

A personal response to Green Hill Solar Farm DCO application with particular reference to landscape and visual impacts around Easton Maudit. The author does not claim any planning expertise but has known, walked and loved this area for more than 30 years.

Date 6 Nov 2025.

### **Summary (270 words)**

***I write this document as a non-expert local resident who has known the village of Easton Maudit and its surrounding landscapes for more than 30 years. I consider primarily LVIA aspects of the Green Hill Solar scheme, particularly around Easton Maudit (Green Hill F). I consider the effects on heritage assets, PRoWs, views, the fabric of the landscape, its wildlife, ancient woodland, sensitive receptors, glint and glare, mitigation, the construction of access tracks and decommissioning.***

***I reach the following conclusions:***

- 1. I feel that the number and severity of harms impacting landscape, visual, heritage and other aspects of GHS Site F, and intrinsic design inefficiencies evident this scheme overall, would certainly outweigh its public benefit, particularly in the light of less harmful alternatives for low carbon energy production.***
- 2. In particular I am concerned about: (i) The virtual surrounding of the beautiful historic village of Easton Maudit and its ancient church with solar arrays and industrial infrastructure; (ii) The plans for arrays in the fields on either side of PRoW TD5/TP206 and TD7/TP205. I feel strongly that both (i) and (ii) would cause severe damage to the uniquely valuable character of the village, the local landscape, its heritage and the welfare of local people; (iii) The construction of extensive access tracks, which will need to be massively engineered to avoid becoming a quagmire in wet weather, will cause a huge amount of environmental damage; (iv) Contrary to claims made by the Applicant, the complex inefficient shape and layout of the entire scheme will increase the total harms and carbon cost compared with more compact designs (see points 2 & 3 above).***

### **Full Report** (3,908 words excluding image captions)

*Comments below made with reference to GHS Indicative Masterplan Green Hill F, Fig. 8.15.5.  
All photographs taken at head height from PRoWs unless stated otherwise.*

My concerns regarding the Green Hill Solar (GHS) application in its current form can be divided into two broad categories. First, *general considerations* regarding the dramatic increase in the use of prime agricultural land for solar power generation instead of food production, in this case for 60 years. This is apparently UK Gov. policy in an attempt to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GGE) and meet government targets; and second, *specific considerations* relating to this particular planning application.

This is not the place to explore the *general considerations* in detail but I would summarise as follows:

There is an absolute need to reduce *global* GGE in order to mitigate human-driven climate change. The installation of extensive solar parks with associated batteries (BESS) and industrial infrastructure across productive UK farmland, in a historic rural community setting, is arguably not the best way to achieve this, but it may be the cheapest way for the UK Gov. to meet its 'green energy' targets, being funded by private capital. This means, of course, that the profits go back to private capital. I would argue that there is a role for onshore photovoltaics but not on this scale or in these locations. I suspect however, that compared with alternative approaches, greenfield sites such as this offer the greatest profit for private investors, with a rapid and reliable return over a sixty year period, and low running costs. Those benefits may not, however, extend to the local or wider public. The Applicant claims, without any proof that I have seen, that this scheme will help to '...lower bills for consumers throughout its operational life...[and]...will be critical on the path to Net Zero'. I do not accept this. There are many other valid arguments currently being aired in the public arena against continuing this path to de-carbonising energy production in the UK.

My comments *in relation to this application*, offered with no particular expertise, are listed below as numbered points. I have focused on the area around Easton Maudit because I know the locality well.

1. **Mapping error and inconsistency.** Home Farmhouse (showing as Home Farm on the map) is Grade 2 listed but not labelled accordingly in the latest Indicative Masterplan Fig.8.15.5. GHS has already been informed of this on a number of occasions and repeatedly failed to correct it. I note however that it is labelled correctly in the Historic Features Plan GH2.10, sheet 16. This is inconsistent.
2. **Site layout inefficiencies.** This project is comparatively large, covering 3,560 acres (1,441ha) over multiple sites with an irregular linear layout stretching from Lavendon to Old, more than 22Km (straight line). The Applicant has claimed that this design results in a lower impact on local communities because individual sites are smaller. I would argue that this is a specious attempt at post hoc justification. They are forced to make this claim simply because they were unable to make the site more compact, efficient and cost-effective. While the impact on any single community might be reduced, the *totality* of impacts and inefficiencies is greater for the following reasons. Compared to a more compact development it requires a much longer total perimeter and cabling in order to connect to the substation at Grendon. This in turn requires more access points in order to build the sites, more perimeter infrastructure and screening to secure and conceal them, and a much larger total cable excavation area and access track construction. Apart from being intrinsically inefficient, this will result in higher carbon cost and more widespread disruption and damage to local landscapes, habitats, soil structure, public amenity and road safety. We have a duty to protect these assets for future generations who can have no influence in the design of this project. Negotiations with a greater number of landowners, compulsory purchase orders, highway and river authorities etc will complicate the process (cabling will need to cross the A43, A45, A509, many smaller rural roads and tunnel under the river Nene). With a planned 60 year operation it will be effectively permanent with significant amounts of infrastructure never removed. I will consider some of the more detailed local consequences in the following paragraphs.
3. **Cumulative site effects.** As the PEIR shows in the bare earth and augmented ZTV projections (Multiple Figs. 8.8.1-8, 7.9.1-7 (incorrectly labelled as 7...), 8.9, 8.9.1-8), it will be difficult to avoid views of arrays and infrastructure over an extremely wide area whether on a public road, on foot or horseback. Access to and from Easton Maudit will necessarily involve passing alongside fields of PV arrays which will be visible simultaneously in the middle and further distance. As far as I can determine from the augmented ZTV projections, a drive of 32km from Lavendon to Old, via Easton Maudit and Grendon, taking as straight a course as possible, would necessitate seeing solar arrays and infrastructure for virtually the entire 40 minute journey, and even further north as far as Lamport and Mawsley. The *cumulative site effect* of this will be highly detrimental (see PEIR paras 8.4.67-68).
4. **Setting of heritage assets.** There will be an almost continuous arc of PV arrays extending 270 degrees around the Grade1 listed 14th-century church of St Peter and St Paul, and village of Easton Maudit, which is a fine example of a minimally developed and 'unspoilt' Northamptonshire village. An attempt at mitigation has been offered in the form of narrowly cleared sight-lines between certain limited and arbitrary viewpoints and the creation of 'green corridors' and hedges. In my opinion these will do very little to limit the damaging visual impact. The National Policy Statements for energy infrastructure 2023 3 2.10.117 state '*Applicants should consider what steps can be taken to ensure heritage assets are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, including the impact of proposals on views important to their setting*'; and: '*As the significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence but also from its setting, careful consideration should be given to the impact of large-scale solar farms which depending on their scale, design, and prominence, may cause substantial harm to the significance of the asset*'. The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (revised) 66 (1) states '*In considering whether to grant planning for development which affects a listed building or its setting ... the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting*'. The settings of such designated **heritage assets** should therefore be properly identified and the likely significant impacts avoided as far as possible. The wider setting of the church, which is a unique Grade 1 heritage asset, and a landmark visible from several miles away, set in a gently undulating, rural landscape, will be severely degraded by the surrounding fields of arrays and other infrastructure (see Image Group 1 and additional photographs at end of this document).
5. **Impacts on PProWs and associated views.** See *Indicative Masterplan, Fig.18.15.5, Green Hill F.* Numerous attractive PProWs around Easton Maudit will be severely impacted by the scheme. Almost all the photographs below of fields show views which will be ruined by infrastructure, screening and/or

PRow displacement or closure. Notable examples are paths TP206 and TP205, (TD5 and TD7 on NNC Interactive Mapping, see bottom of document), which converge from north and west at the most NW corner of Horn Wood (HW), selected by the Applicant as Viewpoint 29. TD5/TP206 runs SE from Easton Maudit to HW. In this section it is an exceptionally beautiful, gently winding footpath, at all times of year. It is unusually wide with numerous mature oak trees and other species on either side, a dry-stone wall and hedgerow along its eastern flank, and an open field to the west (FF29). This field contains a central pond with trees around its margin and provides cover for many species of wildlife (Image 4, below). It tends to dry up in late summer but holds water throughout the winter. It is an attractive feature of this historic landscape which would be removed from view. Arrays are planned in the fields on both sides of TD5 and TD7. These would block or degrade views north and west across open country including those westwards to Castle Ashby House and church (see image 4). Plans to close and possibly move these PRows would remove them altogether. On reaching Horn Wood (VP 29), the path TD5/TP206 continues south with the wood immediately to the left and an open field (FF32) with excellent distant views to the right. As far as I can ascertain these will be spoiled by arrays, fences and constructed access tracks. To the east of TD5/TP206 and NW of HW, there is a fine old oak standing alone in the open field FF28 which would be surrounded by arrays, according to Fig.18.5.5. Returning again to VP29 there is an option to turn westwards along TD7/TP205 towards Cold Oak Copse, and then on to Yardley Hastings and Castle Ashby. This path currently offers beautiful views in a wide northerly arc across gently undulating farmland, punctuated by deciduous woodland, hedgerow trees and a watercourse between FF29 and FF30 (Image Group 7, below). At many times of year the air rings out with the song of skylarks as they rise and fall and deer, hare and partridge freely inhabit these open connected spaces.

6. **PRow closures.** As noted above, according to the latest mapping provided by the Applicant (GHS Fig.8.15.5), TD5 and TD7 which run along the E and S sides of FF29/‘pond field’ shown in Image 13 below, will be temporarily closed and later possibly moved to the opposite side of the existing hedges/dry stone wall as ‘permissive paths’. These are described as ‘potential’ in the mapping ie not certain. I do not find the proposed closure of these wonderful PRows or their ‘potential’ replacements acceptable. Green corridors will be planted along these routes and new permissive paths might be created around FF28, 31 and 32. This would guarantee that all existing views, which are illustrated in many of the photographs provided here, would be destroyed, replaced at best with views of a security fence and panels on one side, and an opaque wall of green on the other. The permissive paths would run around fields filled with solar arrays, cameras, security fences, and associated infrastructure. Many appear not to be linking routes, creating a simple ‘there and back’ walk down a green corridor or beside metal infrastructure, which is highly unsatisfactory. Why would anyone wish to walk along them and how would this possibly replace the current amenity and restorative value in this landscape? I suspect the designers cannot have visited for themselves. At one of the early meetings it was clear that they believed TD7/TP205 was on the other side of the boundary hedge in FF32, with different views entirely. It suggests that landscape is not a priority for the Applicant and they have not made a serious attempt to understand it. I believe this would create unacceptable destruction of our country’s beautiful historic landscapes and Rights of Way.
7. **Impacts to the N of Easton Maudit.** Footpath TD3 runs N from the W end of the church, becoming TA4 where it crosses TD2/TA3 and continues in a NE direction. At this crossing the walker can turn L (NW) towards Grendon along TD2/TF5, R to Bozeat along TA3, or continue a little further before either turning L to the lower end of Grendon (TA1), R to Bozeat (TA4) or continuing via TA4/TS4 to the tiny village of Strixton and beyond. These are currently beautiful paths with views of Easton Maudit church to the S and Grendon in the NW. All will be flanked by PV arrays with the usual infrastructure and views degraded both to and from the church.
8. **Significance of landscape views.** At different points along this path where it is adjacent to FF29 lying to the NE of VP29, it is possible to identify up to ten churches in a northerly arc of 180 degrees from Bozeat in the east to Brafield-on-the-Green in the west. These will all be fully or partially blocked from view by the PV arrays or hedgerow screening planted to hide them. In my experience it is very unusual to have sight of so many ancient churches in such a short distance walked. The ancient network of PRow in England, often connecting the churches that were intentionally built as visible landmarks, are a memory of our nation’s past, dating in part back to prehistory, and therefore provides connections not just through space but across many centuries. I believe that such views over open undulating country add enormously to the walker’s enjoyment and to the physical and psychological benefit obtained. They are important. *Their value cannot be measured in money and their loss cannot be mitigated by planting a hedge.* I would argue that, with reference to Table 8.2, p21 of the PEIR, both the *value* and

susceptibility of this local landscape are both *high*, and consequently the *significance* of proposed changes are *major* in all phases of the development.

9. **Photographic viewpoints chosen by the Applicant.** It is obvious that views from PRow change and evolve continuously while the walker progresses and can hardly be demonstrated adequately with simple photographs, let alone the few single viewpoints presented by the Applicant. I consider that there should be more views recorded towards and from the church across Green Hill F and also from points along TD5, 7, 8 and 9 and in the vicinity of Horn Wood, since, as suggested in point 6 above, these command some of the most pleasing views which will be severely impacted by the scheme.
10. **Ancient woodlands.** The Applicant states, rather disingenuously, that there are no Ancient Woodlands within the development. Although technically a true statement, the ancient woodland Horn Wood, mentioned in medieval documents, situated to the southeast of Easton Maudit, will be immediately surrounded to the N, S and W by fields of PV arrays, infrastructure and access tracks. This will degrade pleasing views of the wood from any distance as well as the vistas across open country, apparent on emerging from either the north or south sides of HW on Public Bridleway TD9/TD8 (TP201/TP208). See Image Group 8 below.
11. **Visual impact on sensitive receptors.** The developer's website states: *The scheme has evolved to reduce landscape and visual impacts...minimise effects on sensitive receptors such as residential properties*'. I argue that my observations noted in points 2-8 and 16 make the case that, in its present form, the scheme does the very opposite.
12. **Mitigation planting.** Regarding the use of planting to screen the views of arrays from PRow, to be effective in this local topography it would need to be of a height that would also block the existing views over open countryside. So although planting might limit views of the industrial construction it would do nothing to prevent loss of visual amenity obtained from uplifting views across undulating farmland, distant church towers and spires.
13. **Glint and glare.** If I have interpreted Doc. APP/GH6.3.15.6 correctly, it predicts significant potential effects from G&G at Easton Maudit airfield and concludes: *'It is recommended that the findings of this report should be reviewed by the safeguarding team at these aerodromes to determine whether, given the results and considerations presented in this report, the assessed glare can be operationally accommodated'*. In the locality (Doc. APP/GH6.3.15.4) Glare was predicted from fixed (but not from tracking) panels towards 118 of the 133 modelled residential dwellings. There will be direct views from Home Farmhouse (image 9) and Home Farm Cottage (image 10) looking SE towards Horn Wood over a field of arrays (FF29) which might be expected to cause significant glare in the mornings depending on the time of year, cloud cover and relevant angles. The ground in front of Home Farm Cottage, which is part of the Home Farm cluster of buildings and adjacent to a barn used to store light aircraft, will look (SE) over the same field and the risk of glare is likely to be greater. The firm assessing G&G (Arthian) recommended *'that the current screening outlined within this report is maintained to an appropriate height and density such that it obstructs line of sight between the assessed receptors and proposed arrays'*. Such elevated screening will do little to preserve existing landscape views.
14. **Hydrology.** The lower levels of the fields to the south of EM are waterlogged through much of the winter. In September 2024 the village was severely flooded by rainwater run-off from the fields in this catchment. Several cars were washed away and homes flooded. The PEIR claims that solar farms do not increase flood risk but I find this difficult to accept. My understanding is that panel orientation is determined by sun position rather than local surface ground water flow patterns. When rain falls onto PV panels - particularly fixed panels but also the tilting variety to a lesser degree - its impact on the ground will be concentrated into linear channels. This will lead to drier ground beneath the panel while surface water run-off beneath the edges will likely be accelerated by the formation of erosion gulleys in the ground surface. It is difficult to see how this would not increase the likelihood of damaging and potentially dangerous floods in the village and also further downstream in the lower levels of Grendon.
15. **FF29 to FF30 access bridge.** I suspect that the existing agricultural crossing point between FF29 and FF30, over a watercourse, might not be strong enough to support the loads required on an access track and would need to be rebuilt causing further damage to the local environment.

16. **Access tracks.** The photograph in Image 12 was taken in Nov 2024 looking S from the N corner of FF32 which is scheduled for arrays. It shows how much the topsoil was churned up by just a few passes of the digger used to dig the archeological trenches. Vehicles used to carry the few personnel working on this site added greatly to the mess. This was in relatively dry frosty weather and with a bit more rain it got a lot worse and rapidly became impossible to access the PRoW at this point because of the depth of mud and standing water.
17. **Visual and other impacts during construction, operation and decommissioning.** I suspect that the impact on local roads, environment, landscape and quality of life for residents will be far worse than suggested in the applicant's assessment: increased local traffic, some of it very heavy, with consequent risks and inconvenience, further damage to already poorly maintained roads, noise, dust, mud during construction and decommissioning.
18. **Decommissioning.** The Applicant states that after 60 years the site will be decommissioned, materials recycled or otherwise disposed of and the land '*returned to its original use as far as practicable*'. I am concerned about this phrase since it could be used to justify a variety of failures. Vegetation screening will have reached a degree of maturity which will be obstructing views and make it difficult to remove across such a large area on multiple sites. Soil structure will have been changed or destroyed by infrastructure, altered microclimate, access track construction and cable trenching. Cables and their coverings may be left in situ permanently. How can we trust guarantees offered now for the adequacy of actions promised in 60 years from now, when ownership and responsibility for the development is likely to have changed hands many times and crossed many national borders?

Points 19-21 below are, I believe, relevant to the landscape around Easton Maudit but might not be regarded as strictly within the remit of LVIA consideration. If so they can be ignored for the purposes of this discussion.

19. **Ecology.** Despite the proposed 15m buffer around infrastructure (which I presume does not include security fencing), the infrastructure around HW will inhibit free access to the sanctuary of the wood for wildlife which is common here, including hares and several species of deer. These animals like to have open access to wide spaces, moving freely from field to field, while being able to retreat rapidly into the safety of cover when they feel threatened. There are also important questions about the impacts on local bat populations and bird species (12, below).
20. **Bird species.** Ground-nesting skylarks and Grey (English) and Red-legged (French) partridge, which are common throughout the fields to the south of EM, are likely to be negatively impacted by the arrays and fences. We often see partridge flying fast and low in coveys of 5 to 15 individuals, when approached. This characteristic behaviour would be impossible with arrays and security fences as proposed in this development. I fear they would be unable continue to live and breed here. The English variety is already particularly endangered.
21. **Loss of agricultural production.** According to studies commissioned by the developer, approximately 66% of land used in this project is classed as BMV ie Grade 1-3a. This is some of the most productive arable farmland in the UK. It might appear to represent a small fraction of the total available BMV land in England - I estimate it to be around 0.03% ( $1,200\text{ha} \times 66\% = 792\text{ha}$ .  $792\text{ha}/2,272,782\text{ha} \times 100 = 0.03\%$ ). However, small fractions from many sites add up to make significant amounts. When considering national policy and also the planning of specific schemes such as GHS, the following factors should be taken into account since they diminish agricultural production and therefore our nation's food security, at a time of worsening global instability. 1. Rapidly increasing use of agricultural land in the UK for energy infrastructure and housing. 2. Increasing risk of severe weather events likely to impair crop yields. 3. Reduced input/output regenerative farming techniques designed to reverse damage to soil and other aspects of the environment. Use of BMV land for photovoltaics *in preference to alternative less or non-productive areas* (eg brownfield sites or roof space), will increase pressure to farm remaining land more intensively, contrary to environmental recommendations. In summary it will progressively add to the number and magnitude of threats facing our country and future generations.

## **Conclusions.**

1. I feel that the number and severity of harms impacting landscape, visual, heritage and other aspects of GHS Site F, and intrinsic design inefficiencies evident this scheme overall, would certainly outweigh its public benefit, particularly in the light of less harmful alternatives for low carbon energy production.
2. In particular I am concerned about: (i) The virtual surrounding of the beautiful historic village of Easton Maudit and its ancient church with solar arrays and industrial infrastructure; (ii) The plans for arrays in the fields on either side of PRow TD5/TP206 and TD7/TP205. I feel strongly that both (i) and (ii) would cause severe damage to the uniquely valuable character of the village, the local landscape, its heritage and the welfare of local people; (iii) The construction of extensive access tracks, which will need to be massively engineered to avoid becoming a quagmire in wet weather, will cause a huge amount of environmental damage; (iv) The complex inefficient shape and layout of the entire scheme will increase the total harms and carbon cost compared with more compact designs (see points 2 & 3 above).

**Images - shown on the subsequent pages 7-25.**





*Image Group 1(i) Looking N from TD7/TP205 over FF29, EM church in middle distance. TD5/TP206 on R side and FF28 just visible as bright green on R. Both fields scheduled for PV arrays. The beautiful TD5/TP207 due to be closed and possibly moved from FF29 to FF28.*



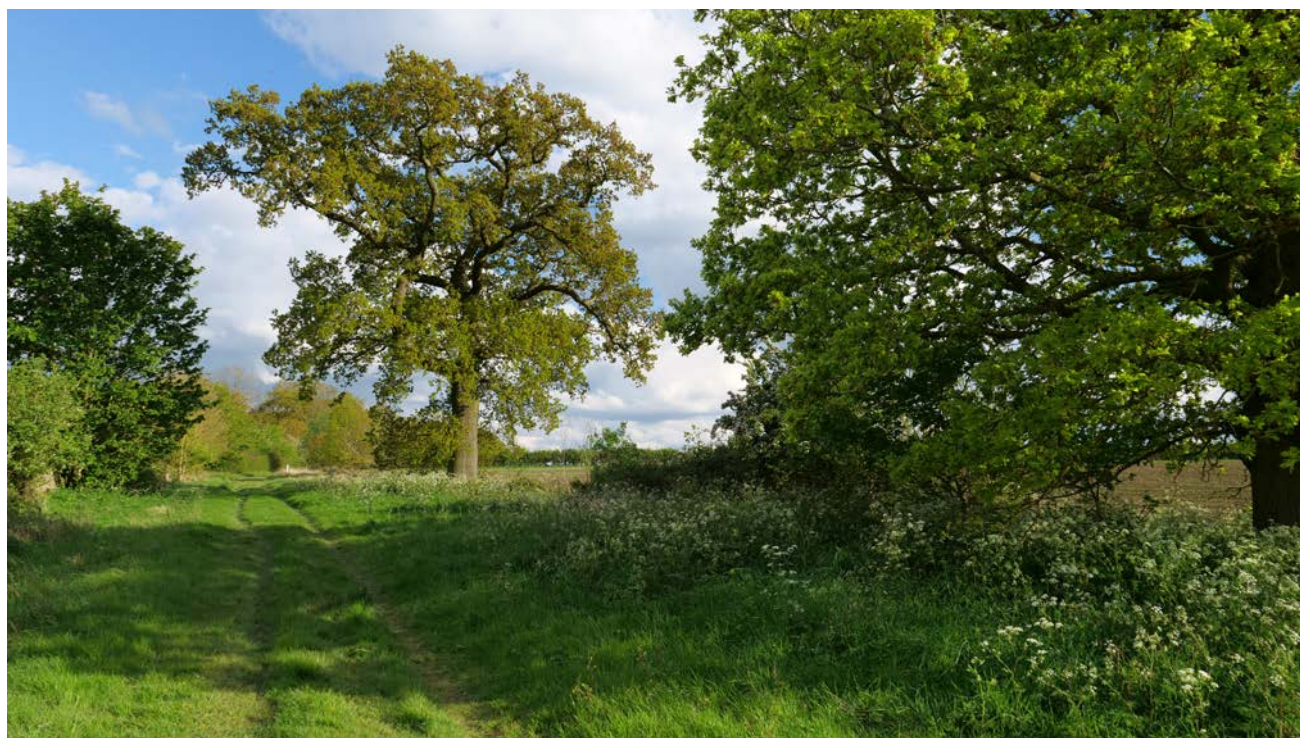
*Image 1(ii): Looking N from a few metres further W over FF29. Home Farm cottage and EM church spire visible. View to be obliterated by PV arrays and screening.*



*Image Group 2, (i)-(ii). Views S along TP206/TD5 between Easton Maudit and Horn Wood (VP 29). Arrays scheduled in fields on both sides of this path. Path to be closed and possibly moved.*



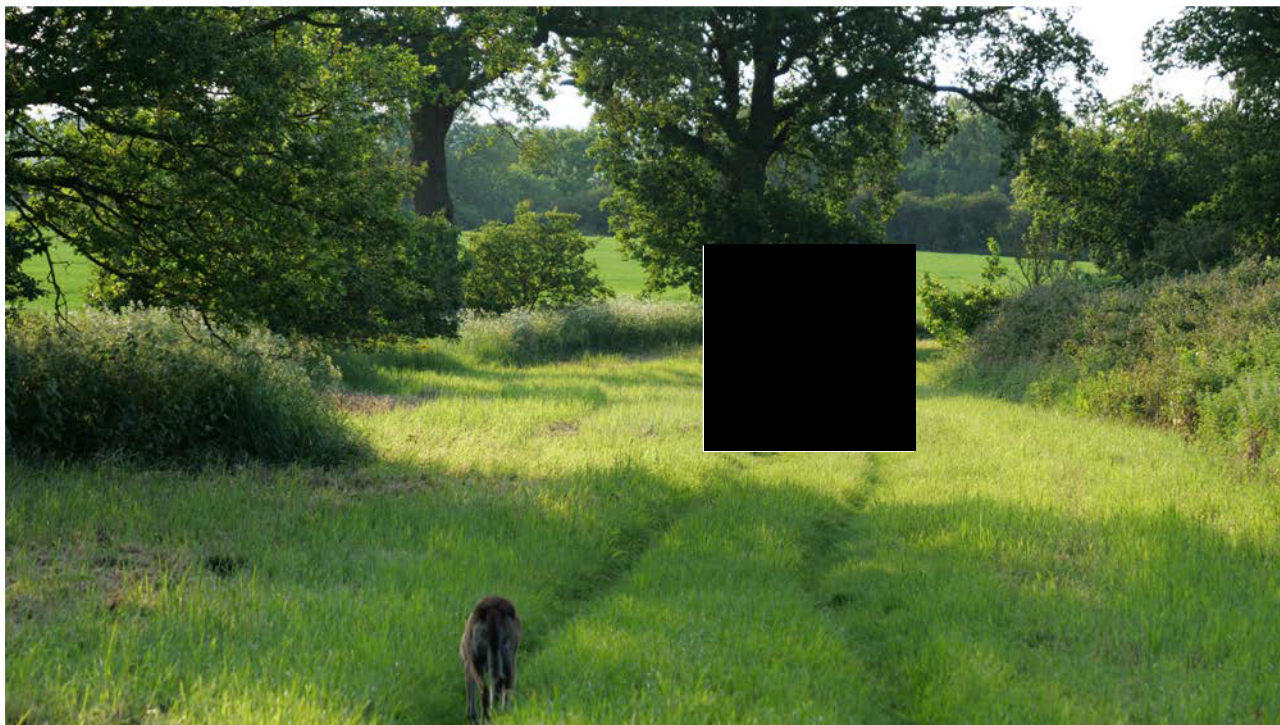
*Image 2(i). TD5/TP206 on R side of the wall, looking south. Horn Wood on L horizon. Both fields scheduled for arrays. Footpath to be closed 'temporarily' and possibly moved.*



*Image 2(ii). Looking S from further along TD5, Horn Wood in the distance, FF29 on the R.*



*Image Group 3 (i)-(ii). Further views along TD5/TP206 between Horn Wood (VP 29) and Easton Maudit. Arrays scheduled in field on both sides of this path. Path to be closed and possibly moved to the other side of the wall (hidden beneath vegetation on R side of image).*



*Image 3(i). Looking N along TD5, FF29 on L, FF28 out of picture on R.*



*Image 3(ii). Same view with a wider perspective.*





*Image 4. Looking W over FF29 from TD5/TP206 past Home Farm to Castle Ashby in the far distance. Field scheduled for arrays.*



Image 5. View E over FF28 from TD5/TP206 with lone oak, Bozeat church spire in the distance and NW flank of Horn Wood to the right. Field scheduled for solar arrays (bridleway TP201/TD9 crossing from Easton Maudit to Horn wood will be closed temporarily).





Image 6. View SW of FF29 from TD5/TP206 showing old pond. Field scheduled for arrays.

*Image Group 7 (i)-(ii). Views looking S and NW along TD5/TP206 with the ancient Horn Wood on one side and open country to the W (FF32).*

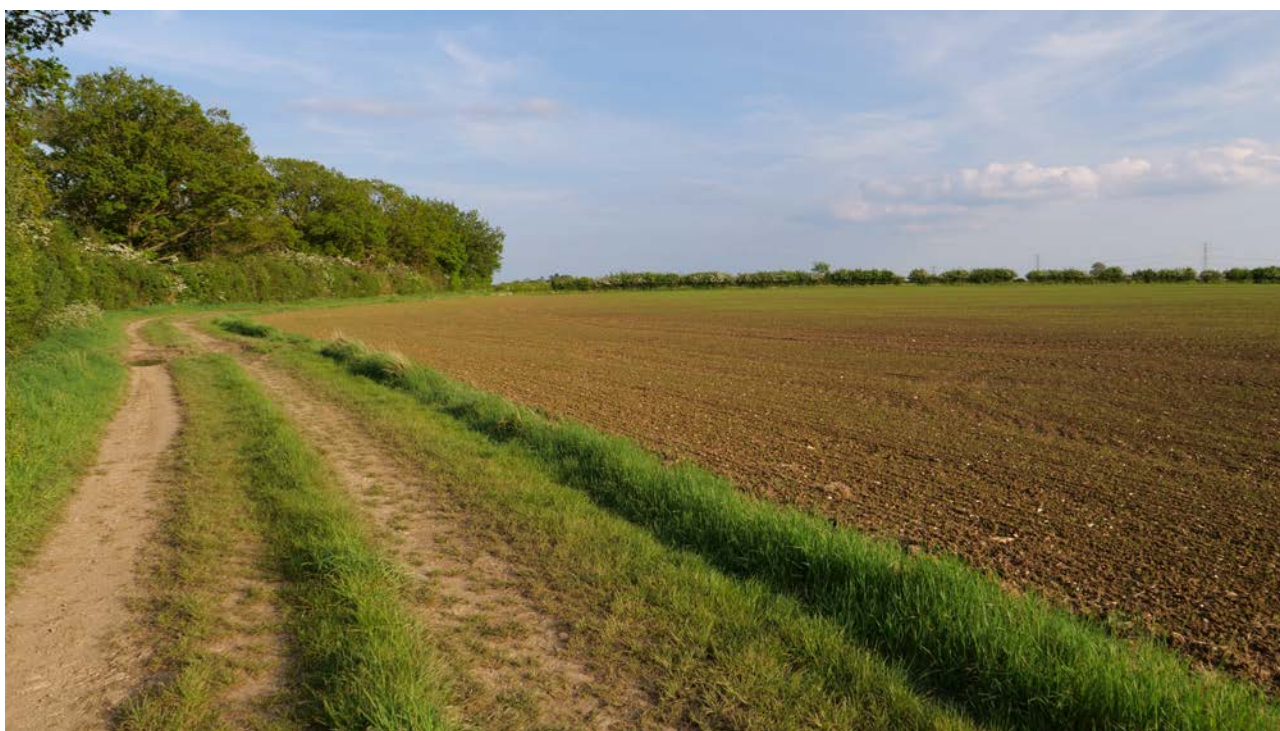


Image 7(i). Looking S over FF32. Access track to be constructed parallel to existing ancient PRow track (TD5/TP206), along this NE margin and also the NW side of this field.





Image 7(ii). Looking NW beside Horn Wood along TD5/TP206. Field on L (FF32) scheduled for arrays. Access track to be constructed parallel to existing track through centre of image.

*Image Group 8 (i)-(vi). Views from TP205/TD7.*



Image 8(i). Looking E from TD7/TP205 from about 100m W of VP29 (NW corner of Horn Wood). Bozeat church spire in the distance, NW flank of Horn Wood on right and TD5/TP206 crossing in the middle ground. Arrays in both fields (FF29 in foreground and FF28 beyond).





*Image 8(ii). Looking N from E side of VP29 across FF28 towards Easton Maudit church and Grendon church beyond. Arrays scheduled in this field.*



*Image 8(iii). View from similar position as in 8(i) but a little further W, looking N over FF29 towards Easton Maudit church and Grendon beyond. Edge of TP206/TD5 with mature oaks on the right. Arrays on both sides of path which is to be closed and possibly moved.*





*Image 8(iv). View from slightly further W along TP205/TD7 looking N over FF29 to Home Farm buildings cluster and Home Farm Cottage with Easton Maudit and Grendon churches visible beyond. This field scheduled for PV arrays.*



*Image 8(v). Northerly view from further W along TP205/TD7 with Easton Maudit church spire in the distance. Both foreground fields scheduled for arrays (FF30 and 29).*





*Image 8(vi). Looking NE from slightly further west across FF31 and 29. TD7/TP205 Home Farm behind wooded stream on the L and Horn Wood on R horizon. Both foreground fields (FF30 and 29) and recently cultivated field on R (FF32) scheduled for arrays.*

*Image Group 9(i)-(iii). Views around the ancient woodland of Horn Wood.*



*Image 9(i). View north across FF28 from where Public Bridleway TD9/TP201 (clearly showing through the crop) joins NW edge of Horn Wood. Field to the left of this PRow is scheduled for arrays, also the fields in middle distance between Easton Maudit and Grendon. Bridleway to be closed 'temporarily'. Churches of both villages clearly visible in their wider settings.*





*Image 9(ii). Looking SE across FF33 from TD5/TP206 at the southern tip of Horn Wood, just visible in L of picture. The old agricultural trackway follows the perimeter of HW and crosses the Public Bridleway TD8/TP208 shown in Image 9(iii) below. TD8 crosses the field in the centre ground L to R (N to S). This field is scheduled for arrays. TD5/TP206 continues R of picture in a southerly direction. Access track will run here.*



*Image 9(iii). View from TD8/TP208 where emerges from Horn Wood near its most southerly point and crosses the old agricultural trackway, before continuing across the field on the R in a SSW direction. FF33 on R will have arrays. On the opposite - N - side of HW the bridleway is labelled as TP201/TD9 (Image 9(i) above).*





*Image 10. View from Home Farmhouse 2nd floor, looking SE towards Horn Wood (on far horizon). The intervening field (FF29) is scheduled for PV arrays.*

*Image 11. View from front of Home Farm Cottage looking towards Horn Wood, SE across FF29 (pond visible*



*in centre distance), scheduled for PV arrays etc.*





*Image 11. View looking NW along footpath TD5 from just N of Horn Wood/VP29. FF29 on L, FF28 on R. This path to be closed 'temporarily' and possibly moved to other side of wall on R (from FF29 to FF28). Both fields to have PV arrays, screened on L side by 'green corridor' thereby destroying this wonderful view.*



*Image 12. View from same viewpoint as Image 11 (VP 29) looking in the opposite direction, S along TD5/ TP206 with FF32 on R, Horn Wood on L. FOUR constructed access tracks will converge at this point. Their construction will inevitably create a huge amount of irreparable damage.*





*Image 13. Topsoil disturbance in FF32 during trenching. Looking SE from VP29.*



*Image 14. Looking N across FF29 towards Easton Maudit and Grendon churches from TD7/TP205. This PRoW will be closed 'temporarily' and possibly moved to the other side of a hedge into an adjacent field of arrays ie from FF29 to FF32, next to an access track (view will be obliterated by screening and PV arrays).*

Images 15, 16, 17 and 20 below would not be affected directly by PV arrays etc but are included to show a little of the village's heritage architecture which will effectively be surrounded by fields of arrays and associated infrastructure. It will cause a **coalescence** or fusing together of the very different villages of Bozeat and EM. All approaches to EM village, will involve passing though or beside this industrial infrastructure.



Image 15. Looking W from the Easton Lane showing churchyard, spire and ancient cedars and other trees.



Image 18. Looking E along Easton Lane towards Bozeat, taken from a point just E of Park Farm. Fields in middle distance scheduled for arrays (FF25 and 26).





*Image Looking NE at EM church from main street as it passes through the village*



*Image 16. EM church looking N from main street in the village centre.*





*Image 19. Looking S to EM church, taken from public footpath TD3 in SE corner of FF11. Fields on both side of this path scheduled for arrays (FF11 and FF19).*



*Image 20. View of Grade 1 listed 14th-century church of St Peter and St Paul, Easton Maudit, with one of the historic cedar trees in centre ground. Taken from the Grendon Road, looking E.*

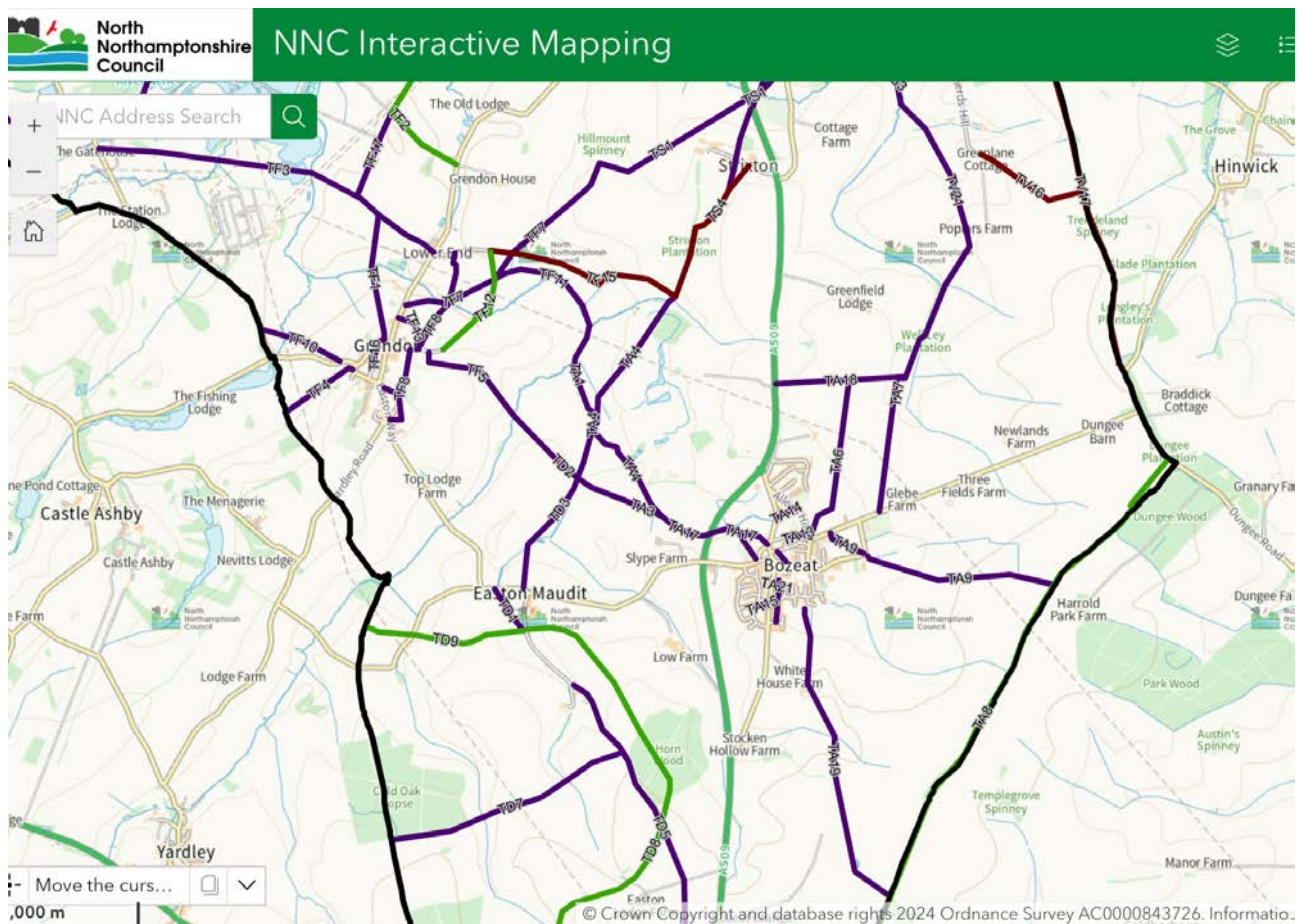


Image 21. Screenshot from North Northamptonshire Council showing local PRowS around GH Site F



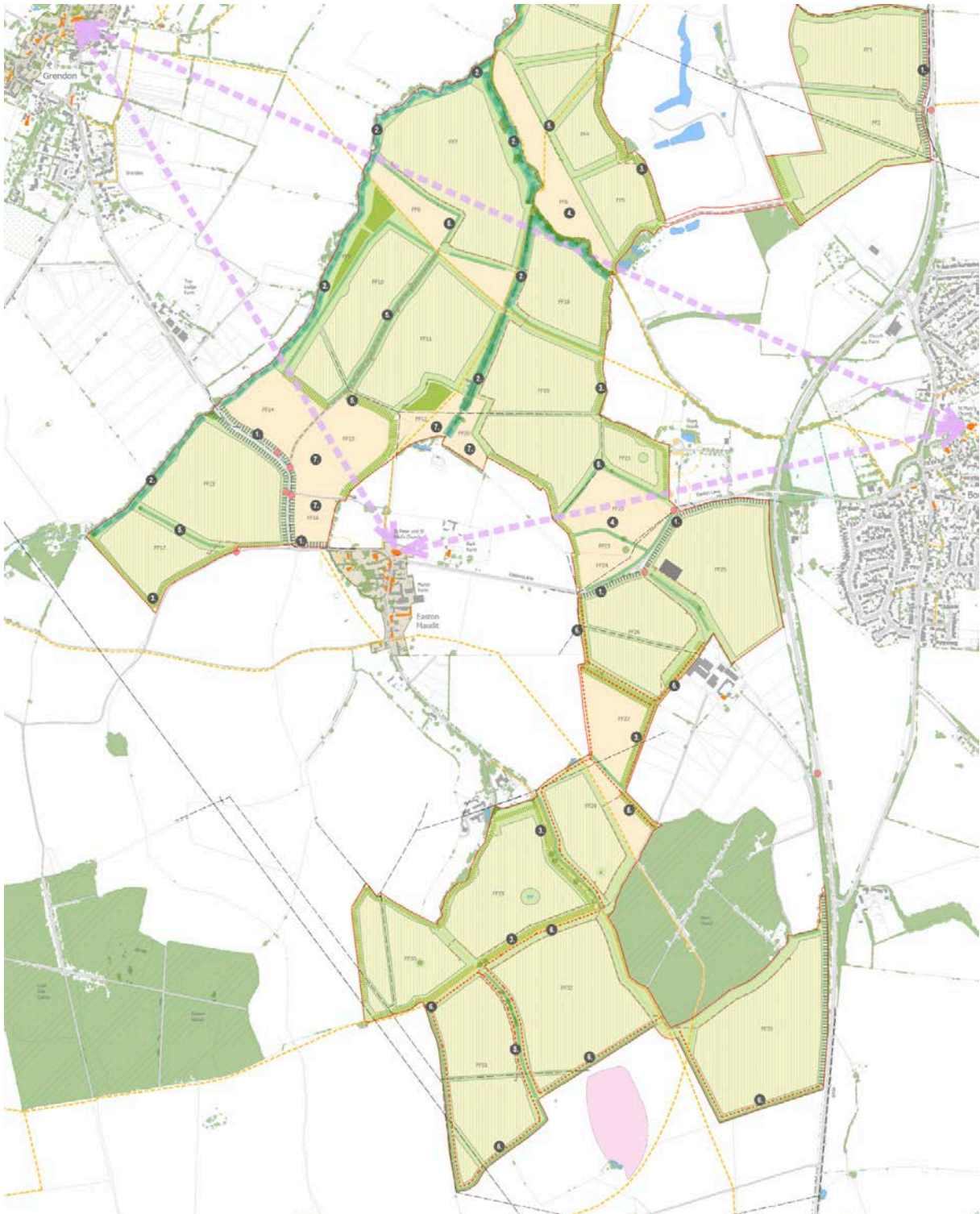


Image 23. Screenshot of part of Green Hill Indicative Masterplan Green Hill F, Fig 8.15.5