KEADBY
NEXT GENERATION
POWER STATION
Hydrogen-enabled flexible power

Contents

Images

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14. Landscape and Visual Amenity

14.1. Introduction

14.1.1. This Chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) addresses the potential effects of the construction, commissioning, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of the Proposed Development on landscape character (as a resource in its own right) and visual amenity.

14.1.2. The assessment considers:

- the present-day and future baseline conditions during construction and at opening;
- the potential effects of construction of the Proposed Development on landscape character and visual amenity;
- the potential effects of operation of the Proposed Development on landscape character and visual amenity; and
- the potential effects of the eventual decommissioning of the Proposed Development.

14.1.3. The Chapter includes a future baseline scenario whereby the Proposed Development is constructed and operates adjacent to the existing Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station structures.

14.1.4. The assessment of cumulative effects associated with the Proposed Development and other committed developments in the vicinity is assessed in **ES Volume I Chapter 21**: Cumulative and Combined Effects **(Application Document Ref. 6.2).**

14.1.5. This Chapter is supported by **ES Volume II Appendix 14A:** Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology and **Appendix 14B:** Landscape Character (**Application Document Ref. 6.3**). **ES Volume III Figures 14.1-14.25 (Application Document Ref. 6.4)** also accompany the chapter. **ES Volume III Figure 3.3:** Indicative Parts of Site Plan and **Figure 4.1:** Indicative Layout of Main Site and Ancillary

Facilities (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**) have also informed this Chapter.

14.2. Legislation, Planning Policy and Guidance

Legislation

The European Landscape Convention (2007)

14.2.1. The European Landscape Convention (ELC) (Council of Europe, 2016) was signed by HM Government in 2006 and came into effect in March 2007. The ELC recognises landscape in law. It focuses specifically on landscape issues and highlights the importance of integration of landscape into areas of policy, to promote protection, management and planning of all landscapes including the assessment of landscape and analysis of landscape change.

Planning Policy Context

14.2.2. This section identifies and describes legislation, planning policy and guidance that is of relevance to the assessment of landscape and visual effects.

National Planning Policy

The Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1) (Published 2023, updated 2024)

14.2.3. The Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), 2023) was last updated in January 2024, and sets out the national policy for energy infrastructure and criteria for good design which contributes to sustainable development. The NPS outlines the generic impacts arising from energy infrastructure and sets out requirements for assessing and mitigating landscape and visual impacts of proposed energy projects.

14.2.4. EN-1 states that the scope of the assessment should include construction phase effects as well as the effects of the completed facility and its operation on landscape components, landscape character and views and visual amenity.

14.2.5. In terms of mitigation, EN-1 encourages the reduction in the scale of the project, taking into consideration function, appropriate siting and

design, including colours and materials, and landscaping schemes to mitigate adverse landscape and visual impacts.

14.2.6. Section 5.10 of EN-1 contains statements which are relevant to landscape and visual amenity and the assessment of impacts to this. The relevant paragraphs are outlined in Table 14.1 below.

14.2.7. Section 5.11 of EN-1 establishes the requirements for identifying and mitigating impacts of energy infrastructure projects on open space, including Green Infrastructure (GI).

14.2.8. An energy infrastructure project will have direct effects on the existing use of the proposed site and may have indirect effects on the use, or planned use, of land in the vicinity for other types of development. Given the likely locations of energy infrastructure projects there may be particular effects on open space and GI.

14.2.9. EN-1 goes on to say that where GI is affected, the Secretary of State (SoS) should consider imposing requirements to ensure the connectivity of the GI network is maintained in the vicinity of the development and that any necessary works are undertaken, where possible, to mitigate any adverse impact.

The National Policy Statement (NPS) for Natural Gas Electricity Generating Infrastructure (EN-2) (Published 2023, updated 2024)

14.2.10. The NPS for natural gas electricity generating infrastructure (EN-2) (DESNZ, 2023) provides further detail with respect to the required impacts for large-scale structures associated with electricity generating stations. The relevant paragraphs are outlined in Table 14.1 below.

The Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Natural Gas Supply Infrastructure and Gas and Oil Pipelines (EN-4) (2024)

14.2.11. The NPS for natural gas supply infrastructure and gas and oil pipelines (EN-4) (DESNZ, 2024) was last updated in January 2024, and includes a number of statements pertinent to landscape and visual impacts of pipeline infrastructure. The relevant paragraphs are outlined in Table 14.1 below.

The Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Electrical Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (2023)

14.2.12. The NPS for electrical networks infrastructure (EN-5) (DESNZ, 2024) was last updated in January 2024, and includes a number of

statements pertinent to landscape and visual impacts of electrical networks infrastructure. The relevant paragraphs are outlined in Table 14.1 below.

14.2.13. On 24 April 2025, DESNZ published a consultation on revisions to the NPS. Consultation on the amendments concluded on 29 May 2025. The Consultation is not anticipated to result in changes which would materially alter the conclusions as set out in this Chapter.

Table 14.1: Summary of relevant NPS advice regarding landscape and visual amenity

Summary of NPS	Consideration within the Chapter
NPS EN-1	
Paragraphs 5.10.26 to 5.10.28 state*:* "*Reducing the scale of a project can help to mitigate the visual and landscape effects of a proposed project. However, reducing the scale or otherwise amending the design of a proposed energy infrastructure project may result in a significant operational constraint and reduction in function – for example, electricity generation output. There may, however, be exceptional circumstances, where mitigation could have a very significant benefit and warrant a small reduction in function. In these circumstances, the Secretary of State may decide that the benefits of the mitigation to reduce the landscape and/or visual effects outweigh the marginal loss of function.*" "*Adverse landscape and visual effects may be minimised through appropriate siting of infrastructure within its development site and wider setting. The careful consideration of colours and materials will support the delivery of a well-designed scheme, as will*	Effects resulting from the Proposed Development are identified in Section 14.6: Likely Impacts and Effects. Measures to minimise and manage the visual effects of the Proposed Development have been outlined in Section 14.7: Mitigation, Monitoring and Enhancement Measures.

Summary of NPS	Consideration within the Chapter
sympathetic landscaping and management of its immediate surroundings." "*Depending on the topography of the surrounding terrain and areas of population it may be appropriate to undertake landscaping off site. For example, filling in gaps in existing tree and hedge lines may mitigate the impact when viewed from a more distant vista.*"	
Paragraph 5.10.35 states: "*The scale of energy projects means that they will often be visible across a very wide area. The Secretary of State should judge whether any adverse impact on the landscape would be so damaging that it is not offset by the benefits (including need) of the project.*"	Effects resulting from the Proposed Development are identified in Section 14.6 Likely Impacts and Effects.
NPS EN-2	
Paragraphs 2.4.26 to 2.4.28 of EN-2 state: *"The main structures for a natural gas generating station, including the turbine and boiler halls, exhaust gas stacks, storage facilities, cooling towers, and water processing plant, are large. They will have an impact on the surrounding landscape and visual amenity. The overall size of the development will inevitably be dependent on technology and design. Night-time lighting for continuous operation will also have an impact on visual amenity. The applicant must include a landscape and visual impact assessment as part of the ES, as set out in Section 5.10 of EN-1.*	The measures to minimise and manage the visual effects of the Proposed Development have been outlined in Section 14.7: Mitigation, Monitoring and Enhancement Measures.

Summary of NPS	Consideration within the Chapter
The applicant must also consider the design of the plant, including the materials to be used, and the visual impact of the plant, as set out in Section 5.10 of EN-1 in the context of the local landscape. The need for good design will be particularly important where a national designated landscape is affected."	
Paragraphs 2.5.4 to 2.5.5 state: *"Mitigation should be implemented to reduce the visual intrusion of the buildings in the landscape and minimise impact on visual amenity as far as reasonably practicable. For proposals affecting designated landscapes the applicant should also consider how the scheme will further the purposes of the designation through its design, delivery, and operation. These measures may go beyond the mitigation measures needed to minimise the effects of the scheme."* *"Applicants should design natural gas electricity generating stations with the aim of providing the best fit with the existing local landscape so as to reduce visual and landscape impacts. This may include design of buildings to minimise negative aspects of their appearance through decisions in areas such as size, external finish and colour of the plant as far as compliance with engineering and environmental requirements permit."*	Effects resulting from the Proposed Development are identified in Section 14.6: Likely Impacts and Effects. Measures to minimise and manage the visual effects of the Proposed Development have been outlined in Section 14.7: Mitigation, Monitoring and Enhancement Measures.
Paragraphs 2.5.7 to 2.5.9 state:	The measures to minimise and manage the visual effects of the

Summary of NPS	Consideration within the Chapter
"Reduction of visual and landscape impacts may often involve enclosing buildings at low level as seen from surrounding external viewpoints. This makes the scale of the plant less apparent, and helps conceal the lower level, smaller scale features of the plant. Earth bunds and mounds, tree planting, or both may be used for softening the visual intrusion and may also help to attenuate noise from site activities. *Where the existing landscape is more industrial, design may involve other forms of visual impact mitigation."*	Proposed Development have been outlined in Section 14.7: Mitigation, Monitoring and Enhancement Measures.
NPS EN-4	
Paragraphs 2.21.24 to 2.21.26 state: *"Additional considerations apply during the construction of a pipeline (which without mitigation, can affect both landscape, visual amenity and ecology)."* *"These comprise the effects upon specific landscape elements within and adjacent to the pipeline route, such as grasslands, field boundaries (hedgerows, hedge banks, drystone walls, fences), trees, woodlands, and watercourses."* *"There will also be temporary visual and landscape impacts caused by the need to access the working corridor and to remove flora and soil."* Paragraphs 2.21.29 to 2.21.32 state: "*Long term impacts upon the landscape for pipelines are likely to be limited, as once operational the*	**ES Volume I Chapter 6**: Consideration of Alternatives and Design Evolution (**Application Document Ref. 6.2**) sets out the alternatives which have been considered during the design process. Landscape and visual effects resulting from the Proposed Development are identified in Section 14.6 Likely Impacts and Effects. Measures to minimise and manage the visual effects of the Proposed Development have been outlined in Section 14.7: Mitigation, Monitoring and Enhancement Measures.

Summary of NPS	Consideration within the Chapter
main infrastructure is usually buried. They are likely to include: limitations on the ability to replant landscape features such as hedgerows or deep-rooted trees over or adjacent to the pipeline; the route of the pipeline clearly discernible in the landscape as a result of soil disturbance and altered drainage patterns producing changes to vegetation cover; and *structures and indication points necessary to identify the pipeline route and provide it with service access*." "*The ES must include an assessment of the biodiversity and landscape and visual effects of the proposed route and of the main alternative routes considered (see Section 5.10 of EN-1)*." "*The application should also include proposals for reinstatement of the pipeline route as close to its original state as possible and take into account any requirements for agreements with the landowner to access areas for aftercare and management work. This is particularly important in designated landscapes*." "*Where it is unlikely to be possible to restore landscape to its original state, the applicant should set out measures to avoid, mitigate, or employ other landscape measures to compensate for, any adverse effect on the landscape*."	
NPS EN-5	
Paragraph 2.9.9 states:	Effects resulting from the Proposed Development are

Summary of NPS	Consideration within the Chapter
"New substations, sealing end compounds (including terminal towers), and other above-ground installations that serve as connection, switching, and voltage transformation points on the electricity network may also give rise to adverse landscape and visual impacts."	identified in Section 14.6: Likely Impacts and Effects.
Paragraph 2.9.11 states: *"Landscape and visual benefits may arise through the reconfiguration, rationalisation, or undergrounding of existing electricity network infrastructure."*	Effects resulting from the Proposed Development are identified in Section 14.6: Likely Impacts and Effects.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

14.2.14. The NPPF, published by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) was last updated in February 2025. The NPPF sets out the government's planning policies for England and provides guidance on their application. The NPPF has a strong emphasis on sustainable development, with a presumption in favour of such development. It sets out requirements for planning policies and decisions to ensure developments are visually attractive, including through appropriate landscape design, are sympathetic to the local character and landscape setting, and create or maintain a strong sense of place.

14.2.15. The NPPF also contains statements which are relevant to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and the assessment of impacts to this. The relevant paragraphs are outlined below.

14.2.16. Paragraph 187 states:

"*Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:*

a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);
b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services –

including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;

c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;

d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;

e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate [...]"

Local Development Plan Policy

14.2.17. The local development planning policy that are relevant to the Site include:

- North Lincolnshire Core Strategy (adopted June 2011);
- North Lincolnshire Local Plan Saved Policies (September 2007); and
- North Lincolnshire Local Plan Preferred Options (February 2020).

14.2.18. These documents contain a number of policies of relevance to the Proposed Development in landscape and visual terms as set out below.

North Lincolnshire Core Strategy

14.2.19. The Core Strategy sets out the long term vision for North Lincolnshire to 2026. The policies of relevance to the Proposed Development are CS5 and CS16.

14.2.20. Policy CS5 - Delivering Quality Design in North Lincolnshire notes that all new design in North Lincolnshire should be well designed and appropriate for its context. It should incorporate the principles of sustainable development including mitigating against the impacts of climate change. It notes that developments should incorporate

appropriate landscaping and planting that enhances biodiversity and contributes to GI.

14.2.21. Policy CS16 - North Lincolnshire's Landscape, Greenspace and Waterscape notes that a network of strategically and locally important landscape, greenspace and waterscape areas will be supported, protected and enhanced. Development on or adjacent to these areas will not be permitted if it would result in an unacceptable conflict with the characteristic or function(s) of that area. Where appropriate, development proposals would be required to improve the quality and quantity and address local deficiencies of accessible landscape, greenspace and waterscape. Where appropriate trees, hedgerows and historic landscape will be protected.

North Lincolnshire Local Plan Saved Policies

14.2.22. Several saved polices within the North Lincolnshire Local Plan considered relevant to the Site are set out below.

14.2.23. Policy LC7 - Landscape Protection notes that where development is permitted within rural settlements or within the open countryside, special attention will be given to the protection of the scenic quality and distinctive local character of the landscape. Development which does not respect the character of the local landscape will not be permitted.

14.2.24. Policy LC12 - Protection of Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows recognises that proposals for all new development will, wherever possible ensure the retention of trees, woodland and hedgerows. Landscaping and tree and hedgerow planting schemes will be required to accompany applications for new development where it is appropriate to the development and its setting.

14.2.25. Policy RD2 – Development in the Open Countryside notes that development in the open countryside will be strictly controlled. Planning will only be granted if it meets a set of criteria. This includes employment related development appropriate to the open countryside or provision of utility services. Planning permission will only be granted providing that open countryside is the only appropriate location and development cannot be reasonably located within defined development limits. Development must not be detrimental to the character or appearance of the open countryside. Development must not be

detrimental to public amenity and development must be sited to make use of existing and new landscaping.

North Lincolnshire Local Plan Preferred Options

14.2.26. Policy DQE1p – Protection of Landscape, Townscape and Views requires that development proposals do not cause unacceptable harm and protect the distinctive character and quality of the landscape. Development proposals should also take account of views in to and out of development areas and preserve local views and vistas.

14.2.27. DQE12 – Protection of Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows states that trees, woodland, and hedgerows will be retained and protected, and planting schemes will be required to accompany applications for development.

Other Guidance

14.2.28. The Countryside Design Summary (CDS) for North Lincolnshire (Estell Warren, 1999) forms a suite of Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) documents to be used in conjunction with saved policies of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan. The purpose of this particular document is to show how necessary development can be accommodated in ways in which protect local character and to provide a basis for the production of SPG. The document provides design guidelines for each of the character types within North Lincolnshire.

14.2.29. The Site is located within the Trent Levels Character Type. Design guidelines relevant to the Proposed Development for Trent Levels include:

- “retain character of key approaches to villages by avoiding development outside current village limits;
- retain and enhance mature tree and hedgerow cover within villages, to reinforce sheltered ‘island’ effect in wider open landscape. Open field areas should remain open although reinforcement of open field zone boundary characteristics may be appropriate. Consider selective infill development to reinforce enclosed, sheltered character of settlements; and
- consider selective mitigation of views to adjacent industrial uses/visual detractors. Also consider retention or reinforcement of views to modern industrial or man-made features which are a strong, unique component of Trentside village character (e.g. bridge at Gunness, waterways at Keadby)”.

14.2.30. The landscape and visual impact assessment presented in this chapter has been based on the following best practice guidance:

- Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013) (GLVIA3);
- An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (Natural England, 2014);
- Notes and Clarifications on Aspects of Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Third edition (GLVIA3) Technical Guidance Note - 2024-01 (Landscape Institute, 2024);
- Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 06/2019: Visual Representation of Development Proposals (Landscape Institute, 2019) (currently under review);
- Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 02/21: Assessing Landscape Value Outside National Designations. (Landscape Institute, 2021); and
- Technical Guidance Note 04/2020: Infrastructure. (Landscape Institute, 2020).

14.3. Assessment Methodology

14.3.1. A detailed description of the assessment methodology is included in **ES Volume II Appendix 14A:** Landscape and Visual Amenity Methodology **(Application Document Ref. 6.3)** and is summarised below.

Consultation

14.3.2. The consultation undertaken with statutory consultees to inform this chapter, including a summary of comments raised via the formal Scoping Opinion (**Appendix 1B** (**Application Document Ref. 6.3**) and in response to the formal consultation and other pre-application engagement is summarised in Table 14.2.

Table 14.2: Consultation Summary Table

Consultee or Organisation approached	Date and nature of consultation	Summary of consultee response	How comments have been addressed in this Chapter
Secretary of State	10th June 2024 (Scoping Opinion)	The extent of the study area should be reviewed if a stack height is greater than 90m and once the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has been produced which may indicated a different study area is required.	The Proposed Development includes consideration of a maximum stack height of 85m Above Ground Level (AGL) and 88.0m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum). The ZTV indicates that a 10km study area is appropriate for the assessment of impacts resulting from the Proposed Development. The study area has been agreed with relevant consultees.
		Representative views and photomontage locations should be agreed with relevant stakeholders including, for example, the Canal and River Trust.	A request for agreement on viewpoint locations was sent to relevant stakeholders, including LPAs and the Canal and River Trust. Consultation responses with relevant stakeholders are set out in this Consultation Summary Table below, and confirm agreement where this was obtained.
		Recreational users of the River Trent and local waterways will be considered as sensitive visual receptors. This	An assessment on the users of the Stainforth and Keadby Canal is included in Section 14.6.

Consultee or Organisation approached	Date and nature of consultation	Summary of consultee response	How comments have been addressed in this Chapter
		should include users of the Stainforth and Keadby Canal.	
		The ES should consider the use of night-time visual representations. Considerations should also be given to requirements for aviation lighting on the stack(s) and assessment provided where significant effects are likely to occur.	Table 14.8 includes an assessment of the impact on lighting for each of the representative viewpoints. No significant effects on identified receptors have been assessed and therefore night-time visual representations have not been produced.
		It is proposed to "s*ubstantially retain and manage existing established vegetation as far as reasonably practicable to aid screening of low-level views into the Site".* The extent to which this could be achieved	The LVIA follows standard best practice methods, therefore, assumes a 'worst-case' scenario for the assessment of visual effects. The assessment of visual effects is set out in Section 14.6 Likely Impacts and Effects. Impact avoidance requirements and habitat reinstatement in relation to established vegetation are set out within Section 5.5 and Section 5.11 of the outline Landscape and Biodiversity Management and Enhancement Plan

Consultee or Organisation approached	Date and nature of consultation	Summary of consultee response	How comments have been addressed in this Chapter
		should be set out in the ES with a worst-case scenario assumed. Additional mitigation should be identified, described in the ES and secured, in the event that significant effects are predicted to remain.	(LBMEP) Report. Habitat reinstatement, creation, and enhancement proposals including woodland, specimen trees, scrub and species-rich native hedgerow are outlined in Section 6 of the **Outline LBMEP Report** (**Application Document Ref: 5.10**). The final LBMEP will be agreed as a Requirement of the **Draft DCO** (**Application Document Ref. 3.1**).
		Detailed landscape and biodiversity management strategy will be prepared to accompany the DCO application, however no reference is made to mitigation planting. If such planting is to be utilised the ES should clearly describe any proposed planting and how the landscape and visual effects are expected to alter as any such planting	An **Outline LBMEP Report** (**Application Document Ref: 5.10**) accompanies the Application. The LVIA considers potential landscape and visual impacts and the resulting effects (both adverse and beneficial) at an assessment scenario for operation at 15 years post opening, on the basis of the time required for any landscape planting to reach establishment) within Section 14.6 Likely Impacts and Effects.

Consultee or Organisation approached	Date and nature of consultation	Summary of consultee response	How comments have been addressed in this Chapter
		matures. The ES should present any assumptions on the height that the proposed planting would have reached by the assessment years for the purposes of generating visual representations and reach the assessment conclusions.	
North Lincolnshire Council	Scoping Consultation response 28th May 2024 Email response	Include Core Strategy Spatial Objective 10, policies CS5 and CS16 and Saved Local Plan Policies LC7 and RD2 should also be considered. The Adopted Landscape Assessment and Guidelines document (SPG5) gives guidance for this area.	The policy context for the chapter, including the policies noted, is set out in Section 14.2 Relevant landscape policies have been included within the report. Consideration of the landscape strategy guidelines has been taken into consideration.
North Lincolnshire Council (NLC)	Stakeholder Engagement	No response received.	

Consultee or Organisation approached	Date and nature of consultation	Summary of consultee response	How comments have been addressed in this Chapter
	August 2024 – request for consultation on representative viewpoints. Follow up request for consultation sent September 2024.		
East Riding of Yorkshire Council (ERYC)	Stakeholder Engagement August 2024 – request for consultation on representative viewpoints. Response on 23rd August 2024 (email)	Based on the information provided ERYC have no comments.	
City of Doncaster Council (CDC)	Stakeholder Engagement	Confirmation that no additional viewpoints are	No additional viewpoints requested.

Consultee or Organisation approached	Date and nature of consultation	Summary of consultee response	How comments have been addressed in this Chapter
	August 2024 – request for consultation on representative viewpoints. Response on 21st August 2024 (email)	required due to the distance from the Proposed Development.	
Canal and River Trust	Stakeholder Engagement September 2024 – request for consultation on representative viewpoints (e-mail).	No response received.	
Canal and River Trust	Statutory Consultation response 18th February 2025. E-mail response.	The Canal and River Trust request that the LVIA should "…*directly address impacts from the canal towpath directly opposite the*	The ES further assesses potential impacts from the Stainforth and Keadby Canal towpath and includes an additional viewpoint (Viewpoint 14) to represent short-range views. Long-range views are considered in Viewpoint 6.

Consultee or Organisation approached	Date and nature of consultation	Summary of consultee response	How comments have been addressed in this Chapter
		abstraction location, where the installation of new plant and the potential removal of vegetation could allow for both short and long distance views towards the development."	
NLC	Statutory Consultation response 19th February 2025. E-mail response.	The LVIA needs to be considered in terms of the adopted Landscape Assessment and Guidelines document (SPG5) and GVLIA3, 2013 Include Core Strategy Spatial Objective 10, policies CS5 and CS16 and Saved Local Plan Policies LC7 and RD2 should also be considered.	The policy context for the chapter, including the policies noted, is set out in Section 14.2 Relevant landscape policies have been included within the report. Consideration of the landscape strategy guidelines has been taken into consideration

Assessment Methods

14.3.3. Baseline data has been gathered from a desk based assessment including study of Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and aerial photographs, publicly available documents such as landscape character assessment documents from local authorities within the immediate area and national character mapping available from Natural England. Two site visits have been undertaken, in August 2024 and March 2025, to provide valuable background knowledge on the existing character and impact of the Proposed Development on receptor groups such as residents and to record views from representative viewpoints.

Impact Assessment and Significance Criteria

14.3.4. A detailed description of the assessment methodology is included in **ES Volume II Appendix 14A**: Landscape and Visual Assessment Methodology (**Application Document Ref. 6.3**) and is summarised below.

14.3.5. For the purposes of comparison and in order to establish a 'control' scenario against which the effects of the Proposed Development may be assessed, the baseline conditions are projected forward to produce a future 'no development' (baseline) scenario. The potential impacts of the Proposed Development upon the future baseline landscape and views are then identified and the significance of any resulting effects assessed. Potential landscape and visual impacts and the resulting effects (both adverse and beneficial) are considered for the following scenarios:

- construction (2027);
- opening (start of operation) (2030);
- operation (15 years post opening – selected for landscape and visual amenity assessments on the basis of the time required for any landscape planting to reach maturity) (2045); and
- decommissioning (at the earliest 2055).

14.3.6. Impacts may be temporary, permanent, short-term or long-term. Landscape and visual impacts may be further categorised as being either direct, i.e. originating from the development itself; or indirect and secondary, from consequential change resulting from the development.

14.3.7. In order to provide a level of consistency and transparency to the assessment and allow comparisons to be made between the various landscape and visual receptors subject to assessment, the assessment

of effects is based on pre-defined criteria as outlined in Table 16 within **ES Volume II Appendix 14A**: Landscape and Visual Assessment Methodology (**Application Document Ref. 6.3**). When assessing the degree of individual effects, these may fall across several different categories and professional judgement is therefore used to determine which level best fits the overall effect on a landscape or visual receptor. GLVIA 3 dictates that this is not a prescriptive process and is provided as a guide to how combination of sensitivity and magnitude are typically combined.

Landscape Impact Assessment Methodology

14.3.8. In assessing the predicted effects from any likely impacts to the landscape resulting from the Proposed Development, the following aspects are considered:

- landscape character;
- landscape sensitivity; and
- magnitude of likely impacts that may affect the landscape.

14.3.9. Landscape impacts are considered, including both the direct and indirect impacts of the Proposed Development upon landscape elements and features (or components), as well as the impact upon the general landscape character of the surrounding area.

14.3.10. The susceptibility of the landscape to change is the degree to which a particular Landscape Character Area (LCA) or feature can accommodate changes or new features without unacceptable detrimental effects to its essential characteristics. Susceptibility is combined with value to determine sensitivity.

14.3.11. The magnitude of a predicted landscape impact relates to the size, extent or degree of change and duration likely to be experienced as a result of the Proposed Development. The magnitude takes into account whether there is a direct impact resulting in the loss of landscape components, or a change beyond the land-take of the Proposed Development that might have an effect on the character of the area, and whether the impact is permanent or temporary.

14.3.12. The relationship between sensitivity and magnitude of impact allows an assessment of the significance of predicted landscape effects to be made. Plate 14.1 below describes the relationship between sensitivity and magnitude of impacts on the landscape to determine the level of effect. An explanation of the criteria used to assess sensitivity, magnitude of impact and classification of landscape effects is included

in **ES Volume II Appendix 14A**: Landscape and Visual Assessment Methodology (**Application Document Ref. 6.3**).

Visual Impact Assessment Methodology

14.3.13. The assessment of effects likely to result from visual impacts is structured by the susceptibility of receptor groups to change. Receptors are primarily identified through the combination of definition of the zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV), within which views of the Proposed Development are likely to be possible; and professional judgment. The sensitivity of each receptor group is then evaluated as being high, medium, low or very low through combination of the value of view and susceptibility of the receptor.

14.3.14. Views from each identified representative viewpoint are recorded, considering the distance from the Site (as the crow flies), receptor type, and a short description of the view.

14.3.15. For the purposes of assessment, the sensitivity of a receptor and the magnitude of a likely impact are combined to assess the effects that the Proposed Development is predicted to have on existing baseline visual conditions for that given receptor. As previously described for the landscape impact assessment, specific terminology is used to describe the magnitude of impact (see **ES Volume II Appendix 14A**: Landscape and Visual Assessment Methodology (**Application Document Ref. 6.3**) for details). Plate 14.1 sets out the criteria used to assess the relative significance of visual effects.

14.3.16. Although some visual receptors may consider the Proposed Development to be visually interesting, the assessment follows standard best practice methods, therefore, assumes a 'worst-case' scenario whereby significant changes to views as a result of new tall/ large structures or buildings in an existing relatively open area are generally considered to be adverse.

14.3.17. Viewpoint photography accompanying this assessment has been undertaken in accordance with best practice in Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 06/2019: Visual Representation of Development Proposals; Type 1 (annotated viewpoint photograph), Type 2 (wireline).

14.3.18. The relationship between the sensitivity of receptors and the magnitude of likely impacts allows the relative significance of predicted effects on landscape and visual receptors to be defined. GLVIA 3 dictates that this is not a prescriptive process and does not define fixed thresholds for

what constitutes a significant effect. Plate 14.1 is provided below as a guide as to how combinations of sensitivity and magnitude are typically combined using professional judgement to allow any predicted visual effects to be categorised. For the purposes of this assessment, moderate and major effects are considered 'significant' in accordance with standard EIA practice; while minor and negligible effects are considered to be 'not significant'. Where significant environmental effects are identified, measures to mitigate these effects are proposed (where feasible) and the remaining residual effects are identified.

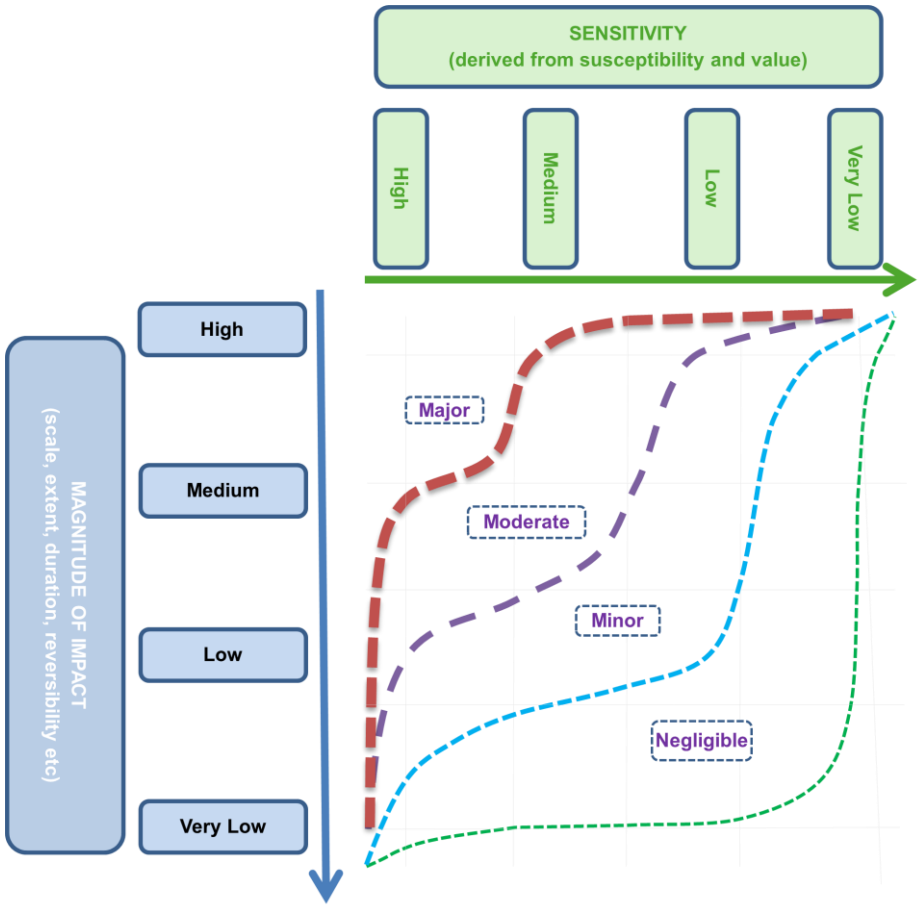

Plate 14.1: Classification of Landscape and Visual Effects

14.3.19. Although the assessment considers all structures relating to the Proposed Development, the focus of the assessment within this Chapter is the worst-case scenario which is based on the maximum

dimensions outlined in **ES Volume I Chapter 4**: The Proposed Development (**Application Document Ref. 6.2**).

Study area

14.3.20. The extent of the study area is determined by the potential visibility of the Proposed Development in the surrounding landscape and is proportionate to the size and scale of the Proposed Development and nature of the surrounding landscape. GLVIA3 (Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013) states that the study area should include *'the full extent of the wider landscape around it which the Proposed Development may influence in a significant manner'*.

14.3.21. For the purposes of this Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) the study area has been defined by a combination of ZTV analysis (see below) and professional judgement. This 10km radius study area was determined through professional judgement and consultation to agree these viewpoints was undertaken with relevant authorities (as listed in Table 14.2). Based upon the tallest element of the Proposed Development being the stack (85m AGL) it is considered that it is highly unlikely that significant effects will be experienced from further than 10km from the boundary of the Site.

Study Area Data Sources

14.3.22. A site visit was undertaken by a Chartered Landscape Architect on 20th August 2024 and 4th March 2025, to provide background knowledge on the existing landscape character of the study area and to record potential views that receptors would have of the Proposed Development from representative viewpoints to inform this assessment.

14.4. Use of Rochdale Envelope

14.4.1. The LVIA has been undertaken in accordance with the Planning Inspectorate Guidance Note Nine: Using the Rochdale Envelope (The Planning Inspectorate (published 2018 and updated 2025). The key measurements for the implementation of the Rochdale Envelope (i.e. the maximum parameters for the Proposed Development and in particular, its main buildings and structures) are detailed in Table 4.1 (**ES Volume I Chapter 4**: The Proposed Development (**Application Document Ref. 6.2**).

14.4.2. The magnitude of visual impacts of the Proposed Development relates to (amongst other criteria) the size and scale of the structures and

geographical extent of the area influenced by them. The assessment is based upon the maximum proposed dimensions for the Proposed Development, and the height for the tallest structure (the stack) of up to 85m AGL (88.0m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD)). The maximum dimensions are based upon the widest building footprint and tallest proposed height as detailed in Table 4.1 in **ES Volume I Chapter 4**: The Proposed Development (**Application Document Ref. 6.2**).

14.4.3. In addition to the Rochdale Envelope parameters, there are also limits of deviation within which the Proposed Development could be constructed which will be defined in the **Works Plans** (**Application Document Ref. 2.3**) that will accompany the final Application. Given the space constraints of the limits of deviation for each work within the Proposed Development, it is considered that the overall conclusions of the assessment presented in this chapter would not be materially affected by the positioning of the buildings and structures within these limits.

14.5. Baseline Conditions

Existing Landscape Baseline

National Character Areas

14.5.1. At a national scale Natural England provide 159 National Character Area (NCA) profiles. Each profile includes a description of the natural and cultural features that shape the landscape. The study area contains two NCA profiles:

- NCA Profile 39: Humberhead Levels (Natural England, 2014a); and
- NCA Profile 45: Northern Lincolnshire Edge with Coversands (Natural England, 2014b).

14.5.2. The Site and the majority of the study area falls within NCA 39: Humberhead Levels (Natural England, 2014a). The east of the study area falls within NCA 45 Northern Lincolnshire Edge with Coversands (Natural England, 2014b). The relevant characteristics of these NCAs are described below and in full in **ES Volume II Appendix 14B**: Landscape Character (**Application Document Ref. 6.3**). NCA are also illustrated on **ES Volume III Figure 14.1**: Landscape Character Areas and Types (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).

14.5.3. The potential for significant adverse landscape effects on NCA 45 as a result of the Proposed Development is considered negligible and as such it is excluded from further assessment. This is due to the large scale of the NCA, the long distance between the Proposed

Development and NCA and lack of intervisibility of the Proposed Development.

14.5.4. NCA 39: Humberhead Levels is a flat and low-lying landscape encompassing broad floodplains. The land use is predominantly rural with large-scale arable farmland, which generally comprises large and regular fields and result in a geometric landscape pattern. Hedgerow and tree cover is generally low, and fields are often bound by dykes and ditches. There is widespread evidence of drainage history, in particular from the 17th century, in the evidence of ditches, dykes and canalised rivers. The Isle of Axholme is an Area of Special Historic Interest for its extensive strip field system. There are also several sites of international importance for their biodiversity. The NCA is relatively sparsely populated, although does contain several industrial centres within Doncaster, Selby and Goole, and major transport networks and infrastructure. The flat landscape enables extensive, unbroken views where vertical structures including power stations and wind turbines, are very prominent. The value of NCA: 39 Humberhead Levels is assessed to be **high** as a result of the high conservation interest and high level of tranquillity.

Local Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)

14.5.5. The study area is covered by four local Landscape Character Assessments:

- North Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment and Guidelines (Estell Warren Landscape Architects, 1999);
- North Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment (JBA Consulting, ND);
- East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Assessment (AECOM, 2018);
- Doncaster Landscape Character Assessment and Capacity Study (ECUS Ltd 2007); and
- West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment (Environment Resource Management, 1999).

North Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment

14.5.6. The North Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment divides the landscape into broad landscape character areas. The Site lies within the Trent Levels LCA. To the east of the study area lies Lincolnshire Edge LCA. The relevant characteristics of the LCAs are described below and in full in **ES Volume II Appendix 14B**: Landscape Character (**Application Document Ref. 6.3**) and illustrated in **ES Volume III**

Figure 14.1: Landscape Character Areas and Types (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**) .

14.5.7. The Trent Levels LCA is located centrally within and covers a large portion of the Study Area. The Site lies within the LCA which is characterised as a flat, open floodplain landscape with long distance views and little diversity in character. The area is dominated by linear features, long narrow roads flanked by drainage ditches, rectilinear field patterns, shelterbelts, field drainage systems, overhead electricity pylon runs and some major transport corridors. Despite settlements, motorways and main roads, there is still a sense of remoteness to be experienced on the Levels.

14.5.8. Trent Levels and Lincolnshire Edge LCA are further subdivided into local landscape character types (LCT). Within the study area, seven LCT lie within the Trent Levels LCA and eight LCT within the Lincolnshire Edge LCA. These are:

- Trent Levels LCA:
  - Flat Drained Treed Farmland LCT
  - Flat Drained Farmland LCT
  - Open Island Farmland LCT
  - Industrial Landscapes LCT
  - Flat Wooded Farmland LCT
  - Wooded Springline Farmland LCT; and
  - Flat Open Remote Farmland LCT.
- Lincolnshire Edge LCA:
  - Elevated Wooded Farmland LCT
  - Elevated Open Farmland LCT
  - Steep Wooded Scarp Slope LCT
  - Despoiled Landscape LCT
  - Heathy Woodland LCT
  - Industrial Landscape LCT
  - Wooded Scarp Slope LCT
  - Wooded Undulating Farmland LCT
  - Farmed Urban Fringe LCT; and
  - Open Undulating Farmland LCT.

14.5.9. The likelihood of significant adverse landscape effects on the following landscape receptors is considered negligible, as a result of the scale of

the LCA, lack of intervisibility and the distance from the Proposed Development:

- Wooded Springline Farmland LCT due to long distance from the Site and limited intervisibility;
- Flat Open Remote Farmland LCT due to long distance from the Site and lack of intervisibility;
- Elevated Wooded Farmland LCT due to long distance from the Site and limited intervisibility;
- Elevated Open Farmland LCT as a result of the long distance from the Site and small proportion of the LCT within the study area;
- Despoiled Landscape LCT due to long distance from the Site and limited intervisibility;
- Heathy Woodland LCT including the area of High Landscape Value as a result of the long distance from the Site and small proportion of the LCT within the study area;
- Wooded Scarpe Slope LCT including the area of High Landscape Value as a result of the long distance from the Site and small proportion of the LCT within the study area;
- Wooded Undulating Farmland LCT as a result of the long distance from the Site and small proportion of the LCT within the study area;
- Farmed Urban Fringe LCT due to long distance from the Site and lack of intervisibility; and
- Open Undulating Farmland LCT due to long distance to the Site and lack of intervisibility.

14.5.10. As such, these receptors are excluded from further assessment.

14.5.11. The relevant characteristics of the LCT scoped into the assessment are briefly described below (full descriptions are presented in **ES Volume II Appendix 14B**: Landscape Character (**Application Document Ref. 6.3**).

14.5.12. Flat Drained Treed Farmland LCT is located in the south-west of the Study Area. The LCT takes in the farmland west of the Isle of Axholme Area of Historic Special Interest. It is characterised by large regular field pattern with minimal hedgerow planting but relatively frequent boundary and field trees and woodland copses. The LCT is a flat, open and expansive arable landscape. Views are generally open with localised enclosure around settlement and farmsteads. The gently rising land in the east gives a sense of distant enclosure. The value of

the Flat Drained Treed Farmland LCT is **high** as a result of the high conservation value, moderate scenic quality and recreational value.

14.5.13. The Proposed Development including the Main Site lies within the Flat Drained Farmland LCT, which is characterised by expansive open and level, low-lying farmland. Tree cover is sparse and largely limited to shelterbelts surrounding farmsteads and settlements. Few boundary hedgerows are present within the intensively farmed arable landscape. The area is bisected by the M180, offering enclosure with its raised embankments. Transmission lines are a prominent feature within the floodplains and areas of industrial and wharfside development influencing the landscape. The value of the Flat Drained Farmland LCT is **medium** as a result of the moderate scenic quality and conservation interest.

14.5.14. The Landscape strategy for this LCT is shown below:

"*Enhance the remaining landscape structure, ensuring that future developments in farming practice do not continue to weaken the area's character, whilst conserving pockets of riverside strip farming. Where possible enhance wildlife potential*."

14.5.15. Landscape guidelines for the LCT state the following:

- "Refer to Axholme area historic landscape character zones drawing to determine appropriate approach in detail;
- In places hedgerow and occasional tree planting should be encouraged to reinforce existing landscape structure without damaging the open characteristics. Smaller areas of tree planting should be targeted towards farmstead areas softening their presence in the landscape, reflecting the pattern of linear shelterbelts already common to the area. Planting is also appropriate around settlements with the exception of riverside strip farming areas;
- New hedgerow planting should look to reinstate historic field boundaries in areas where hedgerow removal is still in evidence. In particular, historic landscape zone boundaries should be reinstated to highlight the differences between medieval strip farming, Early Enclosed Land and Recently Enclosed Land;
- Any new planting should reflect existing in species, size, and regularity to create consistency throughout the character area. Planting of inappropriate species within historic landscape areas should be actively discouraged;
- New built development within the open countryside should be sited within existing farmstead and agro-industrial areas, reflecting the

local vernacular and being integrated with the surrounding area by a competent landscape enhancement scheme;

- Avoid hedgerow planting along roadside areas, as this would be detrimental to the landscape's open character. There is evidence of such planting south of Amcotts. Intermittent roadside tree planting in existence north of Amcotts is a more appropriate use of planting that will enhance the landscape structure without damaging its character; and
- Where possible areas of riverbank and peripheral rough grazing should be managed and planted to encourage wildlife and ecological potential. Ensure maintenance and survival of linear drainage ditches and dikes. Where possible a diverse range of emergent plant species should be encouraged to create new and important ecological and wildlife habitats."

14.5.16. The Open Island Farmland LCT is located in the south-west of the Study Area and is characterised by gently undulating arable fields, rounded landform with localised hillocks and ridges, creating an island of elevated land within the flat landscape. The elevated areas associated with the Isle of Axholme are rich with historic influences. The area is the most diverse LCT within the Trent Levels, combining open elevated views across the arable landscape with more intimate enclosed pockets of historically important land surrounding the settlements. Church towers, wind turbines and water towers are repeating structures within the views, puncturing the mostly unbroken skyline. The value of the Open Island Farmland LCT is **high** as a result of the high conservation interest, moderate scenic quality and recreational value.

14.5.17. The east section of the Site lies within the Industrial Landscape LCT. It is characterised by an industrial character, providing an abrupt transition from the surrounding open agricultural landscape. The industrial character of the area is strengthened by the convergence of several transmission lines on Keadby Power Station. The use of building materials such as concrete, prefabricated steel and wire mesh fencing contribute to the industrial feel. This LCT is also present within the Lincolnshire Edge LCA. The value of the Industrial Landscape LCT

is **low** as a result of the low landscape quality, scenic quality, and low levels of tranquillity.

14.5.18. The Landscape strategy for this LCT is outlined below:

"*Aim to minimise the continual development of this industrial area and reduce the existing impacts on the surrounding landscape through enhancement of the peripheral areas*."

14.5.19. Landscape guidelines for the LCT state the following:

- "Efforts should seek to contain this area; any new industrial developments should be suitably sited to minimise impact, both visual and environmental on the surrounding landscape. New industrial constructions should be built from light materials that dissipate with backdrop over distant views.
- Seek to minimise immediate impacts of industrial development by use of mitigation planting close to the development; mitigation of wider impacts may damage open character. New planting should look to screen components built from heavy and visually intrusive materials. Tree planting should be encouraged around settlements to improve their eventual assimilation with the surrounding landscape. Inappropriate planting should be actively discouraged." The Flat Wooded Farmland LCT is located in two enclosed farmland areas in the south-west of the Study Area. It is characterised by medium sized arable fields with little hedgerow planting. Tree lined avenues are a distinctive feature of the area, flanking roads, major drainage channels and former railway corridors. The value of the Flat Wooded Farmland LCT is **medium** as a result of the moderate scenic quality and landscape quality.

14.5.20. The Steep Wooded Scarp Slope LCT is located in a narrow linear strip in the north-east of the Study Area and is characterised by the prominent, steep scarp slope rising from vale lowlands. Long range views are afforded across the Trent lowlands from the top of the slope and where vegetation is more limited. The landscape is generally of intimate scale and well enclosed by vegetation. Settlement edges of Burton upon Stather and Alkborough provide visual interest where houses, interspersed with vegetation, cling to the top of the slope face. The value of the Steep Wooded Scarp Slope LCT is **medium** as a

result of the moderate scenic quality, rarity of landform and moderate levels of tranquillity.

East Riding of Yorkshire Council Landscape Assessment

14.5.21. A total of 23 LCT have been identified in the East Riding. The north of the study area falls within LCT 9 Drained Open Farmland and LCT 23 Humber Banks. It is considered that significant adverse landscape effects are unlikely to arise as a result of the Proposed Development for either of these landscape receptors; for the Humber Banks LCT, this is as a result of the considerable distance to the Site and small proportion of the LCT within the study area; and for the Drained Open Farmland LCT, due to the considerable distance to the Site. On this basis, they are excluded from further assessment.

14.5.22. The relevant characteristics of the LCT are described in **ES Volume II Appendix 14B**: Landscape Character (**Application Document Ref. 6.3**) and illustrated in **ES Volume III Figure 14.1**: Landscape Character Areas and Types (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).

Doncaster Landscape Character Assessment and Capacity Study

14.5.23. The study identifies eight LCT in Doncaster and further divides the LCT into LCA of similar character. The west of the study area lies within G-Peat Moorlands LCT and Thorne and Hatfield Peat Moorland LCA. It is considered that significant adverse effects are unlikely to arise as a result of the Proposed Development for the Thorne and Hatfield Peat Moorlands LCA as a result of the considerable distance to the Site. and is therefore excluded further from this assessment. The relevant characteristics of the LCA are described in full in **ES Volume II Appendix 14B**: Landscape Character (**Application Document Ref. 6.3**) and illustrated in **ES Volume III Figure 14.1**: Landscape Character Areas and Types (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).

West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment

14.5.24. The study area falls within the Laughton Woods LCA. It is considered that significant adverse effects are unlikely to arise as a result of the Proposed Development for this LCA as a result of the considerable distance to the Site and is therefore excluded further from this assessment. The relevant characteristics of the LCA are described in full in **ES Volume II Appendix 14B**: Landscape Character (**Application Document Ref. 6.3**) and illustrated in **ES Volume III**

Figure 14.1: Landscape Character Areas and Types (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).

Vegetation Cover

14.5.25. Tree and shrub cover within the study area is generally sparse. There are a limited number of small blocks of woodland dispersed across the open agricultural landscape. Tree cover is largely restricted to along the main arterial routes including the M180, A18 and A161. Wooded landscape areas are present to the east of the River Trent in the north of the study area between Alkborough and Flixborough.

14.5.26. Hedgerows are rare and where they are present, they tend to be sparse and gappy adding to the sense of openness within the study area.

Topography and Drainage

14.5.27. The topography of the study area is low lying and predominately flat. Much of the land is at or below mean high water mark and maintained by an extensive network of drainage systems. Land rises in the east of the study area with Foxhills Industrial Estate lying at approximately 60m AOD. Refer to **ES Volume III Figure 14.2**: Topography (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).

14.5.28. The River Trent flows from the south, across the Levels and joins the River Ouse immediately north of the study area at the Humber Estuary. The River Torne joins the River Trent at Keadby Pumping Station. Much of the channel within the study area is engineered. There are navigable waterways crossing the study area including Stainforth and Keadby Canal which forms part of the Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation.

14.5.29. There is widespread evidence of historic drainage, in particular the extensive drainage of land from the 17th century, revealed through canalised rivers, dykes, old river courses and canals across the study area. The large geometric fields are generally bound by ditches. In addition to providing a key characteristic of the study area, the rivers, floodplain and the network of drainage ditches and dykes form important ecological corridors and wetland habitats. The lower sections

of the River Trent drain across the Humber Estuary in the north of the study area, providing flood management issues.

Settlements

14.5.30. The east of the study area includes the large industrial town of Scunthorpe, approximately 4.1km east of the Main Site. There are several smaller settlements dispersed across the study area, generally located on higher ground or adjacent to the River Trent. Three small villages are located in close proximity to the Site. Keadby lies directly to the east of the Water Connection Corridor, approximately 1km east from the Main Site at its closest point. Gunness lies 1.7km to the east of the Main Site, beyond the River Trent. Althorpe lies approximately 1.7km to the south-east of the Site.

14.5.31. Other nearby small settlements located along the River Trent include Burringham, West and East Butterwick, Amcotts, Flixborough, Garthorpe, Adlingfleet and Burton upon Stather. Further west there are several villages located along the A161 including Eastoft, Ealand, Belton, Epworth and the larger parish area of Crowle.

Communications

14.5.32. Settlements are connected by a series of “A” roads. The A18 crosses east to west through the centre of the study area, linking the M180 to Scunthorpe. The A161 crosses north to south through the study area connecting a number of villages in the west and linking to the A18. There are also a number of smaller roads bisecting the study area. The M180 lies to the south of the study area and runs east to west, joining the M181 in the east which provides links to Scunthorpe.

14.5.33. The South Humberside main line railway, which runs from Doncaster to Cleethorpes, is located in close proximity to the south of the Proposed Main Site. The line runs alongside the Stainforth and Keadby Canal and crosses the River Trent at Keadby Bridge.

14.5.34. A number of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) are located within the study area. There are several bridleways and footpaths in close proximity to the Site. KEAD9 and KEAD10 lie north of the Site, crossing through Keadby Wind Farm. CROW12 and CROW13 lie to the west of the Site and CROW11 runs along the North Soak Drain to the west of the Site.

14.5.35. The long distance path Peatlands Way is located in the west of the study area and passes through the Isle of Axholme, Belton and Crowle.

Refer to **ES Volume III Figure 14.3**: Landscape Context (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).

The Site and Its Immediate Setting

14.5.36. The full extent of the Site is shown on **ES Volume III Figure 3.1:** Proposed Development Site (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**). The Parts of the Site are shown on **ES Volume III Figure 3.3:** Indicative Parts of the Site Plan (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**) and detailed in **ES Volume I Chapter 3**: The Site and Surroundings (**Application Document Ref. 6.2**).

14.5.37. The Site and immediate surrounding area is heavily influenced by power related industrial structures. Wind turbines are prominent features in the landscape alongside large pylons and transmission lines converging near Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station. The surrounding low-level arable landscape, interspersed with scattered villages, provides areas of tranquillity; however, large-scale structures and transport networks are ever present within views due to the open nature of the landscape.

14.5.38. The Site is largely surrounded by arable fields. Keadby village lies directly east, adjacent to the River Trent; to the south beyond the A18 lies farmland; to the west lies the reclaimed former ash heap and to the north lies a drain, farmland and Keadby Wind Farm. The Site is bisected by the Stainforth and Keadby Canal and the South Humberside Main Line railway.

14.5.39. The Site lies between approximately 0-6m AOD, although the majority of the Main Site lies between 0 and 2m AOD. The Site to the north of the canal/ railway line currently comprises large scale plant and buildings associated with the operational Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station. The former Keadby Ash Tip is located immediately to the west of the Site, and to the north of the canal/ railway line and includes areas of grassland bordered by pockets of scrub vegetation. There is also a linear band of mature woodland and scrub located immediately to the south of Keadby 1 Power Station between the power station and the canal.

14.5.40. The parts of the Proposed Development located to the southwest of the canal/ railway line include the construction laydown areas and vehicular access, and comprises agricultural fields and existing access road. Natural features of noteworthy landscape value within the Site are the

mature vegetation along the canal and several mature trees located on existing field boundaries.

Value of the Landscape Receptor

14.5.41. The Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (NL), formerly an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), lies to the south-east outside of the study area. There is currently a formal request to extend the northern boundary of the Lincolnshire Wolds NL. The proposed boundary extension encompasses the north-east of the study area around Burton upon Stather and as shown on **ES Volume III Figure 14.3**: Landscape Context (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**). The value of the proposed boundary extension of the Lincolnshire Wolds NL is assessed to be high as a result of the high scenic value and high landscape quality.

14.5.42. At a local level, the study area encompasses eight conservation areas illustrated on **ES Volume III Figure 14.3**: Landscape Context (**Application Document Ref. 6.3**). The nearest, Crowle Conservation Area, lies 3.7km to the west of the Site.

14.5.43. There are no Registered Parks and Gardens within the study area.

Existing Visual Baseline

Zone of Theoretical Visibility Analysis

14.5.44. In order to identify locations with potential to have views of the Proposed Development, a ZTV has been produced. This identifies those areas which have potential for views of the Proposed Development and to what extent it is likely to be visible. The ZTV is illustrated in **ES Volume III Figure 14.4**: Zone of Theoretical Visibility and Potential Viewpoint Locations (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).

14.5.45. The ZTV has been prepared for the Proposed Development based upon the tallest structure, i.e. the single stack, at up to 85m AGL (88m AOD), as a worst-case, in order to identify the likely maximum extent of theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development.

14.5.46. The ZTV has been generated by analysis of a 3D digital terrain model (DTM) of the surrounding terrain and the Proposed Development. Buildings have been incorporated into the DTM from OS Open Map Local with an assumed height of 7.5m AGL. Woodland from the National Forest Inventory has also been incorporated into the DTM with an assumed height of 15m AGL. The ZTV is based upon a grid of points at 20m apart within the Main Site footprint at a height of 85m AGL, with an observer eye height of 1.6m.

14.5.47. **ES Volume III Figure 14.4**: Zone of Theoretical Visibility and Potential Viewpoint Locations – 85m stack (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**) identifies the locations within the 10km study area where there is the potential to receive views of any part of the Proposed Development within the Main Site.

14.5.48. Potential viewpoints and receptors were identified throughout this area. The potential receptors and their existing views are described in Table 14.3 and shown on **ES Volume III Figures 14.6 – 14.19**: Representative Viewpoints (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).

14.5.49. Visibility within the study area is generally widespread. Due to the low-lying land along the majority of the study area and limited intervening vegetation, there are frequent, open views in the north-west and east.

Visibility in the south and south-west is restricted due to the extent of built form and topography.

Dynamic Views

14.5.50. Users of the main transport routes and long-distance trails will gain dynamic views towards the Site to varying degrees, dependent on intervening structures, screening vegetation, elevation and direction of travel. The effects on transient receptors and dynamic views are considered in Section 14.6 Likely Impacts and Effects.

14.5.51. Users of the Scunthorpe to Doncaster passenger railway line will gain transient, dynamic views towards the Site. Views will include a landscape containing large areas of farmland, industrial structures, overhead power lines, highway infrastructure and wind turbines. In close proximity to the Site, Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station will be prominent within views.

14.5.52. Users of the Stainforth and Keadby Canal will gain dynamic and ever changing views, often limited by intervening vegetation and landform. Where views do exist, it is anticipated that Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and infrastructure is prominent in views close to the Site with views elsewhere within the study area influenced by a number of industrial structures.

14.5.53. Within the study area, there are a number of local roads in close proximity of the Site which join the settlements. Generally, views from these roads will be dynamic and ever changing. Views are often broken or restricted by screening vegetation and built form located along the road corridors. Where views are open, the structures associated with Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station are clearly visible, appearing prominent in close proximity to the Site.

Visual Receptors and Viewpoints

14.5.54. Through consultation with the relevant stakeholders, listed in Table 14.2, a total of 14 viewpoints were chosen to represent the typical range of views of the Proposed Development from within the study area. The selected viewpoints are listed in Table 14.3 and illustrated on **ES Volume III Figures 14.6 – 14.19**: Representative Viewpoints (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).

Table 14.3: Representative Viewpoints

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	View
1	Chapel Lane West, Keadby	Representative of potential residential views from receptors on Chapel Lane.	Short range view along Chapel Lane south-west across farmland. Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station are prominent in the view. Pylons, transmission lines, silos, a concrete water tower, and wind turbines associated with Keadby Wind Farm are visible across the view and form the backdrop to a single residential dwelling. Representative of close-range views from the north. Mature trees and vegetation partially filter direct views of some of the detracting features. **Night-time:** Street lighting is present along the eastern section of the road. Existing aviation warning lighting is present on the wind turbines, the stacks associated with Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station. In general, there are low levels of night-time lighting. **Value of view**: Local, commonplace view containing a high level of detractors; therefore, the overall value is **Low.** Refer to **ES Volume III Figure 14.6.1 and 14.6.2** (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).
2a and 2b	Gate Keepers Residence, (Vazon Bridge), Keadby	Representative of potential residential views from the Gate Keepers Residence and	Short range view along the Stainforth and Keadby Canal towpath. The foreground comprises the canal, canal bridge, access road, and the Gate Keepers Residence and contain vehicles and boats. The canal is bound by palisade fencing and scattered mature scrub, hedgerow and trees Pylons, transmission lines, wind turbines associated with Keadby Wind Farm, Keadby 1

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	View
		views experienced by recreational receptors using the Stainforth and Keadby Canal towpath.	Power Station, and Keadby 2 Power Station are all visible above intervening vegetation in the middle ground and where there are gaps in the vegetation. Representative of close-range views from the south. **Night-time:** Existing aviation warning lights on the wind turbines, the stacks of Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station are visible. In general, there are low levels of night-time lighting at this location. **Value of view**: View likely to be locally valued with medium visitor numbers and high level of detractors; therefore, the overall value is **Medium.** Refer to **ES Volume III Figure 14.7.1a and Figure 14.7.2b** (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).
3	Keadby Lock	Representative of potential views experienced by recreational receptors using the Stainforth and Keadby Canal towpath.	Short range view from the towpath close to Keadby Lock. The foreground comprises Stainforth and Keadby Canal. Signals along the B1392 Trent Road overbridge are visible to the right of the view. Vegetation bordering the canal is visible in the middle ground of the view with industrial structures, Keady 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station, pylons and a wind turbine are visible on the horizon, partially screened by the intervening vegetation. **Night-time:** There is street lighting and high-level flood lighting associated with the Lock at this location. In general, there are medium levels of night-time lighting visible within Viewpoint 3. Representative of close-range views from the east. **Value of view**: Local view with a number of detractors; therefore, the overall value is **Low.**

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	View
			Refer to **ES Volume III Figure 14.8.1 and 14.8.2** (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).
4	PRoW (KEAD9, KEAD10), north of Keadby	Representative of potential views experienced by recreational receptors on the PRoW to the north of Keadby.	Open view from the junction of PRoW KEAD9 AND PRoW KEAD10 looking in a south-westerly direction. The fore and middle ground contains flat arable land. Overhead lines, pylons, transmission lines Keadby Wind Farm, and Keadby 2 Power Station are clearly visible in the background of the view. Keadby 1 Power Station is visible but partly obscured by intervening vegetation along the field boundary. **Night-time:** Street lighting along Chapel Lane and aviation warning lights on the wind turbines, Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station stacks are visible. There are low levels of night-time lighting at this location. **Value of view**: Local, commonplace view and high level of detractors; therefore, the overall value is **Low.** Refer to **ES Volume III Figure 14.9.1 and 14.9.2** (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).
5	PRoW (GUNN179), north-west of Gunness	Representative of potential views experienced by recreational receptors on the PRoW to	Wide open view in a south-west direction across flat arable farmland from the edge of Gunness residential area. The residential area of Keadby is visible in the background of the view. Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station, Keadby Wind Farm, pylons and transmission lines are visible in the background view and span across the horizon. Representative of mid-range views from the east.

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	View
		the north-west of Gunness.	**Night-time:** Street lighting from Gunness is visible, creating sky glow to the south-east. The lighting located in the Lock and aviation warning lighting will be visible to the south-west. There are low levels of lighting visible in the night sky from this location. **Value of view**: Local, commonplace view with high level of detractors in the background; therefore, the overall value is **Low.** Refer to **ES Volume III Figure 14.10.1 and 14.10.2** (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).
6	Trunk Road, Keadby	Representative of potential views from , residential receptors on the edge of Althorpe.	Middle range view to the west across farmland. Pylons, transmission lines and the Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station are visible and span across the horizon above intervening vegetation. Representative of mid-range views from the south. **Night-time:** Street lighting from Althorpe is visible as the closest source of lighting. Lighting from Keadby and Keadby Port creates a low-level of sky glow and aviation warning lighting is clearly visible from this location. There are overall low levels of lighting visible in the night sky from this location. **Value of view**: Local, commonplace view with high level of detractors in the background; therefore, the overall value is **Low.** Refer to **ES Volume III Figure 14.11.1 and 14.11.2** (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	View
7	PRoW (CROW11) east of Ealand Poultry Farm	Representative of potential views experienced by recreational receptors using the PRoW to the west and from residential receptors at Ealand Farm.	Middle range view south-east across farmland. Wind turbines are visible in the foreground, pylons, transmission lines are visible across the middle ground and horizon. The restored former ash tip is visible in the background of the view. The stacks of Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station are visible above the former ash tip against the sky. Representative of mid-range views from the west. **Night-time:** Aviation warning lights on the wind turbines, Keadby 1 Power Station stack and Keadby 2 Power Station are visible from this location. Task lighting is present at the nearby industrial unit. There are low levels of night-time lighting at this location. **Value of view**: Local, commonplace view with high level of detractors throughout the view; therefore, the value is **Low.** Refer to **ES Volume III Figure 14.12.1 and 14.12.2** (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).
8	PRoW (East8) Eastoft	Representative of potential views from residential receptors on the edge of Eastoft and recreational	Wide, open view across farmland from the edge of Eastoft. Overhead telecommunication lines are apparent in the foreground, adjacent to the road. Wind turbines are a dominant feature across the skyline in the middle distance and pylons, transmission lines, Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station are visible in the background. Representative of long-range views from the north.

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	View
		receptors using the PRoW to the north-west.	**Night-time:** Street lighting is present in Eastoft. Distant sky glow is visible from the northern area of Scunthorpe. Overall, there are low levels of night-time lighting at this location. **Value of view**: Local, commonplace view with medium level of detractors; therefore, the overall value is **Medium.** Refer to **ES Volume III Figure 14.13.1 and 14.13.2** (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).
9	Meredyke Road, Luddington	Representative of potential views from residential receptors located on the edge of Luddington.	Open view looking south from the edge of Luddington village. Telecommunication lines transect the flat arable landscape in the fore and middle ground. A woodland block and scattered trees are visible in the background as are residential dwellings within Keadby. Wind turbines associated with Keadby Wind Farm and Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station are visible on the horizon. Representative of long-range views from the north. **Night-time:** Street lighting is present in Luddington. Distant sky glow is visible from the northern area of Scunthorpe. Overall, there are low levels of night-time lighting at this location. **Value of view**: Locally valued view with medium level of detractors; therefore, the overall value is **Medium.** Refer to **ES Volume III Figure 14.14.1 and 14.14.2** (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	View
10	Middle Lane, Amcotts	Representative of potential views from residential receptors located on the edge of Amcotts on Middle Lane.	Open expansive view adjacent to residential properties along Middle Lane. An access track and grassland are visible in the foreground. Lighting columns along Middle Lane are visible in the wider view. The flat arable farmland transected by overhead telecommunication lines form the middle to background view. Wind turbines associated with Keadby Wind Farm, Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station are visible in the background of the view. Representative of long-range views from the north. **Night-time:** Street lighting is present in Amcotts. Distant sky glow is visible from the northern area of Scunthorpe. Overall, there are low levels of night-time lighting at this location. **Value of view**: Local, commonplace view with medium level of detractors; therefore, the overall value is **Medium.** Refer to **ES Volume III Figure 14.15.1 and 14.15.2** (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).
11	PRoW (BURT171) accessed off Chafer Lane, Burton upon Stather	Representative of potential views experienced by recreational receptors using the PRoW to the	Slightly elevated, wide open view from PRoW across arable farmland. Overhead telecommunication lines are visible in the foreground. Turbines associated with Keadby Wind Farm are prominent in the middle ground. Pylons, overhead transmission lines, Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station are visible in the background view. Representative of long-range views from the north-east.

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	View
		south of Burton upon Stather.	**Night-time:** No direct light sources are present. Sky glow from Burton upon Stather and the north of Scarborough would be visible from this location. Overall, there are very low levels of night-time lighting at this location. **Value of view**: View likely to be locally valued with medium visitor numbers and high level of detractors; therefore, the overall value is **Medium.** Refer to **ES Volume III Figure 14.16.1 and 14.16.2** (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).
12	Mill Road, Crowle	Representative of potential views from residential receptors located on the edge of Crowle.	Wide open view taken from the edge of Crowle. The foreground and middle ground comprise flat arable farmland. Intermittent vegetation is visible in the middle ground. Wind turbines associated with Keadby Wind Farm, pylons and transmission lines form detracting features in the background view and extend across the horizon. Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station are visible in the background view. Land rises on the horizon in the east. Representative of mid-range views from the west. **Night-time:** Street lighting is present in Crowle. Very distant sky glow is visible from Scunthorpe. Overall, there are low levels of night-time lighting at this location. **Value of view**: Well composed view with a high level of detractors in the distance; therefore, the overall value is **Medium.** Refer to **ES Volume III Figure 14.17.1 and 14.17.2** (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	View
13	PROW (BELT30/ BELT 34) Isle of Axholme	Representative of potential views experienced by recreational receptors using the PRoW to the west of Belton.	Wide open view taken along PRoW in a slightly elevated location. Arable farmland is visible in the fore and middle ground. Properties along Westgate Road are visible in front and amongst of a belt of mature trees and vegetation. Keadby Wind Farm is visible above vegetation in the background view and the stacks associated with Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station are just visible through gaps in the existing vegetation on the horizon. Representative of long-range views form the south-west. **Night-time:** Street lighting is visible from within Belton. Aviation warning lighting is visible from wind turbines on the horizon. Overall, there are very low levels of night-time lighting at this location. **Value of view**: View from heritage asset with medium visitor numbers and low level of detractors; therefore, the overall value is **High.** Refer to **ES Volume III Figure 14.18.1 and 14.18.2** (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).
14	Stainforth and Keadby Canal Towpath (Traffic-free cycle route PRoW)	Representative of potential views experienced by recreational receptors using the Stainforth and	Short to medium distance views from the canal towpath on the south side of the Stainforth and Keadby Canal. The view extends across the water and is enclosed by mature vegetation and trees along the banks of the canal. Beyond the vegetation, the buildings and structures associated with Keadby Power Station (Keadby 1 and 2) enclose the horizon. The train tracks and associated infrastructure at Vazon Bridge, high voltage overhead power lines and towers, and wind turbines are a feature of the wider view at close range and within middle distance views.

Viewpoint ID	Name and Location	Receptor Type	View
		Keadby Canal Towpath.	**Night-time:** The viewpoint is likely to experience ambient artificial lighting from Keadby 1 and Keadby 2 Power Stations and aviation warning lighting is likely to be visible from wind turbines in longer distance views. Overall, there are likely to be moderate levels of night-time lighting at this location. **Value of view**: The view is likely to be locally valued with medium visitor numbers and a high number of large and prominent detracting features. Therefore, the overall value is **Medium.** Refer to **ES Volume III Figure 14.19** (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**).

Summary of Visual Baseline

14.5.55. The study area is characterised by low lying arable land, influenced in parts by industrial development. Large scale pylons and transmission lines transect the landscape and radiate out from Keadby Substation. There are also several large wind developments located between the Stainforth and Keadby Canal (to the south) and the River Humber. Due to the low topography within the study area, views of these structures including Keadby Wind Farm, Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station are readily available where vegetation and built form allow. The elevated land to the east of the River Trent allows for wide ranging views. In localised areas, small isolated woodlands and hedgerows restrict views of the industrial structures from further afield.

14.5.56. The extent of views available to receptors is varied and range from close to long distance. A number of receptors are located at the edge of villages, along roads and along PRoW where the landform is low lying. The rising landform in the east and localised areas of slightly raised ground around the Isle of Axholme in the south-west allows for elevated long-distance views towards the Site.

Future Baseline

14.5.57. The future baseline is a prediction of baseline conditions in the future, assuming the Proposed Development has not been, or is not being, constructed.

14.5.58. As described in **ES Volume I Chapter 2**: Assessment Methodology (**Application Document Ref. 6.2**), structures associated with Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station are anticipated to still be present.

14.5.59. During decommissioning, the overall impression of the landscape and of views would be largely unchanged and the sensitivity of each of the landscape receptors would be unchanged.

14.5.60. The wider study area will continue to be influenced by a number of large-scale power related structures including wind turbines, high voltage overhead power lines and infrastructure, and power stations. It

will also continue to be influenced by energy generating infrastructure and major transport corridors in the future baseline scenario.

Development Design and Impact Avoidance

14.5.61. The following impact avoidance measures will either be incorporated into the design or are standard construction or operational measures. These measures have therefore been taken into account as part of the impact assessment process described in this chapter:

- suitable materials will be used, where possible, in the construction of structures to reduce reflections and to assist with breaking up the massing of the buildings and structures;
- the selection of finishes for the buildings and other infrastructure will be informed by the finishes of the adjacent developments (including Keadby 1 Power Station), in order to reduce the visual impact of the Proposed Development; and
- lighting required during the construction and operation stages of the Proposed Development will be designed to reduce unnecessary light spill outside of the Site boundary, in accordance with an **Outline Lighting Strategy** (**Application Document Ref. 5.12**) submitted with the DCO Application.

14.6. Likely Impacts and Effects

14.6.1. This section identifies the potential impacts resulting from the Proposed Development. The magnitude of each impact is defined with reference to the relevant baseline conditions (existing or future, as appropriate), and effects are determined in accordance with the identified methodology presented within **ES Volume II Appendix 14A:** Landscape and Visual Amenity Methodology (**Application Document Ref. 6.3**).

Landscape

14.6.2. The potential landscape impacts of the Proposed Development primarily relate to the visibility of proposed structures (temporary and permanent), including how this affects the perceptual qualities and tranquillity of a character area. In the case of the construction phase of the Proposed Development, this will relate to the following:

- movement of plant and heavy goods vehicles, both within the Site and in the surrounding area;
- temporary stockpiling of storage of materials on site;
- establishment of site compounds resulting in temporary structures to serve the workforce;

- crane activity to assist high level construction works on the Main Site;
- building construction including new stack on the Main Site; and
- external lighting to illuminate site operations after dark on the Main Site.

14.6.3. During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, this will relate to the following:

- introduction of permanent large-scale structures including buildings within the Main Site;
- introduction of additional site lighting, where required for operational safety; and
- movement of additional vehicles within and around the operational areas.

Specific Aesthetic or Perceptual Aspects

14.6.4. Large-scale power related development including Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station, Keadby Wind Farm, Keadby Substation, pylons, and overhead lines is a well-established land-use within the study area and within the landscape immediately adjacent to the Site. The existing power related development is highly visible across a large extent of the Study Area as a result of limited intervening vegetation and built form. Therefore, it is anticipated that the presence of the Proposed Development will not affect the aesthetic and perceptual qualities of the local landscape.

14.6.5. During construction, there would be changes in the aesthetic and perceptual qualities through the movement of plant within close proximity of the Site and the introduction of new large-scale structures at various stages of development within the Main Site. At operation, the aesthetic and perceptual qualities would remain similar to the present, with large-scale static structures visible within the wider landscape.

Assessment of Landscape Effects

14.6.6. The Proposed Development is located on land adjacent to Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station. The Site includes existing power related structures including pylons and overhead lines. There are further large-scale power related structures in the immediate vicinity of the Site, such as Keadby Wind Farm. The main feature of change during construction of the Proposed Development would be the

introduction of tall cranes and piling rigs. By the time of opening, there would be new large-scale structures within the Main Site.

14.6.7. During construction, there will be infrequent, short-duration and temporary disturbance to the landscape around Keadby village. Construction traffic, including plant and heavy good deliveries, will be routed along the A18, avoiding the villages of Keadby and Althorpe8.

14.6.8. The main potential for effects on landscape character relates to the intervisibility between the Proposed Development and the LCA/LCT. Given the existing presence of large-scale power related development in proximity to the Site, it is considered that it is likely to be congruous with its context and therefore there is a low potential for the landscape character of the surrounding areas to be affected.

14.6.9. Due to the setting of the Site, which is influenced by large-scale power related development, it is anticipated that there is a low likelihood that the effects will result in an inherent change to the existing landscape character at a local scale and negligible at a regional or national scale. Overall, the influence of the Proposed Development will be limited to the localised landscape immediately adjacent to the Main Site.

14.6.10. Table 14.4 provides an assessment of the sensitivity of each landscape receptor. A detailed description of the criteria used to assess the sensitivity of landscape receptors can be found in Table 14A.2: Landscape & Landscape Elements Sensitivity Criteria **ES Volume II Appendix 14A**: Landscape and Visual Impact Methodology (**Application Document Ref. 6.3**).

Table 14.4: Landscape Sensitivity Assessment

Landscape receptor	Sensitivity Assessment		
	Value	**Susceptibility**	**Sensitivity**
Natural England National Character Area Profiles (Natural England 2014)			
NCA Profile 39: Humberhead Levels	High	The NCA can accommodate the Proposed Development without effects on its overall integrity due to the large-scale landscape which is influenced by the	Medium

Landscape receptor		Sensitivity Assessment		
		Value	**Susceptibility**	**Sensitivity**
			presence of existing large-scale infrastructure. The susceptibility to change arising from the Proposed Development is therefore considered to be medium.	
North Lincolnshire Landscape Character Assessment and Guidelines – (JBA Consulting, ND)				
The Trent Levels LCA	Flat Drained Treed Farmland	High	The LCA has some capacity to accommodate the Proposed Development due to the large-scale expansive arable landscape and regular field pattern influenced by large agro-industrial buildings. The susceptibility to change from the Proposed Development is considered to be high.	High
	Flat Drained Farmland	Medium	The LCT can accommodate the Proposed Development without effects on its overall integrity due to the expansive arable landscape which is strongly influenced by energy infrastructure, transmission lines and transport routes. The susceptibility to change from the Proposed Development is considered to be low.	Medium
	Open Island Farmland	High	The LCT has a low capacity to accommodate the Proposed Development without effects upon its integrity due to the diverse landscape pattern and smaller-scale features. the susceptibility to change arising from the Proposed Development is considered to be Medium.	High

Landscape receptor		Sensitivity Assessment		
		Value	**Susceptibility**	**Sensitivity**
	Industrial Landscapes	Low	The LCT can accommodate the Proposed Development without effects upon its overall integrity due to the high number of detracting features and prominence of the existing industrial development along the riverside. The susceptibility to change arising from the Proposed Development is considered to be low.	Low
	Flat Wooded Farmland	Medium	The LCT has some capacity to accommodate the Proposed Development. Factors which increase susceptibility are the medium-scale fields and the presence of parkland characteristics. The susceptibility to change arising from the Proposed Development is considered to be medium.	Medium
Lincolnshire Edge LCA	Steep Wooded Scarp Slope	Medium	The LCT has a low capacity to accommodate the Proposed Development without effects on its overall integrity due to the intimate scale of the landscape and the distinctive steep scarp slopes. The susceptibility to change arising from the Proposed Development is considered to be high.	High
Lincolnshire Wolds NL proposed extension area		High	The landscape within the NL has a strong pattern and is a distinctive varied landscape with high value features. Susceptibility to change arising from the	High

Landscape receptor	Sensitivity Assessment		
	Value	**Susceptibility**	**Sensitivity**
		Proposed Development is therefore considered to be high.	
Site Landscape Features	Medium	The pattern of the landscape ranges from degraded to intact. Overall susceptibility to change arising from the Proposed Development is therefore considered to be low.	Low

14.6.11. The following section provides an assessment of the anticipated magnitude of landscape impacts and the classification of effects on each landscape receptor at construction (Table 14.5), in the opening year (Year 1) (Table 14.6) and during operation (Year 15) (Table 14.7). The factors used to determine the magnitude of landscape impacts are set out in Section 14A.5 **ES Volume II Appendix 14A**: Landscape and Visual Impact Methodology (**Application Document Ref. 6.3**). These factors are considered in combination for each receptor to provide an overall magnitude of change. Refer to Table 14A: Landscape Magnitude Criteria (indicative) within the Landscape and Visual Impact Methodology for the criteria levels used to determine landscape magnitude.

Table 14.5: Assessment of Landscape Effects – Construction

Landscape type	Sensitivity of receptor	Description of impact	Predicted magnitude of impact	Classification of effect
NCA Profile 39: Humberhead Levels	Medium	Construction activities associated with the Proposed Development will directly impact the NCA as a result of disturbance from plant and vehicle movements, views of the progressive construction of large-scale buildings and structures, and the limited removal of landscape features. Construction activities will be viewed in context with other large-scale power related structures, including tall vertical features associated with electrical infrastructure, and dynamic elements such as wind turbines. Due to the presence of existing large-scale structures, movement associated with wind turbines, and reduced tranquillity close to industrial areas which exist within this NCA, it is assessed that the Proposed Development will have very limited potential to affect the key characteristics which define the landscape character and perceptual qualities of the NCA. The overall impact is assessed as very low over a small geographical extent, short term and reversible.	Very low	Negligible adverse (**not significant**)
Flat Drained Treed Farmland LCT	High	The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCT, therefore, impacts will be indirect. There will be potential views of the construction of the Proposed Development which will introduce disturbance from plant and vehicle movements and distant views	Very low	Minor adverse (**not significant**)

Landscape type	Sensitivity of receptor	Description of impact	Predicted magnitude of impact	Classification of effect
		of the progressive construction of large-scale buildings and taller structures. Due to the expansive views, which contain existing large-scale structures, including Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station, wind turbines, pylons, and road infrastructure, it is considered that the construction of the Proposed Development will result in limited perceptible change to the landscape character and tranquillity. The overall impact is assessed to be very low over a small geographical extent, short term and reversible.		
Flat Drained Farmland LCT	Medium	Construction activities associated with the Proposed Development will directly impact the LCT. Construction activities, including disturbance from plant and vehicle movements, views of the progressive construction of large-scale buildings and structures, and the limited removal of landscape features, will be viewed in context with the existing large-scale power related structures. The Proposed Development will result in a localised reduction in tranquillity within the immediate area of the Site, however, vehicle movements from heavy machinery is characteristic across the agricultural and industrial landscape. Due to the level of disturbance and activity in adjacent areas, the construction activity will intensify however, will not alter the key characteristics and tranquillity of the LCT overall.	Low	Minor adverse (**not significant**)

Landscape type	Sensitivity of receptor	Description of impact	Predicted magnitude of impact	Classification of effect
		The overall impact is assessed to be low, over a medium geographical extent, short term and reversible.		
Open Island Farmland LCT	High	The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCT and will introduce limited views of construction activity into it. Due to the existing influence of large-scale structures and road infrastructure within the surrounding LCT, it is considered that the Proposed Development will have limited potential to affect the character and tranquillity of the LCT. The overall impact is assessed to be very low over a negligible geographical extent, short term and reversible.	Very low	Minor adverse (**not significant**)
Industrial Landscapes LCT	Low	The Proposed Development is located partly within and adjacent to the LCT, therefore construction activities associated with the Proposed Development will directly and indirectly impact the LCT by introducing further detracting elements and disturbance into the landscape. Construction activities will be viewed in context with existing large-scale power related structures and construction activity. The Proposed Development will not result in the alteration of key characteristics within the immediate industrial areas of the Site.	Low	Negligible adverse (**not significant**)

Landscape type	Sensitivity of receptor	Description of impact	Predicted magnitude of impact	Classification of effect
		The overall impact is assessed to be low over a medium geographical extent short term and reversible.		
Flat Wooded Farmland LCT	Medium	The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCT, therefore impacts will be direct and will introduce potential views of construction activity into the distance. Due to the existing influence of large-scale industrial structures and road infrastructure in the surrounding LCT, it is considered that the Proposed Development will have little perceptible change on the character and tranquillity of the LCT. The overall impact is assessed to be very low over a negligible geographical extent, short term, and reversible.	Very low	Negligible adverse (**not significant**)
Steep Wooded Scarp Slope LCT	High	The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCT, therefore, impacts will be indirect. The LCT will experience potential views of construction activity within a limited proportion of the LCT and potential views will be distant. Due to expansive views to the west containing large-scale industrial structures and wind turbines, it is considered that the construction of the Proposed Development will result in very limited perceptible change to the landscape character with little or no impact to the tranquillity of the LCT. The overall impact is assessed to be very low over a negligible geographical extent, short term, and reversible.	Very low	Negligible adverse (**not significant**)

Landscape type	Sensitivity of receptor	Description of impact	Predicted magnitude of impact	Classification of effect
Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape (formerly AONB) proposed extension area	High	The Proposed Development lies outside of this area, therefore, effects from construction will be indirect and will introduce potential very long-distance views of construction activity within limited parts of the proposed NL extension. Due to the location of the Proposed Development in relation to other existing large-scale industry, it is considered that the construction of the Proposed Development will result in a very limited perceptible change to the landscape character and tranquillity of the proposed NL extension area. The overall impact is assessed to be very low, over a negligible geographical extent, short term, and will be reversible.	Very low	Minor adverse (**not significant**)
Site Landscape Features	Low	The Proposed Development will introduce construction activity and heavy plant which result in disturbance and the removal of arable farmland, minor losses of scattered scrub where it coincides with localised areas required for temporary works (e.g. the laying of electrical connections) and grassland. There will be localised and limited permanent loss of vegetation and trees within the Order Limits~~. This includes two likely veteran trees and two likely ancient trees on the banks of the Stainforth and Keadby Canal (opposite the towpath) to facilitate the Water Abstraction Station~~.	Low	Negligible adverse (**not significant**)

Landscape type	Sensitivity of receptor	Description of impact	Predicted magnitude of impact	Classification of effect
		It is considered that the construction activity associated with the Proposed Development will result in a limited perceptible change to the landscape character due the existing industrial context of the Order Limits and within the immediate vicinity. The existing level of activity experienced within, or in proximity to the Main Site will lessen the overall effect. The overall impact is assessed to be low, over a negligible geographical extent, short term, and partially reversible.		

Table 14.6: Assessment of Landscape Effects – Opening (Year 1)

Landscape type	Sensitivity of receptor	Description of impact	Predicted magnitude of impact	Classification of effect
NCA Profile 39: Humberhead Levels	Medium	The Proposed Development will have direct effects on the NCA and introduce views of new detracting elements and structures. Due to the prominence of existing large-scale industrial structures, which include power stations, wind turbines, overhead lines and towers, and existing road and rail infrastructure, the Proposed Development will result in a small	Very low	Negligible adverse (**not significant**)

Landscape type	Sensitivity of receptor	Description of impact	Predicted magnitude of impact	Classification of effect
		change to the character without altering the key characteristics of the landscape. The overall impact is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, long term and theoretically reversible.		
Flat Drained Treed Farmland LCT	High	The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCT, therefore potential impacts will be indirect and will introduce views of the structures associated with the Proposed Development from within a limited part of the LCT. Due to the availability of expansive views containing similar large-scale industrial structures and associated infrastructure, it is considered that the Proposed Development will result in limited perceptible change to the key characteristics of the LCT. The overall impact is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, long term and theoretically reversible.	Very low	Minor adverse (**not significant**)
Flat Drained Farmland LCT	Medium	The Proposed Development will introduce views of structures into the LCT. The Proposed Development will be viewed in context with existing large-scale industrial structures, including wind turbines and electrical infrastructure, and road and rail infrastructure. The Proposed Development will result in a small change to the character without altering the key characteristics of the landscape.	Low	Minor adverse (**not significant**)

Landscape type	Sensitivity of receptor	Description of impact	Predicted magnitude of impact	Classification of effect
		The overall impact is assessed to be low, over a small geographical extent, long term and theoretically reversible.		
Open Island Farmland LCT	High	The Proposed Development lies outside this LCT, therefore effects will be indirect and will introduce potential views of structures associated with the Main Site from a limited part of the LCT. Due to existing visibility of large-scale industrial structures in the adjacent LCT, it is considered that the Proposed Development will have little perceptible change on the key characteristics. The overall impact is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, long term and theoretically reversible.	Very low	Minor adverse (**not significant**)
Industrial Landscapes LCT	Low	The Proposed Development will directly and indirectly impact the LCT and will introduce views of structures associated with the Proposed Development. Due to the existing influence of other existing large-scale industrial structures within the LCT, there will be no change to the key characteristics of the landscape. The overall impact is assessed to be low, over a medium geographical extent, long term and theoretically reversible.	Low	Negligible adverse (**not significant**)

Landscape type	Sensitivity of receptor	Description of impact	Predicted magnitude of impact	Classification of effect
Flat Wooded Farmland LCT	Medium	The Proposed Development lies outside this LCT, therefore, impacts will be indirect and will introduce potential views of structures associated with the Proposed Development within a limited part of the LCT. Due to the location of the Proposed Development in relation to existing large-scale industrial structures in the surrounding LCT, it is considered that the Proposed Development will have little perceptible change on the character of the LCT. The overall impact is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, long term and theoretically reversible.	Very low	Negligible adverse (**not significant**)
Steep Wooded Scarp Slope LCT	High	The Proposed Development lies outside of this LCT, therefore, effects will be indirect and will introduce views of structures associated with the Proposed Development into a limited part of the LCT. Due to expansive views containing existing large-scale industrial structures and its location adjacent to Keadby 1 and Keadby 2 Power Stations, it is considered that the Proposed Development will result in no change to the key characteristics. The overall impact is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, long term and theoretically reversible.	Very Low	Negligible adverse (**not significant**)

Landscape type	Sensitivity of receptor	Description of impact	Predicted magnitude of impact	Classification of effect
Lincolnshire Wolds NL proposed extension area	High	The Proposed Development lies outside of this area, therefore, effects will be indirect and introduce potential long distance views of additional power related structures within a limited part of the proposed NL extension. Due to the location of the Proposed Development in relation to other existing large-scale industry, it is considered that the Proposed Development will result in very limited perceptible change to the key characteristics of the NL extension area. The overall impacts are assessed to be very low, over a negligible geographical extent, long term that will be theoretically reversible.	Very low	Minor adverse (**not significant**)
Site Landscape Features	Low	The vegetation and trees within the Order Limits provide important landscape elements which contrast and soften the industrial influence. Some of the mature woodland located along the bank of the Stainforth and Keadby Canal lost as part of the construction of the Water Abstraction Station will not be replaced. Therefore, there will be a very limited loss of vegetation which forms part of the landscape setting of the canal.	Low	Minor adverse (**not significant)**

Landscape type	Sensitivity of receptor	Description of impact	Predicted magnitude of impact	Classification of effect
		Areas of scrub within the construction laydown areas will recolonise over time and habitats will be reinstated and enhanced where practicable. Habitat enhancement will include woodland, scrub, and species-rich native hedgerow planting~~, and will include compensation measures to address the loss of veteran and ancient trees~~. The overall impact is assessed to be medium, over a negligible geographical extent and long term, and partially reversible.		

Table 14.7: Assessment of Landscape Effects – Operation (Year 15)

Landscape type	Sensitivity of receptor	Description of impact	Predicted magnitude of impact	Classification of effect
NCA Profile 39: Humberhead Levels	Medium	The impacts during operation are anticipated to be similar to the opening assessment scenario. The operation of the Proposed Development will result in a small change to the character without altering the overall characteristics of the landscape. The overall impact is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, long term and theoretically reversible.	Very Low	Negligible adverse (**not significant**)
Flat Drained Treed Farmland LCT	High	The impacts during operation are anticipated to be similar to the opening assessment scenario. The operation of the Proposed Development will result in limited perceptible change to the landscape character and key characteristics of the LCT. The overall impact is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, long term and theoretically reversible.	Very low	Minor adverse (**not significant**)
Flat Drained Farmland LCT	Medium	The impacts during operation are anticipated to be similar to the opening assessment scenario. The operation of the Proposed Development will result in a small change to the character without altering the overall characteristics of the landscape.	Low	Minor adverse (**not significant**)

Landscape type	Sensitivity of receptor	Description of impact	Predicted magnitude of impact	Classification of effect
		The overall impact is assessed to be low, over a medium geographical extent, long term and theoretically reversible.		
Open Island Farmland LCT	High	The impacts during operation are anticipated to be similar to the opening assessment scenario. The operation of the Proposed Development will have little perceptible change on the landscape character and key characteristics of the LCT. The overall impact is assessed to be very low, over a negligible geographical extent, long term and theoretically reversible.	Very low	Minor adverse (**not significant**)
Industrial Landscapes LCT	Low	The impacts during operation are anticipated to be similar to the opening assessment scenario. The operation of the Proposed Development will result in a small change to the character without altering the overall characteristics of the landscape. The overall impact is assessed to be low, over a medium geographical extent, long term and theoretically reversible.	Low	Negligible adverse (**not significant**)
Flat Wooded Farmland LCT	Medium	The impacts during operation are anticipated to be similar to the opening assessment scenario. The operation of the	Very low	Negligible adverse (**not significant**)

Landscape type	Sensitivity of receptor	Description of impact	Predicted magnitude of impact	Classification of effect
		Proposed Development will have little perceptible change on the character of the LCT. The overall impact is assessed to be very low, over a negligible geographical extent, long term and theoretically reversible.		
Steep Wooded Scarp Slope LCT	High	The impacts during operation are anticipated to be similar to the opening assessment scenario. The operation of the Proposed Development will result in no change to the key characteristics of the LCT. The overall impact is assessed to be very low, over a negligible geographical extent, long term and theoretically reversible.	Very Low	Negligible adverse (**not significant**)
Lincolnshire Wolds NL proposed extension area	High	The impacts during operation are anticipated to be similar to the opening assessment scenario. The operation of the Proposed Development will result in limited perceptible change to the landscape character of the AONB. The overall impact is assessed to be very low, over a negligible geographical extent, long term and theoretically reversible.	Very low	Minor adverse (**not significant**)

Landscape type	Sensitivity of receptor	Description of impact	Predicted magnitude of impact	Classification of effect
Site Landscape Features	Low	The impacts during operation are anticipated to be similar to the opening assessment scenario although some of the reinstated and enhanced habitats and landscape features, specifically areas of scrub and woodland lost as part of the construction laydown areas will continue to mature. Impacts are assessed to continue to be low, over a negligible geographical extent, long term, and partially reversible.	Low	Negligible adverse (**not significant**)

Visual Amenity

14.6.12. Potential visual effects of the Proposed Development in comparison with the future baseline visual context are considered in Table 14.8 by reference to representative viewpoints. The assessments contained within Table 14.8 should be read in conjunction with **ES Volume III Figure 14.6.1 – 14.19** Representative Viewpoints (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**) which illustrate the existing baseline situation at each viewpoint for the summer and winter scenario.

14.6.13. A series of photomontages have been prepared (**ES Volume III Figure 14.20 – 14.24** (**Application Document Ref. 6.4**)) which illustrate the likely visibility of the Proposed Development at four of the assessed viewpoints. The photomontages represent the maximum proposed heights of key elements in the Proposed Development as set out in the parameters presented in Table 4.1 of **ES Volume I Chapter 4**: Proposed Development (**Application Document Ref. 6.2**).

Table 14.8: Viewpoint Assessment

Viewpoint 1 Chapel Lane West, Keadby				
Grid reference	**Receptor type**	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Approx. distance from Main Site (km)**	**Direction of view**
483215, 411889	Residential	2.5	1.0	South-west
Visual susceptibility to change		**Value of view**		**Sensitivity of receptor**
View forms primary focus for residential receptors at this location. Therefore, susceptibility is assessed to be high.		Low		Medium
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction				
Construction activity associated with the proposed Wastewater Connection Works will be clearly visible in the foreground of the view, to the rear of the properties on Chapel Lane, and directly in front of Holly House. Movement from plant and machinery will add detracting elements and visual disturbance into the view. Potential medium range views of construction activity, and the progressive installation of tall structures associated with the Main Site, will be partly screened				

by vegetation, electrical infrastructure, and substation for residential receptors on Chapel Lane although to a lesser extent for residents at Holly House.

The middle and upper sections of construction activity will be visible, including the movement of cranes. The construction activity associated with the Proposed Development would intensify the visible large-scale structures and activity in the wider view, forming a new feature that is readily apparent to the receptor.

Low level construction activity, for example the works associated with the Cooling Water and Wastewater Connections Works, Water Abstraction Station, and the within the Temporary Construction Compound (TCC), will be substantially screened by intervening structures associated with Keadby 1 and Keadby 2. There will also be some screening from vegetation associated with the field boundaries and within the fields to the south of Chapel Lane.

Night-time: The task lighting and aviation warning lighting on cranes during the construction period will marginally increase lighting levels visible in the view. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and Keadby Wind Farm.

The magnitude of impact at construction is assessed to be medium, over a medium geographical extent, short-term and reversible which results in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.

Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening (Year 1)

During opening, the majority of the structures associated with the Proposed Development will be screened by existing structures and intervening vegetation, however, structures will be more visible in winter views. The larger structures, including the HRSG building and the stack will be visible against the sky, viewed to the right of the large-scale structures associated with Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station behind the Keadby Substation. The operational structures associated with the Proposed Development will be largely screened by existing buildings and structures associated with the substation and intervening vegetation. The Proposed Development will increase the prominence and visibility of the power related structures.

Areas associated with the Wastewater Connection Works will be reinstated.

Night-time: Operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stacks will marginally increase lighting levels on the Main Site. The taller structures associated with the Proposed Development will be visible from this location, resulting in low levels of sky glow. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible

Viewpoint 1 Chapel Lane West, Keadby
in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and Keadby Wind Farm. The magnitude of impact at opening is assessed to be medium, over a medium geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation (Year 15)
There will be no change to the impacts as assessed at opening including at night-time. The taller structures associated with the Proposed Development will be visible but not prominent and viewed as a slight increase in the massing of built form as a result of the existing large-scale structures within the wider view. Reinstated vegetation will have matured. The magnitude of impact at operation is assessed to be medium, over a medium geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.

Viewpoint 2a and 2b Gate Keepers Residence, Vazon Bridge, Keadby				
Grid reference	**Receptor type**	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Approx. distance from Main Site (km)**	**Direction of view**
482468, 411470	Residential Recreational	3.4	0.3	North
Visual susceptibility to change		**Value of view**		**Sensitivity of receptor**
View forms primary focus for residential receptors at this location. Therefore, susceptibility is assessed to be high.		Medium		High
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction				
Close range views of construction activity associated with the Proposed Development, visible in the middle ground of the view to the west and south of the cooling towers associated with Keadby 2 Power Station. Construction activity would be clearly visible at all levels, including the movement of cranes, due to gaps in the vegetation and no substantial boundary features. The construction				

activity associated with the Proposed Development will be visible as a separate development from Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station that will be prominent and readily apparent to the receptor, although viewed in the context of existing power related infrastructure that is visible across the majority of the view.

Night-time: The task lighting and aviation warning lighting on the crane during the construction period will marginally increase lighting levels visible in the view. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and Keadby Wind Farm.

The magnitude of impact at construction is assessed to be medium, over a large geographical extent, short-term and reversible which results in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.

Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening (Year 1)

At opening, the structures associated with the Proposed Development will be clearly visible, viewed beyond the intervening vegetation in the middle ground. The majority of the large-scale structures including the HRSG building and the stack will be visible against the sky. The structures will appear as a new, standalone development, although set within a view that contains existing power stations, pylons and wind turbines. The Proposed Development will be prominent, altering the overall balance of the view and increasing the massing of built form as a result of the existing large-scale structures within the wider view.

Night-time: Operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stack will marginally increase lighting levels within the view. The upper sections of the Proposed Development will be clearly visible from this location, resulting in a marginal increase in low levels of sky glow. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and Keadby Wind Farm.

The magnitude of impact at opening is assessed to be medium, over a large geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.

Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation (Year 15)

Intervening vegetation will have gained further height, providing additional screening of the Proposed Development. There will be minor reduction to the impacts assessed at opening. The Proposed Development will continue to be prominent, altering the overall balance of the view.

The magnitude of impact at operation is assessed to be medium, over a large geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.

Viewpoint 3 Keadby Lock				
Grid reference	**Receptor type**	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Approx. distance from Main Site (km)**	**Direction of view**
483439, 411403	Recreational	4	1.3	North-west
Visual susceptibility to change		**Value of view**		**Sensitivity of receptor**
View forms primary focus for recreational receptors at this location. Therefore, susceptibility is assessed to be high.		Low		Medium
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction				
Glimpse views of high-level construction operations associated with Proposed Development will be visible from this location. The majority of construction activity will be screened behind structures associated with Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and mature evergreen trees/ scrub lining the canal. The construction of the high-level structures, including stacks and the movement of cranes will be visible above the tree line, behind existing structures and viewed against the sky. The presence of construction activity will be discernible but not alter the overall balance of the view. **Night-time:** The task lighting and aviation warning lighting on cranes during the construction period will marginally increase lighting levels visible in the view. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and Keadby Wind Farm. The magnitude of impact at construction is assessed to be very low, over a medium geographical extent, short-term and reversible which results in a negligible adverse (not significant) effect.				
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening (Year 1)				
At opening, the upper section of the stack will be visible in the background of the view, behind the existing structures associated with Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station. The majority of the rest of the Proposed Development				

Viewpoint 3 Keadby Lock
will be screened behind vegetation, limiting the visibility of the structures. As a result of the existing power related structures present in the view, including Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and pylons, the Proposed Development will be barely discernible. **Night-time:** Operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stack will marginally increase lighting levels within the view. The upper sections of the Proposed Development will be visible from this location, resulting in a marginal increase in low levels of sky glow. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and Keadby Wind Farm. The magnitude of impact at opening is assessed to be very low, over a medium geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a negligible adverse (not significant) effect.
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation (Year 15)
Trees in the foreground may have increased in height providing additional screening of the Proposed Development. Therefore, there will be a minor reduction in the visibility of the structures in comparison to that assessed at opening. The Proposed Development will continue to be barely discernible in the view. The magnitude of impact at operation is assessed to be very low, over a medium geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a negligible adverse (not significant) effect.

Viewpoint 4 - PRoW (KEAD9, KEAD10), north of Keadby				
Grid reference	**Receptor type**	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Approx. distance from Main Site (km)**	**Direction of view**
483157, 412192	Recreational	1.9	1.0	South-west
Visual susceptibility to change		**Value of view**		**Sensitivity of receptor**
View forms primary focus for recreational		Low		Medium

Viewpoint 4 - PRoW (KEAD9, KEAD10), north of Keadby
receptors at this location. Therefore, susceptibility is assessed to be high.
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction
Construction operations will be visible in the middle ground, beyond and to the west of the existing 400kV National Grid electrical substation. Ground level operations will be partially screened by intervening vegetation and structures, although some of the operations, including the movement of cranes, will be clearly visible against the sky. Construction activity will be readily apparent, however, will not change the overall balance of the view due to the prominence of the pylons and other dynamic elements across the view. The impact of the Proposed Development is reduced as a result of the characteristics of the existing view which is dominated by power related structures including pylons, wind turbines, and overhead lines. **Night-time:** The task lighting and aviation warning lighting on the crane during the construction period will marginally increase lighting levels visible in the view. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and Keadby Wind Farm. The magnitude of impact at construction is assessed to be medium, over a medium geographical extent, short-term and reversible which results in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening (Year 1)
At opening, the majority of the Proposed Development will be screened by vegetation and structures in the middle ground, however, the Proposed Development will be clearly visible where there are gaps in the vegetation. The stack will be the tallest, most prominent feature of the Proposed Development, visible against the sky, but set within the context of other tall structures. The Proposed Development would appear as a separate development to Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station, extending the visible power station structures to the west. The structures associated with the Proposed Development will form additional elements within the view, although the pylons, overhead lines, wind turbines, and existing power stations will remain as the largest, most prominent structures within the view. The Proposed Development will intensify the level of existing built form but not alter the overall balance of the view. **Night-time:** The upper sections of the Proposed Development will be visible from this location, resulting in a marginal increase in low levels of sky glow. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels

Viewpoint 4 - PRoW (KEAD9, KEAD10), north of Keadby				
associated with Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and Keadby Wind Farm. The magnitude of impact at opening is assessed to be medium, over a medium geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.				
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation (Year 15)				
There will be no change to the impacts assessed at opening. The Proposed Development will be prominent, although not altering the overall balance of the view. The magnitude of impact at operation is assessed to be medium, over a medium geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.				

Viewpoint 5 PRoW (GUNN179), north-east Gunness				
Grid reference	**Receptor type**	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Approx. distance from Main Site (km)**	**Direction of view**
484110, 411822	Recreational	3.9	1.9	West
Visual susceptibility to change		**Value of view**		**Sensitivity of receptor**
View forms primary focus for recreational receptors at this location. Therefore, susceptibility is assessed to be high.		Low		Medium
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction				
Construction operations associated with the Proposed Development will be visible in the middle distance. Ground level operations will be screened by intervening vegetation. Mid-level and upper level construction activities, including the movement of cranes, will be visible against the sky within the context of existing pylons and wind turbines. The construction activity associated with the Proposed Development will be visible behind and to the right of the existing power stations,				

Viewpoint 5 PRoW (GUNN179), north-east Gunness
as a separate development to Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station. The Proposed Development will be readily apparent although not alter the overall balance of the view. **Night-time:** The task lighting and aviation warning lighting on the crane during the construction period will marginally increase lighting levels visible in the view. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and Keadby Wind Farm. The magnitude of impact at construction is assessed to be low, over a small geographical extent, short-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening (Year 1)
At opening, the structures associated with the Proposed Development will be readily noticeable and visible against the skyline. Lower-level built form will be screened behind intervening vegetation and buildings. Mid-level and high-level structures, including the HRSG building and the stack, will be visible against the sky, increasing its prominence. The structures will form a separate development to Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station, although will be set amongst other power related structures that extend across the view. The Proposed Development will be noticeable, but not alter the overall balance of the view. **Night-time:** Operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stack will marginally increase lighting levels within the view. The upper sections of the Proposed Development will be visible from this location, resulting in a marginal increase in low levels of sky glow. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and Keadby Wind Farm. The magnitude of impact at opening is assessed to be low, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation (Year 15)
There will be no change to the effects assessed at opening. The Proposed Development will be noticeable, although will not alter the overall balance of the view. The magnitude of impact at operation is assessed to be low, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.

Viewpoint 6 Trunk Road, Keadby				
Grid reference	**Receptor type**	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Approx. distance from Main Site (km)**	**Direction of view**
483145, 409782	Residential	1.9	2.1	North-west
Visual susceptibility to change		**Value of view**		**Sensitivity of receptor**
View forms primary focus for residential receptors at this location. Therefore, susceptibility is assessed to be high.		Low		Medium
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction				
Middle range views towards construction activity associated with the Proposed Development and longer distance view towards the construction laydown areas. Ground level operations, including those associated with the Water Abstraction Station, will be screened by intervening vegetation along the canal. Construction works associated with other low-level operations, for example within the Water Discharge Corridor, will be screened by existing structures associated with Keadby 1 and Keadby 2. Mid and upper level activities, including the movement of cranes, will be clearly visible and viewed within the context of existing wind turbines at Keadby Grange and Keadby Windfarm, and amongst the large-scale pylons and overhead lines. Construction activity will be located to the left of Keadby 2 Power Station, viewed as a separate development to Keadby 2 Power Station and Keadby 1 Power Station. The construction laydown area is likely to be screened by intervening vegetation, in the far left of the view. The Proposed Development will be noticeable, but not alter the overall balance of the view that contains a high number of existing power related structures. **Night-time:** The task lighting and aviation warning lighting on cranes during construction will marginally increase lighting levels visible in the view. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and Keadby Wind Farm. The magnitude of impact at construction is assessed to be low, over a small geographical extent, short-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (**not significant**) effect.				
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening (Year 1)				

Viewpoint 6 Trunk Road, Keadby
At opening, the Proposed Development will be clearly visible on the horizon. Ground level structures will be screened behind intervening vegetation. The HRSG building and the stack will be viewed against the sky. The structures will be noticeable, forming a separate development to Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station, although will not alter the overall balance of the view. The Proposed Development will be set amongst other tall power related structures that extend across the full extent of the view. **Night-time:** Operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stack will marginally increase lighting levels within the view. The upper sections of the Proposed Development will be visible from this location, resulting in a marginal increase in sky glow. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and Keadby Wind Farm. The magnitude of impact at opening is assessed to be low, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation (Year 15)
There will be no change to the impacts assessed at opening. The Proposed Development will be noticeable, although will not alter the overall balance of the view. The magnitude of impact at operation is assessed to be low, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.

Viewpoint 7 PRoW (CROW11) east of Ealand Poultry Farm				
Grid reference	**Receptor type**	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Approx. distance from Main Site (km)**	**Direction of view**
480234, 412369	Residential, Recreational	1	1.6	South-east
Visual susceptibility to change		**Value of view**		**Sensitivity of receptor**

Viewpoint 7 PRoW (CROW11) east of Ealand Poultry Farm		
View forms secondary focus for residential receptors and a primary focus for recreational receptors at this location. Therefore, susceptibility is assessed to be high.	Low	Medium

Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction

The majority of construction operations at this location will be screened behind the former Keadby Ash Tip. The construction of the upper sections of the HRSG, including the movement of the taller cranes, will be visible behind the landform. Only a very small part of the construction of the Proposed Development will be visible, occupying a small proportion of the view.
Night-time: The lighting required during the construction period will result in a low level of sky glow that will be a negligible increase to existing levels associated with Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and Keadby Wind Farm.

The magnitude of impact at construction is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, short-term and reversible which results in a negligible adverse (not significant) effect.

Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening (Year 1)

At opening the upper most section of the stack will be visible behind the former Keadby Ash Tip. No other structures associated with the Proposed Development will be visible. Only a very small part of the construction of the Proposed Development will be visible and occupy a small proportion of the view.
Night-time: The aviation warning lighting on the stack will be visible and lighting required during opening will result in a low level of sky glow that will be a negligible increase to existing levels associated with Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and Keadby Wind Farm.

The magnitude of impact at opening is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a negligible adverse (not significant) effect.

Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation (Year 15)

There will be no change to the impacts assessed at opening. The Proposed Development will be barely visible, occupying a small proportion of the view.

The magnitude of impact at operation is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a negligible adverse (not significant) effect.

Viewpoint 8 PRoW (East8) Eastoft				
Grid reference	**Receptor type**	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Approx. distance from Main Site (km)**	**Direction of view**
480581, 415877	Residential, Recreational	3	3.9	South
Visual susceptibility to change		**Value of view**		**Sensitivity of receptor**
View forms secondary focus for residential receptors and a primary focus for recreational receptors at this location. Therefore, susceptibility is assessed to be high.		Medium		High
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction				
Long distance view towards construction activity associated with Proposed Development. Ground level operations will be partially screened by intervening vegetation. The rest of the construction activity, including the movement of cranes, will be visible, although at a distance of over 3km from the Site. Construction operations will be visible to the right of Keadby 2 Power Station, set within the context of existing wind turbines associated with the Keadby Wind Farm. The Proposed Development will be barely noticeable and will not alter the overall balance of the view. **Night-time:** The task lighting and aviation warning lighting on cranes during the construction period, visible at a long distance, will marginally increase lighting levels visible in the view. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and Keadby Wind Farm. The magnitude of impact at construction is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, short-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.				
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening (Year 1)				
At opening, the Proposed Development will be visible as a mass of built structures on the horizon and viewed in the context of existing large-scale power structures and wind turbines. The HRSG building and the stack will be seen against the sky which will increase the visibility of the structures, although from a distance of over 3km. The Proposed Development will be barely noticeable, forming a new element within a negligible proportion of the view.				

Viewpoint 8 PRoW (East8) Eastoft
Night-time: Operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stack will marginally increase the existing low levels of sky glow that are visible in the distance. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and Keadby Wind Farm which are visible in the distance. The magnitude of impact at opening is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation (Year 15)
There will be no change to the impacts assessed at opening as result of the height of intervening vegetation. The Proposed Development will be barely visible, occupying a negligible proportion of the view. The magnitude of impact at operation is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.

Viewpoint 9 Meredyke Road, Luddington				
Grid reference	**Receptor type**	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Approx. distance from Main Site (km)**	**Direction of view**
483365, 416532	Residential	2	4.6	South
Visual susceptibility to change		**Value of view**		**Sensitivity of receptor**
View forms primary focus for residential receptors at this location. Therefore, susceptibility is assessed to be high.		Medium		High
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction				

Viewpoint 9 Meredyke Road, Luddington
Long distance view towards construction operations associated with the Proposed Development. Ground level operations will be largely screened by intervening vegetation and landform. Middle and high-level construction activity, including the movement of cranes, will be located on the horizon and set within a wide panorama that contains a number of existing power related structures including Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station, and wind turbines. Construction activity will be barely noticeable occupying a negligible proportion of the view. **Night-time:** The task lighting and aviation warning lighting on cranes during the construction period will marginally increase lighting levels visible in the distant view. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and Keadby Wind Farm. The magnitude of impact at construction is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, short-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening (Year 1)
At opening, the completed Proposed Development would be visible on the horizon, to the right of Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station, and viewed as a separate development. Due to the long distance and the presence of existing power related structures which extend across the horizon, the Proposed Development will be barely noticeable occupying a negligible proportion of the view. **Night-time:** Operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stack will marginally increase the existing low levels of sky glow. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and Keadby Wind Farm which are visible in the distance. The magnitude of effect at opening is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation (Year 15)
There will be no change to the impacts assessed at opening as result of limited intervening vegetation. The Proposed Development will be barely visible in the distance and occupy a negligible proportion of the view. The magnitude of impact at operation is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.

Viewpoint 10 Middle Lane, Amcotts				
Grid reference	**Receptor type**	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Approx. distance from Main Site (km)**	**Direction of view**
485282, 417119	Residential	4	3.6	South-west
Visual susceptibility to change		**Value of view**		**Sensitivity of receptor**
View forms primary focus for residential receptors at this location. Therefore, susceptibility is assessed to be high.		Medium		High
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction				
Construction operations associated with the Proposed Development will be visible on the horizon, to the right of Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station, and within a horizon containing numerous tall vertical structures. Visual disturbance from the movement of plant and cranes will be viewed in context with existing wind turbines, which are located both behind and to the north west of the Proposed Development. Ground level construction activity will be largely screened behind intervening vegetation and landform. Middle and upper level construction operations will be barely noticeable and located within a negligible proportion of the wide panoramic view. **Night-time:** Task lighting and aviation warning lighting on cranes during the construction period will marginally increase lighting levels visible in the distance. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible due to distance and the presence of existing lighting associated with Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and Keadby Wind Farm. The magnitude of impact at construction is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, short-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.				
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening (Year 1)				
At opening, the completed Proposed Development would be visible on the horizon, to the right of Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station, viewed as a separate development and partially screened by intervening vegetation. Due to				

Viewpoint 10 Middle Lane, Amcotts
the long distance and the presence of existing power related structures, the Proposed Development will be barely noticeable occupying a small proportion of the view. **Night-time:** Operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stack will marginally increase the existing low levels of sky glow. The increase in lighting levels will be negligible in relation to the existing lighting levels associated with Keadby 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station and Keadby Wind Farm. The magnitude of impact at opening is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation (Year 15)
There will be no change to the impacts assessed at opening as result of the height of intervening vegetation in relation to the size and scale of the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development will be barely visible, occupying a small proportion of the view. The magnitude of impact at operation is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.

Viewpoint 11 PRoW (BURT171) accessed off Chafer Lane, Burton upon Stather				
Grid reference	**Receptor type**	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Approx. distance from Main Site (km)**	**Direction of view**
486579, 417440	Recreational	25	7.0	South-west
Visual susceptibility to change		**Value of view**		**Sensitivity of receptor**
View forms primary focus for recreational receptors at this location. Therefore, susceptibility is assessed to be high.		Medium		High
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction				

Viewpoint 11 PRoW (BURT171) accessed off Chafer Lane, Burton upon Stather
Construction associated with the Proposed Development will be barely noticeable within the wide, panoramic view. Construction activity will be located on the horizon and partially screened by mature intervening vegetation and landform and at a distance of nearly 7km. The wider view contains partially screened views of Keadby 1 Power Station and Keadby 2 Power Station, which are just visible on the horizon with wind turbines in the middle distance of the view. The Proposed Development will occupy a small proportion of the view. **Night-time:** Due to distance, the task lighting and aviation warning lighting on cranes during the construction period will be barely detectable within the view. The magnitude of impact at construction is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, short-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening (Year 1)
At opening, the Proposed Development will be barely visible, located on the horizon and partially screened by intervening vegetation and landform. The HRSG building and the stack will be visible, although at a long distance, and set within a wide panoramic view that contains a high number of power related structures. **Night-time:** Due to distance, operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stack will be barely detectible within the view. The magnitude of impact at opening is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation (Year 15)
There will be no change to the impacts assessed at opening as result of the height of intervening vegetation in relation to the size and scale of the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development will be barely visible, occupying a small proportion of the view. The magnitude of impact at operation is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.

Viewpoint 12 Mill Road, Crowle				
Grid reference	**Receptor type**	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Approx. distance from Main**	**Direction of view**

Viewpoint 12 Mill Road, Crowle				
			Site (km)	
478004, 413176	Residential	19	3.9	South-east
Visual susceptibility to change		**Value of view**		**Sensitivity of receptor**
View forms primary focus for residential receptors at this location. Therefore, susceptibility is assessed to be high.		Medium		High
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction				
Construction activity associated with the Proposed Development will be visible in the distance, located in front of Keadby 1 Power Station. Ground level operations will be screened by intervening vegetation. Middle and upper level operations, including the movement of cranes will be barely visible against a backdrop of built form and set within a landscape containing numerous wind turbines. The construction activity will occupy a small proportion of the view. **Night-time:** Due to distance, the task lighting and aviation warning lighting on cranes during the construction period will be barely detectable within the view. The magnitude of effect at construction is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, short-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.				
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening (Year 1)				
At opening, the Proposed Development will be located at a distance of approximately 4.5km in front of Keadby 1 Power Station, therefore, the visibility of the structures will be reduced. The HRSG building, the stack and other structures will break the horizon, however, will be barely visible as a result of distance and context in relation to other power related infrastructure and tall elements within the wider panorama. **Night-time:** Due to distance, operational lighting, including aviation warning lights on the stack will be barely detectable within the view. The magnitude of impact at opening is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.				

Viewpoint 12 Mill Road, Crowle
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation (Year 15)
There will be no change to the impacts assessed at opening as result of the height of intervening vegetation in relation to the size and scale of the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development will be barely visible, occupying a small proportion of the view. The magnitude of impact at operation is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.

Viewpoint 13: PRoW (BELT30/ BELT 34) Isle of Axholme				
Grid reference	**Receptor type**	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Approx. distance from Main Site (km)**	**Direction of view**
477882, 406996	Recreational	13	6.2	North-east
Visual susceptibility to change		**Value of view**		**Sensitivity of receptor**
View forms primary focus for recreational receptors at this location. Therefore, susceptibility is assessed to be high.		A high quality view which relates to the non-designated heritage asset of the Isle of Axholme area of Special Historic Landscape Interest.		High
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction				
Long distance view over arable farmland towards the Proposed Development from a distance of over 6km. The majority of construction activity will be screened by landform and intervening built form and vegetation in the middle ground. The construction of upper sections of the stack, including the movement of cranes, will be visible against the sky and set amongst a wide panorama that contains the dynamic elements, such as wind turbines on the horizon. Construction activity will be barely perceptible and occupy a small portion of the view.				

Viewpoint 13: PRoW (BELT30/ BELT 34) Isle of Axholme
Night-time: The aviation warning light on cranes will be visible from this location although viewed in the context of existing aviation lighting on the wind turbines in the distance. The magnitude of impact at construction is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, short-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening (Year 1)
At opening the majority of the Proposed Development will be screened by landform and intervening built form and vegetation in the middle ground. The upper section of the stack would be barely perceptible, at a distance of over 6km and occupy a small portion of the view. **Night-time:** The aviation warning lights on the stack will be visible from this location although viewed in the context of existing aviation lighting on the wind turbines in the distance. The magnitude of impact at opening is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation (Year 15)
Trees in the middle ground may have increased in height providing additional screening of the Proposed Development. Therefore, there will be a minor reduction in the visibility of the structures in comparison to that assessed at opening. The Proposed Development will continue to be barely discernible in the view. The magnitude of impact at operation is assessed to be very low, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.

Viewpoint 14: Stainforth and Keadby Canal Towpath				
Grid reference	**Receptor type** Recreational	**Elevation (m AOD)**	**Approx. distance from Main Site (km)**	**Direction of view**

Viewpoint 14: Stainforth and Keadby Canal Towpath				
477888, 406995	Recreational	4	0.1	North-east
Visual susceptibility to change		**Value of view**		**Sensitivity of receptor**
View forms primary focus for recreational receptors at this location. Therefore, susceptibility is assessed to be high.		Medium		Medium

Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at construction

Construction activity associated with the proposed Water Abstraction Station will be clearly visible in the centre of the view on the opposite side of the canal, however, will be viewed in the context of existing large structures which will lessen the overall effect. The construction will require the removal of mature trees and scrub which will enable views of low-level construction activity and disturbance. From this viewpoint, there will be the potential for medium range views of construction activity and the progressive installation of tall structures associated with the Main Site within the wider view, which will be partly screened by vegetation and the existing structures associated with Keadby 2 Power Station.

Low level construction activity, for example, the works associated with the Wastewater Route and the TCC, will be substantially screened by intervening structures associated with Keadby 2 and the retained mature vegetation associated with the canal.

Construction activity and subsequent disturbance will add additional movement into the view, however, will be viewed in the context of existing dynamic elements and activity, such as train movements from the nearby railway and the movement of wind turbines.

Night-time: Task lighting and aviation warning lighting on cranes will be visible from this location although viewed in the context of existing aviation lighting on the wind turbines in the distance and ambient light from the adjacent industrial areas.

The magnitude of impact at construction is assessed to be low, over a small geographical extent, short-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at opening (Year 1)

Viewpoint 14: Stainforth and Keadby Canal Towpath
At opening the majority of the Proposed Development within the wider view will be screened by intervening built form and vegetation in the middle ground. The upper section of the stack would be visible but viewed in the context of Keadby 1 and Keadby 2 Power Stations and other tall structures such as wind turbines, which will lessen the effect. Part of the mature vegetation removed to facilitate the Water Abstraction Unit will be replaced at this location, allowing further unfiltered views of Keadby 2 Power Station and the Water Abstraction Station. Although large structures are already prominent within the view, the removal of vegetation will slightly increase the prominence of Keadby 2 where vegetation currently softens the visual effect. **Night-time:** The aviation warning lights on the stack will be visible from this location although viewed in the context with the existing aviation lighting on the nearby wind turbines. The permanent loss of vegetation between the canal and industrial areas will slightly increase perceptible ambient lighting from a very limited area. The magnitude of impact at opening is assessed to be low, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.
Size/ scale, duration and reversibility of impact at operation (Year 15)
Trees in the middle ground may have increased in height providing additional screening of the Proposed Development. Therefore, there will be a minor reduction in the visibility of the structures in comparison to that assessed at opening. The Proposed Development will continue to be visible in the view, however, viewed in the context of existing large structures and industry which will lessen the overall effect. The magnitude of impact is assessed to be low, over a small geographical extent, long-term and reversible which results in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.

Dynamic Views

14.6.14. Users of the main transport routes, waterways, PRoW (including the Peatlands Way long-distance route) will gain dynamic views towards the Site to varying degrees, which will be dependent on intervening structures, screening vegetation, elevation and direction of travel. Due to the height of the tallest structure within the Proposed Development (the stack, with a maximum proposed height of 85m AGL/ 87.6m AOD) these receptors will gain a wide variety of transient views, dependent

upon the distance and proximity to the Proposed Development, and the direction of travel.

14.6.15. The South Humberside Main Line is the closest railway line to the Site and is orientated in an east to west direction between Scunthorpe and Crowle, and adjacent to the Stainforth and Keadby Canal. There is limited vegetation along the route allowing for extended views across the surrounding flat agricultural land and industrial areas associated with Keadby 1 and Keadby 2 Power Stations. Views of tall vertical elements and structures associated with overhead line infrastructure, wind turbines, and industrial areas are a dominant feature of the view. Views from the trains will be generally open, although infrequently broken by intervening vegetation and occasional structures. The value of the view is considered to be low.

14.6.16. The susceptibility of transient receptors using the railway is considered to be medium with overall sensitivity to change considered to be medium.

14.6.17. There will be views of the Proposed Development within forward facing views to the north of the railway line. At all phases of development, the Proposed Development will be viewed in conjunction with substantial electrical infrastructure, wind turbines, Keady 1 Power Station, Keadby 2 Power Station within proximity to the Site. Existing low level vegetation and buildings will screen or filter low level operations and parts of the Proposed Development, such as the utility connections and auxiliary buildings. Views closest to the Site will be open and direct as a result of the limited intervening vegetation.

14.6.18. Due to the numerous existing detractors and the short duration of the view, the magnitude of impact is assessed to be low at all assessment scenarios, resulting in a minor adverse effect (not significant) that ranges from short term (during construction) to long term (operation and year 15) and that is reversible.

14.6.19. Views from the Stainforth and Keadby Canal range from open in the west to enclosed in the east. To the west, views are generally open and vegetation cover is low in areas adjacent to agricultural land. To the east, views are more enclosed due to the vegetation and mature trees along the banks of the canal and adjacent to the industrial areas. From the canal, the existing vegetation softens the influence of detracting

elements and filters views of the adjacent industrial areas decreasing their prominence. The value of the view is considered to be medium.

14.6.20. The susceptibility of users of the waterways, including recreational receptors, is considered to be high, therefore, the overall sensitivity is considered to be high.

14.6.21. Views of the Proposed Development from the canal will be varied and partially restricted by the flood embankment, intervening vegetation, and from the railway line. Views for these receptors will be varied and will be similar to that reported in the assessment for Viewpoint 2 and Viewpoint 14. Where views are available, the upper sections of the Proposed Development and Water Abstraction Station will be clearly visible, although seen in context with the existing power related structures.

14.6.22. The magnitude of impact for receptors using the canal is assessed to be medium during all assessment scenarios, resulting in a moderate adverse effect (significant) that ranges from short term (during construction) to long term (during opening and year 15) and reversible. For views further afield, it is assessed that the magnitude of impact for all assessment scenarios is low, resulting in a minor adverse effect (not significant) that ranges from short to long term and reversible.

14.6.23. The local roads within the Study Area are predominantly minor roads and tracks and connect the settlements of Gunness, Keadby, Ealand, Crowle, Eastoft, and Luddington. The A18 and M180 are located to the south. The value of the views from local roads is varied depending on the type of road, location, and factors influencing the level of visibility. Views from roads are often influenced by large-scale detracting elements, therefore, the value is considered to range from low to medium.

14.6.24. The susceptibility of road users is considered to be low therefore, the overall sensitivity is assessed to be low.

14.6.25. Views of the Proposed Development will range from clear and open to restricted by intervening vegetation or built form. Where views in proximity to the Proposed Development are available, they would be clear. Magnitude of impact is therefore predicted to be low at all

assessment scenarios, resulting in a minor adverse effect (not significant) that is short term and reversible.

Decommissioning

14.6.26. The impacts on landscape character and visual amenity arising as a result of decommissioning of the Proposed Development are considered (using professional judgement) to be similar to those identified at the construction stage.

14.6.27. For landscape, the effects resulting from decommissioning are similar to construction due to the presence of plant and machinery and the resulting reduction in tranquillity and scenic quality. The landscape effects for both at construction and decommissioning are reduced due to the scale and nature of the existing industrial structures and existing level of activity within the wider agricultural and industrial landscape.

14.6.28. For visual amenity, the nature, type, and duration of the demolition activities are similar to those experienced during the construction phase, therefore, the assessment ratings for decommissioning are the same as assessed for construction at each representative viewpoint subject to a similar level of vegetation cover.

Table 14.9: Summary of Effects on Visual Amenity

Receptor reference	Receptor location	Receptor type	Construction	Opening	Operation	Decommissioning
1	Chapel Lane West, Keadby	Residential	Moderate adverse (**significant**)	Moderate adverse (**significant**)	Moderate adverse (**significant**)	Moderate adverse (**significant**)
2	Gate Keepers Residence, Keadby	Residential Recreational	Moderate adverse (**significant**)	Moderate adverse (**significant**)	Moderate adverse (**significant**)	Moderate adverse (**significant**)
3	Keadby Lock	Recreational	Negligible adverse (not significant)	Negligible adverse (not significant)	Negligible adverse (not significant)	Negligible adverse (not significant)
4	PRoW (KEAD9, KEAD10), north of Keadby	Recreational	Moderate adverse (**significant**)	Moderate adverse (**significant**)	Moderate adverse (**significant**)	Moderate adverse (**significant**)
5	PRoW (GUNN179), north-east Gunness	Recreational	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)
6	Trunk Road, Keadby	Residential	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)

Receptor reference	Receptor location	Receptor type	Construction	Opening	Operation	Decommissioning
7	PRoW (CROW11) east of Ealand Poultry Farm	Residential Recreational	Negligible adverse (not significant)	Negligible adverse (not significant)	Negligible adverse (not significant)	Negligible adverse (not significant)
8	PRoW (East 8) Eastoft	Residential, Recreational	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)
9	Meredyke Road, Luddington	Residential	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)
10	Middle Lane, Amcotts	Residential	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)
11	PRoW (BURT171) accessed off Chafer Lane, Burton upon Stather	Recreational	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)
12	Mill Road, Crowle	Residential	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)
13	PROW (BELT30/ BELT 34) Isle of Axholme	Recreational	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)

Receptor reference	Receptor location	Receptor type	Construction	Opening	Operation	Decommissioning
14	Stainforth and Keadby Canal Towpath	Recreational	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)

14.7. Mitigation, Monitoring and Enhancement Measures

14.7.1. Moderate adverse (**significant**) visual amenity effects have been assessed for a number of representative viewpoints, as follows:

- Viewpoint 1 (Chapel Lane West, Keadby) during construction, opening, operation and decommissioning assessment scenarios;
- Viewpoint 2 (Gate Keepers Residence, Vazon Bridge, Keadby) during construction, opening, operation and decommissioning assessment scenarios; and
- Viewpoint 4 (PRoW (KEAD9, KEAD10) north of Keadby) during construction, opening, operation and decommissioning assessment scenarios.

14.7.2. The opportunity for mitigation of the visual effects of the Proposed Development is limited due to the size and scale of the Proposed Development. It is considered that the addition of landscape features such as trees and woodland would not be effective in reducing these effects on visual amenity.

14.7.3. An integrated design approach that considers massing and the disposition of taller structures within the Main Site to minimise potential wall effects is considered to have potential to reduce visual impacts of the Proposed Development.

14.7.4. Section 2.5.3 of NPS EN-2 (DESNZ, 2024) states that 'It is not possible to eliminate the visual and landscape impacts associated with a natural gas electricity generating station.''.

14.7.5. The final finishes of the buildings and exact sizes of component parts would not be finalised until the final detailed design is complete. Implementation of detailed design parameters is proposed to be secured by a requirement of the DCO including siting, layout, scale and external appearance, including colour, materials and surface finishes of permanent buildings and structures.

14.8. Limitations or Difficulties

14.8.1. Assessment of visual impact through the use of representative viewpoints has been restricted by the limits of public access. Land outside of the control of the Applicant was accessed from points of public access (roads and public rights of way) only. This is considered

good practice and therefore has not affected the appropriateness of the viewpoints selected nor the robustness of the assessment.

14.8.2. The viewpoints that have been included within the assessment were based on representative views from where the receptor was considered the most sensitive (based on professional judgement).

14.8.3. Views of the Proposed Development other than those assessed are acknowledged to exist. The viewpoints are not intended to provide an exhaustive or fully comprehensive catalogue of views of the Proposed Development; rather they provide a representative sample for the purpose of the landscape and visual amenity assessment, using viewpoints agreed with key consultees.

14.9. Summary of Likely Significant Residual Effects

14.9.1. The assessment has determined that the Proposed Development is likely to result in a significant adverse effect on visual amenity during all assessment scenarios from Viewpoints 1 (Chapel Lane West, Keadby), 2 (Gate Keepers Residence, Vazon Bridge, Keadby) and 4 (PRoW (KEAD9, KEAD10) north of Keadby).

14.9.2. Since it is considered that mitigation measures would not be effective in reducing this visibility, none are proposed. As such, these significant adverse residual effects will remain.

14.9.3. Likely significant residual effects are summarised in Table 14.10.

Table 14.10: Likely Significant Residual Environmental Effects

Development stage	Environmental impact (following development design and impact avoidance measures)	Classification of effect prior to mitigation	Mitigation/ enhancement (if identified)	Classification of residual effect after mitigation	Nature of effect(s) (Lt/ Mt/ St and P/ T and D/ In)
Construction	Impact on visual amenity to residents at Viewpoint 1, and Viewpoint 2 during construction activities	Moderate adverse (significant)	None	Moderate adverse (significant)	St/T/D
Construction	Impact on visual amenity to users of the canal and towpath at Viewpoint 2 and PRoW users at Viewpoint 4 during construction activities	Moderate adverse (significant)	None	Moderate adverse (significant)	St/T/D
Opening	Impact on visual amenity to residents at Viewpoint 1 and Viewpoint 2 during opening	Moderate adverse (significant)	None	Moderate adverse (significant)	Lt/T/D
Opening	Impact on visual amenity to users of the	Moderate adverse (significant)	None	Moderate adverse (significant)	Lt/T/D

Development stage	Environmental impact (following development design and impact avoidance measures)	Classification of effect prior to mitigation	Mitigation/ enhancement (if identified)	Classification of residual effect after mitigation	Nature of effect(s) (Lt/ Mt/ St and P/ T and D/ In)
	canal and towpath at Viewpoint 2 and PRoW users at Viewpoint 4 during opening				
Operation	Impact on visual amenity to residents at Viewpoint 1 and Viewpoint 2 during operation	Moderate adverse (significant)	None	Moderate adverse (significant)	Lt/P/D
Operation	Impact on visual amenity to users of the canal and towpath at Viewpoint 2 and PRoW users at Viewpoint 4 during operation	Moderate adverse (significant)	None	Moderate adverse (significant)	Lt/P/D
Decommissioning	Impact on visual amenity to residents at Viewpoint 1 and	Moderate adverse (significant)	None	Moderate adverse (significant)	Lt/P/D

Development stage	Environmental impact (following development design and impact avoidance measures)	Classification of effect prior to mitigation	Mitigation/ enhancement (if identified)	Classification of residual effect after mitigation	Nature of effect(s) (Lt/ Mt/ St and P/ T and D/ In)
	Viewpoint 2 during decommissioning				
Decommissioning	Impact on visual amenity to users of the canal and towpath at Viewpoint 2 and PRoW users at Viewpoint 4 during decommissioning	Moderate adverse (significant)	None	Moderate adverse (significant)	Lt/P/D

14.10. References

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