgerow and meadow planting build upon the existing landscape fabric of the area, reinforcing and strengthening the character of the Site within the Wider Study Area. The low level nature of the proposals allows for them to be readily assimilated into the wider landscape with little appreciation of the Scheme.	area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. Following decommissioning, the Site would benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has matured to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining, and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years.

	and its immediate context.			
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

Green Hill Site D: Landscape Character - The 2km Study Area (The Wider Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill D is located 250m east of Green Hill C and 1.3km west of Wellingborough, in the rural setting of Northamptonshire. The closest settlement is the village of Mears Ashby which is directly south of Green Hill D.

Green Hill D is delineated by treed hedgerows which separate each land parcel in an east to west direction. The western perimeter of Green Hill D is more substantial in part, the treed hedgerows providing greater screening. However, the change in the elevation towards the west associated with Glebe Road which sits at similar height as Highfield Road allows mid-distant views into Green Hill D.

The following Landscape Character Areas / Landscape Character Types form the baseline context for the Wider Study Area:

National Landscape Character:

- NCA Profile: 89 Northamptonshire Vales (NE527).

Regional Landscape Character:

- LCT5 Clay Plateau, LCA 5b Sywell Plateau.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4b Moulton Slopes.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4f Kettering and Wellingborough Slopes.
- Urban, the Urban area of Wellingborough.

Site D is located within LCA 5b Sywell Plateau. The plateau rises to a high point of 160m AOD, although it generally has an almost consistent elevation of around 130m AOD. Site D is located towards the southern extents of the plateau landform on west facing slopes which fall from approximately 115m AOD along Highfield Road down to 105m AOD along the Sites western boundary. The LCA is characterised by a predominance of large to medium to large scale arable fields generally regular or sub regular in shape, which is typical of the field pattern within Site D. Within Site D, the lower lying areas of the Site adjacent to the watercourse are typically wetter but are still within agricultural use.

The Wider Study Area predominantly consists of land upon the plateau and falling within the LCA 5b Sywell Plateau character area. Upon the plateau arable farmland predominates, with fields being medium to large scale and generally regular or sub regular in shape. To the south the landscape transitions away from the elevated plateau into a gently rolling landscape occupying the valley slopes to the north of the River Nene identified as LCA 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes. Here, the landscape transitions away from the elevated plateau into a gently rolling landscape occupying the

valley slopes to the north of the River Nene including Sywell Reservoir. To the east the landscape transitions into the urban fringes of Wellingborough and the commercial sheds associated with Park farm Industrial Estate.

Value

The Wider Study Area encompasses the large scale open farmland upon the plateau landform that is a defining characteristic of the LCA5b Sywell Plateau. The plateau is of a large scale, extends well away from the Site with Site D occupying a small area of the overall plateau landform that is typical of the wider character of this area. The plateau itself is a large scale arable landscape that is typical of the wider countryside of the area. It does not demonstrate features that would warrant elevating the value of this landscape. There are a number of incongruous elements found across the Wider Study Area, including wind turbines, major road corridors such as the A43 and high voltage transmission lines. These elements detract from the aesthetic and perceptual value of this area.

The plateau itself is a large-scale arable landscape that is typical of the wider countryside of the area, although there is greater variation and interest within the valley landform to the south. Despite this, the Wider Study Area does not demonstrate features that would warrant elevating the value of this landscape. Historic villages, such as Mears Ashby, Sywell and Hardwick provide age depth and establish settlement pattern within the Wider Study Area.

There are a number of incongruous elements found across the Wider Study Area, including wind turbines, major road corridors such as the A43 and high voltage transmission lines. Within the east of the Wider Study Area are ethe urban fringes of Wellingborough, which are dominated by the commercial sheds at the Park Farm Industrial Estate. These elements detract from the aesthetic and perceptual value of this area. Sywell Aerodrome is also a notable feature, however due to its plateau location is relatively inconspicuous with the wider landscape.

Receptor Value: Medium

Susceptibility

Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change. The relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation.

Receptor Susceptibility: Medium

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
Medium	Medium	Medium

Mitigation Measures
The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects. Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site D utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field and watercourse boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows, provide new trees and woodland throughout the Site to provide greater enclosure and provide screening of the infrastructure. Existing water corridors have been identified, and new riparian planting has been proposed to enhance these features as they pass through the Site alongside the western boundary. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site. The approach at Site D has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT5 Clay Plateau.

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	The proposals would provide new landscape features that fit with and enhance the key characteristics of the area, whilst ensuring the proposals are well integrated into its context. However, prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation,	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (strategic green infrastructure) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large-scale solar scheme. However, similarly to construction, due to the elevated position of the Site	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the immediate context to the Site allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Site allowing the proposals	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. The reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall

	there would be an immediate change to the character of the Site itself and its immediate context as it changes from an area of arable farmland to solar infrastructure. Within the Wider Study area however, these changes would be less pronounced. The existing landscape is able to absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the overall character of the area. The existing landscape framework of field boundary hedgerows, hedgerow trees and woodland blocks combined with the elevated position of the Site and the gently undulating landform would help the receiving landscape to accommodate the construction of the array in this location with limited appreciation across the Wider Study Area.	on the plateau landform, combined with the relatively low-level nature of the proposals beyond the immediate context effects would be very limited and not wide ranging. The surrounding vegetation, notably that along Highfield Road and along the watercourse provide enclosure to the Site and would help the Scheme become accommodated within the Site.	to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape. The substantial areas of new tree, hedgerow and meadow planting build upon the existing landscape fabric of the area, reinforcing and strengthening the character of the Site within the Wider Study Area. The low level nature of the proposals allows for them to be readily assimilated into the wider landscape with little appreciation of the Scheme.	benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. Following decommissioning, the Site would benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has matured to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining, and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years.

	Effects would be localised to the Site itself and its immediate context.			
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

Green Hill Site E: Landscape Character - The 2km Study Area (The Wider Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill E is located 330m east of Green Hill D and 600m west of the western extent of Wellingborough, in a rural setting of Northamptonshire. Existing vegetation cover across the northern and southern portions of Green Hill E is similar, with varying treed hedgerows of differing heights and widths which delineate each field parcel as well as scattered blocks of deciduous tree planting and small wooded areas. The northern portion of Green Hill E contains many bands of dense tree planting both within Green Hill E and along the northern boundary. These tree lines connect to several woodland blocks northeast of Green Hill E. Substantial woodland blocks associated with the southern portion of Green Hill E are located along extensive lengths of the eastern and western boundaries and include Wilby Spiney and woodland which runs parallel to a water course that runs south from Mears Ashby.

The surrounding landscape setting is similar in appearance to the agricultural farmland contained within Green Hill E however this is framed by surrounding urban settlements such as Wellingborough and the northern eastern suburbs of Northampton.

The following Landscape Character Areas / Landscape Character Types form the baseline context for the Wider Study Area:

National Landscape Character:

- NCA Profile: 89 Northamptonshire Vales (NE527).

Regional Landscape Character:

- LCT5 Clay Plateau, LCA 5b Sywell Plateau.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4b Moulton Slopes.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4f Kettering and Wellingborough Slopes.
- Urban, the Urban area of Wellingborough.
- LCT18 Broad River Valley Floodplain, LCA18d The Nene - Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill.

Site E is mostly located within LCA 5b Sywell Plateau. However, the Site transitions into the adjacent LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes which wrap around the plateau as a series of lower lying valley slopes on the eastern, southern and western extents of the Site. The Wide Study Area includes the urban fringes and greater urban area of Wellingborough to the north east, and encompasses the settlements of Earls Barton to the south

and Mears Ashby to the west. The Wider Study Area is characterised by a predominance of large to medium to large scale arable fields generally regular or sub regular in shape.

Value

Site E is located on a finger of large scale open farmland upon the plateau landform that is a defining characteristic of the LCA5b Sywell Plateau. The plateau is of a large scale and extends north away from the Site. Site E demonstrates characteristics that are found and replicated across the wider character area including the predominance of medium to large scale arable fields (generally regular or sub regular in shape), an overall lack of woodland with tree cover across the Site coming from hedgerow trees along the field boundaries, and wide ranging views from the more elevated areas of the plateau.

The plateau itself is a large scale arable landscape that is typical of the wider countryside of the area, although there is greater variation and interest within the surrounding valleys. Despite this, the Wider Study Area does not demonstrate features that would warrant elevating the value of this landscape. There are a number of incongruous elements found across the Wider Study Area, including wind turbines, major road corridors such as the A43, high voltage transmission lines and urban fringes of Wellingborough and Earls Barton. These elements detract from the aesthetic and perceptual value of this area.

Receptor Value: Medium

Susceptibility

Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change. The relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation.

Receptor Susceptibility: Medium

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
Medium	Medium	Medium

Mitigation Measures

Embedded Mitigation: The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed

Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects.

Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site E utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field, watercourse and roadside boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. Existing water corridors have been identified, and new riparian planting has been proposed to enhance these features as they pass through the Site. New native tree and scrub planting is proposed throughout the Site to reinforce hedgerows where visual screening is required. Considerable areas of Site E are proposed to be brought forward as Diverse Wildflower Meadow. The proposals would result in the majority of the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below.

The approach at Site E has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT5 Clay Plateau within which the majority of the Site is located. Water corridors have also been accentuated to create meaningful habitats and defining features.

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	The proposals would provide new landscape features that fit the key characteristics of the character area, whilst ensuring the proposals are well integrated into its context. However, prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an immediate change to the character of the Site and immediate context as it changes from an area of arable farmland to solar infrastructure.	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (strategic green infrastructure) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large-scale solar scheme.	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the immediate context to the Site allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Site allowing the proposals to become more	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. The reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape

	Within the wider study area, these changes would be less pronounced with the existing landscape able to absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the character of the area. The existing landscape framework of field boundary hedgerows and the occasional woodland block combined with the elevated position of the Site and the gently undulating landform would help the receiving landscape to accommodate the construction of the array in this location with limited appreciation across the Wider Study Area. Effects would be localised to the Site itself and its immediate context.	However, similarly to construction, due to the elevated position of the Site on the plateau landform, combined with the relatively low-level nature of the proposals beyond the immediate context effects would be very limited and not wide ranging.	absorbed into the receiving landscape. The substantial areas of new woodland, hedgerow and meadow planting build upon the existing landscape fabric of the area, reinforcing and strengthening the character of the countryside within the Wider Study Area. The low level nature of the proposals allows for them to be readily assimilated into the wider landscape with little appreciation of the Scheme within the Wider Study Area.	mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. Following decommissioning, the Site would benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has matured to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining, and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years.
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

Green Hill Site F: Landscape Character - The 2km Study Area (The Wider Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill F is located 200m west of the village of Bozeat and 740m east of village of Grendon, in the rural setting of Northamptonshire. Green Hill F comprises a series of medium scale irregular shaped agricultural fields.

Field parcels within Green Hill F are delineated by native hedgerows of varying quality often with few hedgerows trees which results in a fairly open aspect when viewed from within Green Hill F. As well as hedgerows there are few bands of denser shrub and tree planting that run centrally to Green Hill F and border the three of the most northern field parcels. There is also substantial scattered tree and shrub planting associated with the restored quarry land located directly east of Green Hill F. A combination of landform and vegetation in this location limits views of Green Hill F to the east.

Woodland cover within the immediate context of Green Hill F is primarily located in the southern extent of Green Hill F where there are 3 large woodland blocks. Cold Oak Copse (Ancient Woodland), Horn Wood (Ancient Woodland) are located east and west of the most southerly field parcels within Green Hill F. A third large block of native woodland located 500m southwest of Green Hill F just north of the A428, Bedford Road East, provides additional screening of Green Hill F when viewed from the south.

The following Landscape Character Areas / Landscape Character Types form the baseline context for the Wider Study Area:

National Landscape Character:

- NCA Profile: 91 Yardley-Whittlewood Ridge (NE501).

Regional Landscape Character:

- LCT6 Undulating Claylands, LCA 6b Hackleton Claylands.
- LCT6 Undulating Claylands, LCA 6c Bozeat Claylands.
- LCT8 Low Wooded Clay Ridge, LCA 8b Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase.
- LCT12 Limestone Valley Slopes, LCA 12a Wollaston to Irchester.
- LCT18 Broad River Valley Floodplain, LCA18d The Nene - Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill.
- Milton Keynes LCT1 Wooded Wolds, LCA1a Yardley Chase Wooded Wolds.
- Milton Keynes LCT2 Undulating Valley Slopes, LCA2a Ouse Northern Undulating Valley Slopes.
- LCT2 Wooded Wolds, LCA2a Hinwick.

Site F is located across three separate Landscape Character Areas: LCA 12a Wollaston to Irchester, LCA 8b Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase and LCA 6c Bozeat Claylands. As such, this gives the Site a somewhat varied and transient character, with different areas of the Site more typical of the character areas within which it is located. The historic settlements of Grendon, Bozeat, Easton Maudit, Castle Ashby and Yardley Hastings all provide age depth and establish settlement pattern within the Wider Study Area. Castle Ashby, is a notable feature with its Conservation Area and Registered Park and Garden.

The landscape along the water corridors is low lying and typically marked by riparian woodland causing the water corridors to be notable features along the valley floors. Along the lower lying landscape between the elevated settlements the countryside is characterised by the gently undulating farmed slopes alongside the tributaries of the Nene. Fields are put to arable use with some isolated areas of improved and semi improved pasture alongside the watercourses. Woodland cover locally is sparse and focused along the water corridors. Woodland cover locally comprises small deciduous blocks with occasional coniferous shelterbelts limiting the sense of exposure. Tree cover is focused upon the field boundaries.

To the south, the landform rises to the wooded clay ridge. Here, the area is characterised by a predominance of arable cereals and horticulture, although scattered fields of improved pasture, often with grazing sheep, occur around the northwestern woodlands of Yardley Chase, around the edge of Yardley Hastings and Easton Maudit. Large and medium to large-scale fields under arable cultivation sweep over the landscape.

Value

The landscape within the Wider Study Area offers variation, with the northern areas being lower lying and more enclosed by landform. Whereas towards the south where the landform rises, it offers opportunities for panoramic views from elevated locations, including south towards the River Ouse. However, woodland cover is greater here, providing additional enclosure upon the ridge.

There are a number of incongruous elements locally, including the high voltage transmission lines and the A509 which detract from the aesthetic and perceptual value of this area. Church spires are notable features of the area reinforcing the historic and cultural association of the local villages and settlement pattern. Castle Ashby and its Registered Park and Gardens is a distinctive feature of the landscape to the north of Grendon. There are no landscape designations across the Site or across the Wider Area, or any demonstrable physical attributes that would warrant elevating the value of this landscape. This is a rural landscape that has remained largely intact where the landscape condition is generally good. The land is influenced by arable farmland.

The Wider Study Area (2km) comprises a good quality landscape that is typical of the surrounding LCA 12a Wollaston to Irchester, LCA 8b Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase and LCA 6c Bozeat Claylands, however there is evidence of some degradation and occasional detracting features.

Receptor Value: Medium

Susceptibility		
Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change. The relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. **Receptor Susceptibility: Medium**		
Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value Medium	**Receptor Susceptibility** Medium	**Receptor Sensitivity** Medium
Mitigation Measures		
The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects. Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site F utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field, watercourse and roadside boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. Existing water corridors have been identified, and new riparian planting has been proposed to enhance these features as they pass through the Site. Native woodland shelterbelts are proposed to help provide enclosure where visual screening is required. Considerable areas of Site F are proposed to be brought forward as Diverse Wildflower Meadow or Tussock Grassland Margins. The proposals would result in the majority of the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation. Roadside hedgerows are to be reinforced with native tree planting. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site. The approach at Site F has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCA 12a Wollaston to Irchester, LCA 8b Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase and LCA 6c Bozeat Claylands.		

The layout of the array within Site F has pulled back from the village of Easton Maudit with no panels proposed within FF13 of FF16 helping maintain the approach in and out of the settlement. Similarly panels have been avoided across the northern area of the Site to maintain line of sight with the surrounding churches and their spires.

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	The proposals would provide new landscape features that fit the key characteristics of the character area, whilst ensuring the proposals are well integrated into its context. However, prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an immediate change to the character of the Site and immediate context as it changes from an area of arable farmland to solar infrastructure. Within the wider study area, these changes would be less pronounced with the existing landscape able to absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the character of the area. The existing landscape framework of field boundary hedgerows and the	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (strategic green infrastructure) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large-scale solar scheme. However, similarly to construction, due to the enclosure of the Site, combined with the relatively low-level nature of the proposals beyond the immediate context effects would be very limited and not wide ranging. The receiving landscape has the ability to accommodate the Scheme, and whilst	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the immediate context to the Site allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Site allowing the proposals to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape and further limit the impact of the Scheme. The substantial areas of new trees, hedgerow and meadow planting build upon the existing landscape fabric of the area, reinforcing and strengthening the character of the countryside within the Wider Study Area. The low level nature of the proposals allows for them to	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. The reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. Following decommissioning, the Site would benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has matured to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining, and enhancing the overall character and providing

	occasional woodland block combined with the enclosure provided to the Scheme either by surrounding landform or woodland would help the receiving landscape to accommodate the construction of the array in this location with limited appreciation across the Wider Study Area. Effects would be localised to the Site itself and its immediate context.	there would be effects locally, across the Wider Study Area appreciation of the development within Site F would be low.	be readily assimilated into the wider landscape with little appreciation of the Scheme within the Wider Study Area.	considerable biodiversity benefits over the years.
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

Green Hill Site G: Landscape Character - The 2km Study Area (The Wider Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill G comprises rolling agricultural land which generally slopes down from north to south. Green Hill G drops from a high point of 105 AOD in the north west corner, down to 75 AOD in the south east corner. Within this there are undulations within the topography that roll in an east to west direction. These undulations result in the land feeling fairly contained with the exception of some of the more elevated locations to the north where the landscape comprises a more open aspect.

Vegetation cover across Green Hill G consist primarily of arable fields defined by native hedgerows of mixed quality with few hedgerow trees. The presence of denser planting within Green Hill G is limited to corridors of mixed native shrubs and trees which run north to south, parallel to the both the Milton Keynes Boundary Walk and Three Shires Way Long Distance Routes.

Although there is limited denser vegetation within Green Hill G, there are large blocks of broadleaf woodland (Threeshire Wood, The Oaks Wood, Nun Wood, Lavendon Wood) directly north and north east of Green Hill G, which provide a wooded backdrop to Green Hill G within the wider landscape setting.

The following Landscape Character Areas / Landscape Character Types form the baseline context for the Wider Study Area:

National Landscape Character:

- NCA88 Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire Claylands.
- NCA 91 Yardley-Whittlewood Ridge (NE501).

Regional Landscape Character:

- Milton Keynes LCT1 Wooded Wolds, LCA1a Yardley Chase Wooded Wolds; and
- Milton Keynes LCT2 Undulating Valley Slopes, LCA2a Ouse Northern Undulating Valley Slopes.
- Milton Keynes LCT3b Ouse Floodplains
- LCT2 Wooded Wolds, LCA2a Hinwick.
- LCT6 Undulating Claylands, LCA 6c Bozeat Claylands.
- LCT8 Low Wooded Clay Ridge, LCA 8b Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase.

Embedded Mitigation:

The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects.

Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects.

Value

The Wider Study Area includes a predominance of large to medium to large scale arable fields, typically in arable use. Site G and its immediate surroundings are located on large scale open farmland. The Site and the immediately surrounding landscape is large scale and away from the settlements is in arable use. Horsiculture and small scale pasture is more prominent alongside the settlements.

The ridgeline forms a notable feature of the area and allows for panoramic views south across the River Ouse and the valley landscape. The ridge is well wooded and often presents as a wooded horizon, which can limit views across it from the adjacent valley landforms. Where views do exist from the ridge, there are often a number of detracting features prominent, such as the high voltage transmission lines, the A509 and the A428 which detract from the aesthetic and perceptual value of this area. The Wider Study Area is accessible with numerous PRoW crossing it, including a number of marked routes such as the Three Shires Way and the Milton Keynes Boundary recreational routes.

Despite the proposals to reintroduce Special landscape Areas within the Milton Keynes boundaries, the Local Plan has yet to be adopted. There are no landscape designations across the Site or across the Wider Area, or any demonstrable physical attributes that would warrant elevating the value of this landscape. However, fields GF9 and GF13 fall within land identified by MKCC as being a Candidate Special Landscape Character Area – Ouse Valley. If adopted, this would be a new extension to the Ouse Valley SLA to cover all of historic, scenic villages of Stoke Goldington, Ravenstone and Lavendon. The Wider Study Area comprises a good quality landscape however there is evidence of some degradation and occasional detracting features such as the high voltage transmission lines and the A428, both of which pass through the proposed SLA extension area.

Receptor Value: Medium

Susceptibility

Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, including the nearby detractors, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, with a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change. This is due to the relevant characteristics of the

landscape having some ability to accommodate it without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation.

Receptor Susceptibility: Medium

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
Medium	Medium	Medium

Mitigation Measures

The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects.

Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site G utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field, watercourse and roadside hedgerows. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. New native woodland copses and shelterbelts are proposed alongside the watercourse and the PRoW (MK/Lavendon/005) which runs through the centre of the Site helping to fragment and break up the array. The proposals would result in the majority of the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation, whether beneath the array, or alongside in the form of Tussock Grassland Margins. Roadside hedgerows are to be reinforced with native tree planting. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, as well as providing greater enclosure and screening of the array locally.

The approach at Site G has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT1 Wooded Wolds, LCA1a Yardley Chase Wooded Wolds; and LCT2 Undulating Valley Slopes, LCA2a Ouse Northern Undulating Valley Slopes.

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	The proposals would provide new landscape features that fit the key characteristics of the character area, whilst ensuring the proposals are well integrated into its context. However, prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an immediate change to the character of the Site and immediate context as it changes from an area of arable farmland to solar infrastructure. Within the wider study area, these changes would be less pronounced with the existing landscape able to absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the character of the wider area.	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (strategic green infrastructure) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large-scale solar scheme. However, similarly to construction, due to the enclosure of the Site, combined with the relatively low-level nature of the proposals beyond the immediate context, effects would be very limited and not wide ranging. The receiving landscape has the ability to accommodate the Scheme, and whilst there would be effects locally, across the Wider Study Area appreciation of the development would be low.	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the immediate context to the Site allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Site allowing the proposals to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape. The substantial areas of new woodland, hedgerow and meadow planting build upon the existing landscape fabric of the area, reinforcing and strengthening the character of the countryside within the Wider Study Area. The low level nature of the proposals allows for them to be readily assimilated into the wider landscape with little appreciation of the Scheme.	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. The reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. Following decommissioning, the Site would benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has matured to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining, and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years.
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

Green Hill BESS: Landscape Character - The 2km Study Area (The Wider Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill BESS is located 530m to the northwest of the village of Grendon in rural Northamptonshire and is located on the agricultural land surrounding the Grendon Substation. Green Hill BESS is dominated by the Grendon Substation, which has a large footprint in the landscape. The substation is formed by a collection of primary power lines, transformers, circuit breakers, control buildings, security fencing and secondary power lines. The height of the substation is approximately 15m, the perimeter of the structure has been mitigated with mature mixed deciduous tree planting, however the structure is still partially visible, and the influence of the overhead pylons dominate that part of the skyline.

Green Hill BESS is also dominated by the large pylon which traverses with the overhead cables connecting to the substation and travelling southeast into the landscape, with further pylons seen towards the mid-distant views.

The following Landscape Character Areas / Landscape Character Types form the baseline context for the Wider Study Area:

National Landscape Character:

- NCA89 Northamptonshire Vales.
- NCA91 Yardley-Whittlewood Ridge (NE501).

Regional Landscape Character:

- LCT18 Broad River Valley Floodplain, LCA18d The Nene - Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill.
- LCT12 Limestone Valley Slopes, LCA12a Wollaston to Irchester.
- LCT6 Undulating Claylands, LCA 6b Hackleton Claylands.
- LCT6 Undulating Claylands, LCA 6c Bozeat Claylands.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes.

The BESS Site is split into two separate areas: BESS1, which is proposed for BESS infrastructure only, and BESS2, which is proposed for a combination of Substation and BESS infrastructure. Both Sites are located immediately adjacent to the existing Nation Grid Substation at Grendon.

Green Hill BESS is dominated by the large high voltage transmission lines which cross the surrounding countryside connecting to the substation and travelling southeast into the landscape, with further pylons seen towards the mid-distant views. The setting of the village of Grendon is also visible from within Green Hill BESS, the St Mary Parish Church tower can be seen on the hill as mid-distant views and the edge of the village is also visible at different degrees throughout Green Hill BESS.

To the south, the landscape surrounding the BESS is formed of the RPG at Castle Ashby. This formal parkland is well screened from the Site by established treebelts along Station Road. To the south west, towards Grendon, the landscape comprises more open agricultural fields separated by established hedgerows along the field boundaries. This open agricultural landscape extends north east from the Site to the north of Grendon and out towards Wollaston. To the north of the BESS Site is the River Nene corridor, this takes in a series of old gravel workings that have been filled in as reservoirs offering recreational use. These reservoirs and lakes create a wide meandering corridor within which the Nene traverses. The river corridor is well vegetated forming an established belt of woodland that cuts across the landscape to the north of the Site, providing enclosure and separating the villages of Ecton and Earls Barton from the landscape to the south.

Value

The Wider Study Area comprises a good quality landscape, however there is evidence of some degradation and detracting features such as the numerous high voltage transmission lines, the national Grid substation and the A45 which along with the recreation use associated with the lakes, impact upon the tranquillity and perceptual qualities of the area. There are no landscape designations across the Site or across the Wider Area, or any demonstrable physical attributes that would warrant elevating the value of this landscape. The Castle Ashby RPG occupies a separate piece of landscape that is enclosed by established tree belts along Station Road

Man made activities, such as the quarrying, the National Grid infrastructure at the substation and associated high voltage transmission lines have reduced the integrity of this area and reduce the perceptual qualities of the surrounding countryside.

Receptor Value: Medium

Susceptibility

Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, with a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed changes. The relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation.

Receptor Susceptibility: Medium

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
Medium	Medium	Medium

Mitigation Measures
The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects. Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for BESS 1 and 2 utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field and roadside hedgerows. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. A new native woodland shelterbelt is proposed alongside eastern and southern edge of BESS1 reinforcing the existing field boundaries. The BESS2 Site includes for native shelterbelts and scrub along the proposed bund. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as well as providing enclosure and screening of the BESS infrastructure.

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	The proposals would provide new landscape features that fit the key characteristics of the character area, whilst ensuring the Substation and BESS infrastructure are well integrated into its context. However, locally prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an immediate change to the	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (including hedgerow reinforcement, new hedgerows, and new woodland blocks) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land at BESS1 now presenting as a large scale BESS scheme. Development within the BESS2 Site would be	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the immediate context, allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. The Scheme provides reinforcement to the host landscape fabric of the Site, strengthening and reinforcing existing landscape elements in accordance with LCA aims and guidelines.	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. The reinforced landscape would have the ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape

	character of the area as it transitions from an area of arable farmland to BESS infrastructure and Substation. Development of the BESS2 Site would be well enclosed and screened from the wider landscape by the existing surrounding tree belts and National Grid substation. Construction activities within the BESS1 Site would be more apparent. However, within the wider study area, there would be very limited appreciation of the BESS or associated infrastructure as they are constructed, with the integrity of the character area, and all features within retained and enhanced. Prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an immediate change to the character of the area as it changes from an area of arable farmland to	screened by the surrounding tree belts and new bunding and acoustic barrier that is proposed along the northern boundary of the BESS2 Site. Due to the existing containment, effects on the character of the wider area would be very limited and not wide ranging.	As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the BESS infrastructure allowing it to become readily absorbed into the receiving landscape. The substantial areas of new woodland, hedgerow and meadow planting provide positive contributions to this area of countryside in the immediate area in the context of this LCA. However, given the scale of the proposals, there would be an appreciation of the Scheme within its immediate surroundings, however, from within the wider area, the Scheme would be well hidden and readily absorbed into its location with limited appreciation from within the surrounding arable countryside.	mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. Following decommissioning, the Site would benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has matured to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining, and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. The potential may exist to retain grass margins and areas of damp grassland to maintain some varied land use and a high level of biodiversity in the local area.

	BESS infrastructure and substation. However, these effects would be very localised with the wider landscape able to absorb and accommodate these localised changes with limited effects.			
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

Green Hill Site A: Landscape Character - The 5km Study Area (The Outer Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill A is located within a rural setting of Northamptonshire, 5.3km southwest of Kettering. The closest settlements to Green Hill A include the village of Old, approximately 300m to the west and the village of Walgrave, approximately 600m to the south.

The following Landscape Character Areas / Landscape Character Types form the baseline context for the Outer Study Area:

National Landscape Character:

- NCA Profile: 89 Northamptonshire Vales (NE527).
- NCA Profile: 95 Northamptonshire Uplands (NE565).

Regional Landscape Character:

- LCT5 Clay Plateau, LCA 5b Sywell Plateau.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4d Hanging Houghton.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4e Pitsford Water.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4f Kettering and Wellingborough Slopes.

Value

The Outer Study Area takes in the elevated plateau landscape between the urban fringes of Kettering in the north east and the valleys alongside Brixworth and Pickford Water to the west. This is a broad, gently undulating, plateau landscape dissected by shallow and intimate river valleys that contrast from the large scale arable farmland that predominates the plateau. This is an area of mixed farming where, on the slopes of the many minor valleys and on more undulating ground generally, pasture in small fields, close to settlements, tends to predominate. On the plateau large rectilinear arable fields reinforce the rural character of the area.

Despite the predominance of built settlements and related levels of low tranquillity, this contrasts strongly with a distinctly more rural feel and higher levels of tranquillity particularly along river corridors and in areas of arable and pastoral farmland. This area is rich in historic character, with country houses, historic parkland, ridge and furrow and open field patterns, especially in the valleys of the Welland, Ise and Nene. These river valleys are notable features of the area, with their riverside meadows, trees and shrubs forming prominent green / blue corridors meandering the landscape. Also

common are the flooded gravel pits and their associated wetlands, which result from reclamation schemes. Energy infrastructure is a prominent feature and inserts a man made element into the more rural parts of the Outer Study Area.

Man made activities, such as the quarrying, the National Grid infrastructure at the substation and associated high voltage transmission lines have reduced the integrity of this area and reduce the perceptual qualities of the surrounding countryside.

Receptor Value: Medium

Susceptibility

Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change. The relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. This is a large scale open landscape of gently undulating clay ridges and valleys with occasional steep scarp slopes with an ability to accommodate a Scheme of this scale and be able to retain its overarching characteristics.

Receptor Susceptibility: Medium

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
Medium	Medium	Medium

Mitigation Measures

Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site A utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. Existing water corridors have been identified, and new riparian planting has been proposed to enhance these features as they pass through the Site. The proposals would result in the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site.

The approach at Site A has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT5 Clay Plateau. Water corridors have also been accentuated to create meaningful habitats and defining features.

The design for Site A utilises and builds upon the existing landscape framework provided by the field boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows and the use of new native tree planting to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure from the surrounding landscape. The approach at Site A has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT5 Clay Plateau.

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Construction activities would be localised to each individual Site, temporary and of a short duration. These activities, whilst having an impact locally would not cause any impacts to the character of the wider area and would not lead to any notable change to the character of the landscape within the Outer Study Area. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (strategic green infrastructure) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large scale solar scheme. However, beyond the immediate context effects would be limited and not wide ranging. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the immediate context to the Site allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Site allowing the proposals to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape. The low level nature of the proposals allows for them to be readily assimilated into the wider landscape with little to no appreciation of the Scheme from within the Outer Study Area.	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed Reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the decommissioning

				processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.
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

Green Hill Site A.2: Landscape Character - The 5km Study Area (The Outer Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill A.2 is located within a rural setting of Northamptonshire, 5.17km southwest of Kettering. The closest settlements to Green Hill A.2 include the village of Walgrave, located approximately 900m to the west and Hannington located approximately 950m southeast of Green Hill A.2. These two villages sit within the wider context of smaller villages scattered throughout the wider rural landscape.

The following Landscape Character Areas / Landscape Character Types form the baseline context for the Outer Study Area:

National Landscape Character:

- NCA Profile: 89 Northamptonshire Vales (NE527).
- NCA Profile: 95 Northamptonshire Uplands (NE565).

Regional Landscape Character:

- LCT5 Clay Plateau, LCA 5b Sywell Plateau.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4d Hanging Houghton.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4e Pitsford Water.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4f Kettering and Wellingborough Slopes.

Value

The Outer Study Area takes in the elevated plateau landscape between the urban fringes of Kettering in the north east and the valleys alongside Brixworth and Pickford Water to the west. This is a broad, gently undulating, plateau landscape dissected by shallow and intimate river valleys that contrast from the large scale arable farmland that predominates the plateau. This is an area of mixed farming where, on the slopes of the many minor valleys and on more undulating ground generally, pasture in small fields, close to settlements, tends to predominate. On the plateau large rectilinear arable fields reinforce the rural character of the area.

Despite the predominance of built settlements and related levels of low tranquillity, this contrasts strongly with a distinctly more rural feel and higher levels of tranquillity particularly along river corridors and in areas of arable and pastoral farmland. This area is rich in historic character, with country houses, historic parkland, ridge and furrow and open field patterns, especially in the valleys of the Welland, Ise and Nene. These river valleys are

notable features of the area, with their riverside meadows, trees and shrubs forming prominent green / blue corridors meandering the landscape. Also common are the flooded gravel pits and their associated wetlands, which result from reclamation schemes. Energy infrastructure is a prominent feature and inserts a man made element into the more rural parts of the Outer Study Area.

Man made activities, such as the quarrying, the National Grid infrastructure at the substation and associated high voltage transmission lines have reduced the integrity of this area and reduce the perceptual qualities of the surrounding countryside.

Receptor Value: Medium

Susceptibility

Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change. The relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. This is a large scale open landscape of gently undulating clay ridges and valleys with occasional steep scarp slopes with an ability to accommodate a Scheme of this scale and be able to retain its overarching characteristics.

Receptor Susceptibility: Medium

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
Medium	Medium	Medium

Mitigation Measures

The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects. Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects.

The design for Site A.2 utilises and builds upon the existing landscape framework provided by the field boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. The proposals would result in the Site transitioning away from open agricultural fields to large areas of meadow creation. These interventions would lead to meaningful

increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below.

The approach at Site A.2 has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT5 Clay Plateau. The layout of the array within Site A.2 has pulled back from the more elevated landform alongside the A42, and from alongside Kettering Road.

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Construction activities would be localised to each individual Site, temporary and of a short duration. These activities, whilst having an impact locally would not cause any impacts to the character of the wider area and would not lead to any notable change to the character of the landscape within the Outer Study Area. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (strategic green infrastructure) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large scale solar scheme. However, beyond the immediate context effects would be limited and not wide ranging. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the immediate context to the Site allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Site allowing the proposals to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape. The low level nature of the proposals allows for them to be readily assimilated into the wider landscape with little to no appreciation of the Scheme from within the Outer Study Area.	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed Reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the decommissioning processes with limited

				impacts to the character of the area.
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

Green Hill Site B: Landscape Character - The 5km Study Area (The Outer Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill B is located 1.3km north of the Northampton suburb of Moulton, in the rural setting of Northamptonshire. The closest settlements to Green Hill B is the small village of Holcot located approximately 850m south. Holcot sits at the outer edge of a wider context of smaller villages scattered throughout the wider rural landscape, connected by local 'B' roads. Other settlements within 2km of Green Hill B are limited to farmsteads and larger isolated properties dotted within the wider landscape and associated with the local road network.

Surrounding Green Hill B, the landscape is similar to the agricultural farmland contained within Green Hill B itself, delineated by a mix of low hedge lines, outgrown and treed hedgerows, and the occasional scattered wooded block.

The following Landscape Character Areas / Landscape Character Types form the baseline context for the Outer Study Area:

National Landscape Character:

- NCA Profile: 89 Northamptonshire Vales (NE527).
- NCA Profile: 95 Northamptonshire Uplands (NE565).

Regional Landscape Character:

- LCT5 Clay Plateau, LCA 5b Sywell Plateau.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4b Moulton Slopes.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4d Hanging Houghton.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4e Pitsford Water.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4f Kettering and Wellingborough Slopes.
- Urban, Urban Areas of Wellingborough and Northampton.

Value

The Outer Study Area takes in the elevated plateau landscape between the urban fringes of Northampton in the south west, the valleys alongside Brixworth and Pickford Water to the north and east. This is a broad, gently undulating, plateau landscape dissected by shallow and intimate river valleys that contrast from the large scale arable farmland that predominates the plateau. This is an area of mixed farming where, on the slopes of the many minor valleys and on more undulating ground generally, pasture in small fields, close to settlements, tends to predominate. On the plateau large rectilinear arable fields reinforce the rural character of the area.

Despite the predominance of built settlements and related levels of low tranquillity, this contrasts strongly with a distinctly more rural feel and higher levels of tranquillity particularly along river corridors and in areas of arable and pastoral farmland which extends north west away from the settlements of Northampton and Kettering.

This area is rich in historic character, with country houses, historic parkland, ridge and furrow and open field patterns, especially in the valleys of the Welland, Ise and Nene. These river valleys are notable features of the area, with their riverside meadows, trees and shrubs forming prominent green / blue corridors meandering the landscape. Energy infrastructure is a prominent feature and inserts a man made element into the more rural parts of the Outer Study Area.

Man made activities, such as the quarrying, high voltage transmission lines associated with the National Grid infrastructure at Grendon have reduced the integrity of this area and reduce the perceptual qualities of the surrounding countryside.

Receptor Value: Medium

Susceptibility

Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change. The relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. This is a large scale open landscape of gently undulating clay ridges and valleys with occasional steep scarp slopes with an ability to accommodate a Scheme of this scale and be able to retain its overarching characteristics.

Receptor Susceptibility: Medium

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
Medium	Medium	Medium

Mitigation Measures
The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site B utilises and builds upon the existing landscape framework provided by the field boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows and the use of new native tree planting to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure from the surrounding landscape. The approach at Site B has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT5 Clay Plateau.

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Construction activities would be localised to each individual Site, temporary and of a short duration. These activities, whilst having an impact locally would not cause any impacts to the character of the wider area and would not lead to any notable change to the character of the landscape within the Outer Study Area.	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (strategic green infrastructure) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large scale solar scheme. However, beyond the immediate context effects would be limited and not wide ranging. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the construction	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the immediate context to the Site allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Site allowing the proposals to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape. The low level nature of the proposals allows for them to	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. Reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape

	The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.	processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.	be readily assimilated into the wider landscape with little to no appreciation of the Scheme from within the Outer Study Area.	mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the decommissioning processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.
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

Green Hill Site C: Landscape Character - The 5km Study Area (The Outer Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill C is located 2km west of Wellingborough, in the rural setting of Northamptonshire. The closest settlement is the small village of Sywell, located approximately 1km southwest of Green Hill C.

Green Hill C is largely contained with treed hedgerows, along the east and southern perimeter. There are two linear blocks of woodland to the north of Green Hill C, one consisting of a mature conifer hedgerow. The northwestern field parcel is contained within mature hedgerows and larger trees, which connect with the dense block of mature Ancient Woodland to the north of Green Hill C.

The following Landscape Character Areas / Landscape Character Types form the baseline context for the Outer Study Area:

National Landscape Character:

- NCA Profile: 89 Northamptonshire Vales (NE527).
- NCA Profile: 95 Northamptonshire Uplands (NE565).

Regional Landscape Character:

- LCT5 Clay Plateau, LCA 5b Sywell Plateau.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4b Moulton Slopes.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4d Hanging Houghton.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4e Pitsford Water.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4f Kettering and Wellingborough Slopes.
- Urban, Urban Areas of Wellingborough and Northampton.

Value
The Outer Study Area encompasses the large scale open farmland upon the plateau landform that is a defining characteristic of the LCA5b Sywell Plateau. It takes in the landscape between the urban areas of Wellingborough in the east and Northampton to the south west. Man made activities, such as the quarrying, high voltage transmission lines associated with the National Grid infrastructure at Grendon have reduced the integrity of this area and reduce the perceptual qualities of the surrounding countryside. Despite the predominance of built settlements, associated infrastructure and related levels of low tranquillity, this contrasts strongly with a distinctly more rural feel and higher levels of tranquillity particularly along river corridors and in areas of arable and pastoral farmland extending north west away from the settlements. This area is rich in historic character, with country houses, historic parkland, ridge and furrow and open field patterns, especially in the valleys of the Welland, Ise and Nene. These river valleys are notable features of the area, with their riverside meadows, trees and shrubs forming prominent green / blue corridors meandering the landscape. Energy infrastructure is a prominent feature and inserts a man made element into the more rural parts of the Outer Study Area. **Receptor Value: Medium**
Susceptibility
Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change. The relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. This is a large scale open landscape of gently undulating clay ridges and valleys with occasional steep scarp slopes with an ability to accommodate a Scheme of this scale and be able to retain its overarching characteristics. **Receptor Susceptibility: Medium**

Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value Medium	**Receptor Susceptibility** Medium	**Receptor Sensitivity** Medium

Mitigation Measures
The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects. Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site C utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field and watercourse boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site. The design for Site C utilises and builds upon the existing landscape framework provided by the field boundaries and surrounding woodland. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows and the use of new native tree planting to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure from the surrounding landscape. The approach at Site C has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT5 Clay Plateau.

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Construction activities would be localised to each individual Site, temporary and of a short duration. These activities, whilst having an impact locally would not cause any impacts to the character of the wider area and would not lead to any	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (strategic green infrastructure) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large scale solar scheme. However, beyond the immediate context effects	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the immediate context to the Site allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Site allowing the proposals	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. Reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture.

	notable change to the character of the landscape within the Outer Study Area. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.	would be limited and not wide ranging. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.	to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape. The low level nature of the proposals allows for them to be readily assimilated into the wider landscape with little to no appreciation of the Scheme from within the Outer Study Area.	As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the decommissioning processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.
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

Green Hill Site D: Landscape Character - The 5km Study Area (The Outer Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill D is located 250m east of Green Hill C and 1.3km west of Wellingborough, in the rural setting of Northamptonshire. The closest settlement is the village of Mears Ashby which is directly south of Green Hill D.

Green Hill D is delineated by treed hedgerows which separate each land parcel in an east to west direction. The western perimeter of Green Hill D is more substantial in part, the treed hedgerows providing greater screening. However, the change in the elevation towards the west associated with Glebe Road which sits at similar height as Highfield Road allows mid-distant views into Green Hill D.

The following Landscape Character Areas / Landscape Character Types form the baseline context for the Outer Study Area:

National Landscape Character:

- NCA Profile: 89 Northamptonshire Vales (NE527).
- NCA Profile: 95 Northamptonshire Uplands (NE565).

Regional Landscape Character:

- LCT5 Clay Plateau, LCA 5b Sywell Plateau.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4b Moulton Slopes.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4d Hanging Houghton.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4e Pitsford Water.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4f Kettering and Wellingborough Slopes.
- LCT18 Broad River Valley Floodplain, LCA18d The Nene - Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill.
- Urban, Urban Areas of Wellingborough and Northampton.

Value
The Outer Study Area encompasses the large scale open farmland upon the plateau landform that is a defining characteristic of the LCA5b Sywell Plateau. It takes in the landscape between the urban areas of Wellingborough in the east and Northampton to the south west. Man made activities, such as the quarrying, high voltage transmission lines associated with the National Grid infrastructure at Grendon have reduced the integrity of this area and reduce the perceptual qualities of the surrounding countryside. Despite the predominance of built settlements, associated infrastructure and related levels of low tranquillity, this contrasts strongly with a distinctly more rural feel and higher levels of tranquillity particularly along river corridors and in areas of arable and pastoral farmland extending north west away from the settlements. This area is rich in historic character, with country houses, historic parkland, ridge and furrow and open field patterns, especially in the valleys of the Welland, Ise and Nene. These river valleys are notable features of the area, with their riverside meadows, trees and shrubs forming prominent green / blue corridors meandering the landscape. Energy infrastructure is a prominent feature and inserts a man made element into the more rural parts of the Outer Study Area. **Receptor Value: Medium**
Susceptibility
Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change. The relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. This is a large scale open landscape of gently undulating clay ridges and valleys with occasional steep scarp slopes with an ability to accommodate a Scheme of this scale and be able to retain its overarching characteristics. **Receptor Susceptibility: Medium**

Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value Medium	**Receptor Susceptibility** Medium	**Receptor Sensitivity** Medium

Mitigation Measures
The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects. Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site D utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field and watercourse boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows, provide new trees and woodland throughout the Site to provide greater enclosure and provide screening of the infrastructure. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site. The approach at Site D has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT5 Clay Plateau.

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Construction activities would be localised to each individual Site, temporary and of a short duration. These activities, whilst having an impact locally would not cause any impacts to the character of the wider area and would not lead to any notable change to the character of the	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (strategic green infrastructure) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large scale solar scheme. However, beyond the immediate context effects would be limited and not wide ranging.	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the immediate context to the Site allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Site allowing the proposals to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape.	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. Reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture.

	landscape within the Outer Study Area. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.	The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.	The low level nature of the proposals allows for them to be readily assimilated into the wider landscape with little to no appreciation of the Scheme from within the Outer Study Area.	As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the decommissioning processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.
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

Green Hill Site E: Landscape Character - The 5km Study Area (The Outer Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill D is located 250m east of Green Hill C and 1.3km west of Wellingborough, in the rural setting of Northamptonshire. The closest settlement is the village of Mears Ashby which is directly south of Green Hill D.

Green Hill D is delineated by treed hedgerows which separate each land parcel in an east to west direction. The western perimeter of Green Hill D is more substantial in part, the treed hedgerows providing greater screening. However, the change in the elevation towards the west associated with Glebe Road which sits at similar height as Highfield Road allows mid-distant views into Green Hill D.

The following Landscape Character Areas / Landscape Character Types form the baseline context for the Outer Study Area:

National Landscape Character:

- NCA Profile: 89 Northamptonshire Vales (NE527).
- NCA Profile: 95 Northamptonshire Uplands (NE565).

Regional Landscape Character:

- LCT5 Clay Plateau, LCA 5b Sywell Plateau.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4b Moulton Slopes.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4d Hanging Houghton.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4e Pitsford Water.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4f Kettering and Wellingborough Slopes.
- LCT18 Broad River Valley Floodplain, LCA18d The Nene - Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill.
- LCT12 Limestone Valley Slopes, LCA 12a Wollaston to Irchester.
- Urban, Urban Areas of Wellingborough and Northampton.

Value

The Outer Study Area encompasses the large scale open farmland upon the plateau landform that is a defining characteristic of the LCA5b Sywell Plateau. Site E is located between the urban areas of Northampton in the west and Wellingborough in the east, with Earls Barton almost immediately south. Man made activities, such as the urban environs of the larger settlements of Northampton and Wellingborough, the local road network and high voltage transmission lines associated with the National Grid infrastructure at Grendon have reduced the integrity of this area and reduce the perceptual qualities of the surrounding countryside. Despite the predominance of built settlements, associated infrastructure and related levels of low tranquillity, this contrasts strongly with a distinctly more rural feel and higher levels of tranquillity particularly along river corridors and in areas of arable and pastoral farmland extending north west away from the settlements. This is particularly evident to the west towards Sywell Country park and Overstone.

This area is rich in historic character, with country houses, historic parkland, ridge and furrow and open field patterns, especially in the valleys of the Welland, Ise and Nene. These river valleys are notable features of the area, with their riverside meadows, trees and shrubs forming prominent green / blue corridors meandering the landscape. Energy infrastructure is a prominent feature and inserts a man made element into the more rural parts of the Outer Study Area. These elements detract from the aesthetic and perceptual value of this area.

Site E is located on a finger of large scale open farmland upon the plateau landform that is a defining characteristic of the LCA5b Sywell Plateau. The plateau is of a large scale and extends north away from the Site. Site E demonstrates characteristics that are found and replicated across the wider character area including the predominance of medium to large scale arable fields (generally regular or sub regular in shape), an overall lack of woodland with tree cover across the Site coming from hedgerow trees along the field boundaries, and wide ranging views from the more elevated areas of the plateau.

Receptor Value: Medium

Susceptibility

Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change. The relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. This is a large scale open landscape of gently undulating clay ridges and valleys with occasional steep scarp slopes with an ability to accommodate a Scheme of this scale and be able to retain its overarching characteristics.

Receptor Susceptibility: Medium

Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value Medium	**Receptor Susceptibility** Medium	**Receptor Sensitivity** Medium

Mitigation Measures

The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects.

Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site E utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field, watercourse and roadside boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. Existing water corridors have been identified, and new riparian planting has been proposed to enhance these features as they pass through the Site. New native tree and scrub planting is proposed throughout the Site to reinforce hedgerows where visual screening is required. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as identified below.

The approach at Site E has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT5 Clay Plateau within which the majority of the Site is located. Water corridors have also been accentuated to create meaningful habitats and defining features.

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Construction activities would be localised to each individual Site, temporary and of a short duration. These activities, whilst having an impact locally would not cause any impacts to the character of the wider area and would not lead to any notable change to the character of the landscape within the Outer Study Area. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (strategic green infrastructure) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large scale solar scheme. However, beyond the immediate context effects would be limited and not wide ranging. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the immediate context to the Site allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Site allowing the proposals to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape. The low level nature of the proposals allows for them to be readily assimilated into the wider landscape with little to no appreciation of the Scheme from within the Outer Study Area.	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. Reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the decommissioning processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.
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

Green Hill Site F: Landscape Character - The 5km Study Area (The Outer Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill F is located 200m west of the village of Bozeat and 740m east of village of Grendon, in the rural setting of Northamptonshire. Green Hill F comprises a series of medium scale irregular shaped agricultural fields.

The following Landscape Character Areas / Landscape Character Types form the baseline context for the Outer Study Area:

National Landscape Character:

- NCA Profile: 89 Northamptonshire Vales (NE527).
- NCA Profile: 91 Yardley – Whittlewood Ridge.

Regional Landscape Character:

- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes.
- LCT6 Undulating Claylands, LCA 6b Hackleton Claylands.
- LCT6 Undulating Claylands, LCA 6c Bozeat Claylands.
- LCT8 Low Wooded Clay Ridge, LCA 8b Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase.
- LCT12 Limestone Valley Slopes, LCA 12a Wollaston to Irchester.
- LCT18 Broad River Valley Floodplain, LCA18d The Nene - Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill.
- Milton Keynes LCT1 Wooded Wolds, LCA1a Yardley Chase Wooded Wolds.
- Milton Keynes LCT2 Undulating Valley Slopes, LCA2a Ouse Northern Undulating Valley Slopes.
- LCT2 Wooded Wolds, LCA2a Hinwick.

Value

The landscape within the Outer Study Area offers variation, with the northern areas being lower lying and more enclosed by landform. Whereas towards the south where the landform rises, it offers opportunities for panoramic views from elevated locations, including south towards the River Ouse. However, woodland cover is greater here, providing additional enclosure upon the ridge.

There are a number of incongruous elements locally, including the high voltage transmission lines and the A509 which detract from the aesthetic and perceptual value of this area. Church spires are notable features of the area reinforcing the historic and cultural association of the local villages and settlement pattern. Castle Ashby and its Registered Park and Gardens is a distinctive feature of the landscape to the north of Grendon. There are no landscape designations across the Site or across the Wider Area, or any demonstrable physical attributes that would warrant elevating the value of this landscape. This is a rural landscape that has remained largely intact where the landscape condition is generally good. The land is influenced by arable farmland.

The Outer Study Area comprises a good quality landscape that is typical of the surrounding LCA 12a Wollaston to Irchester, LCA 8b Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase and LCA 6c Bozeat Claylands, however there is evidence of some degradation and occasional detracting features.

Receptor Value: Medium

Susceptibility

Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change. The relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation.

Receptor Susceptibility: Medium

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
Medium	Medium	Medium

Mitigation Measures
The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects. Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site F utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field, watercourse and roadside boundaries. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. Existing water corridors have been identified, and new riparian planting has been proposed to enhance these features as they pass through the Site. Native woodland shelterbelts are proposed to help provide enclosure where visual screening is required. Roadside hedgerows are to be reinforced with native tree planting. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site. The approach at Site F has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCA 12a Wollaston to Irchester, LCA 8b Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase and LCA 6c Bozeat Claylands.

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Construction activities would be localised to each individual Site, temporary and of a short duration. These activities, whilst having an impact locally would not cause any impacts to the character of the wider area and would not lead to any	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (strategic green infrastructure) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large scale solar scheme. However, beyond the immediate context effects	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the immediate context to the Site allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Site allowing the proposals	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. Reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture.

	notable change to the character of the landscape within the Outer Study Area. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.	would be limited and not wide ranging. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.	to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape. The low level nature of the proposals allows for them to be readily assimilated into the wider landscape with little to no appreciation of the Scheme from within the Outer Study Area.	As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the decommissioning processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.
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

Green Hill Site G: Landscape Character - The 5km Study Area (The Outer Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill G comprises rolling agricultural land which generally slopes down from north to south. Green Hill G drops from a high point of 105 AOD in the north west corner, down to 75 AOD in the south east corner. Within this there are undulations within the topography that roll in an east to west direction. These undulations result in the land feeling fairly contained with the exception of some of the more elevated locations to the north where the landscape comprises a more open aspect.

The following Landscape Character Areas / Landscape Character Types form the baseline context for the Outer Study Area:

National Landscape Character:

- NCA88 Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire Claylands.
- NCA 91 Yardley-Whittlewood Ridge (NE501).

Regional Landscape Character:

- Milton Keynes LCT1 Wooded Wolds, LCA1a Yardley Chase Wooded Wolds; and
- Milton Keynes LCT2 Undulating Valley Slopes, LCA2a Ouse Northern Undulating Valley Slopes.
- Milton Keynes LCT2 Undulating Valley Slopes, LCA2b Ouse Southern Undulating Valley Slopes.
- Milton Keynes LCT3b Ouse Floodplains
- LCT2 Wooded Wolds, LCA2A Hinwick.
- LCT2 Wooded Wolds, LCA2B Pavenham
- LCT3 Limestone Valleys, 3A.Harrold – Great Ouse.
- LCT6 Undulating Claylands, LCA 6c Bozeat Claylands.
- LCT8 Low Wooded Clay Ridge, LCA 8b Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase.

Value
Site G and its immediate surroundings are located on large scale open farmland. The Site and the immediately surrounding landscape is large scale and away from the settlements is in arable use. Horsiculture and small scale pasture is more prominent alongside the settlements. The Outer Study Area includes a predominance of large to medium to large scale arable fields, typically in arable use. The ridgeline forms a notable feature of the area and allows for panoramic views south across the River Ouse and the valley landscape. The ridge is well wooded and often presents as a wooded horizon, which can limit views across it from the adjacent valley landforms. Where views do exist from the ridge, there are often a number of detracting features prominent, such as the high voltage transmission lines, the A509 and the A428 which detract from the aesthetic and perceptual value of this area. The Outer Study Area is accessible with numerous PRoW crossing it, including a number of marked routes such as the Three Shires Way and the Milton Keynes Boundary recreational routes. The Outer Study Area extends south across the River Ouse corridor and includes its northern and southern valley slopes. The meandering river channel is lined by mature riparian vegetation, much of which is priority habitat deciduous woodland. Land use is predominantly pasture, with sheep grazing in irregular small to medium sized open fields divided by drainage ditches, post and wire fences and occasional overmature and unmanaged hedges. Some arable fields reach the river channel. **Receptor Value: Medium**
Susceptibility
Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change. The relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. **Receptor Susceptibility: Medium**
Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity
Medium	Medium	Medium

Mitigation Measures
The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects. Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for Site G utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field, watercourse and roadside hedgerows. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. New native woodland copses and shelterbelts are proposed alongside the watercourse and the PRoW (MK/Lavendon/005) which runs through the centre of the Site helping to fragment and break up the array. Roadside hedgerows are to be reinforced with native tree planting. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, as well as providing greater enclosure and screening of the array locally. The approach at Site G has been to build upon and reinforce the existing field boundary vegetation with new trees to help bring greater species diversity and age depth to the tree stock whilst supporting the key characteristics of the LCT1 Wooded Wolds, LCA1a Yardley Chase Wooded Wolds; and LCT2 Undulating Valley Slopes, LCA2a Ouse Northern Undulating Valley Slopes.

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Construction activities would be localised to each individual Site, temporary and of a short duration. These activities, whilst having an impact locally would not cause any impacts to the character of the wider area and would not lead to any	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (strategic green infrastructure) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land now presenting as a large scale solar scheme. However, beyond the immediate context effects	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the immediate context to the Site allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the Site allowing the proposals	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. Reinforced landscape would have ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture.

	notable change to the character of the landscape within the Outer Study Area. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.	would be limited and not wide ranging. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.	to become more absorbed into the receiving landscape. The low level nature of the proposals allows for them to be readily assimilated into the wider landscape with little to no appreciation of the Scheme from within the Outer Study Area.	As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the decommissioning processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.
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

Green Hill Site BESS: Landscape Character - The 5km Study Area (The Outer Study Area)

Baseline

Baseline Context:

Green Hill BESS is located 530m to the northwest of the village of Grendon in rural Northamptonshire and is located on the agricultural land surrounding the Grendon Substation. Green Hill BESS is dominated by the Grendon Substation, which has a large footprint in the landscape. The substation is formed by a collection of primary power lines, transformers, circuit breakers, control buildings, security fencing and secondary power lines. The height of the substation is approximately 15m, the perimeter of the structure has been mitigated with mature mixed deciduous tree planting, however the structure is still partially visible, and the influence of the overhead pylons dominate that part of the skyline.

Green Hill BESS is also dominated by the large pylon which traverses with the overhead cables connecting to the substation and travelling southeast into the landscape, with further pylons seen towards the mid-distant views.

The following Landscape Character Areas / Landscape Character Types form the baseline context for the Outer Study Area:

National Landscape Character:

- NCA89 Northamptonshire Vales.
- NCA91 Yardley-Whittlewood Ridge (NE501).

Regional Landscape Character:

- LCT18 Broad River Valley Floodplain, LCA18d The Nene - Billing Wharf to Woodford Mill.
- LCT12 Limestone Valley Slopes, LCA12a Wollaston to Irchester.
- LCT6 Undulating Claylands, LCA 6b Hackleton Claylands.
- LCT6 Undulating Claylands, LCA 6c Bozeat Claylands.
- LCT8 Low Wooded Clay Ridge, LCA 8b Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase.
- LCT4 Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes, LCA 4c Ecton and Earls Barton Slopes.
- LCT2 Wooded Wolds, LCA2A Hinwick.
- Urban, Urban area of Northampton.

Value
The landscape within the Outer Study Area offers variation, with the northern areas being lower lying and more enclosed by landform. Whereas towards the south where the landform rises, it offers opportunities for panoramic views from elevated locations, including south towards the River Ouse. However, woodland cover is greater here, providing additional enclosure upon the ridge. There are a number of incongruous elements locally, including the high voltage transmission lines and the A509 which detract from the aesthetic and perceptual value of this area. Church spires are notable features of the area reinforcing the historic and cultural association of the local villages and settlement pattern. Castle Ashby and its Registered Park and Gardens is a distinctive feature of the landscape to the north of Grendon. This is a rural landscape that has remained largely intact where the landscape condition is generally good. The land is characterised by the surrounding arable farmland and corridor of the River Ouse. The Outer Study Area comprises a good quality landscape that is typical of the surrounding LCA 12a Wollaston to Irchester, LCA 8b Salcey Forest and Yardley Chase and LCA 6c Bozeat Claylands, however there is evidence of some degradation and occasional detracting features. **Receptor Value: Medium**
Susceptibility
Taking account of the existing character and quality of the landscape, the landscape receptor is moderately susceptible to the Scheme, and a moderate ability to accommodate the specific proposed change. The relevant characteristics of the landscape have some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue adverse effects and without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation. **Receptor Susceptibility: Medium**

Assessment of Sensitivity		
Receptor Value Medium	**Receptor Susceptibility** Medium	**Receptor Sensitivity** Medium

Mitigation Measures
The embedded mitigation measures for construction/operation/decommissioning have been incorporated into the Scheme design. Proposed embedded mitigation seeks to avoid impacts to the fabric of the Site and has been included within the design of the Proposed Development with further measures contained within the OCEMP and OLEMP. The Iterative design process that has been undertaken for the Scheme has allowed for landscape features to be retained and incorporated into layout. However, a development of this scale is expected to have some potential landscape effects. Where possible, the final design of the scheme has included for measures to design out potential adverse landscape and visual effects, reduce potential effects and/or mitigate potential adverse effects. The design for BESS 1 and 2 utilises the existing landscape framework provided by the field and roadside hedgerows. The approach to mitigation has been to reinforce the existing hedgerows to provide greater enclosure to the Site and provide screening of the infrastructure. A new native woodland shelterbelt is proposed alongside eastern and southern edge of BESS1 reinforcing the existing field boundaries. The BESS2 Site includes for native shelterbelts and scrub along the proposed bund. These interventions would lead to meaningful increases in natural habitat and biodiversity benefits across the Site, with the overall quantum of landscape features extensively increasing across the Site as well as providing enclosure and screening of the BESS infrastructure.

Assessment of Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	The proposals would provide new landscape features that fit the key characteristics of the character area, whilst ensuring the Substation and BESS infrastructure are well integrated into its context. However, locally prior to the establishment of the Embedded Mitigation, there would be an immediate change to the	Effect of proposed mitigation planting (including hedgerow reinforcement, new hedgerows, and new woodland blocks) initially limited. The character of the Site itself, and its immediate surroundings would be adversely affected, with the land at BESS1 now presenting as a large scale BESS scheme. Development within the BESS2 Site would be	Embedded landscape mitigation would strengthen and reinforce the landscape character of the immediate setting, allowing the scheme to become absorbed into the receiving countryside. The Scheme provides reinforcement to the host landscape fabric of the Site, strengthening and reinforcing existing landscape elements in accordance with LCA aims and guidelines.	Other than the buried cabling, all infrastructure would be removed. The reinforced landscape would have the ability to absorb short term decommissioning activities. At decommissioning, agricultural fields would be returned back to agriculture. As infrastructure is removed, there would be an overall benefit to the character of the area with landscape

	character of the area as it transitions from an area of arable farmland to BESS infrastructure and Substation. Development of the BESS2 Site would be well enclosed and screened from the wider landscape by the existing surrounding tree belts and National Grid substation. Construction activities within the BESS1 Site would be more apparent. However, within the Outer Study Area, there would be very limited appreciation of the BESS or associated infrastructure as they are constructed, with the integrity of the character area, and all features within retained and enhanced. These activities, whilst having an impact locally would not cause any impacts to the character of the wider area and would not lead to any notable change to the character of the	screened by the surrounding tree belts and new bunding and acoustic barrier that is proposed along the northern boundary of the BESS2 Site. Due to the existing containment, effects on the character of the wider area would be very limited and not wide ranging. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.	As new vegetation matures it would begin to provide screening and containment to the BESS infrastructure allowing it to become readily absorbed into the receiving landscape. The substantial areas of new woodland, hedgerow and meadow planting provide positive contributions to this area of countryside in the immediate area in the context of this LCA. From within the Outer Study Area the Scheme would be well hidden and readily absorbed into its location with little to no appreciation from within the surrounding arable countryside.	mitigation retained providing long term benefit towards legacy landscape. Following decommissioning, the Site would benefit from the significantly enhanced tree and hedgerow planting that has been carried out and has matured to create a much stronger and robust landscape, retaining, and enhancing the overall character and providing considerable biodiversity benefits over the years. The potential may exist to retain grass margins and areas of damp grassland to maintain some varied land use and a high level of biodiversity in the local area.

	landscape within the Outer Study Area. The existing landscape would be able to readily absorb the construction processes with limited impacts to the character of the area.			
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

Appendix 8.3.2.2.2

LVIA Assessment Sheets – Included – Significant – Private Receptors

Visual Baseline

RG07: New Lodge Farm, Old

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed properties off Kettering Road. Properties are enclosed on eastern boundary and southern boundary by hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees. The properties are exposed within the landscape due to lack of vegetation to the properties northern and western boundary. Properties surrounded by agricultural fields in all directions with Kettering Road to the south. Green Hill A.2 is located immediately to south of Kettering Road and opposite property. Offsets have been allowed for within the layout setting infrastructure south away from property. Roadside landscaping is proposed along boundary with Kettering Road to help provide screening. Currently there are direct open views south from taller elements of property and near distance views to A2F2 across low hedgerows to Kettering Road.

Properties accessed through two private drives that stem north from Kettering Road.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 74m (Green Hill A.2)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Group of properties off Kettering Road, bordered by Kettering Road to the south and agricultural fields to the north.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A and A.2. Due to the distance to the Site and the limited intervening vegetation and built form features, there would be direct views to the Site.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RG07: New Lodge Farm, Old

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Construction activities visible within adjacent fields. Views of construction activity within Green Hill A.2 would be seen at close proximity and partially filtered with existing intervening vegetation. Direct views of construction activity within rising landform in fields A2F2, A2F3 and A2F4 from main access to properties. Views of construction activity within eastern fields of Green Hill A would be seen at distance and would be filtered by intervening vegetation along field margins. Fields within Green Hill A including AF23 and AF24 would have greater visibility from New Lodge due to	Views of proposed infrastructure within Green Hill A and A.2 would be visible from the residential group as described during the construction phase. Existing vegetation within the property boundaries, north of Kettering Road, would provide partial screening of the proposed infrastructure as described within the baseline context. The proposed landscape mitigation includes for Proposed secondary native species rich hedgerow with densely spaced native hedgerow trees and a 10m wide belt of instant screening comprising new native tree and scrub planting. Other than the instant screening, the proposed mitigation planting would have a limited effect initially. However, the instant screening would help to screen and	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views into and across Site. Filtered views of infrastructure would be likely in wintertime, but with the array seen at distance and broken up by the proposed mitigation planting.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Filtered views in wintertime.

	elevated nature of landform.	soften views into the adjacent A.2 fields.		
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects Site A and Site A.2				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Direct views of construction activity within rising landform in fields A2F2, A2F3 and A2F4 from main access to properties. Views of construction activity within eastern fields of Green Hill A including AF23 and AF24, would be seen at distance and would be filtered by intervening vegetation along field margins.	Views of proposed infrastructure within Green Hill A and A.2 would be visible from the residential group as described during the construction phase.	Adjacent fields within A.2 screened as identified above. Given changes in landform, long distance views west towards array within the eastern fields of Green Hill A including AF23 and AF24 would likely remain. Infrastructure would be seen at distance and would be filtered by intervening vegetation along field margins.	Mitigation planting established screening views into adjacent A.2 Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Long distance views west towards decommissioning activities within Green Hill A possible.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	Minor

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG07: New Lodge Farm, Old
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RG26: The Grange, Mears Ashby

Baseline Context:

Group of residential properties along Highfield Road parallel to Green Hill D. Residential properties are partially enclosed with majority of the vegetation focused to the front gardens of the properties. Group of properties isolated within the surrounding agricultural landscape with large agricultural barns within immediate proximity to the north. Good connectivity to Mears Ashby through Highfield Road.

Property located to east of Green Hill D, and west of Green Hill E. No Panels in DF4. Green Hill D and E not seen in combination.

Properties accessed through private driveways along Highfield Road leading to the properties.

Type: Residential (Group)

Distance to Nearest Site: 24m (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Group of partially enclosed residential properties along Highfield Road with large agricultural barns within immediate proximity to the north.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill D and E. Due to the distance to site and lack of intervening landscape and built form features, the receptor should be carried forward.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RG26: The Grange, Mears Ashby

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Open and filtered views towards construction activity within DF3. Existing vegetation would provide some screening and filtering of views, but activity would be visible from those windows orientated towards the Site.	Proposed roadside hedgerow reinforcement would be limited initially. Mitigation includes for the existing roadside hedge and internal field boundaries to be reinforced with densely spaced native tree Planting.	By Year 15 mitigation planting alongside Highfield Road and throughout wider Site would have established and help provide screening and enclosure to the array.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity mostly screened.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate/ Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects Green Hill D and Green Hill E

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Green Hill E set to east within wider agricultural landscape. Woodland blocks and belts along western Site boundary provide screening. Farm sheds to east of dwellings provide	Proposed native woodland copse/shelter belt on western edge of EF1would have a limited effect initially resulting in views of the array beyond existing hedgerows. Views of Site D available as outlined above.	By Year 15 mitigation planting along western edge of EF1 and throughout wider Site would screen views into Site E. Views of Site D would be as outlined above.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity mostly screened.

	enclosure and screening towards Site. Green Hill EF1 located to east at rear of properties and seen at distance beyond existing hedgerows. Construction activities would be visible.			
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate/ Minor	Minor

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RG26: The Grange, Mears Ashby
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI11: Pollys Cottage, Newland Road, Walgrave

Baseline Context:

Exposed property and garage associated with Polly's cottage to the south of agricultural storage barns on Newland Road. Properties are enclosed to the north and west by large scale agricultural storage barns. To the east, the cottage is exposed along Newland Road. The cottage is separated from Walgrave Lodge to the south by hedgerow and hedgerow trees.

Layout has responded to proximity of dwelling by setting infrastructure back away from Newland Road and leaving the western extent of AF15 as Ecological Mitigation/Agriculture.

Property is accessed through Newland Road which is bordered by grass verge, hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 14m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Exposed cottage and garage associated with Pollys cottage to the south of agricultural storage barns on Newland Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Views from the receptor are more than likely since the site is adjacent to the property.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI11: Pollys Cottage, Newland Road, Walgrave

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No panels in western part of AF15 to protect residential amenity. Mitigation proposals include for existing hedge to be reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting. Beyond this, the western extent of AF15 is proposed as a wildflower meadow, with a 25m wide strip of low-density scrub planting forming a screen to the panels within AF15 to the east.	Effect of proposed new roadside reinforcement would be limited initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would have established screening views of the array.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	Minor

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI11: Pollys Cottage, Newland Road, Walgrave
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI36: Highfield Lodge, Highfield Road, Mears Ashby

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed, dwelling to the east of Highfield Road. The property is enclosed to the north by agricultural storage barns. To the south and the east, the property is exposed within the surrounding agricultural fields. To the west the property is enclosed by hedgerow and hedgerow trees bordering Highfield Road. 2 storey dwelling to north overlooks Highfield Road with first floor and ground floor windows allowing direct views across Green Hill D. Northernmost section of Green Hill DF1 without panels to maintain immediate outlook from properties.

Property is accessed through track stemming east off Highfield Road. The access track is also used for the agricultural barns to the north of the property.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 21M (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed single storey dwelling to the east of Highfield Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill D. Due to the close proximity to the Site, views towards the Site are likely.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI36: Highfield Lodge, Highfield Road, Mears Ashby

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Near distance, oblique views from dwelling, including from first floor of construction activity within adjacent DF1. Scheme has been designed to respect the existing outlook from the front of this dwelling by setting panels at approximately 100m to the south west from this property with no development directly to the front elevation. The landscape mitigation includes for the existing hedge along Highfield Road to be reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting. This would consist of 'instant screening' planting.	Roadside hedgerow reinforcement planting would initially provide some screening and softening of views of the array. Array would be visible at distance. The immediately adjacent section of DF1 would come forward as an attractive area of wildflower meadow.	By Year 15 mitigation planting along western side of Highfield Road would have filled out creating an interlocking canopy spread and screening views across the Site.	Mitigation planting established predominantly screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily screened.
Magnitude of Change	High	Medium	Low	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor

Cumulative Site Effects Green Hill D and Green Hill C and Green Hill E				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	DF1 in close proximity and Green Hill C beyond would be seen in combination. Green Hill E to the south is visible from the rear in oblique views but is predominantly screened by the rookery. Views especially from first floor to Green Hill D in foreground and Green Hill C beyond.	Roadside hedgerow reinforcement planting would be initially providing some screening and softening of views of the array. Array would be visible at distance. The immediately adjacent section of DF1 would come forward as an attractive area of wildflower meadow.	By Year 15 mitigation planting along western side of Highfield Road would have filled out creating an interlocking canopy spread and screening views across the Site.	Mitigation planting established predominantly screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily screened.
Magnitude of Change	High	Medium	Low	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI36: Highfield Lodge, Highfield Road, Mears Ashby
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI38: Sywell Road, Mears Ashby

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed two storey property to the south of Sywell Road. Property is enclosed to the north by hedgerow bordering Sywell Road. To the south, the property is enclosed by agricultural barns associated with Ashby Furse Farm. To the east, the property is bordered by hedgerow and hedgerow trees. To the west, the vegetation boundary borders Sywell Road.

The property is accessed through private, gated access track stemming south off Sywell Road. The access track is also used to get to Ashby Furse Farm. Green Hill C is to the north west of the receptor and is not seen in combination with Green Hill D.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 96m (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed two storey property to the south of Sywell Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill C and D. Due to the proximity to the Site, there are views towards Green Hill D and to a lesser extent to Green Hill C due to intervening vegetation.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI38: Sywell Road, Mears Ashby				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Filtered views through intervening vegetation to Fields DF1 and DF2 beyond vegetation on rising land to the east.	Proposals include for new areas of native woodland planting along the western edge of DF1, DF2 and DF3. Effect of proposed new native woodland planting in DF1 and DF2 would be limited initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would have established and screen views of the array.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	No Effect

Cumulative Site Effects Green Hill D and Green Hill C				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Green Hill C is predominantly screened by intervening vegetation. Proposals include for a new native woodland buffer along the eastern boundary of CF6.	Effect of proposed new hedgerow planting in DF1 and DF2 would be limited initially. Planting along eastern boundary of Field CF6 initially limited.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	No Effect

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI38: Sywell Road, Mears Ashby
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI39: Wood Lodge Farm, Sywell

Baseline Context:

Enclosed property at Wood Lodge Farm to the north of Sywell Road. The property is enclosed to the south and east by tree vegetation. To the west, north and northeast the property is enclosed by agricultural barns. To the west of Wood Lodge Farm Sywell Aerodrome EGBK is prominent in the landscape. Fields CF1, CF2, CF3 and CF4 are left to Ecological Mitigation/Agriculture to provide offset from property.

The property and farmstead are accessed through private, gated access track stemming northwest off Sywell Road.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 25m (Green Hill C)

Closest Settlement: Sywell

Description of Receptor: Enclosed property at Wood Lodge Farm to the north of Sywell Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill C. Due to the proximity to the Site, filtered views towards the Site are likely until establishment of mitigation planting.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI39: Wood Lodge Farm, Sywell

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Adjacent fields CF1 and CF4 would not contain infrastructure. Filtered views to construction activity in southern sections of CF5. Along the eastern boundary of CF4 there is an existing ditch, along which is proposed river corridor planting for Ecology including instant screening. This would help screen views into CF5 from this property. A band of native scrub is proposed between CF5 and CF6, which alongside the existing field boundary hedgerow here, once established would provide screening into CF6.	Mitigation proposals include for hedgerow reinforcement along western edge of CF4 and enhanced riparian Native Planting along watercourse between CF4 and CF5, however this would yet to be screening infrastructure in CF5 at this stage. Views would be similar to those shown on Viewpoint 12 photomontages.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views of infrastructure in CF5, with views similar to those shown on Viewpoint 12 photomontages.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily screened as shown on Viewpoint 12 photomontages.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate/Minor	Minor

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI39: Wood Lodge Farm, Sywell
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI64: Pastures Farm, Grendon

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.22 Viewpoint 22, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Enclosed property associated with Pastures Farm to the east of Station Road and northwest of Grendon National Grid Station. The property is enclosed on all sides by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Within the garden of the property there are several trees in clusters.

The property is accessed through private, paved track that stems east off Station Road and curves north towards the receptor in an inverted 'L' shape.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 162m (Green Hill BESS)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Enclosed property associated with Pastures Farm to the east of Station Road and northwest of Grendon National Grid Station.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill BESS. Due to the proximity to the Site, it is likely that the Site would be visible from the receptor through gaps in vegetation.

C**arry forward to further assessment: YES.**

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI64: Pastures Farm, Grendon				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Filtered views towards construction activity within BESS2 through intervening vegetation. Despite being located at distance (c190m+) there would be direct views of the construction compound within BESS2. Construction activity would be visible within the BESS2 Site as the substation and BESS infrastructure is constructed. Existing field boundary vegetation along the northern boundary of the BESS2 site would help provide some softening of the construction activities. The Scheme includes for a 1.5m high bund with a 2.4m high acoustic barrier (fence) upon it. This would be planted with a combination of native scrub and scattered trees helping screen and soften the fencing in views from this property. The bund / fencing would also provide screening of the infrastructure within the BESS2 Site.	Proposed native scrub planting with scattered trees along the northern boundary of the BESS2 Site would have a limited effect initially with direct views possible of the bunding, acoustic barrier, and new infrastructure, all be it slightly softened by the existing field boundary vegetation and vegetation along the bund. The proposed infrastructure would be seen in combination with and as an extension to the existing National Grid Grendon Substation. Given the enclosure to the dwelling itself, the proposals would be most prominent when occupiers and visitors travel the long access track as shown on Viewpoint 22 photomontages.	As shown on Viewpoint 22 photomontages by Year 15 mitigation planting would be providing screening of infrastructure. This includes upon the bund, where the native scrub and trees would have established providing a green screen to the infrastructure beyond. Filtered views of the taller elements associated with the 400kv substation would be visible, and more prominent in wintertime.	Filtered views of decommissioning activity within BESS2.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Low	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)

RI64: Pastures Farm, Grendon
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI77: Slype Farm, Bozeat

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed properties associated with Slype Farm to the north of Easton Lane. The properties are enclosed to the north by small tree belt following property boundary and field boundary. To the east, the receptors are enclosed with tree belt within field boundary and small cluster of trees surrounding ponds. To the south and west, the properties are enclosed by occasional hedgerows and scattered trees towards Easton Lane. Property immediately adjacent to field FF21 to west.

Properties are accessed through private track enclosed with hedgerow to the east and avenue trees.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 14m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed properties associated with Slype Farm to the north of Easton Lane.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to the proximity to the Site, there would be visibility from the receptor. Mitigation includes for new planting on boundary with property and setting infrastructure back away from dwelling.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI77: Slype Farm, Bozeat

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	In close proximity to FF21 with filtered views through intervening vegetation to west and longer views south to FF25. During construction there would be views south into FF25 of the 132kv substation and surrounding array under construction. There would also be views west to the construction activities within FF19.	Mitigation proposals include for proposed native species rich hedgerow with irregular spaced native hedgerow trees along the eastern boundary of FF19, and a belt of native woodland copse/shelter belt (scrub and tree planting) along the southern side of Easton Lane as well as the existing roadside hedgerow to be reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting. These proposals, whilst extensive, would have a limited effect initially with views of the substation and array persisting.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would have established enclosing FF25 and screening views of the substation and surrounding array infrastructure. Panels within FF19 would be c240m west of the property and heavily filtered by boundary vegetation.	Decommissioning activity partially visible within FF19.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	Minor

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI77: Slype Farm, Bozeat
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Development. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI78: Easton View, Bozeat.

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed single storey property to the north of Easton Lane. Property is enclosed to the west, south and east by hedgerow. To the north, the receptor is open within the setting of the rectilinear field. The property boundary to the north is enclosed with fencing.

The property is accessed through gated gravel drive off Easton Lane.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 3m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Single storey semi-enclosed property to the north of Easton Lane.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to proximity to the Site, there would be visibility from the receptor.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

RI78: Easton View, Bozeat.

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	In close proximity to FF25 with filtered views through intervening vegetation to west and longer views north west to FF19. During construction there would be views south into FF25 of the 132kv substation and surrounding array under construction. There would also be views west to the construction activities within FF19.	Mitigation proposals include for proposed native species rich hedgerow with irregular spaced native hedgerow trees along the eastern boundary of FF19, and a belt of native woodland copse/shelter belt (scrub and tree planting) along the southern side of Easton Lane as well as the existing roadside hedgerow to be reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting. These proposals, whilst extensive, would have a limited effect initially with views of the substation and array persisting.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would have established enclosing FF25 and screening views of the substation and surrounding array infrastructure. Panels within FF19 would be c265m west of the property and heavily filtered by boundary vegetation.	Decommissioning activity partially visible within FF19.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	Minor

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI78: Easton View, Bozeat.
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI93: Lower Farm, Lavendon

Baseline Context:

Enclosed two storey property with courtyard and gardens to the northwest of Lavendon. The property and garden are enclosed on all sides by hedgerow and tree belt. The property associated with Lower Farm sits nestled within the surrounding agricultural landscape with connections to other farmsteads and properties through Castle Road.

Property is accessed through private driveway at the end of Castle Road.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 13m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Enclosed two storey property with courtyard and gardens to the northwest of Lavendon.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to the proximity to the Site it is likely that there would be views from the receptor.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI93: Lower Farm, Lavendon				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	In close proximity to GF13 allowing for filtered views through boundary vegetation into Site. Layout provides an offset to panels alongside property to protect visual amenity.	Proposed dense linear tree planting would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views.	Panel removal would not be visible. No change in view
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate/Minor	No effect

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI93: Lower Farm, Lavendon
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Development. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

RI101: Northey Farm

Baseline Context:

Two storey farmstead property to the east of A509 and single storey bungalow immediately alongside A509.

Properties are enclosed to the north and west by established vegetation, particularly along the A509. Both dwellings face south and experience views south across Site G. layout accommodates for proximity of properties by providing set back of infrastructure and new strategic green corridors along northern extents of DF3 and GF4

east by fencing and agricultural properties. To the south, the properties are bordered by low growing hedgerow. To the west, the properties are enclosed by fencing and some hedgerows. To the north, the properties are exposed.

The property is accessed east off A509.

Type: Residential (Individual)

Distance to Nearest Site: 94m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Warrington

Description of Receptor: Exposed two storey property to the east of A509.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Views south across GF3.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
RI101: Northey Farm				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Given location and elevation above Site G, it is expected that there would be direct views to construction activity in Site G to south from the dwellings and private gardens. Scheme has been designed to respect the existing outlook from the front of this dwelling by setting panels at approximately 100m to the south and provides for native woodland copse/shelter belt (scrub and tree planting) along with new proposed native species rich hedgerow with irregular spaced native hedgerow trees along the northern edge of GF3 and GF4. However during construction phase, there would be direct and uninterrupted views of the adjacent areas of the array under construction.	New planting northern extents of DF3 and GF4 would have a limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would provide screening of the array within views. Layering of field boundary helps form enclosure and screening views south to Site. Views from upper stories of property would be more apparent.	Decommissioning activity partially visible.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Low	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor

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

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
RI101: Northey Farm
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Appendix 8.3.2.2.3

LVIA Assessment Sheets – Included – Significant – Public Receptors

Visual Baseline

TP113: NN|TN|10

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed PRoW which extends southeast from the southern extent of Wellingborough Road, South of Mears Ashby. The northern extent of the PRoW is enclosed by residential properties along Duchess End and Wellingborough Road. As you traverse south, the PRoW runs between agricultural fields and becomes an informal track, enclosed by hedgerows and hedgerow trees.

To the north, the PRoW is connected to Wellingborough Road at Mears Ashby. To the south, the PRoW is not connected to any publicly accessible routes but is connected to a private track within Green Hill E.

Type: PRoW (BOAT)

Distance to Nearest Site: 19m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed PRoW extending southeast from Wellingborough Road at the southern extent of Mears Ashby.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to the proximity, there would be views towards the Green Hill E from the receptor.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

TP113: NN|TN|10

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Intermittent filtered views of construction activity located within field EF13. Views would be filtered by existing vegetation along the western Site boundary and seen sequentially along the PRoW. Panels within EF13 are to be set back approximately 165m from the site boundary with the intervening space put to wildflower meadow, new native woodland and hedgerows along the field boundary. No infrastructure is proposed within field EF9.	Intermittent filtered views of panelling located within field EF13.the immediate hinterland to Mears Ashby would be preserved. Views would be filtered by existing vegetation along the western site boundary and seen sequentially along the PRoW. Mitigation planting would yet to have established and visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction.	Proposed planting mitigation along the western boundary of field EF13 would reinforce the existing screening planting and further limit filtered views of the proposed infrastructure. A new band of proposed planting along Wilby Road and between fields EF9 and EF10 would contribute to the vegetated backdrop seen looking northeast from the PRoW.	Mitigation planting established along the western boundary of Field EF13 screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause limited change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Neutral
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP113: NN|TN|10
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP088: NN|TN|7

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.12 Viewpoint 12, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Semi-enclosed Bridleway which forms part of the Northamptonshire Road Long Distance Route. The PRoW traverses north to south, beginning at Wellingborough Road (TR131 and TR071) to the south and joining NN|TG|8 (TP077) to the north. The PRoW runs east of Wood Lodge Farm, before traversing north between agricultural fields and parallel to eastern edge of Sywell Wood.

The southern section of the bridleway is enclosed to the west by hedgerows and hedgerow trees and open to agricultural fields to the east. This is similar within the northern extent of the PRoW which is enclosed by Sywell Wood to the west and open to agricultural fields to the east.

Type: PRoW (Bridleway)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill C)

Closest Settlement: Sywell

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed Bridleway which forms part of the Northamptonshire Road Long Distance Route, east of Sywell Wood.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
High	High	High

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill C. There would be views towards the Green Hill C only as it crosses the Site.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP088: NN|TN|7				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Views of construction activity would be limited to Green Hill C only. Due to the PRoWs location within Green Hill C and landform that it sits within, there would be open views to construction activity within field CF5. Other visual change would include filtered views of the western edge of CF6 as well as glimpses of CF9 where there are Gaps within the adjacent hedgerow. Here, there would be some minor appreciation of development within the northern extent of the field, with the existing enclosure providing screening of construction of the substation.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction, with views typically as those shown on Viewpoint 12 photomontages.	Planting mitigation along the western boundaries of CF5 and CF6 would limit views of array to the upper sections of the panels only within these fields. Planting along the western boundary of CF5 would help screen views of infrastructure in CF5 and CF6. Ecological mitigation immediately to the east of the bridleway in CF3 and CF4 provides separation between the array and users of this route. Due to the sloping land form of field CF5, views of the panels within this field would be reduced significantly by Year 15 by mitigation, but would not be fully screened. Views would be similar to those shown on Viewpoint 12 photomontages.	Mitigation planting would limit views of decommissioning phase to the western extent of field CF5 only, with views typically as those shown on Viewpoint 12 photomontages.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/ Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/ Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP088: NN|TN|7
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP201: NN|TD|9

Baseline Context:

Exposed bridleway traversing east to west manner, south of Easton Maudit. The bridleway is open in parts and crosses Yardley Road before traversing east to meet the southern extent of Easton Maudit. Clear views of the church spires at Easton Maudit and Grendon are visible along the PRoW.

To the west, the PRoW merges onto PRoW NN|LE|26 (TP197). To the east, the PRoW is at junction with road (TR164) south of Easton Maudit and PRoW NN|TD|1 (TP198)

Type: PRoW (Bridleway)

Distance to Nearest Site: 116m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Easton Maudit

Description of Receptor: Exposed bridleway traversing east to west through the agricultural fields south of Easton Maudit.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to proximity, landform there would be views towards the Site.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP201: NN|TD|9

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Views of construction activity would be open in part due to landform and lack of intervening vegetation. Views would be limited to activity within fields north of the PRoW, (FF17 and FF15) located on westward facing slopes.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Views of the proposed infrastructure would be screened to the majority of Green Hill F due to intervening landform however there would be views of parts of the Site (FF17 and FF15) from elevated section of the PRoW.	Mitigation planting along field boundaries within Green Hill F located north and southeast of the PRoW would reduce visibility of proposed infrastructure and only the upper sections of panels would be visible.	Filtered views of the removal of infrastructure during decommissioning from the PRoW due to landform. Retention of tree and hedgerow mitigation where possible and returning land to previous land use would be visible and limit views of the decommissioning.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major / Moderate (Significant)**	**Major / Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate/ Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP201: NN|TD|9
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP208: NN|TD|8

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed bridleway meandering through the landscape. The PRoW crosses through a mix of woodlands (Horn Wood and Hill's Copse) and enclosed agricultural fields. The bridleway curves north towards the southern extent of Easton Maudit. Route passes directly through Field FF28.

The Milton Keynes Boundary Walk passes along Bridleway.

To the southwest, the PRoW is in junction with Bridleway NN|LE|25.

To the north, the PRoW travels into Easton Maudit Conservation Area.

Type: PRoW (Bridleway)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Easton Maudit

Description of Receptor: Semi enclosed bridleway meandering through the landscape crossing through a mix of woodlands and semi-enclosed agricultural fields. The PRoW crosses through Green Hill F at two separate points.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill F. There would be views into the Green Hill F particularly at the two points where users cross the Site.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP208: NN|TD|8

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Views of construction activity within Green Hill F would vary as the PRoW traverses through and around the Site. Direct views of construction activity within Green Hill FF33. Sections of the PRoW which are located on elevated land or within Green Hill F would afford open views of the Site at varying distances. Field FF28 is not proposed for panels helping maintain openness and views north from the higher ground alongside Horn Wood. Other than the short section of the route that runs through FF33, the remainder of the route is set away from the array and views would be at distance and screened by existing field boundary vegetation.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Views of proposed infrastructure at Green Hill F would be a mix of open views towards panels at varying distances. Some infrastructure would be screened by existing hedgerows, hedgerow trees and woodland blocks throughout the landscape.	Due to proximity, views of proposed infrastructure at Green Hill F, particularly panels within FF28 would be visible. Other than for this short section, vies of the wider array would be screened, or seen at distance. Layers of proposed planting mitigation within the wider Green Hill F site would provide screening of the wider Site limiting views of wider proposed infrastructure.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Low	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/ Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/ Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP208: NN|TD|8
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP217: MK|Lavendon|002

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed Bridleway travelling west of Threeshire Wood connecting several PRoWs together. The bridleway is enclosed partly to the east by Three Shire Wood. The southern extent of the PRoW is enclosed by hedgerow to the east. To the west, the bridleway is open to the surrounding agricultural landscape, including Green Hill G.

To the north, the PRoW merges into bridleway NN|TA|8. To the south, the bridleway is in junction with MK|Lavendon|015#2, MK|Lavendon|001 and MK|Lavendon|005

Type: PRoW (Bridleway)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed bridleway running north south to the west of Three Shire Wood connecting several PRoWs together whilst crossing through Site G.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. There would be views into the Green Hill G from the PRoW.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP217: MK|Lavendon|002				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Close open range view of construction operations of adjacent Green Hill G only. Views towards field GF9 would be screened in part by existing vegetation.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Panels would be seen at close range but set back from the PRoW. New native species rich hedgerow with irregular spaced native hedgerow trees is proposed to the west of the PRoW to provide enclosure and separation from the array. Panels would be viewed on the western side only when adjacent to Threeshire Wood and on both sides in the southern section of the PRoW. Hedgerow planting is proposed along the length of the route to help screen views of the array whilst providing an attractive green corridor for users.	Views of proposed infrastructure would be screened by proposed mitigation planting along the western side of Bridleway. The new planting would lead to an enclosure of views along this route resulting in a loss of the wider open views of the surrounding countryside. However, the new planting would form an attractive green route alongside the array. Proposed planting mitigation would change the character of the PRoW in part however this would be of a similar character to that found within the woodland setting to the north. Filtered glimpses of proposed infrastructure would be possible. Infrastructure would be more visible in winter months.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/ Moderate**	**Major/ Moderate**	Moderate/Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP217: MK|Lavendon|002
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP220: MK|Lavendon|004

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.34 Viewpoint 34, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Semi-enclosed PRoW travelling in a diagonal manner across the southern boundary of Threeshire Wood. The PRoW is enclosed to the north by the woodland and hedgerow along field boundaries. The PRoW travels northwest to southeast. To the south, the PRoW is exposed and open within the surrounding agricultural setting including views across Field GF9.

To the northwest, the PRoW is in junction with MK|Lavendon|002. To the southeast, the PRoW merges into Restricted Byway MK|Lavendon|019.

Type: PRoW (Bridleway)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed PRoW travelling in a diagonal manner following the southern boundary of Threeshire Wood.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill G. There would be views into Green Hill G from the receptor, particularly the PRoW travels north of the Site.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP220: MK|Lavendon|004

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Elevated open views of construction operations would be afforded looking south west from the western extent of the PRoW where it is located directly north of Green Hill G. As users travel east views would be screened by existing hedgerows and hedgerow trees.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Views of proposed infrastructure would be direct and open in part but offset from the PRoW.	Views of proposed infrastructure would be screened by proposed mitigation along northern edge of field GF9 which is for a proposed native species rich hedgerow with irregular spaced native hedgerow trees. Proposed planting mitigation would change the character of the PRoW in part however this would be of a similar character to that found within the woodland setting to the west.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/ Moderate**	**Major/ Moderate**	Moderate/Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP220: MK|Lavendon|004
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP227: MK|Lavendon|015#2

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.39 Viewpoint 39, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Open bridleway travelling north south connecting A428 and other PRoWs. The PRoW is open within the landscape with only few trees enclosing the bridleway. There are open and extensive views towards agricultural fields immediately surrounding the PRoW. Field boundary vegetation to the east provides some enclosure and separation from the agricultural landscape to the east.

The Three Shires Way follows the route of this PRoW.

To the south, the PRoW is in junction with A428. To the north, the PRoW is in junction with MK|Lavendon|002, MK|Lavendon|005 and MK|Lavendon|001.

Type: PRoW (Bridleway)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Open bridleway travelling north south connecting A428 and other PRoWs to the north.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to the proximity, there would be views into the Green Hill G from the PRoW.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP227: MK|Lavendon|015#2

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Direct open views of construction activity would be visible to the west towards GF7, 11 and 12. Views towards field GF13 would be partially screened by the existing hedgerow adjacent to the PRoW.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. As shown on Viewpoint 39 photomontages, views of proposed infrastructure would be direct and open in part but offset from the PRoW.	As shown on Viewpoint 39 photomontages, the proposed planting mitigation along both sides of the PRoW would filter screen views of the proposed infrastructure however some glimpses of proposed infrastructure would still be afforded. Proposed planting mitigation would change the character of the PRoW however this would be of a similar character to that found within the woodland setting to the north.	Proposed mitigation would provide some visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Proposed planting would also screen views of the existing pylons to the west.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/ Moderate**	**Major/ Moderate**	Moderate/Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP227: MK|Lavendon|015#2
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP229: MK|Lavendon|014

Baseline Context:

Semi enclosed Bridleway travelling east west in a slightly diagonal way towards Castle Road. The PRoW is enclosed to the north by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. To the south, views are open within the agricultural landscape including views south across GF13.

To the west, the PRoW is in junction with MK|Lavendon|015#2. To the east, the PRoW merges into Castle Road at Lavendon.

Type: PRoW (Bridleway)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed Bridleway travelling east west in a slightly diagonal way towards Castle Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to the proximity, there would be direct views into Green Hill G from the PRoW.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP229: MK|Lavendon|014

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Direct open views of construction activity would be visible to the south towards GF13 and filtered views west to GF12.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Views of proposed infrastructure would be direct and open in part but offset from the PRoW.	Proposed planting mitigation along southern side of the PRoW would filter screen views of the proposed infrastructure however some glimpses of proposed infrastructure would still be possible, especially in Winter. Proposed planting mitigation would change the character of the PRoW however this would be of a similar character to that found within the woodland setting to the north.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Proposed planting would also screen views of the existing pylons to the west.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/ Moderate**	**Major/ Moderate**	Moderate/Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP229: MK|Lavendon|014
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP240: MK|Lavendon|015#1

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed bridleway travelling in predominantly north south manner with slight curve to the west at Lavendon Grange. The PRoW is semi-enclosed at alternating sides by hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees at field boundaries. At Lavendon Grange, the PRoW is enclosed heavily on both sides by trees and built form associated with Lavendon Grange and Abbey Farm. As Bridleway approaches the A428 there are views north into the southern sections of Green Hill G.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with A428 Northampton Road. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with B565.

Type: PRoW (Bridleway)

Distance to Nearest Site: 16m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed bridleway travelling a predominantly north south manner with slight curve to the west at Lavendon Grange.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to proximity at the northern extent of the PRoW to Green Hill G, there would be views from the section of the PRoW to the Site.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP240: MK|Lavendon|015#1

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Views of construction activity would be visible from the northern extent of the PRoW where it meets the A428. Where views occur, they would be open view looking north across to elevated landform within the Green Hill G. Existing hedgerows along the A428 provide some screening of construction activity immediately adjacent to the road on lower lying land.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Proposed infrastructure on higher land would be visible beyond the existing hedgerow adjacent to the A428 which would provide some screening for panels immediately north of the PRoW.	Views of the Proposed infrastructure would be limited to the northern end of the PRoW only and would be heavily screened by proposed mitigation. Proposed planting mitigation along the A428 would provide further screening of the proposed infrastructure on both lower ground, south of Green Hill G and higher ground to the north. Planting would also provide additional screening of the overhead pylons located within Green Hill G.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/ Moderate**	**Major/ Moderate**	Moderate/Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP240: MK|Lavendon|015#1
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP013: NN|DF|4

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.43 Viewpoint 43, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Semi-enclosed footpath travelling in a northeast to southwest slight diagonal direction. The PRoW is enclosed to the west by hedgerows and hedgerow trees with little to no enclosure to the immediate east. Enclosure to the east is provided by vegetation along field margins and hedgerow along Broughton Road. To the north, as the PRoW approaches Mawsley Road, the footpath becomes heavily enclosed on both sides by Old Poor's Gorse.

Route allows elevated views eastwards across the surrounding agricultural landscape, including views of Broughton Road and glimpses into Green Hill A.

To the northeast, the PRoW is at junction with Mawsley Road at point directly south of Mawsley. To the southwest the PRoW is at junction with Broughton Road to the east of Old.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 7m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Old

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed footpath travelling in a northeast to southwest slight diagonal manner.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to proximity at the southern extent of the PRoW and gaps within hedgerow at Broughton Road, there would be views towards Green Hill A.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP013: NN|DF|4

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Elevated open views towards Green Hill A only due to landform. Due to landform and existing intervening vegetation views of the construction activity would be limited to fields AF15,16 and 17 including the proposed construction compound.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. As shown on Viewpoint 43 photomontage, views of the proposed infrastructure would be visible on the western facing slopes of fields AF15, 16 and 17. Views of the proposed infrastructure partially screened and seen at distance.	As shown on Viewpoint 43 photomontage, views of the Proposed infrastructure would be screened in part by proposed planting mitigation along the western boundary of fields AF15, 16 and 17. This includes an are of native scrub along the western side of panels within AF15. As shown on Viewpoint 43 photomontage, the tops of panels located on higher ground would be visible above proposed planting along the western site boundary however new tree planting along the eastern edges of fields AF15, 16 and 17, would provide a vegetated backdrop to the proposed infrastructure.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Proposed layers of planting throughout Green Hill A would contribute to the existing wooded skyline.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate/Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP013: NN|DF|4
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP035: NN|DT|9#1

Baseline Context:

Predominantly exposed footpath travelling northeast to southwest, connecting Kettering Road to Walgrave Road. The PRoW is exposed where it cuts through agricultural fields. Where the PRoW follows field margins, particularly as it approaches Walgrave Road, the path is enclosed to the north by hedgerows and hedgerow trees.

To the northeast, the PRoW is at junction with Kettering Road to the east of Walgrave. To the southwest, the PRoW is at junction with Walgrave Road to the south of Walgrave.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 276m (Green Hill A2)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Predominantly exposed footpath travelling northeast to southwest, connecting Kettering Road to Walgrave Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill A2. Due to rising land and proximity, there would be views into Green Hill A.2

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP035: NN|DT|9#1				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Filtered views of construction activity within Green Hill A.2. Views of A.2 would be heavily filtered by existing intervening hedgerows and landform. Views of construction activity within the eastern extent of Green Hill A would be visible however these would be filtered and at distance.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Views of the panels located within Green Hill A.2 would be visible over the tops of the existing hedgerows, west of the Site. The southern extent of the PRoW would be screened by existing vegetation and woodland blocks north of the PRoW.	Proposed planting mitigation along the western boundary of Green hill A.2 and eastern boundary of Green Hill A would provide screening of the proposed infrastructure. Views of proposed infrastructure within A.2 would be limited to the tops of panels only. Views of proposed infrastructure within Green Hill A would be screened by proposed mitigation and barely perceivable.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Proposed planting mitigation would be of a similar nature to existing vegetation visible from the PRoW and would provide additional tree cover within the wider landscape setting.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate/ Minor

Cumulative Site Effects				
TP035: NN|DT|9#1				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Description	Both Green Hill A and A.2 would be viewed in combination in a small extent of the PRoW only. Views on Construction activity would be as described within the assessment of the Scheme.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction.	Proposed mitigation at both Green Hill A and A.2 would screen the majority of views of the proposed infrastructure and only the tops of the panels located on higher ground would be visible.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Proposed planting mitigation would be of a similar nature to existing vegetation visible along the PRoW and would provide additional tree cover within the landscape setting.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate/ Minor	Moderate/ Minor

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP035: NN|DT|9#1
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP086: NN|CW|1

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.7 Viewpoint 7 and Figure 8.14.8 Viewpoint 8, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Semi-enclosed PRoW stemming south from Holcot towards Rectory Farm. The initial section of the route leads south east out of Holcot alongside agricultural fields. The southern section passes directly through Field BF5 before joining with Footpath NN|DG|2#2 at the southern site boundary of Green Hill B.

To the north, the PRoW connects onto Brittens View within Holcot. To the south, the PRoW joins up to Footpath NN|DG|2#2.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed PRoW stemming south from Holcot towards other PRoW.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to the proximity, there would be views into Green Hill B from the receptor.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP086: NN|CW|1

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Open direct views of the construction activity would be limited to the southern extent of the PRoW located within the Site itself. Viewpoint NN2 photomontage demonstrates the screening provided by vegetation between the viewpoint location on the edge of Holcot and the Scheme. Views from the northern extent of the PRoW would be screened from construction activity by existing landform and intervening vegetation.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction, and as shown on Viewpoint 7 Photomontages. Proposed infrastructure in field BF5 would be visible directly west of the PRoW only and no infrastructure is proposed east of the PRoW. Views of proposed infrastructure within fields west of field BF5 would be limited, but available as shown on Photomontage by the existing hedgerow as well as panels within field BF5.	As shown on the Viewpoint 7 Photomontages, the proposed planting mitigation along western side of the PRoW (proposed native species rich hedgerow with irregular spaced native hedgerow trees) would screen views of the proposed infrastructure. However some glimpses of proposed infrastructure would likely still be possible, more so in winter months. Proposed planting mitigation would appear similar to that surrounding the existing pond located within field BF5 and of the existing field boundary hedgerows.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/ Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/ Moderate (Significant)**	Minor/Negligible	Minor/Negligible

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP086: NN|CW|1
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP090: NN|DG|2#2

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.9 Viewpoint 9, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Partly open footpath travelling southeast from the southern edge of Green Hill B towards Rectory Farm. Views north to southern edge of Green Hill B from northern most section of path. Landform drops to the east towards Kettering Road with Green Hill B sat on plateau above.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|CW|1. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Kettering Road.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 3m (Green Hill B)

Closest Settlement: Holcot

Description of Receptor: Partly open footpath travelling northwest to southeast through the countryside landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill B. Due to proximity and rising landform to the north, there would be views to Green Hill B.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP090: NN|DG|2#2

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Direct close range views of construction activity would be afforded at the northern end of the PRoW where it meets Green Hill B. From locations further south along the PRoW, views of the array within Green Hill B would be partially screened by the existing hedgerows along the southern site boundary.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Views of the tops of panels along the southern boundary would be visible above the existing hedgerow and between hedgerow trees. Views of proposed infrastructure would be limited to panels located in the southern extent of Green Hill B only, due to landform.	Proposed planting mitigation along the southern boundary of Green Hill B would provide additional screening of proposed infrastructure and reduce visual change visible from the PRoW.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15 as shown on Viewpoint 9 photomontages. Proposed planting would be of a similar nature to existing vegetation along the southern boundary but of a denser nature, as shown on Viewpoint 9 photomontages.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP090: NN|DG|2#2
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP091: NN|TU|3

Baseline Context:

Semi-exposed PRoW connecting Wilby Hall to Wellingborough. The majority of the footpath is exposed as it crosses the agricultural landscapes. A small section of the footpath is partially enclosed to the north with hedgerow and hedgerow trees.

To the west, the PRoW is connected to Footpath NN|UL|24 to the north of Wilby Hall. To the east, the PRoW is connected to Footpath NN|UL|23.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Wellingborough

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed PRoW connecting Wilby Hall to Wellingborough.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Very Low	Medium	Low

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to the proximity, there would be views south into Green Hill E from the footpath passes immediately alongside.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP091: NN|TU|3

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Views of construction activity where the PRoW crosses the northern extent of Green Hill E would be open and at close range. Views from the PRoW would be limited to the northern extent of Green Hill E only due to landform. Views from the PRoW extents external to Green Hill E would be partially screened by existing intervening vegetation.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Views of proposed infrastructure from the PRoW extent east of Green Hill E, would be greatly screened by existing hedgerows and woodland blocks north east of the Site. Due to the PRoWs location within Green Hill E, worst case visual change is considered to be high. However, this is only for the section of PRoW located within Green Hill E.	Proposed planting mitigation along the northern boundary of Green Hill E would provide additional screening of proposed infrastructure and reduce visual change visible from the PRoW. However, when within the Site, direct views of panels within the adjacent EF2 would remain.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Proposed planting would be of a similar nature to existing vegetation along the existing northern site boundary.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	High	High
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP091: NN|TU|3
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments considered within the LVIA. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP092: NN|TN|3#1

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.13 Viewpoint 13 and Figure 8.14.15 Viewpoint 15, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Semi-enclosed footpath travelling north south through agricultural fields connecting Moonshine Gap and Mears Ashby. The footpath is enclosed to the west by hedgerow and hedgerow trees following local tributary. To the east, the Footpath is exposed within the agricultural landscape with views towards Highfield Road to the east and in parts glimpsed views to Glebe Road to the west.

To the north, the PRoW is in junction with Moonshine Gap. To the south, the PRoW is in junction with Highfield Road as it approaches Mears Ashby.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed footpath travelling north to south through agricultural fields connecting Moonshine Gap and Highfield Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill D. Due to the proximity, there would be views into Green Hill D from the route.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP092: NN|TN|3#1				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Views of construction activity where the PRoW crosses the northern extent of Green Hill D would be open and at close range. Views from the PRoW extents external to Green Hill D would be partially screened by existing intervening vegetation. Views of construction activity at both Green Hill C and D would be afforded from the northern extent of the PRoW which would be partially screened by existing intervening vegetation. Large section of PRoW passes directly through DF1, DF2, DF3 and DF4.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Views of proposed infrastructure located within Green Hill C would be partially screened by existing hedgerows west of the PRoW. Due to the PRoWs location within Green Hill D, and as shown by the Viewpoint 13 photomontages, the worst case visual change is considered to be high.	As shown on Viewpoint 13 photomontages, the proposed planting mitigation along the eastern boundary of Green Hill C and the northern boundary of Green Hill D would provide additional screening of proposed infrastructure and reduce visual change visible from the northern section of the PRoW. As shown on Viewpoint 13 and 15 photomontages, the proposed native woodland blocks east of the PRoW and new hedgerows along the western edge of the array within DF1, DF2 and DF3 would provide visual separation from the proposed infrastructure and screen the array whilst creating a new attractive route. Woodland and riparian planting west of the PRoW would provide a change in character along the PRoW which would create natural variation along the route.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Due to proximity and landform decommissioning activity would still be visible in part.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Low	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/ Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/ Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor

TP092: NN|TN|3#1				
Cumulative Site Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Description	Views of construction activity within Green Hill C and D would be viewed in succession along the northern extent of the PRoW only. As shown on Viewpoint 13 photomontages views of construction activity of the Scheme would be limited to Green Hill D only where the PRoW is located within Green Hill D due to intervening landform and vegetation.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Views of proposed infrastructure located within Green Hill C would be mostly screened by existing hedgerows west of the PRoW. Due to the PRoWs location within Green Hill D, worst case visual change is considered to be high.	As shown on Viewpoint 13 photomontages, proposed planting mitigation along the eastern boundary of Green Hill C and the northern boundary of Green Hill D would provide additional screening of proposed infrastructure and reduce visual change visible from the northern section of the PRoW. Views of proposed infrastructure within Green Hill C would become barely discernible due to proposed planting mitigation along the eastern site boundary limiting the change of view in succession along the PRoW. Proposed woodland blocks and hedgerow east of the PRoW extent located within Green Hill D would provide visual separation from the proposed infrastructure.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Due to proximity and landform decommissioning activity would still be visible in part.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Low	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/ Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/ Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP092: NN|TN|3#1
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP114: NN|TN|1

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.20 Viewpoint 20, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Semi-enclosed Footpath stemming south from Mears Ashby and travelling in a diagonal manner towards Mears Ashby Road through the middle of the agricultural farmland to the east of Mears Ashby Road. The PRoW cuts across through agricultural fields that are enclosed to the east by tree belt. The two agricultural fields are separated by tree line.

The Footpath is also the route of the Northamptonshire Round.

To the north, the PRoW connects onto Mears Ashby. To the south, the PRoW joins onto Mears Ashby Road.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed footpath stemming south from Mears Ashby and travelling in a diagonal manner towards Mears Ashby Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to the proximity, there would be views into the Green Hill E from the PRoW.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP114: NN|TN|1

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	The section of the PRoW located within field EF34 would see construction activity to the south within EF33 beyond existing field boundary hedgerow. No infrastructure is proposed within field EF34 however planting and construction of connecting permissive footpaths would still be visible within the field the field in which the PRoW is located. Construction of panels in field FE33 and towards the south would be visible.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. As shown on Viewpoint 20 photomontages, the tops of proposed panels in field EF33 and infrastructure south of this field would be visible. Views of panels would be limited by existing hedgerows and tree cover within the landscape.	As shown on Viewpoint 20 photomontages, proposed planting mitigation along the northern boundary of field EF33 would screen views towards the proposed panels and maintain an open space surrounding the PRoW. Views of the proposed infrastructure within the remaining extent of Green Hill E would be limited by landform and existing and proposed tree and hedgerow cover.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Views of decommissioning activity would be limited to that south of the PRoW only.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP114: NN|TN|1
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP122: NN|TN|2

Baseline Context:

Open footpath travelling in a northeast to southwest diagonal manner through agricultural landscape. The PRoW is open as it cuts through agricultural fields to the west of Mears Ashby Road. Landform rises east from Sywell Reservoir to Mears Ashby Road. The road is marked by established hedgerows along either side.

To the northeast, the PRoW is at junction with Mears Ashby Road. To the southwest, the PRoW is at junction with Washbrook Lane.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 14m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Open footpath travelling in a northeast to southwest diagonal manner through agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	High	Medium

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill E. Due to the proximity of Green Hill E and rising landform, there would be views into the Site from the eastern extent of the PRoW.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP122: NN|TN|2

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Views of construction activity would be limited to the northern sections of the PRoW due to Landform and roadside vegetation. Views would be partially screened by hedgerows along Mears Ashby Road.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Due to distance and landform visual change resulting from the proposed infrastructure would be greater along the northern section of the PRoW. Views of the proposed infrastructure would be screened in part be the existing hedgerow along Mears Ashby Road.	Proposed Planting mitigation along the western boundary of Green Hill E would screen the majority of views towards the proposed infrastructure. Some glimpsed views of the proposed infrastructure between the proposed mitigation would be afforded from the northern sections of the PRoW.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Views of decommissioning activity would be filtered through proposed mitigation and limited to the eastern extent of Green Hill E only along Mears Ashby Road.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP122: NN|TN|2
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP165: NN|TF|11

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed footpath travelling northwest to southwest in a curved manner. The PRoW is enclosed to the south by vegetation along field boundaries and small local tributaries. The PRoW is open to the north as it travels along field boundaries.

To the northwest, the PRoW is at junction with NN|TF|7 and NN|TF|12. To the southeast, the PRoW merges with PRoW NN|TA|1.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 1m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed footpath travelling northwest to southwest in a curved manner.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to proximity there would be views to the Green Hill F particularly at the southern extent of the PRoW.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP165: NN|TF|11

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Views of construction activity would be direct where the PRoW meets Green Hill FF3 only. Views of proposed infrastructure would be screened and filtered along the majority of PRoW by existing intervening vegetation. Visual change is considered as high but only from the PRoW directly north of Green Hill FF3.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Views of proposed infrastructure would be direct where the PRoW meets Green Hill FF3. Views of infrastructure along the remaining extent of the PRoW would be screened in part and glimpses of the upper sections of the proposed infrastructure would be visible.	Proposed planting mitigation along the northern boundary of Green Hill FF3 consists of new native woodland, which would screen views of the proposed infrastructure. Proposed mitigation would provide screening and greater enclosure across the Scheme in general and reduce visual change resulting from the scheme as a whole.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Views of decommissioning activity would be filtered through proposed mitigation and limited to the northern extent of Green Hill FF3.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP165: NN|TF|11
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP174: NN|TA|1

Baseline Context:

Semi-enclosed PRoW traveling north south in slight meandering form through the agricultural landscape. PRoW is enclosed to the west by hedgerow and hedgerow trees following local tributary. To the east, views are open to the surrounding agricultural landscape with field boundaries providing enclosure.

To the north, the PRoW connects into Footpath NN|TF|11. To the south, the PRoW connects onto NN|TA|1 AND nn|ta|4#3.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Semi-enclosed PRoW traveling north south in a slight meandering form through the agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to the proximity, there would be views into Green Hill F from the route**.**

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP174: NN|TA|1

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	As the PRoW runs through Green Hill F, open views of construction activity at close range would be afforded from the route in its entirety. PRoW passes to the west of panels in FF3, but FF6 is proposed without panels with the field utilised for wildflower meadow. Existing dense shrub and hedgerow planting directly west of the PRoW would limit views to the west to FF10 however views looking east into FF3, FF4 and FF5 would be possible.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Proposed infrastructure would be visible but set back from the PRoW. Alongside the section of this PRoW within FF3, landscape mitigation includes for new river corridor planting for instant screening. This would immediately help screen and soften the adjacent array. Ecological mitigation is proposed within fields FF6 and the field boundary with FF3, FF4 and FF5 reinforced with irregularly spaced native tree planting.	Proposed planting mitigation along the eastern boundary of field FF6 would provide some screening of proposed panels within fields FF3, 4 and 5 however views of the panels would still be visible but partially screened. Planting along the eastern boundary of FF6 would be similar in nature to the existing vegetation directly west of the PRoW helping create an attractive route alongside the watercourse. Ground cover planting would occupy field FF6 and provide an open setting to the PRoW in its immediate context.	Proposed mitigation would mostly provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Low	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP174: NN|TA|1
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP175: NN|TF|5

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.42 Viewpoint 42, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Partly open footpath travelling northwest to southeast from Chequers Lane to Green Hill F. The northern section of the PRoW travels east west with hedgerow and hedgerow trees to the north and open views to the immediate field to the south. The southern section of the route is open as it cuts through agricultural field with open views towards Grendon Church, Spire at Bozeat and Easton Maudit.

To the northwest, the PRoW is at junction with Chequers Lane. To the southeast, the PRoW merges with PRoW NN|TD|2.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Partly open footpath travelling northwest to southeast from Chequers Lane to Green Hill F

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to proximity and topography, there are clear views into Green Hill F from the southeastern section of the PRoW.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP175: NN|TF|5

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	As shown on Viewpoint 42 photomontage, there are a mix of open and filtered views of construction activity within Green Hill F would be possible from the more elevated and open sections of the PRoW. Construction would be seen both at distance and close range as the PRoW terminates at the western edge of Green Hill F. No panels proposed within FF7 or FF8. Views of the array from along the western extent of the PRoW would be seen at distance and partially screened by intervening vegetation but would be elevated. The construction compound within FF11 would be visible.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Existing vegetation along the western boundary of Green Hill F and within the wider landscape context would filter views of the proposed infrastructure but the development would remain visible. As there are no panels proposed within field FF7 or FF8 close range views would limit to infrastructure within field FF10.	As shown on Viewpoint 42 photomontage, proposed additional planting mitigation along the western boundary of Green Hill F and within the site itself would provide additional screening of the proposed infrastructure and would reduce visual change. Although proposed mitigation would reduce visibility of the proposed infrastructure from the PRoW, views of the tops of the panels would remain visible but filtered.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor	Moderate/Minor

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)

TP175: NN|TF|5

Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments

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

Visual Baseline

TP181: NN|TA|4#1

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.31 Viewpoint 31, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Partly open footpath travelling north south with curve to the east to travel along local tributary. The PRoW is open as it cuts through agricultural fields. The PRoW is enclosed to the southern section of the PRoW as it follows vegetation along local tributary.

Route passes directly through Green Hill F.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TF|15. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TA|3 and NN|TA|17#2.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Bozeat

Description of Receptor: Partly open footpath travelling north south with curve to the east to travel along local tributary.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to proximity, there would be views to the Site.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP181: NN|TA|4#1

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	As the PRoW runs through Green Hill F, (FF4), open views of construction activity at close range would be afforded from section of the route alongside the array. Beyond FF4, the PRoW passes through FF6, which is proposed for wildflower meadow alongside the watercourse. The PRoW continues alongside the watercourse within FF6 before exiting the Site to the east of FF18. Views of construction activity within the northern and eastern section of the PRoW external to Green Hill F would reduce with distance due to intervening screening vegetation.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Proposed infrastructure would be visible but set back from the PRoW in part within field FF6. Ecological mitigation is proposed within fields FF6 and no infrastructure.	New hedgerow and woodland along the surrounding field boundaries would help provide enclosure and screen views of the array. Proposed planting mitigation along the eastern boundary of field FF6 would provide some screening of proposed panels within fields FF3, 4 and 5 however views of the panels would still be visible. Planting along the eastern boundary of FF6 would be similar in nature to the existing vegetation directly west of the PRoW. Ground cover planting would occupy field FF6 and provide an open setting to the PRoW in its immediate context.	Proposed mitigation would provide some visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. However, where the PRoW passes through FF4 there would be direct views. However overall, mitigation would screen most activity within the local landscape.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	High	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP181: NN|TA|4#1
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP184: NN|TD|2

Baseline Context:

Partly open footpath travelling northwest to southeast through the agricultural landscape. The PRoW is open where it cuts through agricultural fields whereas parts of the path is enclosed where it comes close to or runs parallel to vegetation within field boundaries.

Route passes directly through Green Hill F.

To the southeast, the PRoW merges with NN|TA|3. To the northwest, the PRoW merges with NN|TF|5.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Partly open footpath travelling northwest to southeast through the agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP184: NN|TD|2				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	As the PRoW runs through Green Hill F, open views of construction activity at close range would be afforded from the full extent of the PRoW. No infrastructure is proposed within FF8, FF7, or to the north of the PRoW within FF11. This would help maintain an openness to the route without the path becoming enclosed by panels on both sides. Where the path passes between FF18 and FF19, it is located to the south of an existing mature hedgerow, which again helps relieve the enclosure. Given the proximity, and as shown on Viewpoint NN9 photomontage, there would be direct views of the construction of the array within the adjacent fields, as well as the construction compound within FF11.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. As shown on Viewpoint NN9 photomontage, proposed infrastructure would be set back from the PRoW for the full route with greater offsets in field FF11. Existing hedgerows within Green Hill F would filter views of proposed infrastructure but panels would still be discernible as a visual change in the view.	As shown on Viewpoint NN9 photomontage, proposed planting mitigation north and south of the PRoW would provide additional screening however views of the proposed infrastructure would still be visible but filtered.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	High	High
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)

TP184: NN|TD|2
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP185: NN|TA|3

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.30 Viewpoint 30, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Short section of open footpath leading east from NN|TA|17#2 (TP184) through the agricultural landscape immediately to the east of Green Hill F. The majority of the PRoW is open as it cuts across the field and essentially forms a continuation of NN|TA|17#2 (TP184).

To the northwest, the PRoW merges with NN|TD|2. To the southeast, the PRoW is at junction with NN|TA|17#2.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 2m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Small scale open footpath travelling northwest to southeast through the agricultural landscape.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to proximity, there would be views to Green Hill F.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP185: NN|TA|3

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	A mix of open and filtered views of construction activity within Green Hill F would be afforded from the PRoW. Views would be seen both at distance and close range as the PRoW terminates at the eastern edge of Green Hill F. Views along the eastern extent of the PRoW would be seen at distance and partially screened by intervening vegetation.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Existing vegetation along the eastern boundary of Green Hill F and within the wider landscape context would filter views of the proposed infrastructure but the development would remain visible.	Proposed additional planting mitigation along the eastern boundary of Green Hill F includes for native scrub planting with scattered trees. This as well as wider planting within the site itself would provide additional screening of the proposed infrastructure and would reduce visual change.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	Minor / Negligible

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP185: NN|TA|3
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP186: NN|TD|3

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.28 Viewpoint 28, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Partially enclosed footpath travelling north southwest with slight curve to the east. The PRoW is enclosed to the east by hedgerow and hedgerow trees following local tributary. To the west, the PRoW is open within the context of the agricultural field it runs through.

Footpath runs directly through Green Hill F.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with PRoW NN|TA|4. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with Grendon Road at Easton Maudit.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Easton Maudit

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed footpath travelling north southwest with slight curve to the east.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

PRoW assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to proximity, there would be views to Green Hill F.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TP186: NN|TD|3

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	As the PRoW runs through Green Hill F, open views of construction activity at close range would be afforded from sections of the PRoW within the Site when alongside FF11. Fields FF16, FF13 and FF14 as well as southern extent of FF10. This helps maintain open views from this section of footpath across surrounding countryside. Construction activity visible within FF11 and FF10, including views of construction compound.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Proposed infrastructure would be set back from the PRoW for the full extent located within Green Hill F and no panels are proposed within fields FF12,13 and 16 which are the closest field parcels to the southern elevated section of the PRoW. As shown on Viewpoint 28 photomontages, existing hedgerows east of the PRoW would filter views of proposed infrastructure the east. Views of panels to the west would be set back by a minimum of 15m and behind new hedgerow and tree planting but seen at close range.	Proposed planting mitigation north and south of the PRoW would provide additional screening however as shown on Viewpoint 28 photomontages, views of the proposed infrastructure would still be visible but filtered.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Medium	Medium
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP186: NN|TD|3
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP205: NN|TD|7

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.29 Viewpoint 29, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Partly enclosed footpath travelling west to east with slight curve to the north at the eastern extent of the PRoW. The PRoW is heavily enclosed to the north by woodland at Cold Oak Copse and by hedgerow and hedgerow trees at field margins. To the south, the majority of the PRoW is open within the context of agricultural fields. Footpath passes directly through Green Hill F.

To the west, the PRoW is at junction with NN|LE|9. To the east, the PRoW is at junction with NN|TD|5.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Yardley Hastings

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed footpath travelling west to east with slight curve to the north at the eastern extent of the PRoW.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Low	Medium	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP205: NN|TD|7				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	As the eastern half of the PRoW is located within Green Hill F, views of construction activity would be open and elevated along the route in part with views into the adjacent FF30, FF31, FF32 and FF29 fields. Views to the south from the section of route within Green Hill F would be partially screened by an existing hedgerow that runs parallel to the PRoW. Views of construction activity from the western half of the PRoW would be partially screened by intervening hedgerows along north of the PRoW and within the wider landscape west of the Site.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. Proposed infrastructure north of the section of PRoW located within Green Hill F, would be set back by 15m but would be viewed at close range. Views of proposed infrastructure within fields FF32 and FF31 would be partially screened by existing hedgerows but still visible.	Proposed mitigation north of the PRoW is for a new section of native hedgerow and trees. This would provide screening of proposed infrastructure within fields FF29 and FF30. To the south, the existing hedgerow would be reinforced with irregularly spaced native tree planting. Proposed hedgerow reinforcements throughout Green Hill F would provide additional screening in the landscape reducing visibility of the proposed infrastructure from the PRoW. Although planting mitigation would reduce visibility of the proposed infrastructure, filtered views of the panels would be afforded.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Proposed planting mitigation would b of a similar nature to the existing vegetation and be views in the landscape as new band of tree cover which connect the neighbouring woodland blocks.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Medium	Medium
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate / Minor	Moderate / Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP205: NN|TD|7
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP206: NN|TD|5

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.29 Viewpoint 29, Baseline Photography for representative views)

A partially enclosed footpath leading northwest from near to the A509 through Green Hill F and northwards towards Easton Maudit. The PRoW is partially enclosed by vegetation along field margins and Horn Wood. The landform on which the Footpath passes form a plateau with views across the surrounding arable farmland. Vegetation along A509 screens view of Green Hill G.

Footpath is also rout of the Milton Keynes Boundary Walk.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with road to Easton Maudit from Oakwood Community. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with A509.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Easton Maudit

Description of Receptor: Long distant partially enclosed footpath travelling northwest to southeast connecting Easton Maudit to A509 to the west of Horn Wood.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
High	Medium	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP206: NN|TD|5				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	The northern section of the PRoW passes to the west of FF33 and then immediately alongside FF32 and FF29. Views of construction activity would be open and elevated along this section of the route. Views of construction activity from the southern half of the PRoW outside of Green Hill F would be partially screened by intervening hedgerows along the peripheries of the Site and within the wider landscape context.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction. As shown on Viewpoint 29 photomontages, proposed infrastructure along the northern section of PRoW located within Green Hill F, would be set back by a minimum of 15m but would be viewed at close range. New native hedgerow is proposed alongside FF32 to help separate users from the array and screen it from view. This would create an attractive green corridor alongside Horn Wood. Views of proposed infrastructure within fields FF29 and FF28 would be partially screened by existing hedgerows and tree cover but still visible. Views of proposed infrastructure within FF32 would be direct until planting has established.	As shown on Viewpoint 29 photomontages, the proposed native hedgerow planting and native woodland planting would provide enclosure and help screen views of the array within the adjacent FF32 and FF29. Proposed hedgerow reinforcements and new tree planting throughout Green Hill F would provide additional screening in the landscape reducing visibility of the proposed infrastructure from the PRoW. Although planting mitigation would reduce visibility of the proposed infrastructure, filtered views of the panels would be afforded at close range within Green Hill F.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. As shown on Viewpoint 31 photomontages, the proposed planting mitigation would be of a similar nature to the existing vegetation and be viewed in the landscape as new band of tree cover which connect the neighbouring woodland blocks.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Low	Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate/Minor	Moderate/Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP206: NN|TD|5
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TP215: MK|Lavendon|005

Baseline Context:

Partly enclosed footpath travelling southeast from Northey Farm through Green Hill G. The Footpath leads around the farmstead and then east where it passes to the eastern side of a tree belt that runs south along a small ditch/watercourse. The tree encloses the PRoW to the west as it leads south through Green Hill G. Views are out across the immediately adjacent fields with surrounding woodland blocks curtailing views north and east.

Footpath is also rout of the Milton Keynes Boundary Walk.

To the north, the PRoW is at junction with MK|Warrington|007. To the south, the PRoW is at junction with MK|Lavendon|002 and MK|Lavendon|001.

Type: PRoW (Footpath)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Partly enclosed footpath travelling northwest to southeast to the east of Northey Farm.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
High	Medium	High to Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G.

Carry forward to further assessment: YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TP215: MK|Lavendon|005				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	PRoW is located within Green Hill G; views of construction activity would be direct and immediately alongside Footpath.	Visual change in Year 1 would be the same as described at construction, with panels visible alongside this PRoW as shown on Viewpoint 35 and 36 photomontages. Landscape proposals include for areas of new native woodland and reinforcement of the existing vegetation along the water course with new planting. Once established this would create an attractive exciting green corridor across the site that would provide screening of the adjacent array. Proposed infrastructure alongside PRoW has also been set back by a minimum of 15m to maintain openness and separation. Until mitigation had established, views of the adjacent array would remain.	As shown on Viewpoint 35 and 36 photomontages, proposed hedgerow reinforcements and new tree planting throughout Green Hill G as well as substantial mitigation planting is proposed immediately alongside PRoW to provide enclosure and separation from infrastructure, gaps in hedgerows would allow for some wider visibility across the array from isolated locations. New planting would change experience of walking through this section of countryside but would screen views of adjacent sections of array. Although planting mitigation would reduce visibility of the proposed infrastructure, as shown on Viewpoint 35 and 36 photomontages filtered views of the panels would be afforded at close range within Green Hill G.	Proposed mitigation would provide visual screening of the decommissioning activity as described at Year 15. Proposed planting mitigation would be of a similar nature to the existing vegetation and be views in the landscape as new band of tree cover which connect the neighbouring woodland blocks.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TP215: MK|Lavendon|005
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments) Refer to Volume 2, Figure 25.1 Cumulative Developments
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Appendix 8.3.2.2.4

LVIA Assessment Sheets – Included – Significant – Transport Receptors

Visual Baseline

TR015: A428 Northampton Road

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.40 Viewpoint 40, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Enclosed A road travelling northwest from Lavendon and immediately south of Green Hill G. At its western extent, the road is bordered to the north by Spotley Wood. To its eastern extent the road connects to the centre of the Village of Lavendon. The road is enclosed on either side by hedgerow.

The road connects to the settlement of Lavendon to the east and to Bedford Road East at its western extent. The road crosses roundabout at A509.

Type: Transport (A Road)

Distance to Nearest Site: 7m (Green Hill G)

Closest Settlement: Lavendon

Description of Receptor: Enclosed A Road travelling from northwest to southeast, with its eastern most extent travelling through Lavendon Conservation Area.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Low	Low	Low

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill G. Due to the proximity to the development there would be direct transient and filtered views to the Site.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR015: A428 Northampton Road

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Direct, transient and filtered views of construction activities within adjacent sections of Green Hill G.	Landscape proposals include for the planting of a secondary native species rich hedgerow with densely spaced native hedgerow trees along the length of the A428. However, at Year 1, there would be little effect of proposed roadside hedgerow enhancement.	Hedgerow enhancement along the road would screen views of Scheme.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to overall composition of views into Site.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	No Effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as only infrastructure within Green Hill G would be visible.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR015: A428 Northampton Road
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR033: Kettering Road, Walgrave (C Road)

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.45 Viewpoint 45, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Enclosed road running in a diagonal manner between the settlement of Walgrave and A43. The road is enclosed with grass verge, hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees. The hedgerows are maintained at varied heights, providing occasional vast views towards the surrounding agricultural landscape. The road is a 60mph country lane with no pavement. Road runs immediately to the north of Green Hill A2.

To the west, the road merges on to High Street within the village of Walgrave. To the east, the road comes in junction with A43.

Type: Transport -Classified Unnumbered – C Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 4m (Green Hill A.2)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, classified road running in a diagonal manner between the settlement of Walgrave and A43.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**
Medium	Low	Medium to Low

Initial Assessment:

Road assessed within the context of Green Hill A.2. Due to the proximity, there are views towards the Site from the eastern extent of the road towards the junction with the A43.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR033: Kettering Road, Walgrave (C Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Adjoins A2F1 and A2F1.	Direct, transient and filtered views of construction activity within rising landform in fields A2F2, A2F3 and A2F4 seen at close proximity and partially filtered by existing intervening vegetation. Views of construction activity within eastern fields of Green Hill A would be seen at distance and would be filtered by intervening vegetation along field margins. Fields within Green Hill A including AF23 and AF24 would have greater visibility due to elevated nature of landform.	The proposed landscape mitigation includes for Proposed secondary native species rich hedgerow with densely spaced native hedgerow trees and a 10m wide belt of instant screening comprising new native tree and scrub planting. Other than the instant screening, the proposed mitigation planting would have a limited effect initially. However, the instant screening would help to screen and soften views into the adjacent A.2 fields.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views into and across Site. Filtered views of infrastructure would be likely in wintertime, but with the array seen at distance and broken up by the proposed mitigation planting.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Filtered views in wintertime.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Minor / Negligible	Minor / Negligible

Cumulative Site Effects Site A and Site A.2				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Direct views of construction activity within rising landform in fields A2F2, A2F3 and A2F4. Views of construction activity within eastern fields of Green Hill A including AF23 and AF24, would be seen at distance and would be filtered by intervening vegetation along field margins.	Views of proposed infrastructure within Green Hill A and A.2 would be visible as described during the construction phase.	Adjacent fields within A.2 screened as identified above. Given changes in landform, long distance views west towards array within the eastern fields of Green Hill A including AF23 and AF24 would likely remain. Infrastructure would be seen at distance and would be filtered by intervening vegetation along field margins.	Mitigation planting established screening views into adjacent A.2 Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Long distance views west towards decommissioning activities within Green Hill A possible.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Minor / Negligible	Minor / Negligible

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR033: Kettering Road, Walgrave (C Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR065: Glebe Road (C Road)

Baseline Context:

Partially enclosed road stemming north from Mears Ashby, at northwest corner of settlement, towards Wellingborough Road. The road is enclosed on both sides by grass verge, hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees. The hedgerows on either side of the road are maintained low with occasional gaps. There are occasional residential buildings to the south of the road and large-scale commercial buildings to the north of the road looking east. The road at halfway point going north becomes a 60mph country lane, and to the south of this point, becomes a local 30mph road into Mears Ashby.

To the south, the road is at junction with North Street and Earls Barton Road at Mears Ashby. To the north, the road is at junction with Wellingborough Road.

Type: Transport Classified Unnumbered- C Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 10m (Green Hill C)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed road stemming north off Mears Ashby with 30mph and 60mph zones. The road has no pavement.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill C and D. At northern section of the route where it is at junction with Wellingborough Road, there are clear views towards Green Hill C. At northern half of the route, there are clear views east towards Green Hill D.
Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR065: Glebe Road (C Road)				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	CF5 and CF6 are in close proximity to the north. DF2 and DF3 are visible across the surrounding arable fields to the east. Construction would be clearly visible in CF5 and CF6 from the junction with Wellingborough Road.	Proposed mitigation planting along Wellingborough Road includes for a secondary native species rich hedgerow with densely spaced native hedgerow trees. Until established this would have little effect of screening CF5 and CF6 initially. Views east to DF3 would also maintain until the proposed native woodland had established.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen development.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	**Major/ Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/ Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	No Effect

Cumulative Site Effects- Green Hill C and Green Hill D				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Travelling north there are sequential views to Green Hill D at distance to the east and then to Green Hill C to the north. Green Hill C visible from the junction with Wellingborough Road. Effects of Green Hill C are greater due to proximity.	Proposed mitigation planting along Wellingborough Road will have little effect of screening CF5 and CF6 initially. Views east to DF3 would also maintain until the proposed native woodland had established.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen development.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.

Magnitude of Change	High	High	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	**Major/ Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/ Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	No Effect

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR065: Glebe Road (C Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR069: Moonshine Gap (C Road)

Baseline Context:

Enclosed, classified road stemming southwest off Junction with Sywell Road and Little Harrowden Road. The road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees. The road is a 60mph country lane with no pavement. The road is diagonal with slight curve to the southern extent.

To the northeast, the road merges with Little Harrowden Road at junction with Sywell Road. To the southwest, the road merges with Wellingborough Road at Junction with Highfield Road.

Type: Transport -Classified Unnumbered CRoad

Distance to Nearest Site: 14m (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: Wellingborough

Description of Receptor: Enclosed Road stemming southwest off junction with Sywell Road and Little Harrowden Road with no pavement.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Road assessed within the context of Green Hill D. Due to the intervening vegetation, the majority of the route would have no views towards the Scheme. However, at junction with Highfield Road, there are clear views into Green Hill D and filtered views to Green Hill C.
Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR069: Moonshine Gap (C Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Brief transient but direct view at junction over DF1 over intervening hedgerow. The landscape mitigation includes for the existing hedge along the site boundary with Moonshine Gap and Highfield Road to be reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting. This would consist of 'instant screening' planting.	Roadside hedgerow reinforcement planting would initially provide some screening and softening of views of the array. Array would be visible at distance. The immediately adjacent section of DF1 would come forward as an attractive area of wildflower meadow.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen development.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	**Major / Moderate (Significant)**	**Major / Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	No Effect

Cumulative Site Effects – Green Hill C and Green Hill D

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
Combined (In Succession) views to Green Hill D and Green Hill C.	Combined (In Succession) views to Green Hill D and Green Hill C.	Combined (In Succession) views to Green Hill D and Green Hill C. Roadside hedgerow reinforcement planting proposed along northern boundary of DF1 and	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen development.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels

		new native woodland along eastern boundary of Site C.		would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	**Major/ Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/ Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	No Effect

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR069: Moonshine Gap (C Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR071: Wellingborough Road (Unofficial) (Local Road)

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.10 Viewpoint 10 and Figure 8.14.13 Viewpoint 13, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Partially enclosed road traveling in a southwest – northeast direction with slight meandering from junction with Moonshine Gap and Highfield Road towards curve of Wellingborough Road. The road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees. There are few gaps within hedgerows that allows for views towards the immediate agricultural landscape. There are no pedestrian footpaths within the route and is a 60mph country lane. There are direct views north into fields CF5 and CF6 and south into fields DF1, DF2 and DF3.

To the northeast, the road merges with Moonshine Gap at junction with Highfield Road. To the west, the road merges on with official Wellingborough Road.

Type: Transport -Classified Unnumbered- Local Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 4m (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: Sywell

Description of Receptor: Partially enclosed classified road travelling in a southwest – northeast direction with slight meander.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Road assessed within the context of Green Hill C and D. Due to the proximity and frequent gaps, there are views towards Green Hill C and Green Hill D from points where road closest to each Site.
Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR071: Wellingborough Road (Unofficial) (Local Road)				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
.	As shown on Viewpoint 13 photomontages there would be direct views over intervening hedgerow of construction activities within adjacent CF5 and CF6 and DF1.	The landscape proposals include for a secondary native species rich hedgerow with densely spaced native hedgerow trees along the roadside boundary with Wellingborough Road. Along the boundary with Site D1, the landscape scheme includes for roadside hedgerow reinforcement planting proposed along northern Site boundary.	As shown on Viewpoint 13 photomontages, by Year 15 mitigation planting would screen development.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	**Major / Moderate (Significant)**	**Major / Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	No Effect

Cumulative Site Effects				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
Green Hill C and Green Hill D will be seen sequentially.	As road users pass alongside Site C, there would be sequential views north into CF5 and CF6 and south into DF1 similar to views shown on Viewpoint 13 photomontages. The two Sites are separated by established tree belts and fields helping to enclose and separate the two Sites.	Sequential views to Green Hill D and Green Hill C with the array being visible to both the north and south of the road, but occupying different areas of the local landscape.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen development as shown on Viewpoint 13 photomontages.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	**Major/ Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/ Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	No Effect

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR071: Wellingborough Road (Unofficial) (Local Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR076: Mears Ashby Road (C Road)

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.18 Viewpoint 18, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Local road travelling south from Mears Ashby to Earls Barton. The road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees for majority of the route. At the southern extent of the road as it approaches Earls Barton, residential properties to the west of the road further enclose the receptor. Majority of the road is a 60mph country lane with pavement on the road south of junction with Washbrook Lane. Road passes immediately adjacent to fields EF33 and EF34. Field EF34 would be used for Ecological Mitigation / Agricultural Land.

To the south, the road is at junction with A4500 Main Road. To the north, the road is at junction with Earls Barton, Sywell Road and Wilby Road.

Type: Transport -Classified Unnumbered - C Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 5m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, classified road travelling in a north – south manner with fast traffic and small section with pavement.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Mears Ashby Road. Due to proximity, there would be views towards the Site.
Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR076: Mears Ashby Road (C Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Construction activity within adjacent EF33 visible beyond hedgerow as road on slight ridge. No panels in EF34 to minimise potential effects. There would be very glimpsed transient glimpses of construction within EF32 and EF31 to the east.	Along the adjacent section of roadside hedgerow, the landscape proposals are for additional dense linear tree planting. Until established, this would have limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen development.	As shown on Viewpoint 18 photomontages, mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	No Effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as there is no intervisibility with other Green Hill sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR076: Mears Ashby Road (C Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR077: Mears Ashby Road (C Road)

Baseline Context:

Enclosed, classified road travelling in a predominantly east – west from northwest of Wilby. The road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees. The receptor is further enclosed to the west by Tree belt associated with Wilby Spinney. To the east, residential properties along Mears Ashby Road towards Wilby, further enclose the receptor. Majority of the road is 60mph. Towards Wilby, the receptor becomes a 30mph road with pedestrian pathway to the front of residential properties along the road. Wilby Spinney marks the eastern edge of Green Hill E, enclosing the Site and screening views into it from the east, including from Mears Ashby Road. Shortly after entering the Site, Mears Ashby Road becomes Wilby Road. For the short section of Mears Ashby Road within the Site, there would be filtered (and some direct) views across the Site.

To the west, the road merges onto Wilby Road as it passes Wilby Spinney. To the east, the road is at junction with A4500 Main Road.

Type: Transport -Classified Unnumbered – C Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Wilby

Description of Receptor: Enclosed, road travelling west from Wilby towards Wilby Road at Wilby Spinney.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Road assessed within the context of Green Hill E. The majority of the route would have no views towards the Site due to intervening vegetation. However, a section of the road to the west of Wilby Spinney crosses the Site and will have clear views towards the Site (EF17).
Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR077: Mears Ashby Road (C Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
A short section has development on both sides	For the short section of Mears Ashby Road alongside field EF17, construction would be visible beyond hedgerow to the south within EF17, with activity within EF4 and EF5 visible beyond hedgerow to north. Beyond EF17 and leading west towards Mears Ashby the array has been significantly set back from the road to maintain openness on the approach to the settlement.	Proposed hedgerow enhancement along road will have limited effect initially and there would be direct views of the array within the adjacent fields.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen development.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	**Major / Moderate (Significant)**	**Major / Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	No Effect

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other GH sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR077: Mears Ashby Road (C Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR080: Easton Lane (C Road)

Baseline Context:

Semi enclosed lane leading east from Easton Maudit towards London Road at Bozeat. The majority of the lane is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerows and varying levels of hedgerow. At stretch of road to the west of the Site, there is little to no hedgerow bordering the road, allowing for clear views in both directions to the Site. There are only pavements on the road at Easton Maudit.

To the west, the road is at junction with Grendon Road at Easton Maudit. To the east, the road is at junction with London Road at Bozeat.

Type: Transport -Classified Unnumbered- C Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Easton Maudit

Description of Receptor: Semi enclosed lane stemming east off Easton Maudit Conservation Area, towards London Road at Bozeat.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to the proximity and sections of the route with no intervening vegetation there would be views towards the Site from the receptor especially where it bisects the Site.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)				
TR080: Easton Lane (C Road)				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	No panels in FF22, FF23, or FF24 to north to help reduce appreciation of array being on all sides of route. Direct views into construction activities within FF25 and FF26 to south and FF19 and 21 to north. As shown on Viewpoint NN10 photomontage, during construction there would be views south into FF25 of the 132kv substation and surrounding array under construction. There would also be views west to the construction activities within FF19.	As shown on Viewpoint NN10 photomontage, mitigation proposals include a belt of native woodland copse/shelter belt (scrub and tree planting) along the southern side of Easton Lane as well as the existing roadside hedgerow to be reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting. These proposals, whilst extensive, would have a limited effect initially with views of the substation and array persisting.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would have established enclosing FF25 and as shown on Viewpoint NN10 photomontage mostly screening views of the substation and surrounding array infrastructure, as shown on Viewpoint NN10 photomontage.	Other than short glimpsed views through open access points, mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause no change to views.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Very Low	None
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	None
Significance of Effect	**Major / Moderate (Significant)**	**Major / Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	No Effect

Cumulative Site Effects
Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Green Hill sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR080: Easton Lane (C Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR081: Easton Way (C Road)

Baseline Context:

Semi enclosed lane stemming south from Grendon towards Easton Maudit. The road is partially enclosed by grass verge and hedgerows. Hedgerows are maintained at varying heights and have occasional wide gaps. To the north, residential properties associated with Grendon provide further enclosure. The only section of road that has pavement is where there are residential properties at Grendon. The southern section of the road passes immediately alongside Green Hill F, with direct views into Field FF15 to the south. Fields FF9, the southern section of FF10, FF13, FF14 and FF16 have been kept as Ecological Mitigation/Agricultural Land to reduce appreciation of array being on all sides of route.

To the north, the road is at Junction with Manor Road and Main Road within Grendon. To the south, the road is at Junction with Grenon Road at Easton Maudit.

Type: Transport -Classified Unnumbered- C Road

Distance to Nearest Site: om (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Grendon

Description of Receptor: Semi enclosed lane stemming south off Grendon towards Easton Maudit.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to the proximity of FF15 to the south of the road, there will be visibility to the Site. In longer distance views from the north west the Church at Easton Maudit is visible on the ridgeline.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR081: Easton Way (C Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	No panels in FF13, FF14, FF16 to minimise effects to both sides of the road and reduce appreciation of array being on all sides of route. Direct views of construction activities in adjacent FF15, although roadside hedgerows provides some screening. Long distance glimpse views of activities in FF10 and FF11.	The existing roadside hedgerow would be reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting. However, this would have limited effect initially. Avoidance of panels within FF16 maintains openness surrounding settlement and maintains views to church.	By Year 15 mitigation planting across the wider scheme to the north, and the proposed roadside screen planting along FF15 would screen views of development.	Mitigation planting established screening views into Site. Views of decommissioning activity screened. Removal of panels would cause limited change to views.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major / Moderate (Significant)**	**Major / Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other GH sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR081: Easton Way (C Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR084: Yardley Road (C Road)

Baseline Context:

Predominantly exposed lane extending west from Easton Maudit in a curved manner. The road has a small strip of hedgerow enclosing it to the north as it starts to curve south. The southern boundary of the lane is open with views towards the wider countryside. The road is predominantly bordered by grass verge. The road passes immediately south of FF17 and FF15 allowing views into both sections of the Site.

To the east, the road is junction with Easton Way. To the southwest, the road merges onto Park Hill Road that merges onto Yardley Road to the northwest.

Type: Transport (Classified Unnumbered-C Road)

Distance to Nearest Site: 3m (Green Hill F)

Closest Settlement: Easton Maudit

Description of Receptor: Predominantly exposed country lane stemming east from Easton Maudit.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Road assessed within the context of Green Hill F. Due to the predominantly open nature of the road and proximity to the Site, there would be views north towards the Site.

Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR084: Yardley Road (C Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Road immediately alongside FF15 and FF17 allowing direct views of construction activities within these fields.	Proposed hedgerow planting to roadsides and throughout Scheme would have limited effect initially.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would enclose the Site and screen views.	Mitigation planting established mostly screening views into the Site, glimpsed filtered views of decommissioning activity possible.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	Moderate/ Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Green Hill sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR084: Yardley Road (C Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR100: Newland Road Walgrave (Local Road)

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.5 Viewpoint 5, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Enclosed Road stemming north from Walgrave towards Broughton Road passing directly through Green Hill A. The road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The road also contains few residential buildings and large-scale farm buildings to the north of the lane. The majority of the lane is a 60mph country lane, with the southern extents of the road becoming 30mph as it approaches Walgrave. Existing roadside vegetation provides some screening into adjacent fields, but where there are gaps in hedgerow or lower sections, there are views into and across the adjacent sections of the Site. Field AF11 would be used for Ecological Mitigation/Agricultural Land and with no infrastructure proposed for AF10. This limits appreciation of Scheme to the west of Newland Road.

To the south, the road is in junction with Old Road within Walgrave. To the north, the road is in junction with Broughton Road.

Type: Transport (Unclassified – Local Road)

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill A)

Closest Settlement: Walgrave

Description of Receptor: Enclosed Road stemming north from Walgrave towards Broughton Road.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill A. Due to the road passing directly through Green Hill A, there will be direct transient views across the Site.
Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR100: Newland Road Walgrave (Local Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Newland Road passes through Site A, and in places this would allow for direct views of proposals with the array being more prominent to the east of the road. Otherwise, views are varying between filtered and direct views depending on intervening vegetation. During construction there would be direct views of the array being constructed within the surrounding fields.	Mitigation proposals include for the existing roadside hedgerows to be reinforced with irregularly spaced native tree planting and other sections to be reinforced with densely spaced native tree Planting. Proposed roadside hedgerow enhancement will have limited effect initially.	By year 15 proposed mitigation, particularly that immediately alongside road would screen views into the Site.	During decommissioning there would be an overall appreciation of the decommissioning activities within the adjacent fields, but heavily screened by roadside vegetation.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	**Major/Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Green Hill sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR100: Newland Road Walgrave (Local Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR131: Wellingborough Road (Local Road)

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.11 Viewpoint 11, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Semi enclosed lane travelling northeast from Sywell towards Wood Lodge Farm. The road in some sections is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerows and occasional hedgerow trees. In other sections, the road is enclosed by large scale commercial buildings and warehouses. The road runs along the east of Sywell Aerodrome. Hedgerows along this road are maintained at different heights. To the east oof Sywell Aerodrome, there are views north east to the Site (Field CF5).

To the southwest, the road is at roundabout with Holcot Lane and Overstone Road within Sywell. To the north, the road turns to east and continues on to meet Moonshine Gap.

Type: Transport -Unclassified- Local Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 15m (Green Hill C)

Closest Settlement: Sywell

Description of Receptor: Semi enclosed lane travelling northeast from Sywell towards Wood Lodge Farm through large scale commercial buildings and warehouses.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Road assessed within the context of Green Hill C. Due to proximity and lack of tall intervening features, the northern section of the road would have views into the Site.
Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR131: Wellingborough Road (Local Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	Transient views to CF5 visible at the northern end of the receptor in close proximity.	Mitigation proposals include for hedgerow reinforcement along southern edge of CF4 and enhanced riparian Native Planting along watercourse between CF4 and CF5, however this would yet to be screening infrastructure in CF5 at this stage.	By Year 15 mitigation planting would screen views of infrastructure in CF5.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily screened.
Magnitude of Change	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Moderate (Significant)**	**Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as no intervisibility with other Green Hill sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR131: Wellingborough Road (Local Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR132: Highfield Road – (Local Road)

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.14 Viewpoint 14, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Semi enclosed road travelling in a north south manner with slight curve. The road is enclosed with grass verge, hedgerow and occasional hedgerow trees. The hedgerow along this road is maintained at low height with frequent gaps for access into fields. The majority of the road is a 60mph country lane with few residential buildings and farmsteads to the east of the road with the southern extent of the road at 30mph as it approaches Mears Ashby.

Road passes immediately alongside Green Hill D with gaps in hedgerow and sections of lower cut hedgerow allowing views into the Site.

To the north, the road is at junction with Moonshine Gap and Wellingborough Road. To the south, the road merges with Wellingborough Road and North Street within Mears Ashby.

Type: Transport Unclassified- Local Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 3m (Green Hill D)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: Semi enclosed road travelling in a north south manner connecting Wellingborough Road and Mears Ashby.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	**Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)**	**Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)**
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Road assessed within the context of Green Hill D. Site located immediately adjacent to road with views towards the Scheme.
Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR132: Highfield Road (Local Road)				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	DF1-DF4 are in close proximity to the west of the road. There would be relatively open views over low hedgerows of construction activity within the adjacent DF1, DF2 and DF3 fields.	Landscape mitigation includes for the existing roadside hedge to be reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting. However, initially this would provide limited screening.	By year 15 the proposed roadside hedgerow reinforcement would provide additional enclosure to this section of road and screen views of the array.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily screened. Removal of panels would cause limited change to views.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major / Moderate (Significant)**	**Major / Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects Green Hill D and Green Hill E				
Point of Assessment	**Construction**	**Operation – Year 1**	**Operation – Year 15**	**Decommissioning**
	Green Hill D visible to west (as above) and Green Hill E to the east at distance. Relatively open views over low hedgerows to both sites. Sites seen in succession and sequentially.	Proposed roadside hedgerows to Green Hill D and proposed hedgerow enhancement to Green Hill E will be limited initially. Sites seen in succession and sequentially.	By year 15 proposed mitigation will increase level of vegetation in views and screen views of infrastructure.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily screened. Removal of panels would cause limited change to views.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major / Moderate (Significant)**	**Major / Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	Minor

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR132: Highfield Road (Local Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

Visual Baseline

TR155: Wilby Road (Rural Road)

Baseline Context: (Please refer to Figure 8.14.16 Viewpoint 16 and Figure 8.14.17 Viewpoint 17, Baseline Photography for representative views)

Semi-enclosed road travelling in a slightly diagonal east west manner to the east of Mears Ashby. The road is enclosed by grass verge, hedgerow and frequent hedgerow trees on both sides. There are frequent gaps within the hedgerows. The road is a 60mph country lane with no pavement. Small section of the road passes through Mears Ashby at 30mph and connects onto Mears Ashby Road to the west. Road passes directly through Green Hill E allowing for direct / filtered transient views across adjacent fields including EF13, EF14, EF15, EF17 to the south and EF5, EF12, EF11, EF10 to the north.

To the west, within Mears Ashby, the road is at junction with Mears Ashby Road. To the east, the road merges on with Mears Ashby Road.

Type: Transport Unclassified – Rural Road

Distance to Nearest Site: 0m (Green Hill E)

Closest Settlement: Mears Ashby

Description of Receptor: semi-enclosed road travelling east west through the south of Mears Ashby to the further east. The road travels through Mears Ashby Conservation Area.

Assessment of Sensitivity

Receptor Value (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.9)	Receptor Susceptibility (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.10)	Receptor Sensitivity (refer to Appendix 8.1, Table 8.1.1.11)
Medium	Medium	Medium

Initial Assessment:

Receptor assessed within the context of Green Hill E. The receptor crosses Green Hill E. Due to the proximity, there would be views towards the Site from the receptor.
Carry forward into further assessment. YES.

Visual Assessment (Scheme)

TR155: Wilby Road (Rural Road)

Point of Assessment	Construction	Operation – Year 1	Operation – Year 15	Decommissioning
	For users of Mears Ashby Road alongside the Scheme, construction would be visible beyond the roadside hedgerows, but at distance, as shown on Viewpoint 17 photomontages. The array has been significantly set back from the road to maintain openness on the approach to the settlement. Fields EF9 and EF16 have not been proposed for panels helping to fragment the array and provide setback from the settlement. Avoidance within EF9 will help maintain the rural hinterland surrounding Mears Ashby.	Mitigation proposals include for the existing roadside hedgerows to be reinforced with densely spaced native tree planting. This proposed hedgerow enhancement along road would have limited effect initially and direct views of the array within the adjacent fields being possible beyond the roadside hedgerows.	By year 15 proposed roadside mitigation will increase level of vegetation in views and screen views of infrastructure as shown on Viewpoint 17 photomontages. Once the hedgerow planting has established this would create an attractive 'green lane' on the approach into Mears Ashby.	Mitigation planting established screening views into the Site. Views of decommissioning activity heavily screened.
Magnitude of Change	High	High	Very Low	Very Low
Type of Effect	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse
Significance of Effect	**Major / Moderate (Significant)**	**Major / Moderate (Significant)**	Minor	Minor

Cumulative Site Effects

Cumulative Site Effects are as outlined above as there is no visibility between other Green Hill sites.

Visual Assessment (Cumulative)
TR155: Wilby Road (Rural Road)
Cumulative Effects (Cumulative Developments)
No intervisibility with Cumulative Developments. No potential Effects identified at any point of Assessment – Construction Phase, Operation Phase (Year 1 and Year 15) and Decommissioning Phase.

GREEN HILL
SOLAR FARM

Green Hill Solar Farm
EN010170

Environmental Statement
Appendix 8.3.3: LVIA Visual Summary Tables

Prepared by: Lanpro

Appendix 8.3.3.1

LVIA Visual Summary Tables – Private Receptors

Appendix 8.3.3.1 - Private Receptors Summary Sheet

				Magnitude of Change				Significance of Effect			
Receptor Code	Receptor Name	Nearest Site	Sensitivity	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning
RS03	Walgrave	A	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	None	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RS05	Mears Ashby	E	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RS06	Moulton (West Northamptonshire)	B	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RS07	Sywell and Overstone	C	Medium	None	None	None	None	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect
RS08	Wilby	E	Medium	None	None	None	None	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect
RS10	Earls Barton	E	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RS13	Grendon (North Northamptonshire)	BESS	High	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RS14	Bozeat	F	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RS16	Lavendon	G	High to Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RG04	Red Lodge, Old	A	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RG05	White Lodge, Old	A	High	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	No Effect
RG06	Old	A	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RG07	New Lodge Farm, Old	A	Medium	High	High	Very Low	Very Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RG08	Cherry Hill, Old	A	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RG16	Hillcrest, Holcot	B	Medium	None	None	None	None	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect
RG18	Moulton Lodge Farm, Holcot	B	Medium	None	None	None	None	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect
RG19	Tithe Farm, Holcot	B	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse
RG20	White House, Holcot	B	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect

				Magnitude of Change				Significance of Effect			
Receptor Code	Receptor Name	Nearest Site	Sensitivity	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning
RG22	Holcot Road, Moulton north	B	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RG24	Holcot Road, Moulton south	B	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RG25	Grange Cottages & Overstone Grange, Overstone	B	High to Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RG26	The Grange, Mears Ashby	D	Medium	High	High	Low	Very Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RG27	Glebe Road, Mears Ashby	D	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	None	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RG30	Brookhill House & Farm, Earls Barton	E	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	None	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RG32	Mears Ashby Road, Earls Barton	E	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse
RG42	Lower End, Grendon	F	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RG44	Lakeside Farm, Grendon	BESS	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RG46	Top Lodge Farm, Grendon	F	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	None	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RG48	Parkhill Farm, Castle Ashby	F	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RG49	Easton Maudit	F	High	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse
RG50	Home Farm & Oakfield, Easton Maudit	F	High to Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	No Effect
RG54	Castle Road, Lavendon	G	High	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	No Effect
RG64	Private buildings with Cumulative Development 6	E	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RG68	Private buildings with Cumulative Development 15	B	High to Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RG69	Private buildings with Cumulative Development 16	B	High to Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RG73	Acorn Centre	A	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RI05	GLEBE FARM, OLD	A	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RI08	Bales Barn, Old	A	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse

				Magnitude of Change				Significance of Effect			
Receptor Code	Receptor Name	Nearest Site	Sensitivity	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning
RI10	White Lodge Farm Cottages, Walgrave	A	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RI11	Pollys Cottage, Newland Road, Walgrave	A	Medium	High	High	Very Low	Very Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RI12	Walgrave Lodge, Newlands Road, Walgrave	A	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RI16	Rectory Farm, Walgrave	A	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RI17	BRIDGE FIELD FARM, WALGRAVE	A	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RI18	MANVELL FARM, WALGRAVE	A	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RI19	Red Springs, Walgrave	A	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RI20	Manvell Farm, Walgrave	A	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RI31	NEW COLLEGE FARM, HOLCOT	B	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RI34	OAKHAM FIELDS, HOLCOT	B	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RI36	Highfield Lodge, Highfield Road, Mears Ashby	D	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse
RI38	SYWELL ROAD, MEARS ASHBY	D	Medium	Medium	Medium	Very Low	None	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RI39	Wood Lodge Farm, Sywell	C	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RI40	Meadery Rectory Farm, Overstone	B	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RI41	Glebe House, Mears Ashby	C	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	None	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RI42	Overstone Old Rectory, Overstone	B	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RI44	WILBY HALL FARM, MEARS ASHBY	E	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor to Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor to Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RI45	Rectory Farm Cottage, Overstone	B	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RI47	GLEBE ROAD, MEARS ASHBY	C	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RI48	Glebe Road, Mears Ashby	D	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse

				Magnitude of Change				Significance of Effect			
Receptor Code	Receptor Name	Nearest Site	Sensitivity	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning
RI50	GLEBE BARN, WILBY	E	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RI51	Hockerill Farm, Wilby	E	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RI63	THE OLD BARN ANNEXE TO PASTURES FARM, STATION ROAD, GRENDON	BESS	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RI64	Pastures Farm, Grendon	BESS	Medium	High	High	Low	Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse
RI65	The Station Lodge, Cogenhoe and Whiston	BESS	High	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	No Effect
RI67	Greenfield Lodge, Strixton	F	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RI74	LOG CABIN EASTON WAY, GRENDON	F	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RI77	SLYPE FARM, BOZEAT	F	Medium	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RI78	EASTON VIEW, BOZEAT	F	Medium	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RI79	LOW FARM COTTAGE, EASTON MAUDIT	F	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RI80	LOW FARM, EASTON MAUDIT	F	High to Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RI83	EASTON LODGE FARM, BOZEAT	F	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
RI84	1 BOZEAT GRANGE COTTAGE, BOZEAT	F	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RI85	GRANGE FARM, BOZEAT	G	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RI93	Lower Farm, Lavendon	G	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	None	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	No Effect
RI94	Home Farm, Warrington	G	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
RI100	Beckworth Emporium Garden Centre	C	Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse
RI101	Northey Farm	G	Medium	High	High	Low	Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse

Appendix 8.3.3.2

LVIA Visual Summary Tables – Public Receptors

Appendix 8.3.3.2 - Public Rights of Way Receptors Summary Sheet

				Magnitude of Change				Significance of Effect			
Receptor Code	Receptor Name	Nearest Site	Sensitivity	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning
TP113	NN|TN|10	E	Medium	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	Minor Neutral
TP135	NN|TC|14#1	BESS	High to Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse
TP160	NN|TS|4	F	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TP162	NN|TF|15	F	Medium to Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TP014	NN|GD|14	A2	Medium to Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TP039	NN|CT|3	A2	Medium to Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
TP088	NN|TN|7	C	High	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TP167	NN|TF|12	F	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Neutral	Minor Neutral
TP197	NN|LE|26	F	Medium to Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TP201	NN|TD|9	F	Medium to Low	High	High	Low	Very Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TP202	NN|TA|8	G	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TP208	NN|TD|8	F	Medium	High	High	Low	Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse

				Magnitude of Change				Significance of Effect			
Receptor Code	Receptor Name	Nearest Site	Sensitivity	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning
TP217	MK|Lavendon|002	G	Medium	High	High	Low	Very Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TP220	MK|Lavendon|004	G	Medium	High	High	Low	Very Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TP227	MK|Lavendon|015#2	G	Medium	High	High	Low	Very Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TP229	MK|Lavendon|014	G	Medium	High	High	Low	Very Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TP240	MK|Lavendon|015#1	G	Medium	High	High	Low	Very Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TP013	NN|DF|4	A	Medium to Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TP024	NN|DT|8	A2	Medium to Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Neutral	Minor Neutral
TP035	NN|DT|9#1	A2	Medium to Low	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse
TP084	NN|TG|4	D	Medium to Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
TP086	NN|CW|1	B	Medium to Low	High	High	Very Low	Very Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Moderate Adverse
TP089	NN|UL|24	E	Medium to Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
TP090	NN|DG|2#2	B	Medium to Low	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse
TP091	NN|TU|3	E	Low	High	High	High	High	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant

				Magnitude of Change				Significance of Effect			
Receptor Code	Receptor Name	Nearest Site	Sensitivity	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning
TP092	NN|TN|3#1	D	Medium	High	High	Low	Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse
TP093	NN|DG|3	B	Medium to Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
TP094	NN|DG|4	B	Medium to Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
TP103	NN|TN|4	D	Medium to Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
TP114	NN|TN|1	E	Medium	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TP122	NN|TN|2	E	Medium	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse
TP124	NN|TC|5	E	Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse
TP141	NN|TC|11	BESS	High	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse
TP155	NN|TF|3	BESS	High to Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse
TP161	NN|TF|7	BESS	Medium to Low	Low	Low	Very Low	None	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
TP164	NN|TF|1	BESS	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TP165	NN|TF|11	F	Medium to Low	High	High	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TP170	NN|TF|10	BESS	Medium to Low	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TP173	NN|TF|8	F	Medium to Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse
TP174	NN|TA|1	F	Medium to Low	High	High	Low	Low	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse

				Magnitude of Change				Significance of Effect			
Receptor Code	Receptor Name	Nearest Site	Sensitivity	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning
TP175	NN|TF|5	F	Medium to Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse
TP176	NN|TA|18	F	Medium to Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse
TP178	NN|TF|4	BESS	High to Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TP181	NN|TA|4#1	F	Medium to Low	High	High	High	Low	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse
TP184	NN|TD|2	F	Medium to Low	High	High	High	High	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant
TP185	NN|TA|3	F	Medium to Low	High	High	Low	Very Low	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse
TP186	NN|TD|3	F	Medium to Low	High	High	Medium	Medium	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse
TP188	NN|TA|17	F	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
TP198	NN|TD|1	F	Medium to Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse
TP205	NN|TD|7	F	Medium to Low	High	High	Medium	Medium	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse
TP206	NN|TD|5	F	High to Medium	High	High	Low	Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse
TP215	MK|Lavendon|005	G	High to Medium	High	High	Very Low	Very Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TP225	MK|Lavendon|003	G	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TP226	MK|Lavendon|001	G	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TP235	MK|Lavendon|010	G	Medium to Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse

				Magnitude of Change				Significance of Effect			
Receptor Code	Receptor Name	Nearest Site	Sensitivity	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning
TP228	MK|Lavendon|019	G	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Neutral	Minor Neutral

Appendix 8.3.3.3

LVIA Visual Summary Tables – Transport Receptors

Appendix 8.3.3.3 - Transport Receptors Summary Sheet

				Magnitude of Change				Significance of Effect			
Receptor Code	Receptor Name	Nearest Site	Sensitivity	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning
TR002	A43 Kettering Road	A2	Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse
TR004	A45 Nene Valley Way	BESS	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse
TR005	MAIN ROAD	E	Low	Low	Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse	No Effect
TR008	NORTHAMPTON ROAD	E	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse
TR014	A509 London Road	G	Low	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse
TR015	A428 Northampton Road	G	Low	High	High	Low	None	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	No Effect
TR016	A509 Warrington Bypass Warrington	G	Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse
TR031	Broughton Road	A	Low	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse
TR033	Kettering Road Walgrave	A2	Medium to Low	High	High	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse
TR044	Holcot Road Moulton	B	Medium	None	None	None	None	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect
TR058	MAIN ROAD	BESS	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	None	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect	No Effect
TR060	STATION ROAD	BESS	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TR061	WHISTON ROAD	BESS	Medium	None	None	None	None	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect
TR065	GLEBE ROAD	C	Medium	High	High	Very Low	Very Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	No Effect
TR069	MOONSHINE GAP	D	Medium	High	High	Very Low	None	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	No Effect
TR071	WELLINGBOROUGH ROAD (UNOFFICIAL)	D	Medium	High	High	Very Low	None	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	No Effect

				Magnitude of Change				Significance of Effect			
Receptor Code	Receptor Name	Nearest Site	Sensitivity	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning
TR076	MEARS ASHBY ROAD	E	Medium	Medium	Medium	Very Low	None	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	No Effect
TR077	MEARS ASHBY ROAD	E	Medium	High	High	Very Low	None	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	No Effect
TR079	SYWELL ROAD	E	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	None	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect	No Effect
TR080	EASTON LANE	F	Medium	High	High	Very Low	None	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	No Effect
TR081	EASTON WAY	F	Medium	High	High	Very Low	Very Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TR083	YARDLEY ROAD	F	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TR084	YARDLEY ROAD	F	Medium	High	High	Low	Very Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TR086	GRENDON ROAD	F	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TR091	Walgrave residential streets	A	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	None	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect	No Effect
TR100	Newland Road Walgrave	A	Medium	High	High	Very Low	Very Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TR102	Walgrave Road Old	A	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	None	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect	No Effect
TR120	Grendon residential streets	BESS	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TR131	WELLINGBOROUGH ROAD	C	Medium	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate Adverse Significant	Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TR132	HIGHFIELD ROAD	D	Medium	High	High	Very Low	Very Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TR136	Earls Barton residential roads east	E	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TR139	Earls Barton residential streets north	E	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TR153	WASHBROOK LANE	E	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TR154	WELLINGBOROUGH ROAD	E	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	None	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse	No Effect

				Magnitude of Change				Significance of Effect			
Receptor Code	Receptor Name	Nearest Site	Sensitivity	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning	Construction	Operational (Year 1)	Operational (Year 15)	Decommissioning
TR155	WILBY ROAD	E	Medium	High	High	Very Low	Very Low	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Major/Moderate Adverse Significant	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TR162	Grendon Road	F	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TR163	Parkhill Road Castle Ashby	F	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TR164	ROAD TO EASTON MAUDIT VILLAGE	F	Medium	None	None	None	None	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect	No Effect
TR171	Castle Road Lavendon	G	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse
TR182	Roads associated with Cumulative Development 6	E	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse	Minor/Negligible Adverse
TR186	Roads associated with Cumulative Development 15	B	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	None	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect
TR187	Roads associated with Cumulative Development 16	B	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low	None	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Moderate/Minor Adverse	Minor Adverse	No Effect