Light Valley Solar

Environmental Statement Volume 3

Appendix 10.3: Visual Baseline and Effects

Document Reference: EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.10.03

November 2026
Version 2

Planning Inspectorate Reference: EN0110012
APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Light Valley Solar

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning
(Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

Light Valley Solar

DCO Submission

Appendix 10.3: Visual Baseline and Effects

Regulation Reference	APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)
Planning Inspectorate Case Reference	EN0110012
Application Document Reference	EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.10.03
Author	Light Valley Solar Limited

Version	Date	Status of Version
1.0	February 2026	DCO Submission
2.0	November 2026	DCO Deadline 4 Submission

Contents

1 Introduction **1**

2 Visual baseline and effects assessment tables **7**

2.1 Viewpoint 1 (VP1) 7
2.2 Viewpoint 3 (VP3) 9
2.3 Viewpoint 4 (VP4) 13
2.4 Viewpoint 5 (VP5) 17
2.5 Viewpoint 6 (VP6) 21
2.6 Viewpoint 7 (VP7) 23
2.7 Viewpoint 8 (VP8) 27
2.8 Viewpoint 9 (VP9) 31
2.9 Viewpoint 10 (VP10) 33
2.10 Viewpoint 11 (VP11) 35
2.11 Viewpoint 12 (VP12) 39
2.12 Viewpoint 13 (VP13) 41
2.13 Viewpoint 14 (VP14) 43
2.14 Viewpoint 15 (VP15) 47
2.15 Viewpoint 16 (VP16) 49
2.16 Viewpoint 17 (VP17) 53
2.17 Viewpoint 19 (VP19) 57
2.18 Viewpoint 20 (VP20) 61
2.19 Viewpoint 21 (VP21) 63
2.20 Viewpoint 22 (VP22) 68
2.21 Viewpoint 23 (VP23) 71
2.22 Viewpoint 25 (VP25) 75
2.23 Viewpoint 26 (VP26) 79
2.24 Viewpoint 27 (VP27) 83
2.25 Viewpoint 41 (VP41) 85
2.26 Viewpoint 42 (VP42) 87
2.27 Viewpoint 43 (VP43) 91
2.28 Viewpoint 44 (VP44) 93
2.29 Viewpoint 45 (VP45) 95
2.30 Viewpoint 26 (VP46) 97
2.31 Viewpoint 47 (VP47) 99
2.32 Viewpoint 48 (VP48) 103
2.33 Viewpoint 49 (VP49) 105

2.34 Viewpoint 50 (VP50) 109
2.35 Viewpoint 51 (VP51) 111
2.36 Viewpoint 52 (VP52) 113
2.37 Viewpoint 53 (VP53) 115
2.38 Viewpoint 55 (VP55) 117
2.39 Viewpoint 56 (VP56) 119
2.40 Viewpoint 57 (VP57) 123
2.41 Viewpoint 58 (VP58) 125
2.42 Viewpoint 59 (VP59) 129
2.43 Viewpoint 60 (VP60) 131
2.44 Viewpoint 61 (VP61) 133
2.45 Viewpoint 62 (VP62) 135
2.46 Viewpoint 63 (VP63) 137
2.47 Viewpoint 64 (VP64) 139
2.48 Viewpoint 65 (VP65) 141
2.49 Viewpoint 66 (VP66) 143
2.50 Viewpoint 67 (VP67) 145
2.51 Viewpoint 68 (VP68) 147
2.52 Viewpoint 69 (VP69) 149
2.53 Viewpoint 70 (VP70) 151

List of tables

Table 1-1 List of viewpoints 2
Table 2-1 VP1 Baseline – People travelling along PRoW 7
Table 2-2 VP1 Assessment of Effects – People travelling along PRoW 8
Table 2-3 VP3 Baseline – Residents of local communities 9
Table 2-4 VP3 Assessment of Effects – Residents of local communities 10
Table 2-5 VP3 Baseline – People travelling on local roads 11
Table 2-6 VP3 Assessment of Effects – People travelling on local roads 12
Table 2-7 VP4 Baseline – Residents of local communities 13
Table 2-8 VP4 Assessment of Effects – Residents of local communities 14
Table 2-9 VP4 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 15
Table 2-10 VP4 Assessment of Effects - People travelling along PRoW 16
Table 2-11 VP5 Baseline - Residents of local communities 17
Table 2-12 VP5 Assessment of Effects - Residents of local communities 18
Table 2-13 VP5 Baseline - People travelling on local roads 19
Table 2-14 VP5 Assessment of Effects - People travelling on local roads 20
Table 2-15 VP6 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 21
Table 2-16 VP6 Assessment of Effects – People travelling along PRoW 22
Table 2-17 VP7 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 23
Table 2-18 VP7 Assessment of Effects - People travelling along PRoW 24
Table 2-19 VP7 Baseline - Residents of local communities 25
Table 2-20 VP7 Assessment of Effects - Residents of local communities 26
Table 2-21 VP8 Baseline - People travelling on local roads 27

Table 2-22 VP8 Assessment of Effects - People travelling on local roads 28
Table 2-23 VP8 Baseline – Residents of local communities 29
Table 2-24 VP8 Assessment of Effects - Residents of local communities 30
Table 2-25 VP9 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 31
Table 2-26 VP9 Assessment of Effects - People travelling along PRoW 32
Table 2-27 VP10 Baseline - Residents of local communities 33
Table 2-28 VP10 Assessment of Effects - Residents of local communities 34
Table 2-29 VP11 Baseline - People travelling on local roads 35
Table 2-30 VP11 Assessment of Effects - People travelling on local roads 36
Table 2-31 VP11 Baseline – Residents of local communities 37
Table 2-32 VP11 Assessment of Effects – Residents of local communities 38
Table 2-33 VP12 Baseline - People travelling on local roads 39
Table 2-34 VP12 Assessment of Effects - People travelling on local roads 40
Table 2-35 VP13 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 41
Table 2-36 VP13 Assessment of effects - People travelling along PRoW 42
Table 2-37 VP14 Baseline - People travelling on local roads 43
Table 2-38 VP14 Assessment of Effects - People travelling on local roads 44
Table 2-39 VP14 Baseline - Residents of local communities 45
Table 2-40 VP14 Assessment of Effects - Residents of local communities 46
Table 2-41 VP15 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 47
Table 2-42 VP15 Assessment of Effects - People travelling along PRoW 48
Table 2-43 VP16 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 49
Table 2-44 VP16 Assessment of Effects - People travelling along PRoW 50
Table 2-45 VP16 Baseline - Residents of local communities 51
Table 2-46 VP16 Assessment of Effects - Residents of local communities 52
Table 2-47 VP17 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 53
Table 2-48 VP17 Assessment of Effects - People travelling along PRoW 54
Table 2-49 VP17 Baseline - Residents of local communities 55
Table 2-50 VP17 Assessment of Effects - Residents of local communities 56
Table 2-51 VP19 Baseline - People travelling on local roads 57
Table 2-52 VP19 Assessment of Effects - People travelling on local roads 58
Table 2-53 VP19 Baseline - Residents of local communities 59
Table 2-54 VP19 Assessment of Effect - Residents of local communities 60
Table 2-55 VP20 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 61
Table 2-56 VP 20 Assessment of Effect 62
Table 2-57 VP21 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 63
Table 2-58 VP21 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 64
Table 2-59 VP 21 Baseline - People travelling on local roads 66
Table 2-60 VP21 Assessment of Effect - People travelling on local roads 67
Table 2-61 VP22 Baseline 68
Table 2-62 VP22 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 69
Table 2-63 VP23 Baseline - People travelling on local roads 71
Table 2-64 VP23 Assessment of Effect - People travelling on local roads 72
Table 2-65 VP23 Baseline – Residents of local communities 73
Table 2-66 VP23 Assessment of Effect – Residents of local communities 74
Table 2-67 VP25 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 75
Table 2-68 VP25 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 76
Table 2-69 VP25 Baseline – Residents of local communities 77
Table 2-70 VP25 Assessment of Effect – Residents of local communities 78
Table 2-71 VP26 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 79
Table 2-72 VP26 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 80
Table 2-73 VP26 Baseline – Residents of local communities 81
Table 2-74 VP26 Assessment of Effect – Residents of local communities 82

Table 2-75 VP27 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 83
Table 2-76 VP27 - Assessment of Effect 84
Table 2-77 VP41 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 85
Table 2-78 VP41 - Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 86
Table 2-79 VP42 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 87
Table 2-80 VP42 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 88
Table 2-81 VP42 Baseline – Residents of local communities 89
Table 2-82 VP42 Assessment of Effect – Residents of local communities 90
Table 2-83 VP43 Baseline – People travelling on local roads 91
Table 2-84 VP43 Assessment of Effect – People travelling on local roads 92
Table 2-85 VP44 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 93
Table 2-86 VP44 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 94
Table 2-87 VP45 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 95
Table 2-88 VP45 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 96
Table 2-89 VP46 Baseline – Residents of local communities 97
Table 2-90 VP46 Assessment of Effect – Residents of local communities 98
Table 2-91 VP47 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 99
Table 2-92 VP47 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 100
Table 2-93 VP47 Baseline – Residents of local communities 101
Table 2-94 VP47 Assessment of Effect – Residents of local communities 102
Table 2-95 V48 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 103
Table 2-96 VP48 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 104
Table 2-97 VP49 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 105
Table 2-98 VP49 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 106
Table 2-99 VP49 Baseline – Residents of local communities 107
Table 2-100 VP49 Assessment of Effect – Residents of local communities 108
Table 2-101 VP50 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 109
Table 2-102 VP50 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 110
Table 2-103 VP51 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 111
Table 2-104 VP51 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 112
Table 2-105 VP52 Baseline - People travelling on local roads 113
Table 2-106 VP52 Assessment of Effect - People travelling on local roads 114
Table 2-107 VP53 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 115
Table 2-108 VP53 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 116
Table 2-109 VP55 Baseline - People travelling on local roads 117
Table 2-110 VP55 Assessment of Effect - People travelling on local roads 118
Table 2-111 VP56 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 119
Table 2-112 VP56 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 120
Table 2-113 VP56 Baseline - Residents of local communities 121
Table 2-114 VP56 Assessment of Effect – Residents of local communities 122
Table 2-115 VP57 Baseline – People travelling on local roads 123
Table 2-116 VP57 Assessment of Effect - People travelling on local roads 124
Table 2-117 VP58 Baseline – Residents of local communities 125
Table 2-118 VP58 Assessment of Effect - Residents of local communities 126
Table 2-119 VP58 Baseline - People travelling on local roads 127
Table 2-120 VP58 Assessment of Effect - People travelling on local roads 128
Table 2-121 VP59 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 129
Table 2-122 VP59 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 130
Table 2-123 VP60 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 131
Table 2-124 VP60 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 132
Table 2-125 VP61 Baseline – Residents of local communities 133
Table 2-126 VP61 Assessment of Effect – Residents of local communities 134
Table 2-127 VP62 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 135

Table 2-128 VP62 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 136
Table 2-129 VP63 Baseline – People travelling on local roads 137
Table 2-130 VP63 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 138
Table 2-131 VP64 Baseline – Residents of local communities 139
Table 2-132 VP64 Assessment of Effect – Residents of local communities 140
Table 2-133 VP65 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 141
Table 2-134 VP65 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 142
Table 2-135 VP66 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 143
Table 2-136 VP66 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 144
Table 2-137 VP67 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW 145
Table 2-138 VP67 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW 146
Table 2-139 VP68 Baseline - People travelling on local roads 147
Table 2-140 VP68 Assessment of Effect - People travelling on local roads 148
Table 2-141 VP69 Baseline - People travelling on local roads 149
Table 2-142 VP69 Assessment of Effect - People travelling on local roads 150
Table 2-143 VP70 Baseline - People travelling on local roads 151
Table 2-144 VP70 Assessment of Effect - People travelling on local roads 152

1 Introduction

1.1.1 This Appendix to Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual (ES Volume 1) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.10]** sets out:

1) Detailed baseline descriptions of the views experienced by each visual receptor group at representative viewpoints.
2) Detailed description of the likely visual impacts and effects of the Proposed Development during construction, at year 1 of operation, and at year 15 of operation, using the methodology set out in Appendix 10.1 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) Methodology (ES Volume 3).

1.1.2 The locations of the representative viewpoints are illustrated in Figure 10.5: Viewpoints Plan (ES Volume 2) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.10.05]**.

1.1.3 The annotated photography for each viewpoint is provided in Appendix 10.4: Photography and Photomontages (ES Volume 3) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.10.04]**.

1.1.4 In cases where a viewpoint represents multiple receptor types, the table has been duplicated to account for differences both in baseline and assessment of effects.

1.1.5 Appendix 16.4: Glint and Glare Assessment (ES Volume 3) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.16.04]** has identified the potential for significant impacts on road and rail receptors, which may be relevant to the LVIA. Additional mitigation to reduce these effects is described in Section 10.10 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual (ES Volume 1) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.10].** It is considered that the short duration of the glint and glare impacts predicted in combination with the low sensitivity of related visual receptors means that these glint and glare impacts would not change the significance of the visual effects reported in this LVIA.

1.1.6 The numbering of viewpoints in this assessment follows the sequence established during the EIA Scoping stage. As the assessment and consultation were progressed, some viewpoints were adjusted or omitted based on agreement with the North Yorkshire Council (NYC) as well as the evolving design. To maintain consistency with earlier documentation and ensure clear cross-referencing throughout the LVIA, the original numbering has been retained. As a result, there are some gaps in the numerical sequence and the order does not strictly follow a geographical progression. viewpoints below list all viewpoints with noting their status as presented in this ES.

Table 1-1 List of viewpoints

Viewpoint	Section within Study Area	Status and type of visualisation
VP1	Solar Development Site 1	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP2	Solar Development Site 1	Omitted following Statutory Consultation
VP3	Solar Development Site 1	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP4	Solar Development Site 1	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP5	Solar Development Site 1	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP6	Solar Development Site 1	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP7	Solar Development Site 1	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP8	Solar Development Site 1	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP9	Solar Development Site 1	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP10	Solar Development Site 2	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP11	Solar Development Site 2	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP12	Solar Development Site 2	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP13	Solar Development Site 2	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP14	Solar Development Sites 3&4	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP15	Solar Development Sites 3&4	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP16	Solar Development Sites 3&4	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP17	Solar Development Sites 3&4	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP18	-	Omitted following Statutory Consultation
VP19	Solar Development Sites 3&4	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation

Viewpoint	Section within Study Area	Status and type of visualisation
VP20	Solar Development Sites 3&4	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP21	Solar Development Sites 3&4	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP22	Solar Development Sites 3&4	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP23	Solar Development Sites 3&4	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP24	-	Omitted following Statutory Consultation
VP25	Solar Development Sites 3&4	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation. Location changed since EIA Scoping following Statutory Consultation
VP26	Solar Development Sites 3&4	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP27	Solar Development Sites 3&4	Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP28	-	Omitted after EIA Scoping due to reduced size of the Proposed Development
VP29	-	Omitted after EIA Scoping due to reduced size of the Proposed Development
VP30	-	Omitted after EIA Scoping due to reduced size of the Proposed Development
VP31	-	Omitted after EIA Scoping due to reduced size of the Proposed Development
VP32	-	Omitted after EIA Scoping due to reduced size of the Proposed Development
VP33	-	Omitted after EIA Scoping due to reduced size of the Proposed Development
VP34	-	Omitted after EIA Scoping due to reduced size of the Proposed Development
VP35	-	Omitted after EIA Scoping due to reduced size of the Proposed Development

Viewpoint	Section within Study Area	Status and type of visualisation
VP36	-	Omitted after EIA Scoping due to reduced size of the Proposed Development
VP37	-	Omitted after EIA Scoping due to reduced size of the Proposed Development
VP38	-	Omitted after EIA Scoping due to reduced size of the Proposed Development
VP39	-	Omitted after EIA Scoping due to reduced size of the Proposed Development
VP40	-	Omitted after EIA Scoping due to reduced size of the Proposed Development
VP41	Solar Development Site 2	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP42	Solar Development Site 6	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP43	Solar Development Sites 6&7	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP44	Solar Development Sites 6&7	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP45	Solar Development Sites 6&7	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP46	Solar Development Sites 6&7	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP47	Solar Development Sites 6&7	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP48	Solar Development Site 8	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP49	Solar Development Site 8	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation

Viewpoint	Section within Study Area	Status and type of visualisation
VP50	Solar Development Site 8	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP51	Solar Development Site 4	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP52	Solar Development Site 1	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP53	Solar Development Site 1	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP54	-	Omitted following Statutory Consultation
VP55	Solar Development Site 2	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP56	Solar Development Sites 3&4	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP57	Solar Development Sites 3&4	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP58	CRC 1-4	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP59	CRC 1-4	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP60	CRC 1-4	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP61	CRC 1-4	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP62	CRC 1-4	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP63	CRC 1-4	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation

Viewpoint	Section within Study Area	Status and type of visualisation
VP64	CRC 1-4	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP65	CRC 1-4	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP66	Solar Development Site 3, CRC 4-POC	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP67	Solar Development Site 1	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation
VP68	Solar Development Site 2	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP69	Solar Development Sites 3&4	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4 visualisation
VP70	Solar Development Sites 3&4	Added since EIA Scoping. Included with Landscape Institute Type 1 visualisation

2 Visual baseline and effects assessment tables

2.1 Viewpoint 1 (VP1)

Table 2-1 VP1 Baseline – People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	PRoW (35.28/2/1) near Escrick	NYC	LCT28: Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along footpath 35.28/2/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA2: York Fringe East
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 1	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on PRoW 35.28/2/1 east of Escrick, looking south-west. Solar Development Site 1 is approximately 850 m to the south. The foreground is dominated by an arable field, while the middle ground features Gashouse Plantation, a cluster of deciduous trees and shrubs forming a dense woodland edge that partially filters views. To the west, residential properties on the edge of Escrick appear as a row of white terraced houses with pitched roofs. The background consists of further tree cover, including glimpses of taller coniferous trees, and the skyline is low and uninterrupted. The scene is unified, combining rural and suburban elements, with intervening vegetation creating a sense of enclosure.		In summer, the arable field in the foreground is covered with tall grasses and wildflowers, adding texture and colour. Gashouse Plantation is in full leaf, forming a denser green canopy and increasing the sense of enclosure, further filtering views beyond. The hedge near the residential properties is denser, partially obscuring the ground floor of the houses. Tree cover in the background is fuller and more continuous, softening the skyline and adding depth. Overall, the view is greener, more enclosed, and built features are further softened by vegetation.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Medium	Medium	Medium	
Adjacent to Escrick Conservation Area, not within any landscape designations, expansive foreground.		The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-2 VP1 Assessment of Effects – People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very low	Minor adverse
It may be possible to make out construction activity at Solar Development Site 1, although this will be substantially screened and filtered by existing intervening vegetation.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very low	Minor adverse
The solar panels will be installed behind a landscape substantially screened by the dense vegetation. There may be limited glimpses through small gaps in this vegetation. These oblique views will be in the context of the other fields and the focus of the view will remain to the foreground and the path ahead.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation the intervening vegetation in leaf, both existing and planted as mitigation as part of the Proposed Development will provide further screening reducing the visibility of the panels.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.

2.2 Viewpoint 3 (VP3)

Table 2-3 VP3 Baseline – Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	Wheldrake Lane adjacent to East Lodge	NYC	LCT28: Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Residents of Escrick and East Lodge, Wheldrake Lane	N/A	Road	LCA2: York Fringe East
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 1	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on Wheldrake Lane at the south-eastern edge of Escrick Conservation Area, facing east, with Solar Development Site 1 approximately 300 m to the south. The foreground contains roadside hedgerows on both sides and a mature oak tree that frames the left-hand side of the composition. The middle ground consists of an open arable field bordered by a line of deciduous trees. In the background, the skyline is defined by continuous treetops, creating a unified horizon. The horizontal elements such as the field and treeline dominate, while vertical emphasis is provided by the mature trees along the road. The view is rural and partially filtered by intervening vegetation, particularly hedgerows and trees. It transitions from openness in the field to enclosure at the woodland edge. Residents of Escrick experience this view when leaving the settlement, with the rural character and the Conservation Area setting likely forming important qualities and sense of place.		In summer, hedgerows and trees are in full leaf, appearing denser and more continuous. The arable field in the middle ground is largely screened, with only glimpses visible through gaps in vegetation. The treeline in the background forms a solid, textured horizon. Overall, the view is more enclosed and contained, with vegetation reducing openness. For residents of Escrick and East Lodge, deciduous vegetation provides greater screening and framing, resulting in more filtered and layered views compared to winter.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Medium	High	High	
Adjacent to Escrick Conservation Area. Flat, open view. The view is not within any landscape designation. Rural character, typical of the character area.		The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a high sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-4 VP3 Assessment of Effects – Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
It may be possible to make out construction activity at Solar Development Site 1, although this will be substantially screened and filtered by existing intervening vegetation. Residents might experience temporary and distant visual disruption from construction of the solar panels and 275 kV substation, including occasional construction lighting and increased vehicle movements. The 300 m offset from Wheldrake Road will help reduce and screen these elements.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The significance of effect is reduced by substantial screening, distance, and vegetation, which limit visibility
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
The proposed solar panels and substation will introduce new built form but this will be set back from the road and filtered by the vegetation. Millfield Plantation will screen most of the Proposed Development from this viewpoint.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The significance of effect is reduced by substantial screening, distance, and vegetation, which limit visibility.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation the intervening vegetation in leaf, both existing along the Wheldrake Lane and hedgerows planted in the landscape offset will provide further screening reducing the visibility of the panels. The baseline character of the view will be largely restored.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.

Table 2-5 VP3 Baseline – People travelling on local roads

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling on local roads	Wheldrake Lane adjacent to East Lodge	NYC	LCT28: Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People traveling along Wheldrake Lane	N/A	Road	LCA2: York Fringe East
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 1	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on Wheldrake Lane at the south-eastern edge of Escrick Conservation Area, facing east, with Solar Development Site 1 approximately 300 m to the south. The foreground contains roadside hedgerows on both sides and a mature oak tree that frames the left-hand side of the composition. The middle ground consists of an open arable field bordered by a line of deciduous trees. In the background, the skyline is defined by continuous treetops, creating a unified horizon. The horizontal elements such as the field and treeline dominate, while vertical emphasis is provided by the mature trees along the road. The view is rural and partially filtered by intervening vegetation, particularly hedgerows and trees. It transitions from openness in the field to enclosure at the woodland edge. People travelling on local roads typically experience the view for limited periods during local journeys.		In summer, hedgerows are in full leaf, appearing denser and more continuous. The arable field in the middle ground is largely screened, with only occasional glimpses through gaps. The treeline in the background forms a solid backdrop in full foliage. Overall, the view is more enclosed and contained, with vegetation reducing openness.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Medium	Medium	Medium	
Adjacent to Escrick Conservation Area. Flat, open view. The view is not within any landscape designation. Rural character, typical for the character area features.		The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-6 VP3 Assessment of Effects – People travelling on local roads

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
Very low	Negligible adverse
People travelling on local roads will experience temporary visual disruption from construction of the Cable Route Corridor, solar panels and 275 kV substation, including occasional construction lighting and increased vehicle movements. The offset from the road will help reduce and screen these elements.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant. The glimpsed view will be transient.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
The proposed solar panels and substation will introduce new built form but this will be set back from the road and filtered by the vegetation. Millfield Plantation will screen most of the Proposed Development from this viewpoint, with glimpsed and transient views further along Wheldrake Lane.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
At year 15 of operation the intervening vegetation in leaf, both existing along the Wheldrake Lane and hedgerows planted in the landscape offset will provide further screening reducing the visibility of the panels The baseline character of the view will be largely restored.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.

2.3 Viewpoint 4 (VP4)

Table 2-7 VP4 Baseline – Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	Public bridleway (35.28/1/1) adjacent to Tileshed Farm	NYC	LCT28: Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Residents of Tileshed Farm and Mount Pleasant Farm	N/A	PRoW	LCA2: York Fringe East
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 1	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a public bridleway (35.28/1/1) with Tileshed Farm to the north and is representative of a predominantly agricultural landscape. The view southward is panoramic, with the track and stone wall in the foreground running parallel to an arable field within Solar Development Site 1. The middle ground contains further arable fields, while the background is defined by a low, flat horizon of tree belts and woodland edges. Horizontal elements dominate, with dispersed trees providing minor vertical emphasis. There are no prominent landmarks. Intervening vegetation and the buildings at the properties reduce openness, framing wider views for residents and forming a permanent part of their visual amenity at the foreground outside of the Order Limits.		There is little seasonal change in the foreground, with the track and stone wall remaining visually consistent. The arable field remains open. In the background, tree belts and woodland edges appear more continuous and textured due to deciduous vegetation in leaf. For residents, deciduous vegetation provides greater screening and framing, resulting in more filtered and layered views compared to winter. Overall, the rural character and open qualities of the landscape remain largely unchanged.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	High	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. The sense of openness is typical for the area.		The low value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-8 VP4 Assessment of Effects – Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Construction activity within Solar Development Site 1 will be visible directly in the middle ground. After installing the fencing, activities associated with the installation of the proposed solar panels will be visible through, including earthworks, presence of construction vehicles, temporary lighting and removal of targeted section of the vegetation within the Order Limits. In the background, the construction of the proposed 275 kV substation will also be visible approximately 600 m south, temporarily changing the rural character within this view to a construction site.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Once works are completed, the magnitude of impact will remain high as mitigation planting will have not yet established. The proposed solar panels will introduce new built form into the middle ground of the view, with 275kV substation potentially discernible in the background. The area to the north of the farm will remain as per baseline and the offsets from the property will maintain openness in the foreground.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Medium	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation, mitigation hedgerows, scrub and trees in the residential offset will have established, reducing the magnitude of visual impact. The planting will screen the panels, though they might still visible during short periods when in their highest position or through access gates . The taller parts of the 275 kV substation might be glimpsed in the background.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be reduced from year 1 of operation by mitigation planting, which will have established.

Table 2-9 VP4 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	Public bridleway (35.28/1/1) adjacent to Tileshed Farm	NYC	LCT28: Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along bridleway 35.28/1/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA2: York Fringe East
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 1	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	

Baseline description - winter	Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located on a public bridleway (35.28/1/1) with Tileshed Farm to the north and is representative of a predominantly agricultural landscape. The view southward is panoramic, with the track and stone wall in the foreground running parallel to an arable field within Solar Development Site 1. The middle ground contains further arable fields, while the background is defined by a low, flat horizon of tree belts and woodland edges. Horizontal elements dominate, with dispersed trees providing minor vertical emphasis. There are no prominent landmarks. Users of the public bridleway experience the route as a sequence of views and their perception of the landscape changes as they move along, with the expansive agricultural fields and distant tree belts forming the visual experience.	There is little seasonal change in the foreground, with the track and stone wall remaining visually consistent. The arable field remains open. In the background, tree belts and woodland edges appear more continuous and textured due to deciduous vegetation in leaf. Overall, the rural character and open qualities of the landscape remain largely unchanged.

Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity
Low	Medium	Medium
The view is not within any landscape designation. The sense of openness is typical for the area.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.

Table 2-10 VP4 Assessment of Effects - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Construction activity within Solar Development Site 1 will be visible directly in the middle ground. After installing the fencing, the works associated with installation of solar infrastructure will be contained but still visible, including piling, localised excavation (transformer, conversion units and switchgear foundations), storage of materials, presence of construction vehicles and temporary lighting and removal of targeted section of the vegetation within the Order Limits. In the background, the construction of the proposed 275 kV substation will also be visible approximately 600 m south, temporarily changing the rural character within this view to a construction site.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Once works are completed, the magnitude of impact will remain high as mitigation planting will not yet have established. The proposed solar panels will introduce new built form into the middle ground of the view, with 275kV substation potentially discernible in the background. The PRoW to the north of the farm will run through fields that remain undeveloped and there will be an offset to the full length of the PRoW.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Medium	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation, mitigation hedgerows and trees along PRoW will have established, reducing the magnitude of visual impact. The planting will screen the panels, though they might still visible during short periods when in their highest position or through access gates when moving along PRoW. The taller parts of the 275 kV substation might be glimpsed in the background.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be reduced from year 1 of operation by mitigation planting, which will have established.

2.4 Viewpoint 5 (VP5)

Table 2-11 VP5 Baseline - Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	Wheldrake Lane adjacent to Gilbertson House	NYC	LCT28: Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Residents of Gilbertson House /The Granary	N/A	Road	LCA2: York Fringe East
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 1	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is on Wheldrake Lane and the view is directed south across arable fields bordered by hedgerows and mature trees. The foreground includes the grassy verges, and access tracks. Solar Development Site 1 is approximately 300 m to the south. The middle ground and background are defined by fields, hedgerows, and tree lines, with limited built form visible. Vegetation filters and frames the view. Gilbertson House is visible in the distance surrounded by hedgerows and mature trees. For residents, the elevated position provides broad views of the rural landscape. For the residents their elevated vantage points allow them to observe the pattern of fields, hedgerows, and tree lines from a broader perspective.		In summer, roadside vegetation is fuller, though still relatively low, creating slightly more enclosed views without substantially reducing openness. Boundary trees and hedgerows in the middle ground appear denser, softening the transition between fields and reducing visibility of some features. Gilbertson House, partially visible in winter, is now more screened by intervening vegetation. For residents, the view is marginally more enclosed and verdant.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	High	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open views across agricultural land.		The low value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-12 VP5 Assessment of Effects - Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Construction activity may be visible in the background, with the foreground remaining consistent with baseline conditions. Following the installation, fencing will provide a degree of demarcation while visually permeable with views of earthworks, material storage, construction vehicles, and temporary lighting. In the far distance, the construction of the proposed 275 kV substation will also be perceptible from this location, although largely screened by existing intervening woodland and vegetation.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
The magnitude of impact will remain low although mitigation planting will have not yet established. The proposed solar panels and substation will introduce new built form into the background of the view beyond the set back and the 275 kV substation might be visible in the distance.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
At year 15 of operation, mitigation planting including woodland and hedgerows will have established, reducing the magnitude of visual impact. The planting will improve the view and screen the majority of the structures. The panels when in their highest position might still be partially glimpsed and elements of the 275 kV substation might be visible as a taller element in the background.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.

Table 2-13 VP5 Baseline - People travelling on local roads

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling on local roads	Wheldrake Lane adjacent to Gilbertson House	NYC	LCT28: Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along Wheldrake Lane	N/A	Road	LCA2: York Fringe East
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 1	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is on Wheldrake Lane and the view is directed south across arable fields bordered by hedgerows and mature trees. The foreground includes the grassy verges, and access tracks. Solar Development Site 1 is approximately 300 m to the south. The middle ground and background are defined by fields, hedgerows, and tree lines, with limited built form visible. Vegetation filters and frames the view. Gilbertson House is visible in the distance surrounded by hedgerows and mature trees. People travelling along Wheldrake Lane experience this view as a transient, sequential element of their journey. Their perception is characterised by glimpsed views through gaps in roadside vegetation.		In summer, roadside vegetation is fuller, though still relatively low, creating slightly more enclosed views without substantially reducing openness. Boundary trees and hedgerows in the middle ground appear denser, softening the transition between fields and reducing visibility of some features. For People travelling on local roads, the overall impression remains rural, though the pattern of fields and tree lines is less discernible during movement.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Low	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor and transient experience leads to a low sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-14 VP5 Assessment of Effects - People travelling on local roads

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Construction activity may be visible in the background, with the foreground remaining as described in the baseline. After installing the fencing, the works associated with installation of solar infrastructure will be contained but still visible, including piling, localised excavation (transformer, conversion units and switchgear foundations), storage of materials, presence of construction vehicles and temporary lighting. The views will be fleeting and in the background.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Once works are completed, magnitude of impact will remain low as mitigation planting will have not yet established. The proposed solar panels and substation will introduce new built form into the background of the view but will be experienced as fleeting and glimpsed.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
At year 15 of operation, mitigation planting in the background will have established, reducing the magnitude of visual impact. The planting will improve the view and screen the majority of the structures. The panels when in their highest position might still be partially glimpsed and elements of the 275 kV substation might be visible as a taller element in the background.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.

2.5 Viewpoint 6 (VP6)

Table 2-15 VP6 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	Public bridleway (35.28/1/1) adjacent to Gray Reins woodland	NYC	LCT28: Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along bridleway 35.28/1/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA3: Skipwith Lowlands
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 1	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a public bridleway (35.28/1/1) within Solar Development Site 1 representative of a rural setting with predominantly arable fields. In the foreground, the scene includes a dirt track bordered by a hedgerow to the right and an open arable field to the left. The middle ground features additional arable fields interspersed with hedgerows and scattered mature trees, such as an oak. The background contains small woodland blocks and the skyline is simple and uninterrupted, defined by the low woodland and tree canopies against the sky. The view is partially influenced by intervening vegetation, including hedgerows and scattered trees that filter but mostly do not obscure distant elements. The overall visual character of the view is characterised by its open, rural character, experienced in sequence along the PRoW.		In summer, the hedgerows and scattered mature trees, including the oak, are fuller and more visually dominant, creating slightly more enclosed views. The arable fields retain their openness. In the background, woodland blocks and tree belts appear more continuous due to dense deciduous vegetation in leaf. Overall, the view is marginally more enclosed, while its rural and open qualities remain.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-16 VP6 Assessment of Effects – People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
People travelling along the PRoW crossing open farmland will experience uninterrupted views of construction activities. Following installation, the fencing will provide a clear boundary while remaining visually permeable, allowing views of earthworks, stored materials, construction vehicles, and temporary lighting. However, taller structures such as cranes and piling rigs will still be visible above the fence line. In the far distance, the construction of the proposed 275 kV substation will also be visible from certain viewing positions when travelling along the RPoW.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
People travelling along the PRoW across open fields will have direct, sequential views of the solar panels, the 275kV substation and associated infrastructure with existing trees and hedgerows only partially screening the view. Although located with a substantial offset from the path, the panels will add a linear, geometric element to the landscape, increasing the sense of enclosure in previously open fields.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
At year 15 of operation the mitigation hedgerow planting in leaf will provide increased screening reducing the visibility of the panels to glimpses above vegetation and in the gaps, but overall, the impact will remain high due to the geographic extent of panels and sequential nature of the view. The openness of the views will remain reduced. The proposed planting will have established, creating a more natural character of the view.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.

2.6 Viewpoint 7 (VP7)

Table 2-17 VP7 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	Public bridleway (35.58/1/1) between Bridge Farm and Thornhill Farm	NYC	LCT28: Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along bridleway 35.58/1/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA3: Skipwith Lowlands
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 1	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on the public bridleway (35.58/1/1) with flat terrain and expansive arable fields, representative of a rural landscape setting. The direction of view is north, encompassing a wide-open panorama across the foreground, middle ground, and background. The foreground features arable fields, transitioning into the middle ground which includes the Solar Development Site 1 approximately 300 m away where scattered mature deciduous trees mark the field boundaries in lack of hedgerows. The only built element in the view is the low wooden fence adjacent to Bridge Farm. The background includes more fields, scattered mature trees and small woodland clusters. The skyline is defined by tree canopies without vertical built elements. The visual scale is predominantly horizontal, emphasising the open character of the landscape.		In summer, scattered mature trees along field boundaries are in full leaf, appear denser and more visually prominent, though the openness of the view is retained. In the background, woodland clusters and tree lines appear fuller and more continuous due to deciduous vegetation in leaf, softening the horizon. Overall, the view remains open and horizontal, but with a greener, softer character.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-18 VP7 Assessment of Effects - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
People travelling along the PRoW crossing open farmland will experience distant views of construction fencing and activities such as ground preparation, machinery movement, temporary lighting and material storage. However, the views will be partially filtered by existing intervening vegetation, partially screening lower-level works, taller elements such as cranes and piling rigs will remain visible.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
People travelling along the PRoW across open fields will have glimpsed views in far distance (over 1 km), including the 275 kV substation, solar panels and associated infrastructure with existing trees and hedgerows partially screening the view. The panels will add a new, geometric element to the landscape not too dissimilar in nature from industrial and agricultural buildings nearby.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation the middle ground and background will be taken up by the Bird Mitigation Area delivered within Order Limits. The intervening vegetation in leaf and established hedgerows planted as mitigation will provide increased screening reducing the visibility of the panels in far distance (over 1 km). The 275 kV substation could remain visible in the distance (ca 2 km).	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.

Table 2-19 VP7 Baseline - Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	Public bridleway (35.58/1/1) between Bridge Farm and Thornhill Farm	NYC	LCT28: Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Resident of properties along bridleway 35.58/1/1, including Bridge Farm and Wake House	N/A	PRoW	LCA3: Skipwith Lowlands
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 1	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on the public bridleway (35.58/1/1) with flat terrain and expansive arable fields, representative of a rural landscape setting. The direction of view is north, encompassing a wide-open panorama across the foreground, middle ground, and background. The foreground features arable fields, transitioning into the middle ground which includes the Solar Development Site 1 approximately 300 m away where scattered mature deciduous trees mark the field boundaries in lack of hedgerows. The only built element in the view is the low wooden fence adjacent to Bridge Farm. The background includes more fields, scattered mature trees and small woodland clusters. The skyline is defined by tree canopies without vertical built elements. The visual scale is predominantly horizontal, emphasising the open character of the landscape. Local residents have a more static but filtered experience of this landscape. Their views are likely to be partially screened or framed by the vegetation surrounding their properties, creating a layered visual experience.		In summer, scattered mature trees along field boundaries are in full leaf, appear denser and more visually prominent, though the openness of the view is retained. In the background, woodland clusters and tree lines appear fuller and more continuous due to deciduous vegetation in leaf, softening the horizon. Overall, the view remains open and horizontal, but with a greener, softer character.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	High	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-20 VP7 Assessment of Effects - Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Resident will experience distant views of construction fencing and activities such as ground preparation, machinery movement, temporary lighting and material storage. However, the views will be partially screened and filtered by existing intervening vegetation, although taller elements such as cranes and piling rigs will remain visible.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Residents will have glimpsed views in far distance (over 1 km), including the 275 kV substation, solar panels and associated infrastructure with existing trees and hedgerows partially screening the view. The panels will add a new, geometric element to the landscape not too dissimilar in nature from industrial and agricultural buildings nearby.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation the middle ground and background will be taken up by the Bird Mitigation Area delivered within Order Limits. The intervening vegetation in leaf and established hedgerows planted as mitigation will provide increased screening reducing the visibility of the panels in far distance (over 1 km). The 275 kV substation could remain visible in the distance (ca 2 km).	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.

2.7 Viewpoint 8 (VP8)

Table 2-21 VP8 Baseline - People travelling on local roads

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling on local roads	Mill Hill /Skipwith Road at private driveway to Mount Pleasant Farm	NYC	LCT28: Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People traveling along Mill Hill /Skipwith Road	N/A	Road	LCA3: Skipwith Lowlands
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 1	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on Mill Hill Road looking directly into the Order Limits. The direction of view is east, with the foreground featuring a narrow asphalt road bordered by a line of deciduous trees on one side and an arable field on the other. The same features extend into the middle ground, bounded by scattered tree cover that filters views into the background, where additional hedgerows and tree belts define the horizon. The skyline is simple and uninterrupted, dominated by horizontal elements such as the flat landform and vegetative boundaries. The visual scale is open and expansive, with the road providing depth and perspective. The views along the road are mostly screened by roadside vegetation including mature trees and hedgerows, but open views expanding to the east could be glimpsed when moving along.		In summer, the roadside trees and hedgerows are in full leaf, appearing denser and providing greater filtering of the view, though the road alignment remains visible. In the middle ground, tree cover is fuller and more continuous, softening the transition between open fields and the background. The skyline remains simple and horizontal.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Low	
The view is not within any landscape designation.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor and transience of experience leads to a low sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-22 VP8 Assessment of Effects - People travelling on local roads

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Construction activity within Solar Development Site 1 will be visible directly in the view at an offset from the road. After installing the fencing, the works associated with installation of solar infrastructure will be contained but still visible, including piling, localised excavation (transformer, conversion units and switchgear foundations), storage of materials, presence of construction vehicles and temporary lighting and removal of targeted section of the vegetation within the Order Limits. In the background, the construction of the proposed 275 kV substation will also be visible approximately 700 m north-east, temporarily changing the rural character within this view to a construction site.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling on local roads.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Medium	Minor adverse
People travelling along the road will have direct, glimpsed views of the solar panels and associated infrastructure at an offset from the road with existing trees and hedgerows screening the view. Although located within an offset from the path, the panels will add a linear, geometric element to the landscape, increasing the sense of enclosure in the gaps between the hedgerows.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling on local roads.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Medium	Minor adverse
By Year 15 of operation, the established mitigation planting in full leaf will provide effective screening of the panels, reducing views to occasional glimpses through small gaps in the vegetation. The proposed substation will remain partially visible within the view in the distance, although the mature planting will offer increased screening, further limiting its prominence.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling on local roads with mitigation planting further reducing the effect.

Table 2-23 VP8 Baseline – Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	Mill Hill /Skipwith Road at private driveway to Mount Pleasant Farm	NYC	LCT28: Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Residents living in properties along Mill Hill /Skipwith Road, including Winchat Hall and Whinchat Cottages.	N/A	Road	LCA3: Skipwith Lowlands
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 1	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on Mill Hill Road looking directly into the Order Limits. The direction of view is east, with the foreground featuring a narrow asphalt road bordered by a line of deciduous trees on one side and an arable field on the other. The same features extend into the middle ground, bounded by scattered tree cover that filters views into the background, where additional hedgerows and tree belts define the horizon. The skyline is simple and uninterrupted, dominated by horizontal elements such as the flat landform and vegetative boundaries. Local residents have a more static but filtered experience of this landscape. Their views are likely to be partially screened or framed by the vegetation surrounding their properties, creating a layered visual experience.		In summer, the roadside trees and hedgerows are in full leaf, appearing denser and providing greater filtering of the view, though the road alignment remains visible. In the middle ground, tree cover is fuller and more continuous, softening the transition between open fields and the background. The skyline remains simple and horizontal. In summer, local residents will experience the views as more screened by the vegetation in leaf.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	High	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open vista with the road detracting from the value.		The low value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with the visual receptor and transience of experience leads to a low sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-24 VP8 Assessment of Effects - Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Construction activity within Solar Development Site 1 will be visible directly in the view. After installing the fencing, the works associated with installation of solar infrastructure will be contained but still visible, including piling, localised excavation (transformer, conversion units and switchgear foundations), storage of materials, presence of construction vehicles and temporary lighting and removal of targeted section of the vegetation within the Order Limits. In the background, the construction of the proposed 275 kV substation will also be visible approximately 700 m north-east, temporarily changing the rural character within this view to a construction site.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Medium	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
The residents will have direct, glimpsed views of the solar panels and associated infrastructure with existing trees and hedgerows screening the view. Although located within an offset from the properties, the panels will add a linear, geometric element to the landscape in the background, increasing the sense of enclosure in the gaps between the hedgerows.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Medium	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation the mitigation planting in leaf within the wider residential offsets will provide screening for the panels and reduce the views to glimpsed tops of panels during short periods of the day. The proposed substation will remain partially visible within the view in the distance, although the mature planting will offer increased screening, further limiting its prominence.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The reduction of the effect is due to the established planting screening and softening the view.

2.8 Viewpoint 9 (VP9)

Table 2-25 VP9 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	PRoW (35.28/3/1) south of Mount Farm	NYC	LCT28: Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along footpath 35.28/3/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA3: Skipwith Lowlands
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 1	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located along footpath 35.28/3/1 within a rural setting, orientated to the west. The view has a unified countryside character, comprising an expansive arable field in the foreground, bordered by mature deciduous trees lining the dirt track to the right. The middle ground includes additional arable fields and clusters of woodland, including dense Winter Plantation visible toward the right-hand side of the view. The background features more woodland areas, forming a vegetated backdrop that extends across the horizon. The horizon is low and uniform, defined by the tops of distant tree lines. The Order Limits associated with Solar Development Site 1 will be visible across the entire view in the foreground. The view is open and panoramic, offering sequential semi-enclosed sightlines across the agricultural landscape, with natural features such as low-lying flat fields and mature vegetation dominating the scene.		In summer, hedgerows and woodland, including Winter Plantation, appear fuller and more visually prominent due to deciduous vegetation in leaf, adding depth and enclosure. The arable fields retain their openness. In the background, woodland blocks and tree belts appear more continuous due to dense deciduous vegetation in leaf. Overall, the view is marginally more enclosed, while its rural and open qualities remain.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. Busy road detracts from value.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-26 VP9 Assessment of Effects - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
People moving along the PRoW across open farmland will have uninterrupted views of construction activity. The fencing will define the construction boundary and remain visually permeable, allowing views into the site. Earthworks and stored materials will be enclosed, temporary lighting may be seen beyond the fence. Taller elements such as cranes and piling rigs, though located within the site, will remain visible above. Construction of the 275 kV substation will also be visible in the distance.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
People travelling along the PRoW across open fields will have direct, sequential and panoramic views of the solar panels and associated infrastructure with existing trees and hedgerows only partially screening the view. Although located with a substantial offset from the path, the panels will add a linear, geometric element to the landscape, increasing the sense of enclosure in previously open fields.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
At year 15 of operation the intervening mitigation planting in leaf will provide increased screening reducing the visibility of the panels in the middle view and the 275 kV substation in the distance. Overall, the impact will remain high due to the extent and proximity of development, experienced as a sequence of views. The proposed planting will have established, creating a more natural character of the view.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.

2.9 Viewpoint 10 (VP10)

Table 2-27 VP10 Baseline - Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	Fryston Common Lane adjacent to Siddle Farm House	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Residents of Siddle Farm House	N/A	Road	LCA11: Sherburn Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 2	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint on Fryston Common Lane overlooks a flat arable field within Solar Development Site 2, dominating the foreground and middle ground to the south. The uniform landform extends to the background, where distant trees and the A63 create a simple, low skyline. Utility poles and overhead wires cross the fields, adding minor man-made interruptions to the horizontal composition. A single-storey white building and a small cluster of mature yew trees sit at the edge, introducing subtle built form. The scene feels expansive, with strong horizontal emphasis and contrasting verticals that do not overwhelm. Distant vegetation forms a filtered horizon, maintaining a panoramic quality. Overall, the view is typically rural and agricultural, influenced by utility infrastructure and the A63.		In summer, vegetation along the horizon is fuller and more continuous, softening the skyline. The overall character remains rural and open. Utility poles, overhead wires, and the single-storey building remain visible, with no noteable change in their prominence.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	High	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature with overhead power lines and the distant A63 detracting from the view.		The low value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-28 VP10 Assessment of Effects - Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Residents with open views will experience temporary visual disruption from construction of the solar panels, BESS and 275 kV substation, including increased vehicle movements, and occasional construction lighting. The offset from the curtilage of properties will help reduce the impact and visual scale of these elements.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very high	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Residents with direct views will experience a notable change in landscape character. The proposed solar panels will introduce new built form into an expansive middle ground of a previously open view. The BESS and the 275 kV substation will be visible as taller elements in the distance.	The very high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
At year 15 of operation the proposed woodland, scrub and hedgerow planting in leaf will provide screening, reducing the visibility of the panels but there will still be a change to large parts of the landscape in view. The impact will remain high due to the extent changes and loss of openness. The upper parts of the 275 kV substation and BESS might also be discernible in the background behind vegetation from certain viewing positions.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.

2.10 Viewpoint 11 (VP11)

Table 2-29 VP11 Baseline - People travelling on local roads

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling on local roads	East of Lowfield Road on the A63	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along the A63	N/A	Road	LCA11: Sherburn Farmland and LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 2	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The view along the A63 includes the road and arable fields within Solar Development Site 2 and CRC 2-6 to the north-east of the A63, bordered by hedgerows and mature trees. Tall grasses line the verges. The middle ground features the same large field and scattered trees, while the background comprises distant woodlands, sparse tree groups, Siddle House Farm to the north-east, and pylons to the south. Solar Development Sites 3 and 4 are approximately 1 km to the south. The skyline is low and horizontal, dominated by flat landform and hedgerows, with occasional vertical interruptions. Roadside vegetation filters parts of the foreground but leaves the middle ground and background visible. Overall, the view is open and simple, influenced by road activity, woodland belts, and pylons. For people travelling on local roads, views are mostly oblique when travelling at speed.		Roadside vegetation, hedgerows, and mature trees are in full leaf, appearing denser and more continuous, while greener verge grasses soften the roadside character. Boundary hedgerows and tree canopies reduce visibility of Siddle House Farm, creating a more layered composition. Woodland in the background forms a more distinct horizon. The view feels greener and more enclosed, though the open rural character and sequential experience for People travelling on local roads remain.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Low	Low	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. Busy road detracts from value.		The low value attached to the view and the low susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a low sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-30 VP11 Assessment of Effects - People travelling on local roads

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
People travelling along A63 will experience temporary visual disruption from construction of the Cable Route Corridor, solar panels, BESS and 275 kV substation, including occasional construction lighting. The offset from the road and construction fencing will help contain the works and provide a small degree of filtering, although the taller parts of machinery such as piling rigs and cranes could still be directly visible.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
After the installation of cables, the construction area for the cable trenches will have been reinstated. The solar panels, BESS and the 275 kV substation will be more noticeable in winter and with open nature of views along the A63. The tops of taller structures will be visible above or through gaps in intervening existing hedgerows. Travelling at speed, views will be short and glimpsed and not out of character with other structures in the landscape, such as pylons.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
High	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation the intervening vegetation in leaf, both existing and planted as mitigation as part of the Proposed Development will provide further screening reducing the intervisibility. The reinstated planting will have established. There still will still be direct views of the taller parts of the 275 kV substation and BESS. Travelling at speed, views will be short and glimpsed.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be reduced by mitigation planting, which will have established and will be transient for people travelling at speed on the A63.

Table 2-31 VP11 Baseline – Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	East of Lowfield Road on the A63	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Residents living south of A63	N/A	Road	LCA11: Sherburn Farmland and LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 2	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The view along the A63 includes the road and arable fields within Solar Development Site 2 and CRC 2-6 to the north-east of the A63, bordered by hedgerows and mature trees. Tall grasses line the verges. The middle ground features the same large field and scattered trees, while the background comprises distant woodlands, sparse tree groups, Siddle House Farm to the north-east, and pylons to the south. Solar Development Sites 3 and 4 are approximately 1 km to the south. The skyline is low and horizontal, dominated by flat landform and hedgerows, with occasional vertical interruptions. Roadside vegetation filters parts of the foreground but leaves the middle ground and background visible. Overall, the view is open and simple, influenced by road activity, woodland belts, and pylons. For people travelling on local roads, views are mostly oblique when travelling at speed. Local residents have a more static but filtered experience of this landscape. Their views are likely to be partially screened or framed by the vegetation surrounding their properties, creating a layered visual experience.		Roadside vegetation, hedgerows, and mature trees are in full leaf, appearing denser and more continuous, while greener verge grasses soften the roadside character. Boundary hedgerows and tree canopies reduce visibility of Siddle House Farm, creating a more layered composition. Woodland in the background forms a more distinct horizon. The view feels greener and more enclosed, though the overall open rural character and sequential experience for people travelling on local roads remain.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	High	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. Busy road detracts from value.		The low value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-32 VP11 Assessment of Effects – Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Local residents will experience temporary visual disruption from construction of the Cable Route Corridor, solar panels, BESS and 275 kV substation, including occasional construction lighting. The intervening vegetation and offset from the road and construction fencing will help contain the works and provide a degree of filtering, although the taller parts of machinery such as piling rigs and cranes could still be visible from the properties.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
After the installation of cables, the construction area for the cable trenches will have been reinstated. The solar panels, BESS and the 275 kV substation will be more noticeable in winter and with open nature of views along the A63. The tops of taller structures will be visible above or through gaps in intervening existing hedgerows and vegetation within residential properties. Local residents will experience this view as more distant and more filtered when seen from their properties.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Medium	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation the intervening vegetation in leaf, both existing and planted as mitigation as part of the Proposed Development will provide further screening reducing the intervisibility. The reinstated planting will have established. There still will still be direct views of the taller parts of the 275 kV substation and BESS. Local residents will experience this view as more distant and more filtered when seen from their properties, which will reduce the magnitude of impact.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be reduced by mitigation planting, which will have established.

2.11 Viewpoint 12 (VP12)

Table 2-33 VP12 Baseline - People travelling on local roads

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling on local roads	Junction of Fox Lane and A63	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along the A63	N/A	Road	LCA11: Sherburn Farmland and LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 2	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located at the intersection of the A63 with Common Lane/Fox Lane. Solar Development Site 2 is to the west at an oblique angle when viewed from the road, CRC 2-8 crosses the view towards north. The view captures a large agricultural field in the foreground bordered by roads and by intermittent vegetation including scrub and mature trees. The middle ground extends across open arable fields, with scattered tree lines defining field boundaries and pylons crossing the view. The background features clusters of trees and woodland with a few interspersed buildings. The view is semi-enclosed but expansive and is dominated by the open agricultural field in the foreground and middle ground, while the vertical elements of trees bordering the field and the A63 provide some contrast. Vegetation along the roadside partially filters views, though it does not fully alter the overall openness of the scene. The visual character is rural, with limited built form visible from the road.		In summer, roadside vegetation is fuller and greener but remains relatively low, so its effect on enclosure is limited. Boundary hedgerows in the middle ground are denser, and scattered mature trees are in full leaf, reducing visibility of farm buildings and creating a more layered composition. The background woodland appears more continuous and integrated, softening the horizon. The skyline remains low and horizontal, though the tree canopy forms a more solid and textured edge.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Low	Low	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. Busy road detracts from value.		The low value attached to the view and the low susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a low sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-34 VP12 Assessment of Effects - People travelling on local roads

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
People travelling along A63 will experience temporary visual disruption from construction of the Cable Route Corridor, solar panels, BESS and 275 kV substation, including increased construction traffic and occasional construction lighting. The offset from the road will help contain the works and provide a small degree of filtering, although the taller parts of machinery such as piling rigs and cranes could still be directly visible.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
After the installation of cables, the construction area for the cable trenches will have been reinstated. The solar panels in the foreground, the upper parts of BESS and the 275 kV substation in the background will be more noticeable in winter and with open nature of views along the A63. Travelling at speed, views will be short and glimpsed and not out of character with other structures in the landscape, such as pylons.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
High	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation the intervening vegetation in leaf, both existing and planted as mitigation as part of the Proposed Development will provide further screening reducing the intervisibility. The reinstated planting will have established. There will still be direct views of the taller parts of the 275 kV substation and BESS in the background. Travelling at speed, views will be short and glimpsed and not out of character with other structures in the landscape.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.

2.12 Viewpoint 13 (VP13)

Table 2-35 VP13 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	Public bridleway (35.32/1/1) east to Owlett Hall	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People traveling along bridleway 35.32/1/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA11: Sherburn Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 2	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on bridleway 35.32/1/1, with CRC 2-8 approximately 400 m to the east, Solar Development Site 2 approximately 600 m to the south and Solar Development Site 6 approximately 800 m to the west. Low-lying arable fields in the foreground with access tracks across it extend into the middle ground bordered by patches of hedgerows and scattered deciduous trees, which partially filter views beyond. In the background, the landscape extends to more distant tree-lined field boundaries, with small buildings and overhead power lines visible in far distance. The skyline is predominantly formed by the tops of trees and hedgerows with parts of the horizon extending into the far distance. Intervening vegetation such as hedgerows and trees partially screens distant elements while maintaining a cohesive rural character.		In summer, field-margin vegetation in the foreground is slightly taller, adding texture without reducing openness. In the middle ground, hedgerows and scattered deciduous trees are in full leaf, appearing denser and providing greater filtering of views, creating a more layered composition. The background tree-lined field boundaries and woodland appear fuller, softening the horizon and partially screening distant elements such as small buildings and overhead power lines. Overall, the view is more enclosed, though its open rural character and horizontal emphasis remain.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-36 VP13 Assessment of effects - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
People travelling along the PRoW crossing open farmland will experience views of construction activities in the distance. The views will be partially screened and filtered by existing intervening vegetation, the fencing will provide a clear boundary while remaining visually permeable, allowing views of earthworks, stored materials, construction vehicles, and temporary lighting. However, taller structures such as cranes and piling rigs will still be visible above.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
People travelling along the PRoW across open fields will have glimpsed distant views of the tops of solar panels when at high position, the 275 kV substation will be visible in far distance. After the installation of cables, the construction area for the cable trenches will have been reinstated.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible significance.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
At year 15 of operation the intervening vegetation in leaf, both existing and planted as mitigation as part of the Proposed Development will provide increased screening reducing the visibility of the panels. The proposed mitigation planting will have established, softening appearance of the proposed structures and further reducing its visibility. The taller elements will remain visible in far distance.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.

2.13 Viewpoint 14 (VP14)

Table 2-37 VP14 Baseline - People travelling on local roads

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling on local roads	Hillam Common Lane adjacent to Meadow Farm	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along Hillam Common Lane	N/A	Road	LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a rural road, Hillam Common Lane, looking east capturing a panoramic scene with expansive fields in the foreground, bordered by a drainage dyke running parallel to the road. The road is bordered by overgrown verge of tall grasses, scrub and trees with transmission wires on wooden poles running along. The same features extend into the middle ground, while the background includes distant vegetation, electricity pylons and a wind turbine. Solar Development Site 3 lies within the field in the middle ground. The skyline is open and uninterrupted over the fields, with the horizon defined by low-lying vegetation and the pylons. The visual scale is expansive, dominated by horizontal elements such as the flat landform and linear infrastructure, with no notable vertical features apart from the pylons and the wind turbine. The overall visual amenity is characterised by a unified and open rural scene with open and direct views across the landscape. People travelling along Hillam Common Lane experience this view as a sequence. Views of the expansive fields, distant pylons, and wind turbine are likely to be glimpsed.		Roadside vegetation is largely unchanged apart from longer grasses, while mature trees on the west side are in full leaf, creating a denser edge and partially screening views from Hillam Farm. In the middle ground, fuller tree canopies introduce a slightly more layered character, and the building visible in winter is now screened by vegetation. Solar Development Site 3 remains within the field to the right, though visibility is reduced by deciduous vegetation in leaf. In the background, pylons and the wind turbine remain visible but are softened by deciduous vegetation in leaf. Overall, the view is greener and more filtered, though its open, rural character and expansive scale are retained. For people travelling on local roads, glimpsed views of fields and infrastructure remain but are slightly softened by denser vegetation.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Low	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. Unkept planting, transmission poles and drainage ditches detract from value.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a low sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-38 VP14 Assessment of Effects - People travelling on local roads

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Minor adverse
People travelling on local roads will experience temporary and fleeting visual disruption from construction. Solar Development Site 3 construction activity will be visible in the middle ground and Solar Development Site 4 in the far distance. Cable Route Corridor construction will be visible in the distance to the east and south across the landscape. Construction activities such as ground preparation, construction traffic and machinery movement, temporary lighting and material storage, will change the rural character within parts of this view to a construction site for the duration of the construction works. The offset from the road will help reduce and contain these impacts. Sequentially, the works will be experienced intermittently at variety of distances from the road.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling on local roads.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Medium	Minor adverse
Solar panels and associated infrastructure, including the 275 kV substation will be visible in the background to middle ground when travelling along the road, particularly in winter when vegetation is sparse. The proposed solar panels and associated infrastructure will be glimpsed in views from local roads as a new horizontal built form with pylons and wind turbines as other elements of similar infrastructure.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling on local roads.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Medium	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation, mitigation planting such as hedgerows around Solar Development Site 3 and woodland belt around Solar Development Site 4 substation area will have established, reducing the magnitude of visual impact. The proposed solar panels and substation will be glimpsed in views from local roads with pylons and wind turbines as other elements of similar infrastructure.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling on local roads.

Table 2-39 VP14 Baseline - Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	Hillam Common Lane adjacent to Meadow Farm	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Residents of properties along Chapel Street/Hillam Common Lane, including Meadow Farm	N/A	Road	LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a rural road, Hillam Common Lane, looking east capturing a panoramic scene with expansive fields in the foreground, bordered by a drainage dyke running parallel to the road. The road is bordered by overgrown verge of tall grasses, scrub and trees with transmission wires on wooden poles running along. The same features extend into the middle ground, while the background includes distant vegetation, electricity pylons and a wind turbine. Solar Development Site 3 lies within the field to the south of Hillam Common Lane in the middle ground. The skyline is open and the visual scale is expansive, dominated by horizontal elements such as the flat landform and linear infrastructure, with no notable vertical features apart from the pylons and the wind turbine. Local residents have more static, filtered views, partially screened or framed by the vegetation surrounding properties.		In summer, roadside vegetation is largely unchanged apart from longer grasses, while mature trees on the west side are in full leaf, creating a denser edge and partially screening views from Hillam Farm. In the middle ground, fuller tree canopies introduce a slightly more layered character, and the building visible in winter is now screened. The background continues to include distant vegetation, pylons, and a wind turbine, all still visible but softened by deciduous vegetation in leaf. Overall, the view is more filtered, while its open rural character and expansive scale are retained.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	High	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. Unkept planting, transmission poles and drainage ditches detract from value.		The low value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-40 VP14 Assessment of Effects - Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Solar Development Site 3 construction activity will be visible in the middle ground and Solar Development Site 4 in the far distance. Cable Route Corridor construction will be visible in the distance to the east and south across the landscape. Construction activities such as ground preparation, construction traffic and machinery movement, temporary lighting and material storage, will change the rural character within parts of this view to a construction site for the duration of the construction works. The offset from the road will help mitigate these impacts, but for the local residents this will be a change of view for long periods of time during the construction, albeit filtered by vegetation.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Medium	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Solar panels and associated infrastructure, including the 275 kV substation will be visible within a small part of the view, particularly in winter when vegetation is sparse. The proposed solar panels and associated infrastructure will be perceived as a new horizontal built form with pylons and wind turbines as other elements of similar infrastructure. For local residents the infrastructure will introduce permanent elements into their views.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation, mitigation planting such as hedgerows around Solar Development Site 3 and woodland belt around Solar Development Site 4 substation area will have established, reducing the magnitude of visual impact. The planting will create a more vegetated foreground with the 275 kV substation visible in the background filtered by the woodland and the panels visible during limited periods when in their highest position.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be reduced from year 1 of operation by mitigation planting, which will have established.

2.14 Viewpoint 15 (VP15)

Table 2-41 VP15 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	PRoW (35.37/8/1) close to Hillam Common Lane	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along footpath 35.37/8/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on PRoW (35.37/8/1) within a flat and open agricultural landscape looking south. CRC 2-4 is located immediately to the west. The foreground consists of a grassed path adjacent to an arable field, while the middle ground features additional arable fields. Solar Development Site 4 lies within the field extending all the way to the pylons line to the south. The background includes a low tree line interspersed with farm buildings and infrastructure, including electricity pylons that traverse the scene. The skyline is defined by the tops of trees and pylons against an open sky. The visual scale and proportion are dominated by horizontal elements such as the expansive fields and linear infrastructure, with vertical pylons providing contrasting focal points. The view is influenced by the presence of infrastructure, which interrupts the landscape but does not obscure it entirely. The extent of views is open and panoramic.		In summer, the right-hand field shows longer crop growth, while the left displays remnants of harvest, introducing seasonal texture. Scattered trees in the middle ground are in full leaf, adding vertical emphasis and creating a more layered composition. The barn on the right remains visible but is partially softened by vegetation. The tree canopy along the skyline appears more solid and textured, softening the horizon. Overall, the view retains its open and panoramic character, fuller vegetation introduces a softer, greener, and more textured appearance.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. Pylons detract from value.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-42 VP15 Assessment of Effects - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
People walking along the footpath will experience direct views of construction activity in the middle ground around CRC 2-4 and Solar Development Site 4 including ground works, machinery movement, piling, construction traffic and temporary lighting. As the view is currently open and expansive, with no existing vegetation, the temporary fencing around construction zones will be visually prominent, allowing views into the site. Taller elements such as cranes and piling rigs will remain clearly visible.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
By year 1 of operation, solar panels will extend across the middle ground and a 275 kV substation about 1 km to the south-west. The solar infrastructure will be clearly visible within the open field, with minimal screening. Overhead pylons will remain in the background, reinforcing the sense of infrastructure, while the Proposed Development will increase the extent of industrial elements. The construction area for trenches will have been reinstated to its original condition.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
By year 15 of operation, hedgerows planted for mitigation will have established, screening much of the Proposed Development. While the solar panels may remain partially visible when in the highest position, the planting will break up and soften the view. The 275 kV substation could be glimpsed along the footpath but in far distance. However, the character of the view along the footpath will remain changed and the openness will be lost.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.

2.15 Viewpoint 16 (VP16)

Table 2-43 VP16 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	PRoW (35.37/7/1) adjacent to Bower's House Farm	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along footpath 35.37/7/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a PRoW (35.37/7/1) looking east, adjacent to a drainage dyke and bordered by unmanaged grassland and scrub vegetation that form the foreground. Electricity overhead power lines on poles run along the footpath. Arable fields within Solar Development Site 4 dominate the middle ground and background. The skyline is open and expansive, featuring scattered trees and patches of woodland, with electricity pylons visible across the horizon. Intervening vegetation, such as scrub along the ditch and hedgerows to the left of the footpath, partially filters views toward the horizon. The visual amenity is characterised by a rural agricultural scene with limited built form, offering an open and uninterrupted view. Users of the PRoW experience this view as a sequential element of their journey.		In summer, the grassland in the foreground has been mown, while the drainage dyke bank is fuller with taller grasses. The arable fields in the middle ground display remnants of summer harvest, adding texture and seasonal variation. Scattered trees and hedgerows are in full leaf, appearing denser and adding vertical emphasis to the otherwise horizontal composition. In the background, the tree line appears fuller, partially filtering views of farm buildings and infrastructure, though pylons remain visible. The skyline remains open and expansive, but the tree canopy forms a more solid and layered horizon. Overall, the view retains its open rural character, though deciduous vegetation in leaf introduces a softer, more filtered appearance.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. Drainage dyke, utility poles and pylons detract from value.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-44 VP16 Assessment of Effects - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
People moving along the PRoW across open farmland will have uninterrupted views of construction activity. The fencing will define the construction boundary and remain visually permeable, allowing views into the site. Earthworks and stored materials will be enclosed, temporary lighting may be seen beyond the fence. Taller elements such as cranes and piling rigs, though located within the site, will remain visible above. Construction of the 275 kV substation will also be visible in the distance.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
People travelling along the PRoW across open fields will have direct views of the solar panels area and 275 kV substation approximately 600 m to the south, with existing trees and hedgerows only partially screening the view. Although located with a substantial offset from the path, the panels will add a linear, geometric element to the landscape, increasing the sense of enclosure in previously open fields.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Medium	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation the proposed vegetation in leaf, including perimeter hedgerows and woodland belts will provide further screening reducing the visibility of the panels and creating a wide green corridor for the footpath users. The baseline character of the view will remain changed with gradually rising planting with the backdrop of pylons. The taller elements of the 275 kV substation will be glimpsed behind the proposed planting.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be reduced from year 1 of operation by mitigation planting, which will have established.

Table 2-45 VP16 Baseline - Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	PRoW (35.37/7/1) adjacent to Bower's House Farm	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Residents of Bower's House Farm	N/A	PRoW	LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a PRoW (35.37/7/1) looking east, adjacent to a drainage dyke and bordered by unmanaged grassland and scrub vegetation that form the foreground. Electricity overhead power lines on poles run along the footpath. Arable fields within Solar Development Site 4 dominate the middle ground and background. The skyline is open and expansive, featuring scattered trees and patches of woodland, with electricity pylons visible across the horizon. Intervening vegetation, such as scrub along the ditch and hedgerows to the left of the footpath, partially filters views toward the horizon. The visual amenity is characterised by a rural agricultural scene with limited built form, offering an open and uninterrupted view. Local residents have more static, filtered views, partially screened or framed by the vegetation surrounding properties.		In summer, the unmanaged grassland in the foreground has been mown, while the drainage dyke bank is fuller with taller grasses. The arable fields in the middle ground display remnants of summer harvest, adding texture and seasonal variation. Scattered trees and hedgerows are in full leaf, appearing denser and adding vertical emphasis to the otherwise horizontal composition. In the background, the tree line appears fuller, partially filtering views of farm buildings and infrastructure, though pylons remain visible. The skyline remains open and expansive, but the tree canopy forms a more solid and layered horizon. Overall, the view retains its open rural character, though deciduous vegetation in leaf introduces a softer, more filtered appearance.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	High	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. Drainage ditches, utility poles and pylons detract from value.		The low value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-46 VP16 Assessment of Effects - Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
Medium	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Local residents with views towards the Proposed Development will experience some intermittent visibility of construction activity through existing intervening vegetation such as hedgerows, boundary trees, or within private gardens. Temporary visually permeable fencing will enclose active areas, contributing to visual change. Much of the lower-level construction activity may be partially or fully screened, depending on vegetation density and property location. Taller equipment or machinery may still be seen above or through gaps in the vegetation.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Medium	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
In the first year of operation, the installed solar panels will be partially visible through gaps in the existing vegetation. While the presence of existing hedgerows, trees, and garden planting will filter and soften some views, the 275 kV substation, solar panels and infrastructure may still be glimpsed. Pylons in the background remain a consistent element of the visual baseline.	Although the Proposed Development will introduce new built form into the middle ground, existing vegetation will mitigate the severity of the visual change. The infrastructure will still alter the rural view, but not to a degree that is wholly dominant or unfiltered. The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
By year 15 of operation, the proposed mitigation planting, including perimeter hedgerows and woodland belts will have established and strengthened the existing screening. The combination of existing and new vegetation will limit visibility to filtered or minor glimpses of the solar panels, particularly in summer.	While parts of the Proposed Development may remain visible from select viewpoints, its overall presence will be substantially reduced. The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse significance due to the established planting partially screening and softening the view.

2.16 Viewpoint 17 (VP17)

Table 2-47 VP17 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	PRoW (35.10/7/1) at junction with Roe Lane	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along footpath 35.10/7/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a PRoW (35.10/7/1) looking east, across flat expansive arable fields in the foreground and middle ground. A drainage dyke and utility poles run to the north of the path; a small woodland cluster is located on the south of the path in the middle ground adjacent to a residential property. Solar Development Site 4 is located approximately 150 m to the east of the woodland in the fields. The background features additional woodland blocks and scattered vegetation. The skyline is defined by a mix of natural tree canopies and vertical infrastructure elements, including electricity pylons and utility poles, which introduce prominent man-made vertical interruptions. Key foci include the residential property on the edge of the woodland and the electricity pylons that traverse the view. The overall visual amenity is characterised by a semi-enclosed rural setting with a fragmented yet active visual character due to infrastructure influence. Users of the PRoW experience this view as a transient, sequential element of their journey. Their perception of the landscape changes as they move along the route, with the expansive agricultural fields, pylons and woodland patches forming a dynamic visual experience.		In summer, the fields in the foreground and middle ground show mature crop growth, but remain expansive. The woodland cluster to the south-east in full leaf creates a denser and more enclosed edge next to the residential property. In the background, woodland blocks and scattered vegetation appear fuller and more continuous, filtering views of distant elements. The tree canopy along the skyline is more solid and textured, softening the horizon. Overall, the view retains its open rural character but appears softer and more layered due to fuller vegetation.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. Drainage ditches, utility poles and pylons detract from value.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-48 VP17 Assessment of Effects - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Users of the PRoW passing near the site will experience intermittent views of construction fencing and activities such as ground preparation, machinery movement, construction traffic, temporary lighting and material storage. The offset from the footpath and construction fencing will help contain the works and provide a small degree of filtering, although the taller parts of machinery such as piling rigs and cranes could still be directly visible.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
In the first year of operation, the solar development will be present in the middle ground and background of views, typically seen beyond intervening existing hedgerows or field margins. The solar panels may be glimpsed, but their form will be subordinate to the wider landscape, particularly where the pylons already contribute to background infrastructure. The 275 kV substation could be glimpsed at an oblique angle in the background, approximately 700 m north from the viewpoint.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation the intervening vegetation in leaf, both existing and planted as mitigation as part of the Proposed Development will provide further screening reducing the visibility of the panels and the 275 kV substation. The mitigation planting will have established, contributing to effective visual softening and screening from the PRoW. Where views remain, they will be filtered through layers of planting, and the solar panels will blend more readily into the wider landscape.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.

Table 2-49 VP17 Baseline - Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	PRoW (35.10/7/1) at junction with Roe Lane	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Residents of Birkin and nearby properties including Birkin House, Woodhouse Farm	N/A	PRoW	LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a PRoW (35.10/7/1) looking east, across flat expansive arable fields in the foreground and middle ground. A drainage dyke and utility poles run to the north of the path; a small woodland cluster is located on the south of the path in the middle ground adjacent to a residential property. Solar Development Site 4 is located approximately 150 m to the east of the woodland in the fields. The background features additional woodland blocks and scattered vegetation. The skyline is defined by a mix of natural tree canopies and vertical infrastructure elements, including electricity pylons and utility poles, which introduce prominent man-made vertical interruptions. Key foci include the residential property on the edge of the woodland and the electricity pylons that traverse the view. The overall visual amenity is characterised by a semi-enclosed rural setting with a fragmented yet active visual character due to infrastructure influence. Local residents have more static, filtered views, partially screened or framed by the vegetation surrounding properties.		In summer, the fields in the foreground and middle ground show mature crop growth, but remain expansive. The woodland cluster to the south-east in full leaf creates a denser and more enclosed edge next to the residential property. In the background, woodland blocks and scattered vegetation appear fuller and more continuous, filtering views of distant elements. Overall, the view retains its open rural character but appears softer and more layered due to fuller vegetation. Local residents have a static but filtered experience of this landscape. In summer, their views are more likely to be partially screened or framed by the vegetation surrounding their properties, creating a layered visual experience.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	High	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. Drainage ditches, utility poles and pylons detract from value.		The low value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-50 VP17 Assessment of Effects - Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Construction activity associated with the Proposed Development will be partially visible in the background, with existing intervening vegetation and distance reducing its visual prominence. Construction fencing, lighting and the movement of machinery may be glimpsed, but much of the construction will be screened or softened by existing boundary treatments and planting.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
In the first year of operation, the Proposed Development will be present in the background of views, typically seen beyond intervening existing garden planting, hedgerows or field margins. The solar panels may be glimpsed, but their form will be subordinate to the wider landscape, particularly where the pylons already contribute to background infrastructure. The 275 kV substation could be glimpsed at an oblique angle in the background, approximately 700 m north from the viewpoint.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
By year 15 of operation, the proposed mitigation planting will have established, and in combination with existing vegetation, it will provide effective visual screening or softening. The Proposed Development may still be discernible in longer-distance views but will likely appear as a subtle and recessive feature, with limited visual contrast against the surrounding landscape.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible significance. The effect will be reduced from year 1 of operation by mitigation planting, which will have established.

2.17 Viewpoint 19 (VP19)

Table 2-51 VP19 Baseline - People travelling on local roads

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling on local roads	Haddlesey Road at eastern settlement edge of Birkin	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland and LCT24: River Floodplain
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along Haddlesey Road	N/A	Road	LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland and LCA7: Aire Valley
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on Haddlesey Road looking east. The foreground comprises a grassed ditch and a sparse hedgerow, transitioning into an arable field in the middle ground within Solar Development Site 4. The Haddlesey road has a hedgerow of mature trees to the south and a low ditch to the north. The background features a tree belt that forms the horizon, with pylons and more treelines visible beyond. The skyline is simple and only partially interrupted by vegetation. The view is semi-enclosed by the trees and hedgerows in the middle ground while offering long vistas looking to the north of the road. The character is rural, with an emphasis on the agricultural features. People travelling along Haddlesey Road experience this view as a sequence. Their perception is characterised by intermittent views through gaps in the roadside vegetation, with the overgrown verge of tall grasses, scrub, and trees partially obscuring the wider landscape.		In summer, the ditch in the foreground contains taller scrub. The hedgerow of mature trees along Haddlesey Road is in full leaf, appearing denser. In the middle ground, the arable field within Solar Development Site 4 remains open. The background tree belt appears fuller, though pylons remain visible beyond. Overall, the view is slightly more enclosed and layered due to denser vegetation along the ditch and tree lines, while retaining its rural and agricultural character.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Low	Low	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Semi-enclosed and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the low susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a low sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-52 VP19 Assessment of Effects - People travelling on local roads

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Minor adverse
People travelling on local roads will experience temporary visual disruption from construction of the Cable Route Corridor, solar panels infrastructure, including increased construction traffic and occasional construction lighting. The offset from the road will help reduce and screen these elements.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling on local roads, with road offset reducing the visual scale of construction activities.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Medium	Minor adverse
By Year 1 of operation, the construction phase will be complete, with fully installed solar panels in the middle ground at an offset from the road. Overhead pylons will remain in the far background, contributing to a sense of infrastructure in the landscape, though the addition of solar development will introduce a broader spread of industrial elements.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling on local roads, with road offset reducing the visual scale of the Proposed Development.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Medium	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation the intervening mitigation planting (hedgerows and woodland belts) in leaf will provide further screening reducing the visibility of the panels to glimpse through gaps in vegetation. The baseline character of the view will be changed in places due to the extent of panels covering the fields along Haddlesey Road.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling on local roads.

Table 2-53 VP19 Baseline - Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	Haddlesey Road at eastern settlement edge of Birkin	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland and LCT24: River Floodplain
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Residents of Birkin and nearby properties including Birkin House, Woodhouse Farm	N/A	Road	LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland and LCA7: Aire Valley
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	

Baseline description - winter	Baseline description - summer
The viewpoint is located on Haddlesey Road looking east. The foreground comprises a grassed ditch and a sparse hedgerow, transitioning into an arable field in the middle ground within Solar Development Site 4. The Haddlesey road has a hedgerow of mature trees to the south and a low ditch to the north. The background features a tree belt that forms the horizon, with pylons and more treelines visible beyond. The skyline is simple and only partially interrupted by vegetation. The view is semi-eclosed by the trees and hedgerows in the middle ground while offering long vistas looking to the north of the road. The character is rural, with an emphasis on the agricultural features. Local residents have more static, filtered views, partially screened or framed by the vegetation surrounding properties.	In summer, the ditch in the foreground contains taller scrub. The hedgerow of mature trees along Haddlesey Road is in full leaf, appearing denser. In the middle ground, the arable field within Solar Development Site 4 remains open. The background tree belt appears fuller, though pylons remain visible beyond. Overall, the view is slightly more enclosed and layered due to denser vegetation along the ditch and tree lines, while retaining its rural and agricultural character. For local residents, deciduous vegetation in leaf provides greater screening and framing.

Value attached to views	Susceptibility to change	Sensitivity	
Low	High	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-54 VP19 Assessment of Effect - Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Local residents of Birkin with views towards the Proposed Development will experience some visibility of construction activity through existing intervening vegetation such as hedgerows, boundary trees, or within private gardens. Temporary visually permeable fencing will enclose active areas, contributing to visual change. Much of the lower-level construction activity may be partially or fully screened, depending on vegetation density and property location. Taller equipment or machinery may still be seen above or through gaps in the vegetation.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Medium	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
In the first year of operation, the installed solar panels will be partially visible through gaps in the existing vegetation. While the presence of hedgerows, trees, and garden planting will filter and soften some views, the solar panels and infrastructure may still be directly visible. The offset from panels to residential properties will provide further distance to soften the views.	Although the Proposed Development will introduce new built form into the middle ground, existing vegetation will mitigate the severity of the visual change. The infrastructure will still alter the rural view, but not to a degree that is wholly dominant or unfiltered. The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
By Year 15 of operation, the proposed mitigation planting, hedgerows and woodland belts, will have established and strengthened the existing screening. The combination of existing and new vegetation will limit visibility to filtered or minor glimpses of the solar panels, particularly in summer. While parts of the Proposed Development may remain visible from select viewpoints, its overall presence will be substantially reduced.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse significance due to the established planting partially screening and softening the view.

2.18 Viewpoint 20 (VP20)

Table 2-55 VP20 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	PRoW (35.10/2/1) adjacent to Gateforth Wood	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along footpath 35.10/2/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on PRoW (35.10/2/1) as walking from Gateforth Wood. The landform is flat, with expansive open spaces and no significant elevation changes. The foreground and middle ground consist of arable field expanse all within Solar Development Site 4. The skyline is open and uninterrupted, with scattered mature trees visible in the background, contributing to a sense of rural character. Infrastructure elements include electricity pylons visible on the horizon, introducing vertical features into an otherwise horizontal composition. The visual scale is expansive, with the horizontal spread of fields and distant tree lines. Key points of interest include the mature trees and the pylons in the background. There are no notable interruptions to the view apart from the tree lines filtering part of the horizon.		In summer, the vegetation along the drainage dyke and scattered trees in the middle ground are in full leaf, creating a denser and more layered composition. Woodland blocks and tree lines in the background also appear fuller, partially filtering views but maintaining long vistas. The skyline remains open and uninterrupted, though the tree canopy now appears more solid and textured.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-56 VP 20 Assessment of Effect

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Users of the PRoW passing near the site will experience intermittent views of construction activities. However, the construction will be offset from the footpath and enclosed by fencing, providing a clear boundary while remaining visually permeable, allowing views of earthworks, stored materials, construction vehicles, and temporary lighting.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
People travelling along the PRoW across open fields will have direct views of the solar panels in the middle ground to background and 275 kV substation potentially visible in far distance approximately 2 km to the west. Although located with a substantial offset from the path, the panels will add a linear, geometric element to the landscape, increasing the sense of enclosure in previously open fields.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
At year 15 of operation the proposed hedgerows in leaf and meadow planting along PRoW will provide further screening, reducing the visibility of the panels and the view being enclosed by planting rather than solar infrastructure. The 275 kV substation will still be potentially visible in far distance. Large parts of the landscape will remain changed in composition and the impact will remain high.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.

2.19 Viewpoint 21 (VP21)

Table 2-57 VP21 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	PRoW (35.10/3/1) at junction with Birkin Road	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland and LCT24: River Floodplain
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along footpath 35.10/3/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland and LCA7: Aire Valley
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a junction of Birkin Road and PRoW (35.10/3/1) with the foreground featuring the road with grassed verges, low hedgerows and flood prevention infrastructure - ditches and bunds, with Solar Development Site 4 immediately to the north of the road. The middle ground consists of expansive arable fields with a woodland block to the south-east. Built features include utility poles in the middle ground and electricity pylons in the background. A small building with a fence is visible in the far distance along the road. The skyline is defined by distant tree lines and woodland blocks. The visual scale is expansive and flat. Users of the PRoW experience this view as a sequential element of their journey through the landscape. The landscape features are perceived temporarily at a walking pace.		In summer, the grassy verges in the foreground are fuller with unmanaged growth, creating a softer edge to the scene. The woodland block to the southeast appears denser in full leaf. The small building along the road remains visible but is partially softened by vegetation. In the background, tree lines and woodland blocks appear more continuous and textured, softening the horizon. Overall, the view retains its expansive, open character.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. The road and utility infrastructure acts as a detractor.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-58 VP21 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
With Solar Development Site 4 proposed solar panels on the north side of the road and at an approximately 200 m offset from the footpath, people using PRoW across open farmland will have distant views of construction activity. The fencing will define the construction boundary and remain visually permeable, allowing views into the site. Earthworks and stored materials will be enclosed. Taller elements such as cranes and piling rigs, though located within the site, will remain visible above. The proposed 275 kV substation will also be glimpsed in the distance approximately 2 km to north-west.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
By Year 1 of operation, the construction phase will be complete, with fully installed solar panels in the background behind an open field, the flood bund and the road. The top of the 275 kV substation will potentially be visible in far distance behind existing vegetation. Overhead pylons will remain in the far background, contributing to a sense of infrastructure in the landscape, though the addition of solar development will introduce a broader spread of industrial elements.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse

At year 15 of operation the intervening hedgerows with trees and woodland planting in leaf will have established and will provide further screening reducing the visibility of the panels in the background. The baseline character of the view will return to more agricultural nature due to the direction of the footpath and the offset of the panels.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.

Table 2-59 VP 21 Baseline - People travelling on local roads

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling on local roads	PRoW (35.10/3/1) at junction with Birkin Road	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland and LCT24: River Floodplain
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along Birkin Road	N/A	PRoW	LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland and LCA7: Aire Valley
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a junction of Birkin Road and PRoW (35.10/3/1) with the foreground featuring the road with grassed verges, low hedgerows and flood prevention infrastructure - ditches and bunds, with Solar Development Site 4 immediately to the north of the road. The middle ground consists of expansive arable fields with a woodland block to the south-east. Built features include utility poles in the middle ground and electricity pylons in the background. A small building with a fence is visible in the far distance along the road. The skyline is defined by distant tree lines and woodland blocks. The visual scale is expansive and flat. People travelling along Birkin Road experience this view as a sequence with open views across landscape transitioning to more enclosed areas.		In summer, the grassy verges in the foreground are fuller with unmanaged growth, creating a softer edge to the scene. The woodland block to the southeast appears denser in full leaf. The small building along the road remains visible but is partially softened by vegetation. In the background, tree lines and woodland blocks appear more continuous and textured, softening the horizon. Overall, the view retains its expansive, open character.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Low	Low	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. The road and utility infrastructure acts as a detractor.		The low value attached to the view and the low susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a low sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-60 VP21 Assessment of Effect - People travelling on local roads

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Minor adverse
People travelling on local roads will experience brief but direct views of construction activities including ground works, machinery movement, piling, and construction vehicles. The visually permeable fencing around construction zones will be prominent in the middle ground, at an offset from the road. Taller elements such as cranes and piling rigs may be visible in the skyline.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling on local roads, with offset reducing the visual scale of construction activities.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Medium	Minor adverse
By Year 1 of operation, people travelling on local roads will have a view of installed solar panels in the background and middle ground behind the ditch and the road. The top of the 275 kV substation will potentially be visible in far distance behind existing vegetation. The proposed solar panels will form oblique glimpsed views from local roads with pylons and wind turbines as other elements of similar infrastructure.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling on local roads, with offset reducing the visual scale of construction activities.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Medium	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation the intervening hedgerows with trees and woodland planting in leaf will have established and will provide further screening reducing the visibility of the panels. The baseline character of the view will be changed in places due to the extent of panels covering the fields along Haddlesey Road.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling on local roads.

2.20 Viewpoint 22 (VP22)

Table 2-61 VP22 Baseline

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	PRoW (35.10/3/2) north of Humble Holme	NYC	LCT24: River Floodplain
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along footpath 35.10/3/2	N/A	PRoW	LCA7: Aire Valley
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on PRoW (35.10/3/2). The direction of view is approximately north, encompassing a broad panorama of low-lying arable fields. The composition includes large, rectilinear arable fields, with Solar Development Site 4 approximately 400 m to the north and River Aire approximately 90 m to the south. The landform is predominantly flat, with no significant natural elevation changes. Patches of woodland and tree lines are visible in the background. Built infrastructure is prominent, with a series of electricity poles and pylons traversing the middle ground and the background and forming a linear visual element. A metal gate in the foreground provide a sense of enclosure at the viewpoint. The view reflects a functional agricultural landscape with limited scenic diversity but a strong sense of openness.		In summer, the grassy verges in the foreground are fuller with unmanaged growth, creating a softer edge to the scene. The tree lines and woodland blocks in the distance appear more continuous and textured, softening the horizon. Overall, the view retains its expansive, open character.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. The utility infrastructure acts as a detractor.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-62 VP22 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
Construction activity within Solar Development Site 4 might be perceptible in the distance from the PRoW, but filtered and screened by existing intervening vegetation, field boundaries, and landform. Piling equipment and cranes may be glimpsed from far away but will typically be difficult to distinguish within a view already containing linear infrastructure such as pylons and utility poles.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
At the outset of operation, the solar panels may be just discernible in long-distance views, typically as low-lying, horizontal elements at or near the horizon line. The presence of existing pylons, utility poles and fences already introduced man-made structures into the landscape. Where visibility exists, it is often partially screened by intervening landform or softened by distance.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible significance.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse

By Year 15 of operation, existing intervening planting in leaf will further soften and obscure views of the solar panels from the PRoW. The solar infrastructure will remain in the distant background, and its visibility will be further reduced by hedgerow planting. The pylons, fences and utility poles will continue to be the more visually prominent elements in the view.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible significance.

2.21 Viewpoint 23 (VP23)

Table 2-63 VP23 Baseline - People travelling on local roads

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling on local roads	Junction of Pale Lane and Birkin Road	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland and LCT24: River Floodplain
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along Birkin Road	N/A	Road	LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland and LCA7: Aire Valley
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint lies on a rural road within an open agricultural landscape looking west. Solar Development Site 4 is about 1.5 km away on the north side of Birkin Road. The foreground includes the road, grass verge and a large arable field. The middle ground contains further arable fields, small woodland patches and trees along boundaries, creating partial visual containment. Birkin Holme House with its outbuildings is visible. Overhead power lines cross the scene, adding a linear infrastructure element. The skyline is low and largely uninterrupted, defined by distant tree lines and woodland blocks that maintain openness while enclosing the view. Human influence is evident through agriculture and infrastructure. Boundary vegetation partly interrupts views without full screening. People travelling on local roads experience this as a transient sequence of open and enclosed views.		In summer, the view will feature established vegetation in leaf along field boundaries. Overall view appears greener and more visually contained. Seasonal growth introduces a more naturalised character, lessening the industrial influence while retaining clear evidence of human intervention.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Low	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a low sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-64 VP23 Assessment of Effect - People travelling on local roads

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Negligible adverse
People travelling on local roads will experience very distant views of construction traffic and activity, such as ground preparation, machinery movement, construction traffic and temporary lighting.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling on local roads.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Low	Negligible adverse
At the beginning of the operational phase, the solar panels may be just about perceptible in long-range views along the road. The proposed solar panels will be visible in the distance from local roads with pylons and wind turbines as other elements of similar infrastructure.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible significance. The effect will be transient for people travelling on local roads.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
At year 15 of operation the proposed hedgerows and woodland blocks combined with intervening existing vegetation in leaf will provide further screening reducing the visibility of the panels. The baseline character of the view will be maintained for most of the road stretch.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible significance.

Table 2-65 VP23 Baseline – Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	Junction of Pale Lane and Birkin Road	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland and LCT24: River Floodplain
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Residents of West Haddlesey	N/A	Road	LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland and LCA7: Aire Valley
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint lies on a rural road within an open agricultural landscape looking west. Solar Development Site 4 is about 1.5 km away on the north side of Birkin Road. The foreground includes the road, grass verge and a large arable field. The middle ground contains further arable fields, small woodland patches and trees along boundaries, creating partial visual containment. Birkin Holme House with its outbuildings is visible. Overhead power lines cross the scene, adding a linear infrastructure element. The skyline is low and largely uninterrupted, defined by distant tree lines and woodland blocks that maintain openness while enclosing the view. Human influence is evident through agriculture and infrastructure. Boundary vegetation partly interrupts views without full screening. Local residents experience static, filtered views, partially screened or framed by the vegetation surrounding properties.		In summer, the view will feature established vegetation in leaf along field boundaries. Overall view appears greener and more visually contained. Seasonal growth introduces a more naturalised character, lessening the industrial influence while retaining clear evidence of human intervention.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	High	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with the receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-66 VP23 Assessment of Effect – Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Negligible adverse
Due to the distance of the settlement from the site, and the presence of existing intervening woodland blocks and tree lines, construction activities will be screened or barely perceptible from most residential locations. Construction-related features such as temporary fencing, construction vehicles, lighting and machinery will be distant and partially or wholly screened in available sightlines.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Low	Negligible adverse
At the beginning of the operational phase, the solar panels may be just about perceptible in long-range views from parts of the settlement. However, they will appear as low, grey horizontal bands at or near the base of the view and are typically partially filtered or screened by intervening vegetation. The presence of utility poles means that some built elements are already present, but the area otherwise maintains a predominantly rural character.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
By Year 15 of operation, mitigation planting will have established and will combine with existing woodland blocks and tree belts to provide effective screening. The solar panels will be in most cases obscured entirely or only glimpsed through seasonal gaps in vegetation.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.

2.22 Viewpoint 25 (VP25)

Table 2-67 VP25 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	PRoW (35.41/1/1) at the northern settlement edge of Kellington	NYC	LCT24: River Floodplain
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People traveling along footpath 35.41/1/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA7: Aire Valley
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is situated on a PRoW (reference 35.41/1/1), facing north with Solar Development Site 4 approximately 1.5 km to the north-west. In the foreground and middle ground, a large arable field occupies the immediate view, creating an open and uncluttered base. The background transitions into distant vegetation, comprising scattered trees and small woodland patches. The horizon is defined by a low, continuous band of vegetation and pylons. The overall visual composition is strongly horizontal, reinforcing the sense of openness and rural character. Users of the PRoW experience this view as a sequential element of their journey through the landscape.		In summer, the grassy verges in the foreground are fuller with unmanaged growth, creating a softer edge to the scene. The tree lines and woodland blocks in the distance appear more continuous and textured, softening the horizon. Overall, the view retains its expansive, open character.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-68 VP25 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
Due to the distance of the PRoW from the site, and the presence of intervening woodland blocks and tree lines, construction activities will be screened or barely perceptible. Pylons, which are already part of the rural infrastructure, will remain a more noticeable vertical element in views. Construction-related features such as temporary fencing and machinery will be largely screened.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
At the beginning of the operational phase, the solar panels will not be discernible in the distance due to their height, distance from the viewpoint and the existing intervening vegetation.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
By Year 15 of operation, mitigation planting and existing intervening vegetation in leaf will further screen distant views towards the Proposed Development.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.

Table 2-69 VP25 Baseline – Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	PRoW (35.41/1/1) at the northern settlement edge of Kellington	NYC	LCT24: River Floodplain
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Residents of Kellington	N/A	PRoW	LCA7: Aire Valley
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is situated on a PRoW (reference 35.41/1/1), facing north with Solar Development Site 4 approximately 1.5 km to the north-west. In the foreground and middle ground, a large arable field occupies the immediate view, creating an open and uncluttered base. The background transitions into distant vegetation, comprising scattered trees and small woodland patches. The horizon is defined by a low, continuous band of vegetation and pylons. The overall visual composition is strongly horizontal, reinforcing the sense of openness and rural character. Local residents experience static, filtered views, partially screened or framed by the vegetation surrounding properties.		In summer, the grassy verges in the foreground are fuller with unmanaged growth, creating a softer edge to the scene. The tree lines and woodland blocks in the distance appear more continuous and textured, softening the horizon. Overall, the view retains its expansive, open character.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	High	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-70 VP25 Assessment of Effect – Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
Due to the distance from the Order Limits, and the presence of intervening woodland blocks and tree lines, construction activities will be screened or barely perceptible. Pylons, which are already part of the rural infrastructure, will remain a more noticeable vertical element in views. Construction-related features such as temporary fencing and machinery will be largely screened.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptors, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
At the beginning of the operational phase, the solar panels will not be discernible in the distance due to their height, distance from the viewpoint and the existing intervening vegetation.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptors, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
By Year 15 of operation, mitigation planting and existing intervening vegetation in leaf will further screen distant views towards the Proposed Development.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptors, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.

2.23 Viewpoint 26 (VP26)

Table 2-71 VP26 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	PRoW (35.7/12/1) close to the northern settlement edge of Beal	NYC	LCT24: River Floodplain
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People traveling along footpath 35.7/12/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA7: Aire Valley
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The view from Intake Lane on PRoW (35.7/12/1) looks north-east across open lowland farmland, about 1.3 km from Solar Development Site 4. The foreground includes a grass flood bund, asphalt road and low hedge, the middle ground shows large arable fields with fencing and scattered trees. The horizon is defined by low-lying vegetation, distant tree lines and the pylons. The visual scale is expansive, with the horizontal elements of the fields dominating the composition, creating a sense of openness and spaciousness. Vertical elements, such as trees and fencing, are relatively minor in proportion. Users of the PRoW experience this view as a sequential element of their journey through the landscape. Their perception is characterized by a direct engagement with the changing visual composition as they move along the route.		In summer, the low hedge along the road in the foreground appears greener and fuller, softening the edge of the scene. The scattered mature trees along field boundaries are in full leaf, creating a more layered composition. In the background, tree lines appear denser and more continuous, filtering long views. The skyline remains open and uninterrupted, though the tree canopy forms a more solid and textured horizon. Overall, the view retains its expansive rural character.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-72 VP26 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
Very low	Negligible adverse
Due to the distance of the PRoW from the site, and the presence of intervening landform and tree lines, construction activities will be screened or barely perceptible. Utility poles, which are already part of the rural infrastructure, will remain a more noticeable vertical element in views. Construction-related features such as temporary fencing and machinery will be wholly screened in available sightlines.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
At the beginning of the operational phase, the solar panels and the 275 kV substation will not be discernible in the distance due to their height, distance from the viewpoint and the intervening vegetation.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
By year 15 of operation, mitigation planting and intervening vegetation in leaf will further screen distant views towards the Proposed Development.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.

Table 2-73 VP26 Baseline – Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	PRoW (35.7/12/1) close to the northern settlement edge of Beal	NYC	LCT24: River Floodplain
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Residents of Beal	N/A	PRoW	LCA7: Aire Valley
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The view from Intake Lane on PRoW (35.7/12/1) looks north-east across open lowland farmland, about 1.3 km from Solar Development Site 4. The foreground includes a grass flood bund, asphalt road and low hedge, the middle ground shows large arable fields with fencing and scattered trees. The horizon is defined by low-lying vegetation, distant tree lines and the pylons. The visual scale is expansive, with the horizontal elements of the fields dominating the composition, creating a sense of openness and spaciousness. Vertical elements, such as trees and fencing, are relatively minor in proportion. Local residents experience static, filtered views, partially screened or framed by the vegetation surrounding properties.		In summer, vegetation appears fuller and greener, softening the hedgerow in the foreground and adding texture to arable fields. Mature trees along boundaries are in full leaf, creating a more layered composition. Background tree lines become denser, forming a more continuous horizon, though the skyline remains open and low. Overall, the view retains its expansive rural character.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	High	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-74 VP26 Assessment of Effect – Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
Due to the distance of the settlement from the site, and the presence of intervening landform and tree lines, construction activities will be screened or barely perceptible from most residential locations. Utility poles, which are already part of the rural infrastructure, will remain a more noticeable vertical element in views. Construction-related features such as temporary fencing and machinery will be wholly screened in available sightlines.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
At the beginning of the operational phase, the solar panels and the 275 kV substation will not be discernible in the distance due to their height, distance from the viewpoint and the existing intervening vegetation.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
By Year 15 of operation, mitigation planting and existing intervening vegetation in leaf will further screen distant views towards the Proposed Development.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.

2.24 Viewpoint 27 (VP27)

Table 2-75 VP27 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	PRoW (35.37/5/1) south of Hillam	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People traveling along footpath 35.37/5/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4, CRC 4-POC	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on PRoW (35.37/5/1). The direction of view is eastward, capturing a panoramic perspective across the agricultural landscape. Solar Development Site 3 of the Order Limits is approximately 850 m to the east, CRC 4-POC with an associated construction compound is approximately 100 m to the south. The foreground consists of large arable fields. The middle ground features scattered vegetation, overhead power lines and pylons, contributing to the fragmented visual character. The background includes distant vegetation and a wind turbine, emphasising the rural yet industrialised nature of the setting. The skyline is open and expansive, with minimal interruptions. It is defined by the vertical forms of pylons and the wind turbine, which contrast with the predominantly horizontal landscape.		In summer, vegetation appears fuller and greener, softening the hedgerow in the foreground and adding texture to arable fields. Mature trees along boundaries are in full leaf, creating a more layered composition. Background tree lines become denser, though the skyline remains open and low. Overall, the view retains its expansive rural character.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. Highly visible pylons.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-76 VP27 - Assessment of Effect

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
Medium	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
During construction, parts of the landscape in the view will experience temporary disruption due to groundworks, material deliveries, and construction associated with the Cable Route Corridor construction. In the middle ground, the movement of heavy machinery, construction compounds, storage areas, and the creation of access tracks will introduce prominent elements that contrast with the rural setting.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium, sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
On completion of construction, the view will be returned back to its open agricultural character with solar panels in very distant views behind the pylons.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
At Year 15 of operation any cleared vegetation will have been restored and established. The proposed hedgerows around the solar development sites will have established. Changes in the baseline view will be barely perceptible.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.

2.25 Viewpoint 41 (VP41)

Table 2-77 VP41 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People using public open spaces	Publicly accessible trail at Hambleton Hough	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along the publicly accessible trail at Hambleton Hough	Hambleton Hough LILA	Publicly accessible trail	LCA14: Hambleton Sandstone Ridge
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 2	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The view is from a trail on top of Hambleton Hough hill looking broadly south-west. The direction of view is westward, capturing Hambleton and the expansive low-lying farmland extending into the middle ground and background. CRC 1-4 runs approximately 200 m to the north in east-west direction, Cable Construction Compound 4 is approximately 400 m to the west and Solar Development Site 2 is approximately 2 km away to the west in the direction of the view. Intervening vegetation partially filters views toward the background, softening transitions but maintaining visual coherence. The composition includes a foreground dominated by trees, transitioning to a well-vegetated middle ground. Beyond this, Hambleton settlement is situated within the predominantly arable landscape. Built elements, including residential properties and agricultural structures, are visible but not densely concentrated. The skyline is defined by the flat horizon and wooded hills in far distance, with no prominent vertical features interrupting its continuity. The visual scale is expansive.		In summer, the tree planting in the foreground is in full leaf, creating a denser and greener edge. The middle ground remains densely vegetated with deciduous vegetation in leaf, softening views of settlement within Hambleton and built elements, which are now more filtered. In the background, woodland blocks and wooded hills appear more continuous and textured due to deciduous vegetation in leaf.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
High	High	High	
The view is within a LILA and the high ground of the Hough provides a rare opportunity for panoramic views over the surrounding landscape. Recreational value and is within local plan saved policy.		The high value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a high sensitivity overall, due to being situated within a locally designated landscape and offering rare panoramic views across the area.	

Table 2-78 VP41 - Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Due to the distance from the site, and the presence of existing intervening vegetation and settlement, construction activities, temporary lighting and construction vehicle movements will be screened or barely visible. Cable Route Corridor construction activities may be visible in the middle ground and the Cable Construction Compound may be glimpsed behind the trees surrounding the hill.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The significance of effect is reduced by distance and intervening vegetation, which screen most construction activity and limit visibility
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
The land above the Cable Route Corridors and within the Cable Construction Compound will have been restored. The tops of solar panels may be discernible in the far distance with the existing intervening vegetation obscuring and filtering the views.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
By Year 15 of operation, mitigation planting and existing intervening vegetation in leaf will further screen distant views towards the Proposed Development.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.

2.26 Viewpoint 42 (VP42)

Table 2-79 VP42 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	PRoW (35.59/8/1) south of South Milford	NYC	LCT6: Magnesian Limestone Ridge
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People traveling along footpath 35.59/8/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA8: West Selby Limestone Ridge
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 6	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a PRoW (35.59/8/1) looking north-east, encompassing a wide, open panorama. Solar Development Site 6 of the Order Limits is approximately 2 km to the east in the direction of the view. The foreground comprises flat, expansive arable fields, bounded by intermittent hedgerows and occasional mature trees. The middle ground includes backs of residential properties in South Milford. The background reveals mostly flat land interspersed with small patches of woodland and gently rising wooded hills, contributing to a sense of distant visual containment. The A162 is partially visible between the trees. The skyline is formed by tree tops with Drax Power Station visible in the distance. The visual scale is predominantly horizontal, with the open fields dominating the composition. Users of the PRoW experience a sequence of views along the route.		In summer, vegetation along the horizon is fuller and more continuous, softening the skyline. The overall character remains rural and open. Distant buildings remain visible, with no noteable change in their prominence.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
High	Medium	High	
The view is within a LILA, across open and flat agricultural land.		The high value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a high sensitivity overall, due to being situated within a locally designated landscape.	

Table 2-80 VP42 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Due to the distance from the Order Limits, and the presence of existing intervening vegetation, roads, railway line and the landform, construction activities will be screened or barely perceptible.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very low	Minor adverse
The tops of solar panels may be discernible in the far distance with the existing intervening vegetation obscuring and filtering the views.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
By Year 15 of operation, mitigation planting and existing intervening vegetation in leaf will further screen distant views towards the Proposed Development.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible significance.

Table 2-81 VP42 Baseline – Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	PRoW (35.59/8/1) south of South Milford	NYC	LCT6: Magnesian Limestone Ridge
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Residents of South Milford	N/A	PRoW	LCA8: West Selby Limestone Ridge
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 6	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a PRoW (35.59/8/1) looking north-east, encompassing a wide, open panorama. Solar Development Site 6 of the Order Limits is approximately 2 km east in the direction of the view. The foreground comprises flat, expansive arable fields, bounded by intermittent hedgerows and occasional mature trees. The middle ground includes backs of residential properties in South Milford. The background reveals mostly flat land interspersed with small patches of woodland and gently rising wooded hills, contributing to a sense of distant visual containment. The A162 is partially visible between the trees. The skyline is formed by tree tops with Drax Power Station visible in the distance. The visual scale is predominantly horizontal, with the open fields dominating the composition. Local residents experience static, filtered views, partially screened or framed by the vegetation surrounding properties.		In summer, vegetation along the horizon is fuller and more continuous, softening the skyline. The overall character remains rural and open. Distant buildings remain visible, with no noticeable change in their prominence.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
High	High	High	
The view is within a LILA. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The high value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a high sensitivity overall, due to being situated within a locally designated landscape.	

Table 2-82 VP42 Assessment of Effect – Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
Low	Minor adverse
Due to the distance from the Order Limits, and the presence of existing intervening vegetation, roads, railway line and the landform, construction activities will be screened or barely perceptible.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The significance of effect is reduced by distance and intervening vegetation, which screen most construction activities.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very low	Minor adverse
The tops of solar panels may be discernible in the far distance with the existing intervening vegetation obscuring and filtering the views.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
By Year 15 of operation, mitigation planting and existing intervening vegetation in leaf will further screen distant views towards the Proposed Development.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.

2.27 Viewpoint 43 (VP43)

Table 2-83 VP43 Baseline – People travelling on local roads

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling on local roads	Common Lane next to Woodhaven, east of South Milford	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along Common Lane	N/A	Road	LCA11: Sherburn Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 6 and 7	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on Common Lane, a rural road, looking north-west. The foreground consists of a paved road bordered by grass verges, a drain and scattered scrub, adjacent to an arable field within Solar Development Site 7. CRC 1-40 crosses the road immediately to the west. Mature trees and a residential property, Woodhaven, are visible in the middle ground, while the background features a line of deciduous trees on a raised landform associated with a railway line. The visual scale is semi-enclosed. The view is partially interrupted by roadside vegetation and built structures but retains an overall sense of openness.		In summer, the adjacent arable field remains visible, though its boundary is softened by denser verge vegetation. In the middle ground, mature trees and the residential property, Woodhaven, are more filtered by deciduous vegetation in leaf, creating slightly more enclosed views. The background tree line on the raised landform appears denser and more continuous in full leaf. Overall, the sense of openness persists.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Low	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. Drainage ditches, utility poles and fences detract from value.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a low sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-84 VP43 Assessment of Effect – People travelling on local roads

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
The visual receptors will experience temporary visual disruption from construction of the Cable Route Corridor and solar panels, including increased construction traffic and occasional construction lighting. The offset from the road will help reduce the visual scale of these elements, although the taller parts of machinery such as piling rigs and cranes could still be visible.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling on local roads even with low speeds at a local road, with offset reducing the visual scale of construction activities.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
At Year 1 of operation, the solar panels in the middle ground will be directly visible in winter for a short duration. Travelling along the road, views will be fleeting and viewed at an oblique angle.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling on local roads even with low speeds at a local road.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Medium	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation the intervening vegetation in leaf, both existing and planted as mitigation as part of the Proposed Development will have established softening appearance of the middle ground and obscuring the views of the panels. The scrub and trees around the Woodhaven will introduce a new natural element to the view.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The reduction of effect is due to the established planting screening and softening the view.

2.28 Viewpoint 44 (VP44)

Table 2-85 VP44 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	PRoW (35.59/6/1) east of Maltings Waste Processing Plant	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along footpath 35.59/6/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA11: Sherburn Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 6 and 7	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located PRoW (35.59/6/1) a predominantly agricultural landscape. The view is representative of a flat, open farmland setting with arable fields bounded by hedgerows and occasional trees. The direction of view is south-west, with Solar Development Site 6 situated within the fields to the south of the footpath. CRC 1-40 crosses the road immediately to the west. The foreground consists of a hedgerow-lined track. The middle ground features expansive arable fields, interspersed with isolated trees and an allotment structure behind the hedgerows. In the background, there are clusters of woodland, utility poles and buildings associated with the Maltings Waste Processing plant, which provide visual containment to the otherwise open landscape. Vegetation such as hedgerows filters parts of the view but does not substantially interrupt it.		In summer, hedgerows along the track are fuller and greener, creating a denser edge in the foreground. Trees throughout the view are in full leaf, introducing a softer and more layered composition. The background woodland clusters also appear denser, partially filtering views of the Maltings Waste Processing Plant and overhead power lines.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. Waste processing plant acts as a detractor.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-86 VP44 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
People travelling along the PRoW will experience direct views of construction activities at an offset from the path. The views will be partially screened and filtered by existing intervening vegetation, the fencing will provide a clear boundary while remaining visually permeable, allowing views of earthworks, stored materials, construction vehicles, and temporary lighting. However, taller structures such as cranes and piling rigs will still be visible above.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
People travelling along the PRoW will have views of the solar panels and associated infrastructure to one side with existing hedgerows only partially screening the view. Although located at an offset from the path, the panels will add a linear, geometric element to the landscape, increasing the sense of enclosure in previously open fields.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Medium	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation the proposed enhancements to the hedgerows will have established, creating a planted foreground, softening appearance of the proposed structures and obscuring the views of the panels. However, the nature of the view will be changed to a more enclosed.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The reduction of effect is due to the established planting screening and softening the view.

2.29 Viewpoint 45 (VP45)

Table 2-87 VP45 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	Turpin Lane, PRoW (35.59/6/1) next to Milford Common Drain	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People traveling along footpath 35.59/6/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA11: Sherburn Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 6 and 7	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on PRoW (35.59/6/1) within Solar Development Site 6 looking across arable fields. The foreground comprises an unsurfaced farm track, bordered by arable fields. The middle ground consists of extensive, flat arable farmland with minimal field boundaries, creating a simple, open landscape pattern. The background features a cluster of industrial buildings, a railway line, trimmed hedgerows and scattered mature trees along field boundaries. The horizon is defined by a continuous band of woodland which creates a wooded skyline to the east.		In summer, the view retains its expansive and open character, though deciduous vegetation in leaf introduces a greener, more textured and slightly more enclosed appearance while maintaining long vistas. Scattered mature trees and trimmed hedgerows in the middle ground are in full leaf, creating a softer and more layered composition. The background woodland appears denser and more continuous, softening the skyline.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-88 VP45 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
People travelling along the PRoW will experience direct panoramic views of construction activities offset from the path. The views will be partially filtered by existing intervening vegetation, the fencing will provide a clear boundary while remaining visually permeable, allowing views of earthworks, stored materials, construction vehicles, and temporary lighting. However, taller structures such as cranes and piling rigs will still be visible above.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
People travelling along the PRoW will have panoramic views of the solar panels and associated infrastructure to both sides. Although located with a substantial offset from the path, the panels will add a linear, geometric element to the landscape, increasing the sense of enclosure in previously open fields.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Medium	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation the mitigation hedgerow planting in leaf at an offset from the path will provide screening of the panels, with only top of panels visible for small periods of time, but the open nature of the landscape will be changed to a more enclosed.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The reduction of effect is due to the established planting screening and softening the view.

2.30 Viewpoint 26 (VP46)

Table 2-89 VP46 Baseline – Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	Common Lane next to Milford Lodge	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Residents of Milford Lodge and Milford Lodge Cottage	N/A	Road	LCA11: Sherburn Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 6 and 7	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a rural road looking east, next to Milford Lodge and Milford Lodge Cottage. The foreground encompasses a fenced pasture. The middle ground features expansive arable fields within Solar Development Site 6, bordered by fences and a small woodland area while the background includes distant fields and tree lines. The view is partially filtered by vegetation and built structures but retains its open rural character.		In summer, the background tree lines are more continuous and textured, creating a stronger sense of layering. Overall, the view retains its open rural character, but deciduous vegetation in leaf introduces a softer, greener appearance while maintaining long vistas.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	High	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. Utility poles and fences detract from value.		The low value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-90 VP46 Assessment of Effect – Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Residents will experience direct views of construction fencing and activities such as ground preparation, vehicles and machinery movement, temporary lighting and material storage. Existing woodland and hedgerows will be retained wherever practicable. Vegetation removal is minimised and limited to essential areas for access, cable routing, and fencing. The offset from the properties and existing vegetation will be partially screening works, taller elements such as cranes and piling rigs will remain visible in longer vistas.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Residents with direct views will experience a noticeable change in landscape character. The proposed solar panels will introduce new built form into previously open view in the middle ground and background. Wide residential offsets and an emergency landing strip close to the residential receptors will provide large areas of new planting free of solar panels reducing the effects. Planting of new native hedgerows, woodland belts, and scrub with scattered trees along site boundaries and within the residential offsets will be implemented but not matured.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Medium	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation the proposed trees, scrub and hedgerows in leaf will provide substantial screening of the panels. The middle ground will now be similar in appearance to the background but the openness will be changed to a more enclosed character.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The reduction of effect is due to the established planting screening and softening the view.

2.31 Viewpoint 47 (VP47)

Table 2-91 VP47 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	Turpin Lane, PRoW (35.59/6/1) next to Milford Grange	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along footpath 35.59/6/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA11: Sherburn Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 6 and 7	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a PRoW (35.59/6/1) within a flat agricultural landscape, with eastern edge of Solar Development Site 6 in the foreground to the west. The foreground includes a dirt track bordered by a fence and scattered vegetation such as hedgerows and individual trees with arable fields on either side. The middle ground features Milford Grange with a tall hedge to the east and more arable fields with sparse vegetation, transitioning into the background where built structures of Maltings Waste Processing plant are visible to the north. The skyline is defined by low-lying vegetation and the silhouette of buildings. Users of the PRoW experience sequential views as they move along the route.		In summer, hedgerows in the foreground are denser, softening the scene. Middle ground vegetation is fuller, creating a more layered and enclosed character. The Maltings Waste Processing Plant remains visible in the background but is further softened by foliage. The skyline is low and flat, with a more continuous tree canopy. Overall, deciduous vegetation increases screening and enclosure, giving the view a greener, softer, and more filtered appearance while maintaining long vistas for footpath users.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-92 VP47 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
People using PRoW that cross open fields will experience direct, uninterrupted views of construction activities including ground works, machinery movement, piling, and delivery vehicles. As the view is currently open and expansive, with vegetation screening only part of the view, the temporary fencing around construction zones will be visually prominent, allowing views into the site. Taller elements such as cranes and piling rigs will be clearly visible above.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
When travelling along PRoW, the solar infrastructure will be clearly visible from PRoW in the middle ground to background, with only small parts of it screened by existing vegetation. As mitigation planting will not yet be established, the Proposed Development will introduce a built, geometric form into a previously open field.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Medium	Minor adverse
By Year 15 of operation, reinforced and planted hedgerows and trees will have established, screening much of the Proposed Development. While the solar panels may remain partially visible through the small gaps in vegetation, the proposed planting will break up and soften the view.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.

Table 2-93 VP47 Baseline – Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	Turpin Lane, PRoW (35.59/6/1) next to Milford Grange	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Residents of Milford Grange	N/A	PRoW	LCA11: Sherburn Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 6 and 7	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a PRoW (35.59/6/1) within a flat agricultural landscape, with eastern edge of Solar Development Site 6 in the foreground to the west. The foreground includes a dirt track bordered by a fence and scattered vegetation such as hedgerows and individual trees with arable fields on either side. The middle ground features Milford Grange with a tall hedge to the east and more arable fields with sparse vegetation, transitioning into the background where built structures of Maltings Waste Processing plant are visible to the north. The skyline is defined by low-lying vegetation and the silhouette of buildings. Local residents have static, filtered views, partially screened or framed by the vegetation surrounding properties.		In summer, hedgerows and grasses in the foreground are denser, softening the scene. Middle ground vegetation is fuller, creating a more layered and enclosed character. The Maltings Waste Processing Plant remains visible in the background but is further softened by foliage. The skyline is low and flat, with a more continuous tree canopy. For local residents, deciduous vegetation in leaf provides greater screening.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	High	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-94 VP47 Assessment of Effect – Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Local residents with views toward the site will experience a marked change during the construction phase. Construction activity will be visible, including movement of machinery, piling equipment, temporary lighting and material storage. While intervening vegetation will screen some of the construction, this will not screen taller or more mobile elements such as cranes or site traffic.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Once operational, the Proposed Development will be clearly visible in the middle ground and background of the view, with rows of solar panels and a fence approximately 100 metres from residential receptors. Because new hedgerow and scrub planting along the public right of way and around the fence will not yet be established, there will be little to soften or screen the development. The new meadow planting at the fence line will still be in its early stages and offer minimal visual change. To the north and east, newly planted scrub and trees will not have established yet. The southern part of the view will remain unchanged, retaining its baseline open character.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Medium	Minor adverse
By Year 15 of operation, mitigation planting will have established, providing an effective screen around much of the Proposed Development. While the solar panels may remain partially visible during parts of the day, the proposed planting will break up and soften the view.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.

2.32 Viewpoint 48 (VP48)

Table 2-95 V48 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	PRoW (35.59/1/1) along Habholme Dike	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along footpath 35.59/1/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA11: Sherburn Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 8	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a PRoW (35.59/1/1) within a flat, low-lying agricultural landscape looking south. The foreground consists of a drainage ditch, Habholme Dike, bordered by unmanaged grassland and a narrow grassy path. The middle ground features large, open arable fields within Solar Development Site 8. In the background, the view extends to a distant settlement Hambleton with residential buildings and mature trees. The horizon is defined by woodland edges, overhead power lines and Drax Power Station visible in far distance. There are no distinct focal points in this view, emphasising the simplicity and openness of the agricultural landscape. The view is open and panoramic, with no notable interruptions or filtering elements apart from sparse vegetation along field boundaries.		In summer, the field boundaries are more defined by fuller vegetation, introducing slight filtering without reducing openness. In the background, mature trees around Hambleton appear denser and more continuous, softening the horizon. Overall, the view retains its open, panoramic character.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-96 VP48 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
People walking along the footpath will experience direct views of construction activities offset from the path, including ground works, machinery movement, material delivery and storage. As the view is currently open and expansive, with mature trees only in far background, any temporary fencing around construction zones will be visually permeable, allowing views into the site. Taller elements such as cranes and piling rigs will be clearly visible above.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Medium	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
By Year 1 of operation, the construction phase will be complete with fully installed solar panels visible in the middle ground. The solar infrastructure will be in the open field, with little screening .	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
By Year 15 of operation, mitigation woodland will have established in the foreground and middle ground, screening much of the Proposed Development. While glimpsed views of the solar panels may remain, the nature of the view will be defined by the vegetation.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse significance due to the established planting partially screening and softening the view.

2.33 Viewpoint 49 (VP49)

Table 2-97 VP49 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	PRoW (35.59/4/1) south of Low Rest Park Farm	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People traveling along footpath 35.59/4/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA11: Sherburn Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 8	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on PRoW (35.59/4/1) looking south. The view captures a panoramic scene extending across a patchwork of grassland and arable fields delineated by patchy hedgerows, wire fences and scattered trees. The foreground comprises gently undulating grassland transitioning into a middle ground of scrubby vegetation and hedgerows, with no large waterbodies or built structures visible. Solar Development Site 8 is approximately 200 m to the south and south-east. The background features distant settlement elements and infrastructure of Hambleton, which are faintly discernible along the horizon. The visual scale is broad and horizontal, with no dominant vertical elements.		In summer, the hedgerows in the middle ground are denser, creating a softer and more layered composition. Scattered trees are in full leaf, and hedgerows are more continuous, slightly filtering views of distant settlement elements and infrastructure. The skyline remains broad and horizontal, but the tree canopy now appears more solid and textured. Overall, the view retains its expansive, open character.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-98 VP49 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
People walking along the footpath will experience obscured views of construction activities offset from the path, including ground works, machinery movement, material delivery and storage. As the view is currently open and expansive, with mature trees only in far background, any temporary fencing around construction zones will be visually prominent, allowing views into the site. Taller elements such as cranes and piling rigs will be visible above.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Medium	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
By Year 1 of operation, the construction phase will be complete, revealing a fully installed solar panels in the background visible for the duration of the footpath. The solar infrastructure will be partially obscured by landform and dormant vegetation at low level.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant. The effect will be more pronounced for people travelling along PRoW with the Proposed Development visible in sequential; views.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
By Year 15 of operation, mitigation woodland and hedgerows will have established in the middle ground and background, screening much of the Proposed Development. While the solar panels may remain partially visible in the distance, the planting will break up and soften the view.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The reduction of effect will be due to the established planting partially screening and softening the view.

Table 2-99 VP49 Baseline – Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	PRoW (35.59/4/1) south of Low Rest Park Farm	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Residents of Rest Park Farm, Melton Leys and Fair View	N/A	PRoW	LCA11: Sherburn Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 8	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on PRoW (35.59/4/1) looking south. The view captures a panoramic scene extending across a patchwork of grassland and arable fields delineated by patchy hedgerows, wire fences and scattered trees. The foreground comprises gently undulating grassland transitioning into a middle ground of scrubby vegetation and hedgerows, with no large waterbodies or built structures visible. Solar Development Site 8 is approximately 200 m to the south and south-east. The background features distant settlement elements and infrastructure of Hambleton, which are faintly discernible along the horizon. The visual scale is broad and horizontal, with no dominant vertical elements. Local residents have a more static but filtered experience of this landscape. Their views are likely to be fully or partially screened by the vegetation surrounding their properties, creating a layered visual experience.		In summer, the hedgerows in the middle ground are denser, creating a softer and more layered composition. Scattered trees are in full leaf, and hedgerows are more continuous, slightly filtering views of distant settlement elements and infrastructure. The skyline remains broad and horizontal, but the tree canopy now appears more solid and textured. Overall, the view retains its expansive, open character.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	High	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-100 VP49 Assessment of Effect – Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Local residents will experience obscured views of construction activities offset from their properties, including ground works, machinery movement, material delivery and storage. As the view is currently open and expansive, with mature trees only in far background, any temporary fencing around construction zones will be visually prominent, allowing views into the site. Taller elements such as cranes and piling rigs will be visible above.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
By Year 1 of operation, the construction phase will be complete, revealing a fully installed solar panels in the background. The solar infrastructure will be partially obscured by landform and dormant vegetation at low level. Local residents will experience this view as more distant and more filtered when seen from their properties, which will reduce the magnitude of impact.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
By Year 15 of operation, mitigation woodland and hedgerows will have established in the middle ground and background, screening much of the Proposed Development. While the solar panels may remain partially visible in the distance, the planting will break up and soften the view.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The reduction of effect will be due to the established planting partially screening and softening the view.

2.34 Viewpoint 50 (VP50)

Table 2-101 VP50 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	PRoW (35.32/2/1), Philip Lane	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along footpath 35.32/2/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA11: Sherburn Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 8	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a PRoW (35.32/2/1). The foreground consists of arable fields bordered by grassy margins with drainage dykes and a track which carries on. Solar Development Site 8 is to the west of the footpath. The middle ground features expansive agricultural fields delineated by hedgerows and occasional scattered trees. The background includes woodland blocks that provide distant visual containment. The horizon is generally flat, defined by woodland tops which slightly rise to the west of the view. Built infrastructure is limited to utility poles and pylons that traverse the landscape and a distant group of buildings of Low Rest Park Farm. The visual scale is expansive, with fields dominating the composition.		In summer, the hedgerows and scattered trees are in full leaf, creating a softer and more layered composition. The background woodland blocks, including Bishop Wood, appear denser and more continuous, strengthening the sense of containment. The skyline remains flat and open, though the tree canopy forms a more solid and textured horizon. Overall, the view retains its expansive rural character.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-102 VP50 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
People walking along the footpath will experience direct views of construction activities offset from the path, including ground works, machinery movement, material delivery and storage. As the view is currently open and expansive, with mature trees only in far background, any temporary fencing around construction zones will be visually prominent, allowing views into the site. Taller elements such as cranes and piling rigs will be visible above.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Medium	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
By Year 1 of operation, the solar panels will be visible in the middle ground. The solar infrastructure will be clearly visible in the open field, with little to no screening.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
By Year 15 of operation, mitigation hedgerows will have established in the foreground to middle ground, screening much of the Proposed Development. While glimpsed views of the solar panels may remain to the west, the planting will break up and soften the view. The foreground and the eastern part of the view will be returned to the baseline.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The reduction of effect will be due to the established planting partially screening and softening the view.

2.35 Viewpoint 51 (VP51)

Table 2-103 VP51 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	Selby Canal north of Tankards Bridge	NYC	LCT24: River Floodplain
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People traveling along Selby Canal	N/A	PRoW	LCA7: Aire Valley
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on Selby Canal looking west. The foreground contains the canal tow path with a stone retaining wall and a pond. The middle ground features scattered vegetation, including mature trees and hedgerows, with a building visible behind vegetation. The density of vegetation allows only barely glimpsed views of the fields behind and forms an enclosure on the side of the canal tow path.		In summer the hedgerows and scattered trees are in full leaf, changing the view to even more enclosed and screening the fields behind.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Medium	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Scenic, largely enclosed views along Selby Canal.		The medium value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-104 VP51 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
Due to the distance from the Order Limits, enclosed nature of the view and the presence of existing intervening vegetation and the landform, construction activities will be screened or barely perceptible.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
Solar panels may be discernible in the far distance, but the lower level of the canal relative to the surrounding landscape means that existing intervening vegetation will obscure and filter most views.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
By Year 15 of operation, mitigation planting and existing intervening vegetation in leaf will further screen distant views towards the Proposed Development.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.

2.36 Viewpoint 52 (VP52)

Table 2-105 VP52 Baseline - People travelling on local roads

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling on local roads	Wheldrake Lane north of Tileshed Farm	NYC	LCT28: Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People traveling along Wheldrake Lane	N/A	Road	LCA2: York Fringe East
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 1	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on an intersection of a Wheldrake Lane and bridleway 35.28/1/1, looking south. Solar Development Site 1 is located approximately 250 m to the south. The view is representative of a lowland farmland landscape. The composition includes an access track with a low dense hedgerow to the east and a flat open arable field to the west extending into the middle ground, with occasional blocks of plantation woodland in the background. Built elements are limited, with Tileshed Farm building visible in the distance. The existing skyline is generally low and semi-enclosed.		In summer, the hedgerow along the access track in the foreground is denser and greener, creating a softer edge. In the middle ground, plantation woodland, including Millfield Plantation, appears fuller and more continuous, softening the horizon. Tileshed Farm remains visible but is partially filtered by intervening vegetation. The skyline remains low and uninterrupted.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Low	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a low sensitivity overall. The view is transient for people travelling on local roads.	

Table 2-106 VP52 Assessment of Effect - People travelling on local roads

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Construction activity may be visible in the background, with the foreground remaining as described in the baseline. After installing the fencing, the works associated with installation of solar infrastructure will be contained but still visible, including piling, localised excavation (transformer, conversion units and switchgear foundations), storage of materials, presence of construction vehicles and temporary lighting. The views will be fleeting and in the background.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
The proposed solar panels and substation will introduce new built form but this will be set back from the viewpoint and filtered by the vegetation. The view but will be experienced as fleeting and glimpsed.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
At year 15 of operation, mitigation planting will have established, reducing the magnitude of visual impact. The planting will improve the view and screen the majority of the structures. The panels when in their highest position might still be partially glimpsed and the 275 kV substation will be visible as a taller element in the background.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible significance.

2.37 Viewpoint 53 (VP53)

Table 2-107 VP53 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	Escrick Park Temple Walk permissive footpath	NYC	LCT28: Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People traveling along Escrick Park Temple Walk	N/A	Permissive footpath	LCA3: Skipwith Lowlands
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 1	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located along the Escrick Park Temple Walk permissive footpath next to the Grade II* listed Temple. Solar Development Site 1 is approximately 800 m to the east. The foreground comprises a managed grassy path and an area of scrubby grassland. The middle ground features a row of mature trees traversing the view, forming a strong horizontal element providing structure within the open landscape. The background includes additional tree lines and woodland blocks forming a continuous horizon, with no prominent vertical infrastructure visible. The skyline is low, defined by tree canopies. The overall visual character is rural and open, with a layered composition of tree lines.		In summer, the tree planting in the foreground is in full leaf, creating a denser and greener edge. The middle ground remains densely vegetated with deciduous vegetation in leaf softening views and providing more screening towards Skipwith Road.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Medium	High	High	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Rural character within managed estate setting. Open views with a listed structure as a local focal point. Permissive paths provide recreational value and a sense of place is high with locally value park and estate setting.		The medium value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a high sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-108 VP53 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Construction activity within Solar Development Site 1 such as vehicle movement, temporary lighting, machinery and ground works may be glimpsed in far distance of the view. In the far distance, the construction of the proposed 275 kV substation will also be perceptible from this location, although largely screened by existing intervening woodland and vegetation. The views will be substantially or fully screened by intervening vegetation.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
At year 1 of operation, the 275 kV substation might be visible as a taller element in the background the solar panels may be just glimpsed in long-distance views, substantially screened by intervening vegetation in the park and along Skipwith Road.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Minor adverse
By Year 15 of operation, mitigation hedgerows and trees planting and enhancement will have established, further screening the 275 kV substation and the panels. The 275 kV substation might still be glimpsed as a taller element in the distance.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the high sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which are not significant.

2.38 Viewpoint 55 (VP55)

Table 2-109 VP55 Baseline - People travelling on local roads

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling on local roads	A63 south of Siddle Farm House	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along the A63	N/A	Road	LCA11: Sherburn Farmland and LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 2	Landscape Institute Type 1 and Type 4	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on the A63. To the north, a flat arable field within Solar Development Site 2 dominates the foreground and middle ground, CRC 2-4 crosses the view towards south. This view features a uniform landform where the field extends uninterrupted to the background, culminating in a simple, low skyline formed by distant trees with utility poles and overhead wires traversing the field. A single-storey white building and the two-storey Siddle Farm House are visible in the distance to the north. To the south, the immediate foreground is characterised by the A63, which is partially lined by and existing hedgerow. Treelines and pylons are visible in the distant background.		The arable field dominating the foreground and middle ground remains open and uninterrupted. The distant tree belts in leaf add a softer backdrop. Overall, the view remains expansive and rural, with minimal change from the winter.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Low	Low	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature.		The low value attached to the view and the low susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a low sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-110 VP55 Assessment of Effect - People travelling on local roads

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
People travelling on local roads will experience temporary visual disruption from construction of the Cable Route Corridor, solar panels, BESS and 275 kV substation, including occasional construction lighting. The offset from the road will help reduce and screen these elements.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling at speed along A63, with offset from works reducing visual scale.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
In Year 1 of operation, the fields to the south will be returned to the baseline condition. Views of the solar panels will be fleeting, directly visible to the north at close proximity in gaps in the roadside hedgerow, together with the other infrastructure including the BESS and 275 kV substation.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling at speed along A63, with offset from the Proposed Development reducing visual scale.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
High	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation the proposed mitigation planting to the north will have established in the middle ground, softening appearance of the proposed structures and obscuring the views of the majority of the panels. The taller elements of the 275 kV substation will be directly visible to the north along the A63. The reinstated planting will have established returning the view to the baseline condition. The magnitude will remain high due to the loss of openness but the character of the view will change to a more pleasant with established woodland and hedgerows.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be reduced by mitigation planting, which will have established and will be transient for travelling at speed on the A63.

2.39 Viewpoint 56 (VP56)

Table 2-111 VP56 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	PRoW (35.10/10/1) near Northfield Farm	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along footpath 35.10/10/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4, CRC 4-POC	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a PRoW 35.10/10/1 traversing arable farmland. The viewpoint offers an open, panoramic view across a flat agricultural landscape. Solar Development Site 3 of the Order Limits is approximately 800 m to the north and Solar Development Site 4 of the Order Limits is approximately 500 m to the north-east; CRC 4-POC is directly to the north. The foreground comprises arable fields, divided by an unsurfaced farm track. The middle ground continues this pattern of large-scale productive farmland with minimal field boundaries and features a single wind turbine. The background is defined by a distinctive linear belt of trees and scattered plantation woodland blocks that form a horizontal element along the horizon. A series of pylons traverse the landscape east to west, introducing vertical elements that punctuate the otherwise predominantly horizontal composition. For people walking on the PRoW, the experience is one of traversing an extensive, open agricultural landscape. The visual amenity is defined by the sense of space and rural tranquillity, though partially influenced by infrastructure elements.		In summer, the foreground vegetation is dense and in east orientation, Northfield Farm is more screened by full summer canopy of a tall tree cluster. Across all orientations, woodland belts, scattered tree blocks appear more continuous and textured, creating stronger sense of layering. The skyline remains open, though the tree canopy forms a more solid horizon. Overall, the view retains its expansive rural character.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. Drainage ditches, utility poles and pylons detract from value.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-112 VP56 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
Medium	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Construction activity will be visible of the Cable Route Corridor with excavations and machinery present for a period of time. The construction of solar panels and a 275 kV substation approximately 800 m to the north-east will change parts of the view. The Cable Construction Compound and associated vehicle movement will be perceptible approximately 1 km to the west. Piling equipment and cranes may be visible within a view already containing linear infrastructure such as pylons and a wind turbine.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
In Year 1 of operation, the Cable Route Corridor will be filled and the Cable Construction Compound removed. The fields to the north will be returned to the baseline condition. The 275 kV substation will be visible as a taller element in the background and the solar panels may be just discernible in long-distance views, in the context of existing pylons and a wind turbine already introduce man-made structures into the landscape. The mitigation planting will not have established.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
By Year 15 of operation, intervening planting in leaf, both existing and planted as mitigation as part of the Proposed Development will further soften and obscure views of the solar panels from the PRoW. The solar infrastructure and the 275 kV substation will be screened and the open character will be maintained. The turbine and pylons will continue to be the more visually prominent elements in the view.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.

Table 2-113 VP56 Baseline - Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	PRoW (35.10/10/1) near Northfield Farm	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Residents of Northfield Farm	N/A	PRoW	LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a PRoW 35.10/10/1 traversing arable farmland. The viewpoint offers an open, panoramic view across a flat agricultural landscape. Solar Development Site 3 of the Order Limits is approximately 800 m to the north and Solar Development Site 4 of the Order Limits is approximately 500 m to the north-east; CRC 4-POC is directly to the north. The foreground comprises arable fields, divided by an unsurfaced farm track. The middle ground continues this pattern of large-scale productive farmland with minimal field boundaries and features a single wind turbine. The background is defined by a distinctive linear belt of trees and scattered plantation woodland blocks that form a horizontal element along the horizon. A series of pylons traverse the landscape east to west, introducing vertical elements that punctuate the otherwise predominantly horizontal composition. A linear belt of mature trees surrounding Northfield Farm limits views to glimpses of arable fields beyond.		In summer, the field margins in the foreground are taller and fuller, softening the edges of the unsurfaced track. In the east orientation, Northfield Farm is more screened by the dense deciduous vegetation in leaf of a tall tree cluster, reducing its visibility. Across all orientations, woodland belts and scattered tree blocks appear denser and more continuous, creating a stronger sense of layering. The skyline remains broad and open, though the tree canopy forms a more solid and textured horizon. Overall, the view retains its expansive rural character, but deciduous vegetation in leaf introduces a greener, softer and more textured appearance without substantially reducing openness. For residents of Northfield Farm, deciduous vegetation in leaf provides greater screening and framing.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	High	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. Drainage ditches, utility poles and pylons detract from value.		The low value attached to the view and the high susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-114 VP56 Assessment of Effect – Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
Medium	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Construction activity will be visible of the Cable Route Corridor with excavations and machinery present for a period of time. The construction of solar panels and a 275 kV substation approximately 800 m to the north-east will change parts of the view. The Cable Construction Compound and associated vehicle movement will be perceptible approximately 1 km to the west. Machinery may be visible within a view already containing linear infrastructure such as pylons and a wind turbine.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
In Year 1 of operation, the Cable Route Corridor will be filled and the Cable Construction Compound removed. The fields to the north will be returned to the baseline condition. the 275 kV substation will be visible as a taller element in the background and the solar panels may be just discernible in long-distance views. The presence of existing pylons and a wind turbine already introduce man-made structures into the landscape. The mitigation planting will not have established.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
By Year 15 of operation, intervening planting in leaf, both existing and planted as mitigation as part of the Proposed Development will further soften and obscure views of the solar panels from the PRoW. The solar infrastructure and the 275 kV substation will be screened and the open character will be maintained. The turbine and pylons will continue to be the more visually prominent elements in the view.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible significance.

2.40 Viewpoint 57 (VP57)

Table 2-115 VP57 Baseline – People travelling on local roads

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling on local roads	Birkin road intersection with Royd's Road	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland and LCT24: River Floodplain
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along Birkin Road	N/A	Road	LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland and LCA7: Aire Valley
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint lies on a rural road within an open agricultural landscape looking west. Solar Development Site 4 is about 1.1 km away on the north side of Birkin Road. The foreground consists of the road with a fenced grassed verge and a bund to the south and a large arable field to the north. PRoW (35.72/U1353/50) traverses the view for north to south. The middle ground features further arable land interspersed with small patches of mixed woodland and individual trees along field boundaries, contributing to a sense of visual containment within the otherwise open landscape. Pylons cross the scene, introducing a tall linear infrastructure element that contrasts with the prevailing horizontal emphasis of the landform. The skyline is broad and relatively low, distant tree lines and woodland blocks that provide visual containment while maintaining a sense of openness.		In summer, the background tree lines and woodland blocks appear denser and more continuous, though the skyline remains broad and low. Overall, the view retains its semi-enclosed rural character while maintaining long vistas across the agricultural setting.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Low	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. Unkept planting, transmission poles and drainage ditch detract from value.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a low sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-116 VP57 Assessment of Effect - People travelling on local roads

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Negligible adverse
People travelling on local roads will experience very distant views of construction traffic and activity, such as ground preparation, machinery movement, construction traffic and temporary lighting. The views will be oblique and transient.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling on local roads, with offset from works reducing visual scale.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Low	Negligible adverse
At the beginning of the operational phase, the solar panels may be just about perceptible in long-range views along the road. The proposed solar panels will be visible in the distance from local roads with pylons and wind turbines as other elements of similar infrastructure.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling on local roads.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
At year 15 of operation the intervening mitigation planting in leaf and established hedgerows planted as mitigation will provide further screening reducing the visibility of the panels such that there will be no views of the Proposed Development from most of the road.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling on local roads.

2.41 Viewpoint 58 (VP58)

Table 2-117 VP58 Baseline – Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	A19 east of Riccall	NYC	LCT28: Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Residents of Riccal and nearby properties on Selby Road	N/A	Road	LCA3: Skipwith Lowlands
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
CRC 1-4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located along the A19 east of Riccall and is representative of transient views experienced by people travelling on local roads. CRC 1-4 is approximately 150 m to the south and Cable Construction Compound 3 is approximately 100 m to the east, The view is orientated east along a wide road corridor. The foreground is dominated by the asphalt carriageway, flanked by raised grassy verges and dense roadside vegetation. The middle ground is heavily screened, with only the tops of occasional hedgerow trees visible above the verge vegetation. The background comprises further tree belts and vegetation. Local residents have a more static but filtered experience of this landscape. Their views are likely to be partially screened or framed by the vegetation surrounding their properties, creating a layered visual experience.		In summer, dense foliage along the roadside and intervening hedgerows further restricts visibility to the east.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	High	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation and is typical of a rural road corridor with limited scenic quality. Dense roadside vegetation and the enclosed nature of the view restrict visual interest. There are no notable landmarks or heritage features visible. The view is functional and transient.		The combination of low value and high susceptibility results in an overall low sensitivity. The view is enclosed, heavily filtered, and experienced briefly by transient receptors.	

Table 2-118 VP58 Assessment of Effect - Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Construction activity at Cable Construction Compound 3 will be almost entirely screened by dense intervening vegetation. At the viewpoint visual disturbance will include temporary fencing, haul roads and localised vegetation disturbance associated with Cable Route Corridor trenches. Tall machinery may be glimpsed through occasional gaps, but these will be fleeting and subordinate to the active vehicular movement along the A19. Local residents will experience this view as more distant and more filtered when seen from their properties, which will reduce the magnitude of impact.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling on local roads.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
The cable will be buried, and trench reinstatement works will be complete. Any residual soil disturbance will be barely perceptible and will not alter the enclosed character of the view. A small amount of vegetation removed to install the cables will not noticeably affect the view, as these changes will occur at distance and remain screened by existing roadside vegetation.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant. The view will remain heavily filtered by vegetation, with no discernible change to its rural character.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
No change	No effect
By year 15 of operation, reinstated vegetation will have established, and the baseline character will be fully restored. No prominent infrastructure will remain visible.	The view will be virtually indistinguishable from the baseline.

Table 2-119 VP58 Baseline - People travelling on local roads

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling on local roads	A19 east of Riccall	NYC	LCT28: Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along the A19, users of the Trans Pennine Trail (TPT)	N/A	Road	LCA3: Skipwith Lowlands
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
CRC 1-4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located along the A19 east of Riccall and is representative of transient views experienced by people travelling along A19, including users of Trans Pennine Trail. CRC 1-4 is approximately 150 m to the south and Cable Construction Compound 3 is approximately 100 m to the east, The view is orientated east along a wide road corridor. The foreground is dominated by the asphalt carriageway, flanked by raised grassy verges and dense roadside vegetation. The middle ground is heavily screened, with only the tops of occasional hedgerow trees visible above the verge vegetation. The background comprises further tree belts and vegetation.		In summer, dense foliage along the roadside and intervening hedgerows further restricts visibility to the east.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Low	Low	
The view is not within any landscape designation and is typical of a rural road corridor with limited scenic quality. Dense roadside vegetation and the enclosed nature of the view restrict visual interest. There are no notable landmarks or heritage features visible. The view is functional and transient.		The combination of low value and low susceptibility results in an overall low sensitivity. The view is enclosed, heavily filtered, and experienced briefly by transient receptors.	

Table 2-120 VP58 Assessment of Effect - People travelling on local roads

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Construction activity at Cable Construction Compound 3 will be almost entirely screened by dense roadside vegetation. At the viewpoint visual disturbance will include temporary fencing, haul roads and localised vegetation disturbance associated with Cable Route Corridor trenches. Tall machinery may be glimpsed through occasional gaps, but these will be fleeting and subordinate to the active vehicular movement along the A19.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be transient for people travelling on local roads.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
The cable will be buried, and trench reinstatement works will be complete. Any residual soil disturbance will be barely perceptible and will not alter the enclosed character of the view. A small amount of vegetation removed to install the cables will not noticeably affect the view, as these changes will occur at distance and remain screened by existing roadside vegetation.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant. The view will remain heavily filtered by vegetation, with no discernible change to its rural character.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
No change	No effect
By year 15 of operation, reinstated vegetation will have established, and the baseline character will be fully restored. No infrastructure will remain visible.	The view will be virtually indistinguishable from the baseline.

2.42 Viewpoint 59 (VP59)

Table 2-121 VP59 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	Bridleway 35.53/14/1 east of Riccall	NYC	LCT28: Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along bridleway 35.53/14/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA3: Skipwith Lowlands
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
CRC 1-4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a public bridleway east of Riccall, representative of recreational receptors including walkers, cyclists and horse riders. CRC 1-4 is approximately 100 m to the north-east and Cable Construction Compound 3 is approximately 150 m to the east. The view is orientated north and is partly static when pausing and partly transient when moving along the route. The foreground comprises the bridleway verge with a dense hedgerow running alongside the track. The middle ground is largely screened; glimpses through gaps in the hedgerow reveal tall arable crops and occasional hedgerow tree canopies. The background is defined by tree tops and vegetation beyond, with the skyline generally closed by vegetation. The character is tranquil and rural, but the view is enclosed and limited in extent		Under summer conditions, full leaf cover and dense vegetation further restrict visibility, resulting in minimal views of the wider landscape when looking north towards Cable Construction Compound.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation and is typical of a rural bridleway with limited scenic quality. Dense hedgerows and enclosed vegetation restrict visual interest and limit the extent of views. There are no notable landmarks or heritage features visible. The view is functional and primarily valued for its role in providing a recreational route rather than for visual amenity.		The combination of low value and medium susceptibility results in an overall medium sensitivity. While the view is enclosed and offers minimal visual interest, the receptor group includes people travelling along PRoW who are generally more sensitive to changes in rural character.	

Table 2-122 VP59 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Construction activity will be almost entirely screened by the dense hedgerow along the bridleway. Occasional glimpses of fencing or machinery may occur through small gaps, but these will be fleeting and subordinate to the enclosed character of the view. Taller construction machinery could still be visible at times above the hedgerow, introducing a temporary vertical element. The effect will be short-term, reversible and experienced as sequential by walkers and cyclists.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be temporary and largely screened by vegetation.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
The cable will be buried, and trench reinstatement works will be complete. Any residual soil disturbance will be barely perceptible and will not alter the enclosed character of the view. A small amount of vegetation removed to install the cables will not noticeably affect the view, as these changes will occur at distance and remain screened by existing roadside vegetation.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant. The view will remain heavily filtered by vegetation, with no discernible change to its rural character.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
No change	No effect
By year 15 of operation, reinstated vegetation will have established, and the baseline character will be fully restored. No infrastructure will remain visible.	The view will be virtually indistinguishable from the baseline.

2.43 Viewpoint 60 (VP60)

Table 2-123 VP60 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	PRoW (35.74/2/1) near Wistow	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along footpath 35.74/2/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA11: Sherburn Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
CRC 1-4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint lies on a public footpath (PRoW 35.74/2/1) near Wistow, looking south across an open agricultural landscape. It is located approximately within 400 m from the Order Limits and is representative of people travelling along PRoW. CRC 1-4 is within 500 m to the south. The foreground comprises an unsealed track curving through the scene, bordered by arable land on both sides. A line of wooden utility poles with overhead wires runs along the eastern edge of the track, introducing a vertical and linear infrastructure element that contrasts with the prevailing horizontal emphasis of the landform. The middle ground consists of large arable fields with sparse hedgerows and occasional mature trees, contributing to a sense of openness and limited visual containment. Farm barns and a building partially screened by a hedgerow are also present in the middle ground; in winter, these structures will be more visible due to reduced leaf cover. The background features distant farm buildings and low tree lines, allowing long views across the landscape. The skyline is broad and low, dominated by open sky with intermittent tree belts that provide minimal enclosure. Overall, the view is characterised by a simple, expansive agricultural setting with muted seasonal colour and structural diversity.		In summer, the arable fields appear lush and green, and the background tree lines and woodland blocks are denser and more continuous, providing greater visual containment while maintaining the overall openness of the landscape. Vegetation along field boundaries softens the scene, farm buildings remain partially visible through foliage. The skyline retains its broad and low character, though the increased leaf cover introduces a more layered and enclosed feel compared to winter. Overall, the view retains its rural and semi-open character with enhanced seasonal colour and texture.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. Presence of tracks, transmission poles and buildings detract from value.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-124 VP60 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Minor adverse
Cable Construction Compound and associated vehicle movement will be visible in the middle ground to background where the cable route crosses open farmland. Construction activity will be visible of the Cable Route Corridor with excavations and machinery present for a period of time. Temporary fencing, plant, and soil storage will introduce noticeable but short-term elements into the view. For people travelling along PRoW the views will be sequential with distance to the construction works varying along the path, with only short sections of the path allowing to experience the works at close distance.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect is reduced with most of the path being at a distance from the construction works. The effect will be temporary and reversible following reinstatement.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
The cables will be buried, and trench reinstatement works will be complete. Any residual soil disturbance will be barely perceptible and will not alter the enclosed character of the view. A small amount of vegetation removed to install the cables will not noticeably affect the view.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
No change	No effect
By year 15 of operation, reinstated vegetation will have established, and the baseline character will be fully restored.	The view will be virtually indistinguishable from the baseline.

2.44 Viewpoint 61 (VP61)

Table 2-125 VP61 Baseline – Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	Wistow Road	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Residents of houses along Wistow Road	N/A	Road	LCA11: Sherburn Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
CRC 1-4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint lies on Wistow Road, looking north-west across an open agricultural landscape. It is located within 200 m from the Order Limits associated with CRC 1-4. The foreground comprises the road corridor with a narrow grass verge and a mature tree partially framing the view to the west of the road. The middle ground consists of a large arable field, extending across the scene and bounded by intermittent hedgerows and scattered trees. A line of utility poles with overhead wires runs perpendicular to Wistow road, introducing a vertical and linear infrastructure element that contrasts with the prevailing horizontal emphasis of the landform. The background features distant farm buildings and low tree belts. In winter, foliage is sparse, reducing visual containment and increasing the visibility of farm structures and infrastructure, allowing long views across the flat landscape. The skyline is broad and low, dominated by open sky with minimal enclosure. Overall, the view is defined by an open agricultural setting with muted seasonal colour and limited vegetation structure. Local residents have a more static but filtered experience of this landscape. Their views are likely to be partially screened or framed by the vegetation surrounding their properties, creating a layered visual experience.		In summer, hedgerows and trees are in full leaf, creating a more continuous and layered backdrop. Farm buildings are partially screened by foliage, and the overall scene feels greener and more visually contained compared to winter, while maintaining its open rural character.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	High	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature. Presence of Wistow Road, utility poles and buildings detract value.		The low value attached to the view and the medium susceptibility associated with the visual receptor leads to a medium sensitivity overall.	

Table 2-126 VP61 Assessment of Effect – Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Cable Construction Compound and associated vehicle movement will be visible in the middle ground where the cable route crosses open farmland. Construction activity will be visible of the Cable Route Corridor with excavations and machinery present for a period of time. Temporary fencing, plant, and soil storage will introduce noticeable but short-term elements into the view.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant. The effect will be temporary and reversible following reinstatement.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
The cables will be buried, and trench reinstatement works will be complete. Any residual soil disturbance will be barely perceptible and will not alter the enclosed character of the view. A small amount of vegetation removed to install the cables will not noticeably affect the view.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
No change	No effect
By year 15 of operation, reinstated vegetation will have established, and the baseline character will be fully restored. No infrastructure will remain visible from the properties.	The view will be virtually indistinguishable from the baseline.

2.45 Viewpoint 62 (VP62)

Table 2-127 VP62 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People using public open spaces	Southern edge of Moss Hagg	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling through Moss Hagg	N/A	Road	LCA12: North Selby Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
CRC 1-4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located at the southern edge of Moss Hagg. CRC 1-4 is approximately 700 m to the south-east and Cable Construction Compound 1 is approximately 400 m to the south-east. The view is orientated south-east across a rural landscape of mixed farmland. The foreground comprises a flat grassland strip at the field edge, with more grassland beyond. In the middle ground, open arable fields are interspersed with intermittent hedgerows and scattered trees. Pylons, utility poles and associated wires traverse the scene at a distance, introducing linear infrastructure into an otherwise rural setting. The background includes distant farm buildings and a slight rise in landform, backed by tree belts and vegetation forming a fragmented skyline. The perceptual qualities are predominantly rural, despite the presence of overhead infrastructure.		In summer, the background tree lines and woodland blocks appear denser and more continuous, though the skyline remains broad and low. Overall, the view retains its semi-enclosed rural character while maintaining long vistas across the agricultural setting.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation. Open and flat view of agricultural nature, presence of pylons and utility infrastructure.		The combination of low value and medium susceptibility results in an overall medium sensitivity. While the view is rural and tranquil, its quality is reduced by existing infrastructure.	

Table 2-128 VP62 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
Cable Construction Compound and associated vehicle movement will be visible in the middle ground to background at minimum 500 m distance. Construction activity will be visible of the Cable Route Corridor with excavations and machinery present for a period of time. Temporary fencing, plant, and soil storage will introduce noticeable but short-term elements into the small portion of the view. The magnitude of impact will be low.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which are not significant. The effect will be temporary and reversible following reinstatement.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
The cables will be buried, and trench reinstatement works will be complete. Any residual soil disturbance will be barely perceptible and will not alter the enclosed character of the view. A small amount of vegetation removed to install the cables will not noticeably affect the view.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
No change	No effect
By year 15 of operation, reinstated vegetation will have established, and the baseline character will be fully restored. No infrastructure will remain visible.	The view will be virtually indistinguishable from the baseline.

2.46 Viewpoint 63 (VP63)

Table 2-129 VP63 Baseline – People travelling on local roads

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling on local roads	Dam Lane west of Thorpe Wood	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along Dam Lane	N/A	Road	LCA11: Sherburn Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
CRC 1-4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
This viewpoint is located on Dam Lane, west of Thorpe Wood, looking west. It is representative of people travelling on local roads. CRC 1-4 is approximately 50 m to the west and Cable Construction Compound 1 is approximately 150 m to the west. The foreground is formed by the narrow rural lane, with grass verges, drainage ditches and continuous hedgerows on both sides. A field gate opens onto a farm track, providing a partial break in the otherwise continuous hedgerow enclosure. The middle ground consists of flat arable fields visible through limited gaps in the hedgerow. The horizon is defined by woodland blocks and tree belts, with scattered vegetation punctuating the skyline. Overall, the view is mostly enclosed by hedgerows at ground level but expansive and flat overall. The general impression is of a rural lane contained by vegetation.		In summer, the roadside hedgerows further restrict visibility due to deciduous vegetation in leaf. Overall, the view retains its semi-enclosed rural character while maintaining long vistas across the agricultural setting and glimpses into the fields.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation and is typical of a rural lane enclosed by hedgerows. Scenic quality is limited by the semi-enclosed nature of the view.		The combination of low value and medium susceptibility results in an overall medium sensitivity.	

Table 2-130 VP63 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Construction activity and increased vehicular movement will be visible on the road, through the gateway and occasional gaps in the hedgerow. The targeted removal of up to four trees and two sections of hedgerow will temporarily increase the openness of the view along short section of the road. Temporary fencing, plant, and soil storage will introduce noticeable but short-term elements into the view. Taller machinery could be visible above hedgerows and through the hedgerow gaps, increasing prominence at times. Targeted vegetation trimming will increase visibility of the construction activities in limited parts of the route.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which are significant. The effect will be temporary and reversible following reinstatement.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
The cable trenches will be buried, construction compounds returned to baseline and reinstatement works will be complete. Any residual soil disturbance will not alter the semi-enclosed rural character of the view. Minor vegetation loss will not noticeably affect the view along the road.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
No change	No effect
By year 15 of operation, reinstated vegetation will have established, and the baseline character will be fully restored. No infrastructure will remain visible.	The view will be virtually indistinguishable from the baseline.

2.47 Viewpoint 64 (VP64)

Table 2-131 VP64 Baseline – Residents of local communities

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Residents of local communities	Mill Lane south of Hambleton	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
Residents of Hambleton	N/A	Road	LCA14: Hambleton Sandstone Ridge
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
CRC 1-4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a rural lane (Mill Lane) south of Hambleton. CRC 1-4 is approximately 300 m to the south-east and Cable Construction Compound 4 is approximately 450 m to the south-east. The view is orientated west across a flat, low-lying agricultural landscape. The foreground comprises the asphalt lane with hedgerow . Dense hedgerows create a sense of partial enclosure. In the middle ground, glimpses of open arable fields are visible through gaps in vegetation. The background is defined by a mostly low, vegetated skyline formed by tree belts and woodland edges, with no prominent built structures visible. The view is generally filtered, with a strong rural character. Local residents experience this view as a permanent component of their everyday visual environment. The intervening vegetation surrounding the properties may partially filter their views, creating a layered visual experience.		Seasonal variation is notable: in winter, gaps in hedgerows will allow more open views across fields, whereas in summer, dense foliage substantially reduces visibility.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	High	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation and is typical of a rural lane enclosed by hedgerows. Scenic quality is modest, with a strong rural character but no notable landmarks or heritage features.		The combination of low value and high susceptibility results in an overall medium sensitivity.	

Table 2-132 VP64 Assessment of Effect – Residents of local communities

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
Medium	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Construction activity and increased vehicular movement will be visible on the road, through the gateway and occasional gaps in the hedgerow. Temporary fencing, plant, and soil storage will introduce noticeable but short-term elements into the view. Taller machinery could be visible above hedgerows, increasing prominence at times. Targeted vegetation trimming will increase visibility of the construction activities in limited parts of the route.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which are significant. The effect will be temporary and reversible following reinstatement.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
The cables will be buried, construction compounds returned to baseline and trench reinstatement works will be complete. Any residual soil disturbance will not alter the semi-enclosed rural character of the view. Minor vegetation loss will not noticeably affect the view along the road.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
No change	No effect
By year 15 of operation, reinstated vegetation will have established, and the baseline character will be fully restored. No infrastructure will remain visible.	The view will be virtually indistinguishable from the baseline.

2.48 Viewpoint 65 (VP65)

Table 2-133 VP65 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	PRoW (35.32/6/1) west of Hambleton Hough	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along PRoW (35.32/6/1)	N/A	PRoW	LCA14: Hambleton Sandstone Ridge
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
CRC 1-4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on a PRoW west of Hambleton Hough, representative of people travelling along PRoW. CRC 1-4 is adjacent the east and Cable Construction Compound 4 is in the next field at north-east. The view is orientated north-east across a flat, low-lying agricultural landscape. The foreground comprises a narrow wooded track leading into the view, with a wire fence and hedgerows marking the field boundary. In the middle ground, a large, flat arable field dominates the scene. Hedgerows and scattered shrubs along the left-hand side provide limited enclosure and contribute to filtered views. The background is defined by a low horizon of distant buildings and intermittent tree belts forming a fragmented skyline. The view is semi-enclosed and rural, dominated by agricultural land use. For people using the PRoW the view is sequential with significant parts of it screened by hedgerows.		In summer, full-leaf vegetation enhances enclosure along the footpath.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation and is typical of a rural agricultural setting. The view lacks notable scenic or cultural features. Its value is primarily functional as part of a recreational route.		The combination of low value and medium susceptibility results in an overall medium sensitivity.	

Table 2-134 VP65 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
Medium	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Construction activity will be clearly visible in the middle ground where the Cable Route crosses open farmland. Temporary fencing, plant, and soil storage will introduce prominent elements into an otherwise open and simple view. Taller machinery will be noticeable above the flat landform, increasing visual intrusion during construction. As a sequence, the visual disturbance will be short in duration and screened by intervening vegetation and hedgerows along most parts of the footpath.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which are significant during construction. The effect will be temporary and reversible following reinstatement.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
The cables will be buried, construction compounds returned to baseline and trench reinstatement works will be complete. Any residual soil disturbance will not alter the semi-enclosed rural character of the view. Minor vegetation loss will not noticeably affect the view along the road.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which is not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
No change	No effect
By year 15 of operation, reinstated vegetation will have established, and the baseline character will be fully restored. No infrastructure will remain visible.	The view will be virtually indistinguishable from the baseline.

2.49 Viewpoint 66 (VP66)

Table 2-135 VP66 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	Stocking Lane	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along Stocking Lane	N/A	Road	LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 3, CRC 4-POC	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
This viewpoint is located on Stocking Lane, a narrow rural road, and is representative of people travelling along local roads, recreational receptors such as walkers and cyclists who experience the view as transient when moving along the route. Solar Development Site 3 is approximately 300 m to the east, CRC 4-POC is approximately 300 m south and Cable Construction Compound 5 is approximately 650 m to the south-west. The foreground is dominated by the arable fields. The middle ground comprises more large arable fields on both sides of the road, with sparse hedgerows providing limited enclosure. Electricity pylons and overhead power lines cross the view, forming prominent vertical elements and introducing an industrial influence into an otherwise rural scene. The background features a fragmented skyline of distant tree belts and woodland edges. The view is open and expansive, with strong horizontal emphasis, but perceptual qualities are reduced by the presence of pylons.		The view maintains its character in the summer, with open and expansive foreground and middle ground, pylons and distant woodland edges and trees in full leaf.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation and is typical of an open rural setting with detractors such as pylons.		The combination of low value and medium susceptibility results in an overall medium sensitivity.	

Table 2-136 VP66 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Solar Development Site 3 construction activity will be visible in the middle ground and Solar Development Site 4 in the far distance. Construction of Cable Route Corridor will be visible to the south and west across the landscape. Construction activities such as ground preparation, construction traffic and machinery movement, temporary lighting and material storage, will change the rural character within large parts of this view to a construction site. Sequentially, the works will be experienced at large parts of the route in the area south of Hillam but the effects will be temporary and reversible for most of it.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which are significant during construction. The effects related to the construction of Cable Route Corridor will be temporary and reversible following reinstatement.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Medium	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
The cables will be buried, construction compounds returned to baseline and trench reinstatement works will be complete. Minor vegetation loss will not noticeably affect the view along the road. The solar panels in the background and the 275 kV substation in the distance will be noticeable with pylons as other elements of similar infrastructure.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which is significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
At year 15 of operation, mitigation planting such as hedgerows around Solar Development Site 3 and woodland belt around Solar Development Site 4 substation area will have established, reducing the magnitude of visual impact. The planting will create a more vegetated background with the 275 kV substation filtered by the woodland and the panels glimpsed during limited periods when in their highest position.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which is not significant.

2.50 Viewpoint 67 (VP67)

Table 2-137 VP67 Baseline - People travelling along PRoW

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling along PRoW	Public bridleway (35.67/6/1) Southmoor Road	NYC	LCT28: Vale Farmland with Plantation Woodland and Heathland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along bridleway 35.67/6/1	N/A	PRoW	LCA3: Skipwith Lowlands
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 1	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on Public Bridleway (35.67/6/1), looking west across a flat agricultural landscape. Solar Development Site 1 is approximately 400 m to the west. The foreground comprises a bridleway as a narrow unsurfaced track, bordered by dense vegetation. The middle ground features an arable field and a mature tree, forming a strong vertical element that contrasts with the prevailing horizontal emphasis of surrounding farmland. The background includes distant overhead power lines, which are visible above the tree line, introducing infrastructure elements to an otherwise rural scene. The skyline is low and partially filtered by intervening vegetation. For users of the bridleway, the experience is semi-enclosed for stretches of the route.		In summer, hedgerows and vegetation appear fuller, creating a more enclosed and layered character. For users of the bridleway, the experience in summer is defined by a more enclosed and verdant character compared to winter. Views remain open toward the west but are softened by deciduous vegetation in leaf.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation but has a rural character.		The combination of low value and medium susceptibility results in an overall medium sensitivity.	

Table 2-138 VP67 Assessment of Effect - People travelling along PRoW

Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect
Construction (winter)	
Medium	Minor adverse
Construction activity within Solar Development Site 1 such as vehicle movement, temporary lighting, machinery and ground works may be glimpsed in the background. When traveling along the offset of works from the bridleway will reduce the visual scale of the effect. The views will be substantially or fully screened by the hedgerow vegetation.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which are not significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Medium	Minor adverse
Travelling along the bridleway, solar infrastructure may be glimpsed through gaps in vegetation, particularly in winter. However, the panels will be set back and partially screened, with foreground and parts of middle ground preserved. The horizontal and semi-enclosed character will be preserved.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which are not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
By year 15 of operation, mitigation hedgerow and tree planting will have established, further screening the solar infrastructure. The deciduous vegetation in leaf will soften and further obscure views, restoring the baseline character. Any glimpses of infrastructure will be minimal and visually absorbed.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which are not significant. The effect is reduced by mitigation planting, which will have established.

2.51 Viewpoint 68 (VP68)

Table 2-139 VP68 Baseline - People travelling on local roads

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
Road users	Fryston Common Lane	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along Fryston Common Lane	N/A	Road	LCA11: Sherburn Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Site 2, CRC 2-6	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on Fryston Common Lane, looking east across a flat agricultural landscape. CRC 2-6 is approximately 150 to the east, Solar Development Site 2 is approximately 650 m to the east, Solar Development Site 6 is approximately 750 m to the north. The foreground includes the road edge with grassy verges. The middle ground is an open farmland, bordered by intermittent hedgerows and scattered vegetation, creating a simple and expansive composition. The background features a low horizon defined by tree lines and occasional built elements. The skyline remains broad and open, with no prominent vertical features. The overall visual character is rural and open, dominated by horizontal elements. For people travelling on local roads, the view is experienced as a transient sequence along the road.		In summer, the middle ground remains an open farmland, bordered by intermittent hedgerows and scattered vegetation now in full leaf, creating a simple and expansive composition. The skyline remains broad and open, with no prominent vertical features.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Medium	
The view is not within any landscape designation but has a rural character.		The combination of medium value and medium susceptibility results in an overall medium sensitivity.	

Table 2-140 VP68 Assessment of Effect - People travelling on local roads

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
Medium	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
People travelling on local roads will experience temporary visual disruption from construction of the Cable Route Corridor in the middle ground, solar panels, BESS and 275 kV substation in the distance, including occasional construction lighting. The offset from the road will help mitigate these impacts, although the taller parts of machinery such as piling rigs and cranes could still be visible.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which are significant. The effect will be partially reversible following reinstatement.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Low	Minor adverse
The cables will be buried and returned to baseline, trench reinstatement works will be complete. Minor vegetation loss will not noticeably affect the view along the road. The solar panels in the background and the BESS and 275 kV substation in the distance will be noticeable as a minor new part of the view.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which are not significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Very low	Negligible adverse
At year 15 of operation the intervening vegetation in leaf, both existing and planted as mitigation as part of the Proposed Development will provide further screening reducing the intervisibility. The reinstated planting will have established. Travelling at speed, views will be short and glimpsed.	The very low magnitude of impact, assessed against the medium sensitivity of the receptor, will result in negligible adverse effects, which are not significant.

2.52 Viewpoint 69 (VP69)

Table 2-141 VP69 Baseline - People travelling on local roads

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling on local roads	Hillam Common Lane	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along Hillam Common Lane	N/A	Road	LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located along Hillam Common Lane at the northern edge of Solar Development Site 3. The foreground comprises grassland verges and hedgerows. To the south, the view extends across open arable fields with scattered trees, breaking up the view. The skyline is low and horizontal, defined by tree canopies and distant overhead power lines. The overall visual character is rural and open.		In summer, the middle ground remains an open farmland, bordered by intermittent hedgerows and scattered vegetation now in full leaf, creating a simple and expansive composition. The skyline remains broad and open, with no prominent vertical features.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Low	
The view is not within any landscape designation but has a rural character.		The combination of low value and medium susceptibility results in an overall low sensitivity.	

Table 2-142 VP69 Assessment of Effect - People travelling on local roads

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Solar Development Site 3 construction activity will be visible in the middle ground at an offset from the road and of Solar Development Site 4 in the far distance. Cable Route Corridor construction will be visible in the distance to the east and south across the landscape. Construction activities such as ground preparation, construction traffic and machinery movement, temporary lighting and material storage, will temporarily change the rural character within parts of the view to a construction site. The offset from the road will help reduce and contain these impacts. Sequentially, the works will be experienced intermittently at variety of distances from the road.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which are considered significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Medium	Minor adverse
Solar panels and associated infrastructure, including the 275 kV substation will be visible from the viewpoint, particularly in winter when vegetation is sparse. The proposed solar panels and associated infrastructure will be glimpsed in views from local roads as a new horizontal built form with pylons and wind turbines as other elements of similar infrastructure.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which are not considered significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
By year 15 of operation, mitigation woodland and hedgerow planting will have established, softening and partially screening the solar infrastructure. The woodland will provide screening to taller elements, though glimpses of panels and upper parts of the 275 kV substation may remain.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which are not considered significant.

2.53 Viewpoint 70 (VP70)

Table 2-143 VP70 Baseline - People travelling on local roads

Receptor Type	Address	Administrative District	North Yorkshire and York Landscape Characterisation
People travelling on local roads	Roe Lane	NYC	LCT23: Levels Farmland
Receptor group	**Landscape Designations**	**Viewing Location**	**Selby Landscape Character Assessment**
People travelling along Roe Lane	N/A	Road	LCA13: Haddlesey Farmland
Section within the Study Area	**Visualisation Type**	**Scenario**	
Solar Development Sites 3 and 4, CRC 4-POC	Landscape Institute Type 1	Construction, operation and decommissioning	
Baseline description - winter		**Baseline description - summer**	
The viewpoint is located on Roe Lane, oriented north adjacent to the boundary of Solar Development Site 4 and with CRC 4-POC approximately 200 m to south-west. The foreground comprises a narrow rural lane. The middle ground is an open farmland, bordered by hedgerows and scattered trees. The background features a flat horizon defined by tree canopies, with buildings faintly visible beyond. The skyline is low and uninterrupted, dominated by horizontal elements. The overall visual character is rural and open. For people travelling on local roads, the view is experienced as a transient sequence along Roe Lane.		In summer, the middle ground remains an open farmland, bordered by intermittent hedgerows and scattered vegetation now in full leaf, creating a simple and expansive composition. The skyline remains broad and open, with no prominent vertical features.	
Value attached to views	**Susceptibility to change**	**Sensitivity**	
Low	Medium	Low	
The view is not within any landscape designation but has a rural character.		The combination of low value and medium susceptibility results in an overall low sensitivity.	

Table 2-144 VP70 Assessment of Effect - People travelling on local roads

Magnitude of impact Construction (winter)	Significance of effect
High	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
Solar Development Site 4 and CRC 4-POC construction activity will be visible in the middle ground at an offset from the road. Construction activities such as ground preparation, construction traffic and machinery movement, temporary lighting and material storage, will temporarily change the rural character within middle ground of this view to a construction site. Sequentially, the works will be experienced intermittently at variety of distances from the road.	The high magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in moderate adverse effects, which are considered significant.
Year 1 of operation (winter)	
Medium	Minor adverse
At Year 1 of operation, the solar panels in the middle ground will be directly visible in winter. Travelling along the road, views will be fleeting and viewed at an oblique angle. Solar panels, 275 kV substation and associated infrastructure will be visible from the viewpoint, particularly in winter when vegetation is sparse. The panels will introduce a new horizontal built form into the landscape, altering the baseline character and reducing the sense of openness.	The medium magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which are not considered significant.
Year 15 of operation (summer)	
Low	Minor adverse
By year 15 of operation, mitigation woodland and hedgerow planting will have established, softening and partially screening the solar infrastructure. The woodland to the west of the viewpoint and hedgerow to the east will provide screening to taller elements, though glimpses of panels and upper parts of the substation may remain.	The low magnitude of impact, assessed against the low sensitivity of the receptor, will result in minor adverse effects, which are not considered significant.

Light Valley
Solar

W: Lightvalleysolar.co.uk
E: info@lightvalleysolar.co.uk