THE DROVES
SOLAR FARM

The Droves Solar Farm

Technical Information Note - Landscape and Visual (Tracked)

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1 Technical Information Note – Landscape and Visual

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Further landscape and visual information has been provided within this Technical Information Note in response to the commentary from Breckland Council within Table 4 (BC 4-1, BC 4-3, BC 4-6, BC 4-8, BC 4-9) of the **SoCG with Breckland Council [APP/5.11]** with regards to:

- Viewpoints and Visualisations
- Landscape Character
- Landscape Value and Susceptibility
- Future Baseline

Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects

1.1.2 This document has been updated at Deadline 5 to consider the Precision Approach Radar (PAR) Mitigation in the assessment of landscape and visual impacts (as detailed in **ES Chapter 5: The Scheme [APP/6.1.3]** and the **Design Principles, Parameters and Commitments [APP/5.8.5]**) on the relevant receptors. The document references have not been updated from the original submission. Please refer to the **Guide to the Application [APP/1.3.7]** for the list of current versions of documents.

1.2 Viewpoints and Visualisations

1.2.1 Following further discussions regarding the **SoCG with Breckland Council [APP/5.11**] a number of additional viewpoint assessments were requested by The Richards Partnership on behalf of Breckland Council within their suggested additional viewpoints (June 2026) document. These are provided in **Figure 6.16 Additional Summer Photograph Panels** and include Representative Viewpoints 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 and Illustrative Viewpoints h and i (see Appendix 1). Baseline viewpoint descriptions and the potential scale of effects have been assessed for each additional representative viewpoint.

1.2.2 Annotations have also been provided to **ES Figure 6.10: PP1-16 and PPa-g Winter Photograph Panels (Part A) [APP/6.3.1]** (see Appendix 2) and **ES Figure 6.11: PP1-16 and PPa-g Summer Photograph Panels (Part A) [APP/6.3.1]** (see Appendix 3) to identify the existing woodland and treebelt annotations within Viewpoint 6, as requested by Breckland Council and The Richards Partnership during discussions on the SoCG within the consultation meeting of 30th June 2026.

1.2.3 The additional viewpoints have been surveyed in agreement with the Borough Council of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk, Sporle with Palgrave Parish Council and Breckland Council. These new representative and illustrative viewpoints are included within Appendix 1 of this

Technical Information Note. Due to the timing of the request and seasonal constraints, the viewpoint photography has been undertaken in the summer months with full leaf coverage. However, the viewpoint assessments consider the potential effects arising from the Scheme during the winter months without full leaf coverage, as matter of professional judgement by the LVIA consultants.

1.2.4 At the request of Breckland Council, the Scheme has also been digitally modelled from three of these new viewpoints as fully rendered illustrative photomontages (see Appendix 2). These photomontages illustrate the potential views of the Scheme during summer, at both year 1 (demonstrating visual effects in the short term, following construction) and year 15 (demonstrating medium-and-long term effects once any proposed mitigation planting has matured). These additional visualisations are presented within **Figure 6.17 Additional Summer Photomontages: Illustrative Scheme for Viewpoints 17, 20 and 23** (see Appendix 4). The photomontages have been prepared using the same approach as those previously submitted as outlined within Section 6.4 of **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS-016]**.

1.2.5 The following Figures have been updated to reflect the additional viewpoint locations:

- **ES Figure 6.5: Zone of Theoretical Visibility – DTM [APP/6.3.1]**
- **ES Figure 6.6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility – DSM [APP/6.3.1]**
- **ES Figure 6.7: Visual Receptor Groups [APP/6.3.1]**

1.2.6 The potential effects identified within **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS-016]** takes account of the mitigation measures embedded within the Scheme, which are designed to limit the potential adverse effects on the landscape. The identified effects are therefore also the residual effects. The proposed mitigation planting would result in a greater degree of subdivision, compartmentalisation and enclosure across the Site. This embedded mitigation serves to re-establish the historic character of the Site, reinstating hedges and field boundaries previously lost through agricultural intensification and field amalgamation. The historic maps of 1769, 1789, 1839 (tithe), 1898 and the aerial photography of 1946 within **ES Appendix 8.3: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment [APP-153]** show that some field amalgamation and woodland planting has taken place to the present day.

1.2.7 Historically, the character of the Site would have been more enclosed by dense hedges than visible at present. New and reinforced hedges and trees are proposed along defunct or gappy field boundaries. This approach is reflected within the Green Infrastructure Strategy Plans for the Site which are provided for as Appendix 1 to the **outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (oLEMP) [APP/7.11.2]**. The mitigation planting serves to screen views towards the Scheme, limiting the visual effects in the long term. With regards to landscape character, the mitigation planting proposals would reinforce the existing character of the Site and management objectives of the host Landscape Character Area (LCA). Many of the field boundaries and Public Rights of Way (PRoW) are lined with hedges, trees, scrub, treebelts and woodland. The mitigation planting uses the same type of planting to ensure it is in-keeping with local character and distinctiveness.

1.2.8 The viewpoint photography shows there are variations in the extent of views or openness across the Site and Study Area. Views are typically across the immediately adjoining fields through hedge gaps and field gate openings. Others are more enclosed limited by local landform, hedges and woodland. There are a number of locations where PRoW are no longer hedge-lined, such as stretches of South Acre RB2, for example. Where available, views towards the treed skylines (as visible from PRoW both within and outside of the Site) would not be altogether lost. The proposed Solar PV Arrays would obstruct some views at close proximity, although due to the relatively low visual profile and spacing between the PV Tables, they would allow some views towards treed skylines and distant horizons. Mitigation measures, including new hedges, trees and woodland, when combined with the existing landscape framework, will soften and/or screen views towards the Scheme in the long term.

1.2.9 In some instances, the PAR Mitigation would be visible along short stretches of Narford Lane, River Road and Petticoat Drove. The PAR Mitigation bunds and/or fences may be visible in between gaps in existing vegetation or where there are stretches of no existing aligning hedgerow or scrub along these routes. However, in the long term, routes such as PRoW, Narford Lane, River Road and the Droves would be well screened from nearby PAR Mitigation and Solar PV Arrays due to development offsets combined with the maturation of new trees and hedgerow taking account of the prescribed management heights detailed within the **oLEMP [APP/7.11.3]**.

~~1.2.9~~1.2.10 The landscape mitigation measures will be secured by the **Design Principles, Parameters and Commitments [APP/5.8.3]** with the spatial extents shown on the **Works Plan [APP/2.3.1]**, the **outline Operational Environmental Management Plan (oOEMP) [APP/7.8.3]** and **oLEMP [APP/7.11.2]**. This design approach is embedded within the Applicant's Global Design Principle 2 and more specifically Project Principle 2.5 to *"respect setting of heritage assets along the Nar Valley"*, Principle 2.8 to *"consider experience of people travelling along adjacent roads, including the A1065, South Acre Road, River Road and Narford Lane"* and Principle 2.9 to *"consider experience of people using the PRoW."*

~~1.2.10~~1.2.11 Landscape mitigation measures include:

- Retention of the majority of existing landscape features within and along the boundaries of the Site, namely mature hedges and tree shelterbelts which contribute to local character and distinctiveness. These landscape features serve to restrict, filter and enclose visibility within the Site and Study Area to the south of Bartholomew's Hills Plantation. Whilst there would be some loss of existing vegetation to allow for the proposed Grid Connection Infrastructure and for internal field access points, this would be compensated for by further planting. The potential hedge loss will be minimal and the proposed additional planting will exceed those losses. The Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment **[REP1-048]** undertaken by Aspect Ecology notes that that will be an overall 9.37km increase in hedgerow length across the Site;
- Offsetting and buffering of the Scheme with new tree, hedge and woodland planting to mitigate potential views from the nearby PRoW, roads and residential dwellings both within and in close proximity to the Site;

- Retention, 'gapping up' and enhancement of existing hedges within the Site. Proposed planting species would be native and include a mixture of deciduous and evergreen species to provide year-round screening. The design intends to provide a balance between open and enclosed views as historically found along the drove routes. The design also proposes to retain the sense of openness and visual connectivity to the north of South Acre RB2 across the Nar Valley to the north of the Site;
- The long-term management and maintenance of existing and new vegetation is an embedded mitigation measure as detailed within the **oLEMP [APP/7.11.2]**. The hedges would be maintained at 3m height as an embedded mitigation measure to screen views towards taller elements of the Scheme from nearby PRoW. The active management and maintenance of trees, hedges and woodland will ensure they reach maturity in the long term. In turn, this vegetation will screen and filter views towards the Scheme from nearby PRoW, roads and residential dwellings;
- Setting back the Scheme from key landscape features within and adjacent to the Site, such as from trees, hedges, woodland and the drove routes. Minimum offsets and buffers from existing landscape features are secured within the **Design Principles, Parameters and Commitments [APP/5.8.3]**. The Scheme would generally be offset from the existing PRoW by a minimum distance of 15 metres and from the Fincham and Petitcoat Droves by a minimum distance of 25m, as secured by the **Works Plan [APP/2.3.1]** to reduce any visual channelling effects and to provide wide field margins for wildflowers and grassland. New wildflower and grassland areas are also proposed to be sown underneath the proposed Solar PV Arrays which would enhance conditions for pollinators; and
- As referred to within the **oLEMP [APP/7.11.2]**, recreational and educational enhancements are proposed such as interpretation boards and the potential for a new publicly accessible amenity space within the north-western area connected to the existing PRoW network and the Nar Valley recreational routes. In addition, a number of permissive routes are proposed, equating to approximately 3.5km in length, which would link to the existing PRoW network to offer enhanced connectivity.

~~1.2.11~~1.2.12 **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS-016]** includes a description of the existing baseline view and the scale of effects for each representative viewpoint. The visual effects and potential significance are assessed for visual receptors either within Visual Receptor Groups (VRGs) or as singular routes with public access, such as the A1065. The overall effects outlined within **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS-016]** demonstrate how, in some cases, the magnitude of impact reduces once the mitigation planting has established in the long term.

~~1.2.12~~1.2.13 Representative Viewpoint 8, South Acre Road and Peddars Way is judged to experience a small scale effect in the long term after 25 years of the operation phase and beyond. This viewpoint is from an open field access point. The new trees and hedges along the field boundaries would further subdivide and compartmentalise views of the proposed Solar PV Arrays such that, in the context of the wider view, the Scheme would result a minor alteration in the long term. The proposed Grid Connection Infrastructure would be visible on

the skyline alongside existing pylons and transmission lines. The existing farmland character in the foreground of Representative Viewpoint 8 would remain intact.

~~1.2.13~~1.2.14 Additional viewpoints have been provided along the A1065, as requested by Breckland Council within The Richards Partnership on behalf of Breckland Council within their suggested additional viewpoints (June 2026) document. One of these suggested viewpoints is located at the field access point at Representative Viewpoint 20. The scale of effects outlined in Table 6-9 of **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS-016]** relates to the individual viewpoints. The overall effect on the route through the Study Area is detailed in Section 6.8 of **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS-016]**, taking account of motorists using the A1065 between Swaffham and Castle Acre. Considering the offsets of the proposed Solar PV Arrays from the road, along with the advance planting already implemented and the mitigation measures outlined above, the Scheme would present a limited visual effect on the overall A1065 route in the long term.

~~1.2.14~~1.2.15 The proposed Solar PV Arrays would be visible within transient and intermittent views from motorists travelling along the A1065 on what is considered to be a low sensitivity receptor. On balance, the effects on the A1065 would be medium-small scale over a limited extent resulting in low-negligible magnitude and a Slight-Minimal Adverse and Not Significant effect in the long term. These assessments are further detailed within **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS-016]**. The additional assessments for the representative viewpoints do not change the overall findings for these receptors within **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS-016]**.

1.3 Landscape Character

1.3.1 Breckland Council has commented on the use of the District-level Landscape Character Area's (LLCA's) with Table 4 (BC 4-1) of the **SoCG with Breckland Council [APP/5.11].** As agreed within **ES Appendix 2.2: Scoping Opinion Response [APP-134]**, the Applicant has assessed the published Landscape Character Assessments (LCAs) such as the Breckland Landscape Character Assessment (2007) provided by Breckland Council. These published LCAs have been through a consultation process and form part of the evidence base for the Adopted Breckland Local Plan (September 2023). As such, they form the agreed basis for the assessment of effects on landscape character to assess new developments coming forward within the District.

1.3.2 Within **ES Appendix 2.2: Scoping Opinion Response [APP-134]**, the Planning Inspectorate agreed that National and Regional LCAs could be 'scoped-out' as more detailed studies are available within the local authority assessments. No additional request was made by the Planning Inspectorate or Breckland Council to redefine or redraft the published District LCA boundaries within the Site and Study Area. This is not considered to be standard practice, as the published local authority assessments have been subject to public consultation and scrutiny as part of the Local Plan process.

1.3.3 The use of the Breckland Landscape Character Assessment (2007) as part of **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS-016]** is set out in **ES Appendix 2.1: EIA Scoping Opinion**

Request [APP-133]. For **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS-016]**, the assessors outlined that the District LCA is relevant, noting that GLVIA3 paragraph 5.13 states that "*justification should be provided for any departure from the findings of an existing established LCA."*

1.3.4 GLVIA3 paragraph 5.15 also notes that:

"Existing assessments may need to be reviewed and interpreted to adapt them for use in LVIA - for example by drawing out more clearly the key characteristics that are most relevant to the proposal. Completely new supplementary Landscape Character Assessment work covering the whole Study Area would only be required when there are no existing assessments or when they are available but either have serious limitations that restrict their value or do not provide information at an appropriate level of detail." (our emphasis)

1.3.5 For the purposes of this Scheme and **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS- 016]**, the Applicant does not consider that there to be any serious limitations or flaws within the Breckland Landscape Character Assessment (2007) that would preclude its use. Field surveys concluded that the characteristics of the Site were broadly consistent with the host LCAs. The Breckland Landscape Character Assessment (2007) is at a suitable scale for the LVIA and, as per paragraph 5.15, supplemented with field observations to *"draw out more clearly the key characteristics that are more relevant to the proposal."*

1.3.6 For clarity, the relevant characteristics of the D1: Swaffham Heath LCA represented within the Site and Study Area are highlighted below:

- ***"Drift deposits of sand, clay and gravel create a gently undulating landscape, with topography ranging from 10-70m AOD across the character area;***
- ***Free draining sandy soils support the functional land cover of arable cultivation, pig farming and plantation woodland;***
- ***Ancient, contorted scots pine shelterbelts and screening belts of trees provide shelter to the easily eroded brown soils and are a prominent landscape feature;***
- ***At Cockleycley Heath and Swaffham Heath, the woodland plantation blocks create a visually prominent feature in the landscape;***
- ***The large scale arable fields are delineated by hedgerows in variable condition from occasional species rich intact hedgerows with hedgerow trees, thorn hedges and pinelines;***
- *Breckland Farmland SSSI covers a large part of the character area – the cultivated land proving a habitat for stone curlew. A smaller area of Breckland Forest SSSI also covers part of the area;*
- *A large-scale landscape, with an open, windswept character, quiet and seemingly remote in places;*
- ***Historic parklands and parkland features such as lodge houses, rides/long vistas and parkland species are evident in the landscape;***
- ***Sparsely populated - the settlement pattern is characterised by scattered Halls, farm buildings and a small number of nucleated villages and hamlets. Churches are often isolated;***

- ***Distinctive building materials of knapped flint, clunch and brick;*** *and*
- *The areas of open access land associated with plantations at Swaffham Heath and Coldharbour Wood provide opportunities for recreation."*

1.3.7 In addition, **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS-016]** notes with regards to the D1: Swaffham Heath LCA in paragraph 6.4.45 that *"the plantation woodland shelter belts, views towards existing wind turbines proximal to Swaffham and the nearby historic parklands are present within the Study Area"* and in paragraph 6.4.46 that *"within the central and southern areas of the Site, where topography forms a plateau, as shown on* **ES Figure 6.3: Landform [APP-080]***, there is a relatively high degree of visual enclosure, with views generally contained to internal field parcels. This is due to the presence of mature woodland shelterbelts, tall field boundary hedgerow and trees within the Site and its immediate context. Within the north of the Site, topography within this LCA begins to become more undulating and slopes northwards towards the River Nar, forming the southern slope of the Nar Valley. As landform falls northwards, visual enclosure reduces and gives way to medium and longer distance views, from within the Site, to the north and north-east."*

1.3.8 The relevant characteristics of the E6 North Pickenham Plateau LCA represented within the Site and Study Area are highlighted below:

- *"Thick Lowestoft Till glacial deposits underlie the character area creating its elevate position;*
- ***A largely flat landscape defined by 70-75m contours;***
- *Due to the elevated position affords views across the adjacent Settled tributary farmland and Heathland with Plantation landscape types are possible. Church towers within adjacent character areas are distinctive and prominent in views across the character area;*
- ***The turbines on the ridge directly north of Swaffham are visually prominent vertical structures;***
- ***Predominantly arable agricultural land cover, with some areas of mature mixed plantation woodland in the southern part of the character area;***
- ***Geometric/rectilinear field pattern, of large scale, defined by low, flailed hedges, with more extensively treed hedges to the network of lanes traversing the character area;***
- ***Former marl pits are a feature of the plateau;***
- *Occasional osier beds are interspersed with the field network;*
- ***Remote character with little evidence of settlement, other than isolated farms and network of semi enclosed and enclosed rural roads and lanes;***
- ***The character area is defined by muted colour and is strongly rural. The landscape of the character area is relatively remote and peaceful, with little movement; and***
- ***The historic way marked route of the Peddars Way bisects the character area in the east, together with other waymarked routes such as Procession Lane. There is a network of footpaths and bridleways across the character area."***

1.3.9 In addition, **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS- 016]** notes with regards to the E6 North Pickenham Plateau LCA at paragraph 6.4.55 that *"there is some degree of remoteness exhibited within this area of the Site due to the lack of development and generally agricultural character. Existing development is largely limited to isolated farmsteads, as highlighted within the published landscape character assessment. The areas of this LCA within the Site are visually separate from the settlement of Swaffham to the south-east."*

1.3.10 Further site-specific landscape character analysis is provided within the **Design Approach Document [AS-009 - AS-011]**, under paragraph 4.3.19, which notes:

- *"Large scale arable fields delineated by hedgerows in variable condition, including species rich hedgerows with hedgerow trees. The historic field pattern has, for the most part, remained largely intact, despite degradation of hedgerow condition and loss in a few locations;*
- *Woodland plantation blocks and tree belts are visually prominent features in the landscape, particularly at the Site's northern and western boundary, where a sequence of woodland blocks and tree belts mark the edge of the Nar valley slope, defining the skyline and acting as a visual barrier when looking into the site from adjacent landscape character areas to the north and providing a sense of containment from within the Site;*
- *Some views into adjacent landscapes, particularly at the break of slope towards the northern edge of the plateau. These views extend into the River Nar Valley, where the change in character is appreciable, and glimpsed views of heritage features (church towers) are possible;*
- *Views of overhead power lines and pylons are apparent within the northern reaches of the Site; and the wind turbines adjacent to Swaffham are prominent vertical structures in views to the south;*
- *A network of lanes and rural roads traverse or border the Site, that are often enclosed or semi-enclosed, albeit some have become more open due to hedgerow and hedgerow tree loss;*
- *A network of public rights of way, in particular a sequence of former droves that follow the alignment of public rights of way;*
- *Sparse settlement within the Site and immediate surroundings, with only a small number of isolated dwellings and farm buildings either within or in the Site's vicinity. Nucleated villages are located within the Nar Valley to the north; and the larger settlement of Swaffham is located at the edge of the plateau landscape to the south; and*
- *Former marl pits and clay ponds dot the plateau and the Site."*

1.3.11 These key landscape characteristics identified in **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS-016]** have guided and informed the Scheme and embedded mitigation to ensure it responds to local character and distinctiveness. In particular, the design and mitigation of historic droves crossing the Site has been a key consideration throughout the masterplanning process. As outlined on page 5 of the **Design Approach Document [AS-009 - AS-011]**:

"The story of the droves reflects the story of the Site how it has evolved over time and how it could be experienced in the future. As thoroughfares for romans and herdsmen, the droves once passed through pasture, now long since converted to arable land for modern agriculture use. To meet the challenges of our time, as part of The Droves Solar Farm, the routes will

pass through land identified for a new purpose. Yet, the routes themselves will endure, a constant through the eras of change, connecting places, people and wildlife.

The treatment of the droves embodies the approach taken for the Scheme as a whole to be custodians of the landscape and its features, tread lightly, protect and restore where we can, and when the time comes, return the land, renewed for future generations."

1.3.12 The **Design Approach Document [AS-009 - AS-011]** on page 101 under paragraph 6.3.25 (bullet point one) refers to areas for mitigation and enhancement of which it notes *"Areas defined by environmental offsets, the masterplan strategies and the application of Project Principles, were identified as areas for mitigation and/or enhancement, as follows: Corridors defined by linear features, particularly those along the droves (Principles 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4)."*

1.3.13 The potential adverse effects on landscape character identified within **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS-016]** takes account of various mitigation measures embedded into the Scheme. In particular, the Solar PV Arrays and PAR Mitigation would be set back from the historic drove routes (Fincham Drove and Petticoat Drove) by 25m minimum offset as shown on the **Works Plan [REP3-004]**, and 15m minimum offset from other PRoW as secured through the **Design Principles, Parameters and Commitments [APP/5.8.5]**. The proposed mitigation and reinforcement planting along the drove routes within the Site would result in a greater degree of visual enclosure or loss of openness within certain views, noting that many parts of the Site are already enclosed by local undulations, hedges and woodland restricting views of distant horizons or skylines. The reinstatement and 'gapping up' of hedges are considered to be in accordance with the historic character of the Site as dense hedges and trees along the Drove routes would have been managed to prevent livestock from straying into the adjacent fields.

1.3.14 With regards to landscape character, the proposed mitigation is considered appropriate and consistent with the key characteristics of the Site and the host LCAs. Many of the field boundaries and PRoW are lined with hedges (some of which are now gappy and defunct), trees, scrub and woodland. The mitigation planting proposals use these same planting types to ensure the mitigation is in-keeping with local character and distinctiveness. This approach is embedded within Design Principles 2.2, 3.1, 3.2 and 3.4 as set out in the **Design Approach Document [AS-009 - AS-011]**.

1.3.15 With regard to landscape character, the assessment concludes that there would be potential long term significant adverse landscape effects upon the host D1 Swaffham Heath and E6 North Pickenham Plateau LCAs. However, the key features of the Site would be retained and mitigation measures implemented though the **oLEMP [APP/7.11.2]** to reduce the identified effects on landscape character in the long term.

1.4 Landscape Value and Susceptibility

1.4.1 Breckland Council has commented on the landscape value and susceptibility judgments within Table 4 (BC 4-6) of the **SoCG with Breckland Council [APP/5.11].** The Applicant does not agree with the comments from Breckland Council that the landscape value judgements within **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS-016]** are understated. The

methodology for assessing landscape value is detailed within Section 6.5 of the **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS-016]**. Definitions of varying levels of landscape value are detailed within Table 6-2 of that document. Experiential and recreational qualities identified in the baseline condition have been considered in the assessment of landscape value within Table 3 of **ES Appendix 6.5: Evaluation of Landscape Value [APP-143]**.

1.4.2 Neither the Site nor the Study Area are located within a statutory designated landscape such as a National Landscape (AONB), a non-statutory Special Landscape Area (SLA) or Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV). The landscape value assessment has considered a number of factors identified within the Landscape Institutes TGN 02-21[1]. These landscape value indicators include natural heritage, cultural heritage, landscape condition, associations, distinctiveness, recreational, perceptual (scenic), perceptual (wilderness and tranquillity) and functional factors.

1.4.3 The landscape value ratings for these factors varies between local, community and limited – reflecting the presence and value of the respective indicators within the Site and its surrounding context. The overall judgement for the value of a landscape receptor, such as the host LCA is of community value, taking account of the different value indicators within the guidance. These judgements are balanced and representative of the indicators highlighted within the assessment. The landscape value of the host LCAs covering the Site and the Study Area was identified through extensive desk studies and field surveys undertaken in the summer and winter months.

1.4.4 As outlined within the LVIA methodology, landscape susceptibility is the ability of a receptor to accommodate the type of development proposed *"without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies"* (GLVIA3, paragraph 5.40). Whilst a change to the character of the landscape would arise from the Scheme, many of the key characteristics would be retained and enhanced through the embedded mitigation. Overall, the landscape susceptibility of the host D1 Swaffham Heath and E6 North Pickenham Plateau LCAs are considered to be medium. This is considered to be a balanced and reasoned assessment of landscape susceptibility.

1.5 Future Baseline

1.5.1 Breckland Council has commented on the future baseline and advanced planting within Table 4 (BC 4-9) of the **SoCG with Breckland Council [APP/5.11].** The advance planting has been undertaken by the landowner irrespective of the outcome of the DCO Application. The advance planting has already been implemented by the landowner to reinforce and infill the existing defunct hedges and gappy boundaries within the Site. The advance planting therefore forms part of the existing and future baseline condition of the Site. The advance planting will continue to be maintained by the landowner prior to the implementation of the **oLEMP [APP/7.11.2]** should the DCO be consented.

[1] Technical Guidance Note 02-21, *Assessing landscape value outside national designations*

1.5.2 As the advance planting further establishes and matures, it will provide visual screening along gappy or defunct sections of hedge which historically would have been dense and enclosed to prevent livestock escaping. In terms of the drove routes, the hedge-lined corridors would have been managed for increased density to prevent livestock straying into the adjoining fields during droving. Advance planting has been implemented along the A1065 roadside and around Field 27 which contains the proposed Grid Connection Infrastructure, Customer Substation and National Grid Substation.

1.5.3 Paragraph 5.33 of GLVIA3 advises with regards considering the future baseline that:

"The aim should be to describe the landscape as it is at the time but also to consider what it may be like in the future in the absence of the proposal. This means projecting forward and any trends in change and considering how they may affect the landscape over time, accepting that this involves a degree of speculation and uncertainty." (our emphasis)

1.5.4 **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS-016]** assesses the existing and future baseline condition according to what is in the current landscape at the time of the assessment, together with any foreseeable changes through the growth and management of the advance planting and existing hedges.

1.6 Cumulative Landscape and Visual Effects

1.6.1 Breckland Council have raised concerns regarding the potential cumulative landscape and visual effects within Table 1 (BC 1-5) of the **SoCG with Breckland Council [APP/5.11].** Section 6.11 of **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS-016]** sets out the cumulative landscape and visual effects which may arise from the Scheme in-combination with the High Grove Solar DCO located to the south and east of the Site and Study Area.

1.6.2 The cumulative assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the Planning Inspectorate's Guidance on cumulative assessment[2]. **ES Appendix 2.4: Cumulative Schemes [APP/6.4.1]** identifies all the potential cumulative schemes as a Long List within a 25km search area which was then further refined to a Short List to focus on those schemes which are likely to give rise to significant cumulative landscape and visual effects.

1.6.3 Table 2-3 of **ES Appendix 2.4: Cumulative Schemes [APP/6.4.1]** sets out the Long List and Short List of schemes which have been considered as part the cumulative assessment. The criteria for establishing the Long List and Short List of cumulative schemes is set out within paragraphs 2.4.1 to 2.4.9 of **ES Appendix 2.4: Cumulative Schemes [APP/6.4.1]**.

1.6.4 The rationale for the inclusion of the other schemes within the cumulative landscape and visual assessment was based on professional judgement as to the likelihood of significant cumulative effects informed by the ZTV for the Scheme, as well as desk-based assessments and field observations. As outlined in paragraphs 6.9.2 and 6.9.8 of **ES Chapter 6:**

[2] Planning Inspectorate's Guidance, Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment

Landscape and Visual [AS-016], the discounted schemes in the Long List and Short List were judged to be of a nature and/or distance from the Site such that significant cumulative landscape and visual effects are unlikely to occur. The cumulative assessment sieving process is considered sufficiently detailed to inform the decision-making process.

1.6.5 Best practice guidance within GLVIA3 advises in:

- Paragraph 7.3 (bullet one) that cumulative effects are *"the additional changes caused by a proposed development in conjunction with other similar developments."* (our emphasis)
- Para 7.5 of GLVIA3 advises that *"the challenge is to keep the task reasonable and in proportion to the nature of the project under consideration. Common sense has an important part to play in reaching agreement about the scope of the assessment."* (our emphasis)

1.6.6 Section 6.11 of **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS-016]** provides a proportionate assessment of cumulative landscape and visual effects, including a sieving process and review of the **ES Appendix 2.4: Cumulative Schemes [APP/6.4.1]** within the Long List and Short List in Table 2-3. **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS-016]** has assessed the cumulative effects on the published LCAs as requested by Breckland Council. As advised by best practice, the cumulative landscape and visual assessment has focused on the likely significant effects in relation to the additionality of the proposed Scheme. In this respect, the High Grove Solar DCO was the only scheme considered to potentially give rise to significant cumulative effects.

1.6.7 Potential significant cumulative effects in relation to the High Grove Solar DCO to the south-east of the Site have been identified within Section 6.11 of **ES Chapter 6: Landscape and Visual [AS-016]**. The assessment concludes:

- Significant adverse landscape effects during the construction and operation (short and long term) stages on the E6 North Pickenham Plateau LCA; and
- Significant adverse visual effects during the construction stage for receptors within Visual Receptor Group 4: Great Palgrave and Little Palgrave.

1.6.8 The Applicant does not consider it appropriate to consider the cumulative effects across the entire LCA where the Scheme is not intervisible with the other developments or perceived in the same landscape character context. Sequential or in-succession views of the Scheme with other solar developments when travelling over long distances is unlikely to give rise to perceptible cumulative effects, as there would be distant separation between the other developments in the wider area.

1.6.9 Breckland Council have suggested within Table 1 (BC 1-2) of the **SoCG with Breckland Council [APP/5.11]** that the Little Dunham Solar project and the Vanguard / Boreus Offshore Wind Farm project may result in cumulative landscape and visual effects. The Little Dunham Solar project is smaller in scale and located approximately 4.2km to the north-east of the Scheme and similarly well contained by existing landform, hedges and woodland. The

Vanguard/Boreus Offshore Wind Farm project includes a substation and cable route approximately 7km to the east of the Scheme. The Vanguard/Boreus Offshore Wind Farm project's substation is currently under construction and therefore will form part of the future baseline. Both the Little Dunham Solar project and the Vanguard/Boreus Offshore Wind Farm project's substation are physically and visually separated from the Scheme beyond extensive farmland, woodlands, the village of Sporle and the A47 highway. Both the Little Dunham Solar project and the Vanguard/Boreus Offshore Wind Farm project are, therefore, unlikely to result in significant cumulative landscape and visual effects in relation to the Scheme.

1.6.10 With regards to the provision of cumulative ZTVs, paragraph 7.31 of GLVIA3 advises that:

"The initial study area may include overlapping ZTV's of all the relevant projects. This approach has been particularly important in assessing wind farms, which can be visible over considerable distances…and so the study areas for the cumulative effects can be very extensive. This may not necessarily be the case for other forms of development." (our emphasis)

1.6.11 The proposed Solar PV Arrays are of a lower visual profile compared to other forms of renewable development, such as wind turbines, and due to the visual containment provided by landform, hedges and woodland, the ZTVs are typically less extensive or aligned with the actual extent of visibility. For these reasons, the provision of overlapping ZTVs of the Scheme with the High Grove Solar DCO are not considered necessary to provide a greater understanding of the cumulative effects when travelling through the landscape.

1.6.12 The **Report on Interrelationships between Projects [APP/8.3.1]** sets out how the two projects are collaborating and details the control measures put in place within the DCO documentation (including landscape and visual mitigation measures). The detailed design and embedded mitigation measures for the Scheme and the High Grove Solar DCO seek to reduce the potential cumulative landscape and visual effects between the two projects.

1.6.13 Section 3.3 of the **Report on Interrelationships between Projects [APP/8.3.1]** notes that:

*"The **oLEMP [APP/7.11.1]** also seeks to ensure a cohesive and linked up landscaping approach between the two projects. It sets out how planting mixes would be reviewed post consent, and in collaboration with planting proposals for High Grove Solar Farm, to ensure that there is a smooth transition of the 'look and feel' between one solar farm and the other."*

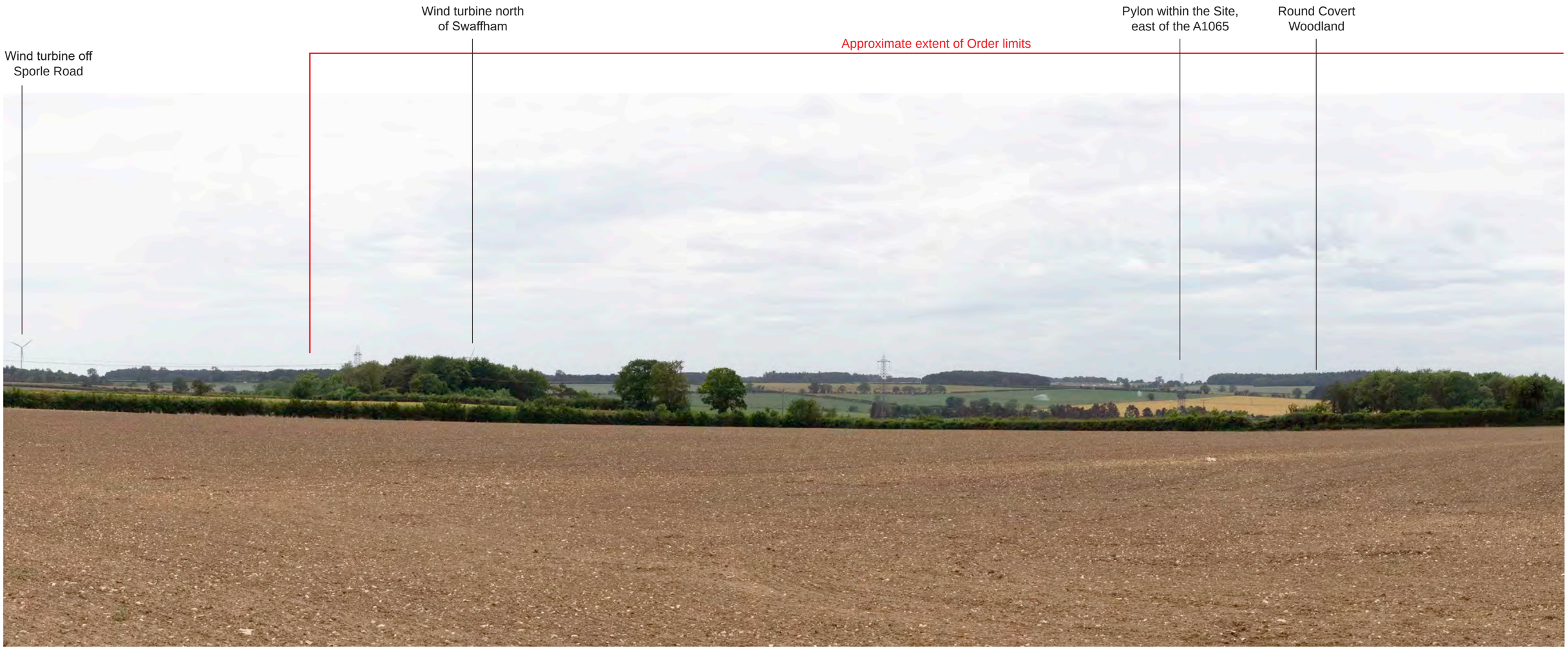
1.6.14 Although the Schemes are located adjacent to each other, the proposed Solar PV Arrays within both projects appear set back from the field boundaries and roadside hedges. The proposed Solar PV Arrays are similarly compartmentalised and subdivided by their respective field boundary hedges, tree shelterbelts and woodland blocks.

1.6.15 Opportunities to observe both projects together on the ground would be restricted within sequential or in succession views when travelling along the A1065 and West Acre Road between the two projects. Where the projects are visible in-combination from the higher ground to the east at Representative Viewpoint 8 on the South Acre Road, for example, only a proportion of both projects would be visible within the same field of view.

1.6.16 The **Report on Interrelationships between Projects [APP/8.3.1]** also outlines within Section 3.3 how both projects could deliver joint landscape enhancements to green infrastructure through continuous and connect permissive footpaths between the projects, as shown on the Green Infrastructure Strategy Plans which are provided for as Appendix 1 to the **oLEMP [APP/7.11.2]**.

Appendix 1 - Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels for Representative Viewpoints 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 and Illustrative Viewpoints h and i

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Representative Viewpoint 17 (Left) - PRoW Sporle and Palgrave BR2, Hungry Hill

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PINS Ref. EN0110013

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a)

PROJECT TITLE

THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE

Photograph Panel 17 (Left)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels

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Representative Viewpoint 17 (Right) - PRoW Sporle and Palgrave BR2, Hungry Hill

Existing View – This view is representative of walkers using PRoW BR2 near Little Palgrave Hall facing south-west. There are open views across the sloping farmland in the foreground extending towards the Site to the south-east of the viewpoint. The Site is visible in the medium distance set amongst a wider view of farmland, treebelts, scattered woodlands, hedges, pylons and overhead lines along the skyline.

Scale of Effect – The Scheme would be partially visible within the southern and eastern areas of the Site. The proposed Solar PV Arrays would be visible within Fields 18, 21, 23, 24, 25 and 26. The Solar PV Arrays would be visible in the medium distance and would appear subdivided and compartmentalised within the existing framework of hedges, treebelts and woodland. The Scheme would result in a partial alteration to the view although the farmland character of foreground would remain unaffected. In the Short, Medium and Long term, the scale of effects would be **Medium-Small**.

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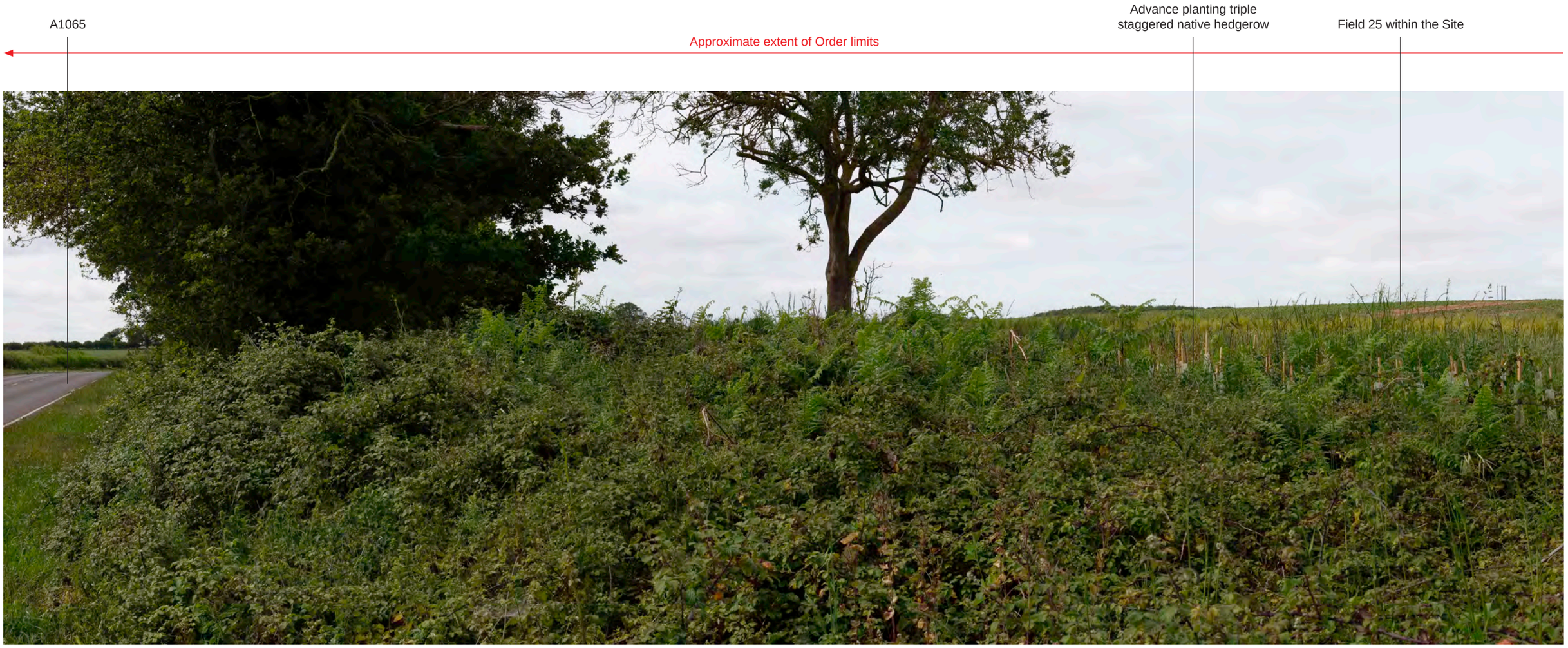
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PROJECT TITLE
THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE
Photograph Panel 17 (Right)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels

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Representative Viewpoint 18 (Left) - A1065, South Acre

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PROJECT TITLE
THE DROVES
SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE
Photograph Panel 18 (Left)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels

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Representative Viewpoint 18 (Left-centre) - A1065, South Acre

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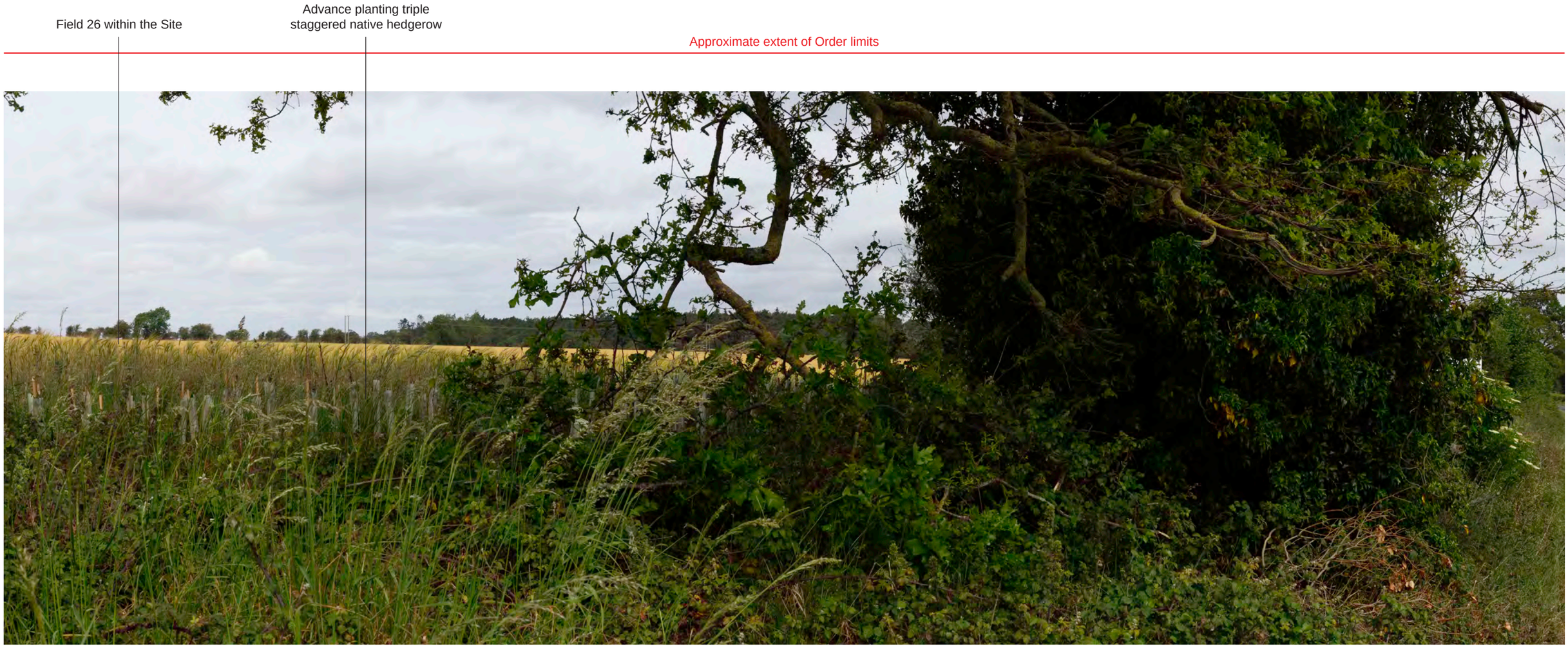
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PROJECT TITLE

THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE

Photograph Panel 18 (Left-centre)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels



Representative Viewpoint 18 (Right-centre) - A1065, South Acre

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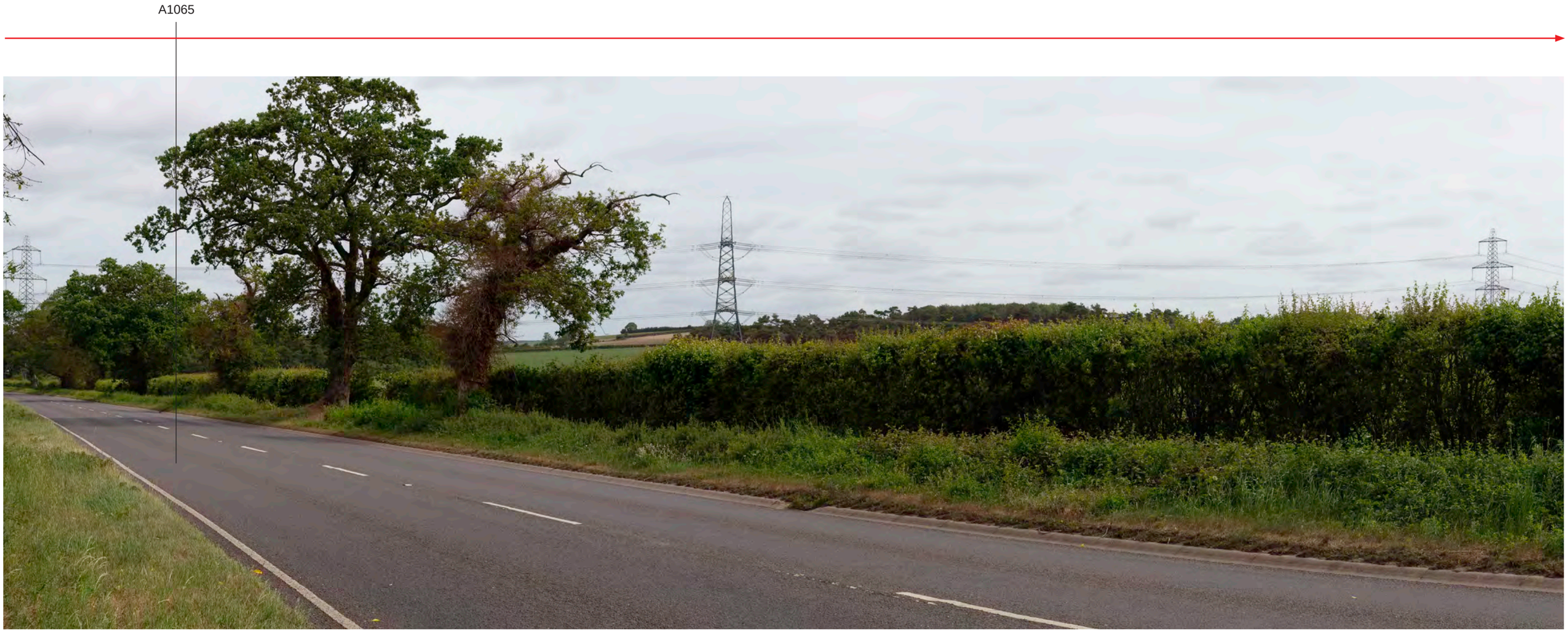
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PROJECT TITLE

THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE

Photograph Panel 18 (Right-centre)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels



Representative Viewpoint 18 (Right) - A1065, South Acre

Existing View – This view is representative of motorists using the A1065 between Swaffham and Castle Acre between Fields 25 and 26. Rising farmland is visible beyond the intervening hedge, scrub and trees along the field boundary and roadside. Views into the Site would be partly screened to the west as part of the future baseline taking account of the advance planting which will have matured by the operational phase. This existing roadside vegetation filters and fragments views towards the Site, experienced within intermittent and transient views from motorists when travelling along the A1065 between Swaffham and Castle Acre.

Scale of Effect –Views west towards proposed Solar PV Arrays would be partially screened and filtered by existing vegetation once the advance planting has further established along the A1065. The western side of the A1065 would appear more vegetated by a well-connected hedge with trees as part of the future baseline. Partial visibility of the proposed Solar PV arrays would be experienced by motorists within intermittent and transient views during travel. Proposed Grid Connection Infrastructure would be partially visible to motorists near the existing pylons and overhead lines. The existing woodlands, treebelts and hedges would partially screen and form a backdrop to the proposed Grid Connection Infrastructure.

In the Short, Medium and Long term, the scale of effect would be **Medium-Small**.

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Ground Level (mAOD):	49m	Visualisation Type:	Type 1 (for context)
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	293°	Photo Date / Time:	01/06/2026 10:26
Distance to Site:	0m	Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Horizontal Field of View:	240° (Cylindrical projection)	Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Paper Size:	420mm x 297mm (A3)	Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

PROJECT TITLE

THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE

Photograph Panel 18 (Right)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels

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Existing Hedgerow and trees enclosing both sides of the PRoW South Acre RB6 (Also Fincham Drove)

Approximate extent of Order limits



Representative Viewpoint 19 (Left) - PRoW South Acre RB6

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PROJECT TITLE

THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE

Photograph Panel 19 (Left)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels

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Representative Viewpoint 19 (Right) - PRoW South Acre RB6

Existing View – This view is representative of walkers using PRoW South Acre RB6 (Fincham Drove). This viewpoint is located at the hedge gap and field access point along the PRoW. The majority of this route is enclosed within a corridor by existing vegetation with some intermittent gaps permitting views into the adjoining fields. This viewpoint is visually enclosed with views focussed along the PRoW corridor. However, there are occasional longer distance views to the east, through intermittent hedge gaps including the field access points towards Great Palgrave.

Scale of Effect – The majority of the viewpoint would remain unchanged except for the framed views at the field access point and hedge gap. The proposed Solar PV Arrays would be visible at closer proximity through the hedge gap for Field 23 although set back from the field boundaries and PRoW. The proposed Solar PV Arrays would be clearly visible through the hedge break although set back from the field boundaries. The existing hedges would be reinforced and 'gapped up' to provide additional visual screening.

In the Short term, the scale of effect would be **Large**. This scale of effect is primarily associated with the direct visibility of proposed Solar PV Arrays offset from the PRoW, through the hedge gap and field access point. In the Medium term, the scale of effect would be **Large-Medium** reducing as the new hedge and tree planting has establish to filter views of the proposed Solar PV Arrays. In the Long term, the scale of effect would further reduce to **Medium-Small**, as new hedges and trees connect and infill the gap, screening views of the proposed Solar PV Arrays.

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Paper Size:	420mm x 297mm (A3)	Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

PROJECT TITLE

THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE

Photograph Panel 19 (Right)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels

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Representative Viewpoint 20 (Left) - A1065, Sporle with Palgrave

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PROJECT TITLE
THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE
Photograph Panel 20 (Left)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels

Approximate extent of Order limits



Representative Viewpoint 20 (Left-centre) - A1065, Sporle with Palgrave

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PROJECT TITLE

THE DROVES
SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE

Photograph Panel 20 (Left-centre)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels

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Representative Viewpoint 20 (Right-centre) - A1065, Sporle with Palgrave

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PROJECT TITLE

THE DROVES
SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE

Photograph Panel 20 (Right-centre)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels



Representative Viewpoint 20 (Right) - A1065, Sporle with Palgrave

Existing View – This view is representative of motorists using the A1065 at the Site boundary and roadside between Fields 20 and 21. Farmland within the Site is visible in the foreground beyond the roadside hedges and scrub. Views into the Site would be partly screened to the west as part of the future baseline taking account of the advance planting which will have matured by the operational phase. This existing roadside vegetation filters and fragments views towards the Site, experienced within intermittent and transient views from motorists when travelling along the A1065 between Swaffham and Castle Acre. The Site is visible at the field access point to be retained. Existing mature trees and hedges enclose the eastern side of the A1065.

Scale of Effect – Views to the west towards the proposed Solar PV Arrays would be partially screened and filtered by existing vegetation and once the advance planting has established as part of the future baseline. The western side of the A1065 would appear more vegetated by a well-connected hedge and trees. Partial visibility of the proposed Solar PV Arrays would be experienced by motorists within intermittent and transient views during travel along the A1065 and at the field gate access point which is to be retained. In the Short, Medium and Long term the scale of effect would be **Medium**.

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Paper Size:	420mm x 297mm (A3)	Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

PROJECT TITLE

THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE

Photograph Panel 20 (Right)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels

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Field 7 within the Site

Approximate extent of Order limits



Representative Viewpoint 21 (Left) - River Road, Narford

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P0	Deadline 3 Submission	RP	24/07/26

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PINS Ref. EN0110013

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PROJECT TITLE
THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE
Photograph Panel 21 (Left)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels

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Representative Viewpoint 21 (Centre) - River Road, Narford

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PROJECT TITLE
THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

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Photograph Panel 21 (Centre)
Representative Viewpoints
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Representative Viewpoint 21 (Right) - River Road, Narford

Existing View – This view is representative of motorists using River Road, looking north-west across the Site. The viewpoint is from a short stretch of River Road at the hedge gap permitting views into the Site. Rising farmland is visible beyond the hedge gap with plantation woodland and mature tree visible on the skyline. There are longer distance views to the north-west. To the east, views are generally more restricted and contained by mature hedges along field boundaries with rising farmland visible to the east.

Scale of Effect – In the short term, the scale of effect would be Large due to the close proximity views of the proposed Solar Arrays beyond the intervening hedges and gaps to the west within Field 7 and also views of proposed PAR Mitigation bund and/or fence to the east within field 9. The proposed Solar Arrays and PAR Mitigation would appear set back from River Road and field boundary hedges. The scale of effect in the short term would be Large. In the medium term, the proposed mitigation planting would have established to partly screen and filter views towards the proposed Solar PV Arrays and PAR Mitigation. Distant views towards plantation woodland on the skyline would be largely screened or obstructed by the proposed Solar PV Arrays and mitigation planting. The scale of effect in the medium term would be Large-Medium.

In the long term, the mitigation planting would have established and matured along River Road to provide visual screening. Hedge gaps would be restored and infilled, and additional trees would have matured. Outwards facing views from this location would be restricted by the roadside hedges and trees to screen the proposed Solar PV Arrays and PAR Mitigation. The scale of effect in the long term would reduce to Medium.

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P0.1	Deadline 5 Submission	RP	07/10/26
P0	Deadline 3 Submission	RP	24/07/26

DWG. NO. 9485_0526_R

PINS Ref. EN0110013

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a)

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	579525 E 311958 N	Enlargement Factor:	TBC
Ground Level (mAOD):	74m	Visualisation Type:	Type 1 (for context)
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	314°	Photo Date / Time:	18/06/2026 12:15
Distance to Site:	0m	Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Horizontal Field of View:	180° (Cylindrical projection)	Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Paper Size:	420mm x 297mm (A3)	Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

PROJECT TITLE

THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE

Photograph Panel 21 (Right)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels

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Representative Viewpoint 22 (Left) - PRoW South Acre RB2

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STATUS	Final	APPROVED	RP

REV.	DESCRIPTION	APP.	DATE
P0	Deadline 3 Submission	RP	24/07/26

DWG. NO. 9485_0526_L

PINS Ref. EN0110013

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a)

PROJECT TITLE
THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE
Photograph Panel 22 (Left)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels

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Representative Viewpoint 22 (Centre) - PRoW South Acre RB2

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REV.	DESCRIPTION	APP.	DATE
P0	Deadline 3 Submission	RP	24/07/26

DWG. NO. 9485_0526_C

PINS Ref. EN0110013

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a)

PROJECT TITLE
THE DROVES
SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE
Photograph Panel 22 (Centre)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels

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Representative Viewpoint 22 (Right) - PRoW South Acre RB2

Existing View – This view is representative of walkers using PRoW South Acre RB2. This viewpoint is from a topographic high point within the northern Site area. At this particular point along the PRoW there is currently a gap permitting views to the south-east across Fields 24 and 27. There is currently no vegetation delineating the north-western corner of Field 30. Existing pylons and overhead transmission lines are visible at closer proximity to Fields 24 and 30. The viewpoint is situated within a local undulation with distant outward views foreshortened by local landform, hedges and woodland.

Scale of Effect – In the short term, the proposed Solar PV Arrays would be visible at close proximity although offset to the south of the PRoW within Field 30 and 31. The proposed Solar PV Arrays would generally restrict longer distance views to the east. The proposed Grid Connection Infrastructure would also be visible to the east beyond the proposed Solar PV Arrays. The scale of effect would be **Large** in the short term.

In the Medium term, the proposed Solar PV Arrays would be partially visible, offset to the south within Field 30 and 31 beyond a new established hedge and trees alongside the PRoW. The proposed Grid Connection Infrastructure would be partially visible to the east beyond the new planting and the proposed Solar PV Arrays. The scale of effect would remain **Large** in the medium term.

In the long term, the proposed Solar PV Arrays would generally be screened by mature vegetation, with gappy edges of Field 30 and 31 reinstated by proposed hedges and trees. Proposed Grid Connection Infrastructure would be partially visible above mitigation planting. The scale of effect would reduce to L**arge-Medium** in the long term.

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P0	Deadline 3 Submission	RP	24/07/26

DWG. NO. 9485_0526_R

PINS Ref. EN0110013

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a)

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	580693 E 313174 N	Enlargement Factor:	TBC
Ground Level (mAOD):	65m	Visualisation Type:	Type 1 (for context)
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	158°	Photo Date / Time:	18/06/2026 11:43
Distance to Site:	0m	Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Horizontal Field of View:	180° (Cylindrical projection)	Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Paper Size:	420mm x 297mm (A3)	Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

PROJECT TITLE

THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE

Photograph Panel 22 (Right)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels

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Field 23
within the Site

Approximate extent of Order limits



Representative Viewpoint 23 (Left) - PRoW South Acre RB6 (Looking south-west)

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STATUS	Final	APPROVED	RP

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PINS Ref. EN0110013

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PROJECT TITLE
THE DROVES
SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE
Photograph Panel 23 (Left)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels

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Field 23
within the Site

Approximate extent of Order limits



Representative Viewpoint 23 (Left-centre) - PRoW South Acre RB6 (Looking west)

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DATE	July 2026	DRAWN	PT
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STATUS	Final	APPROVED	RP

REV.	DESCRIPTION	APP.	DATE
P0	Deadline 3 Submission	RP	24/07/26

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PINS Ref. EN0110013

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PROJECT TITLE
THE DROVES
SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE
Photograph Panel 23 (Left-centre)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels

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Representative Viewpoint 23 (Centre-left) - PRoW South Acre RB6 (Looking north-west)

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PROJECT TITLE

THE DROVES
SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE

Photograph Panel 23 (Centre-left)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels

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Representative Viewpoint 23 (Centre-right) - PRoW South Acre RB6 (Looking north-east)

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PROJECT TITLE

THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE

Photograph Panel 23 (Centre-right)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels

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Representative Viewpoint 23 (Right-centre) - PRoW South Acre RB6 (Looking east)

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DWG. NO. 9485_0526_RC

PINS Ref. EN0110013

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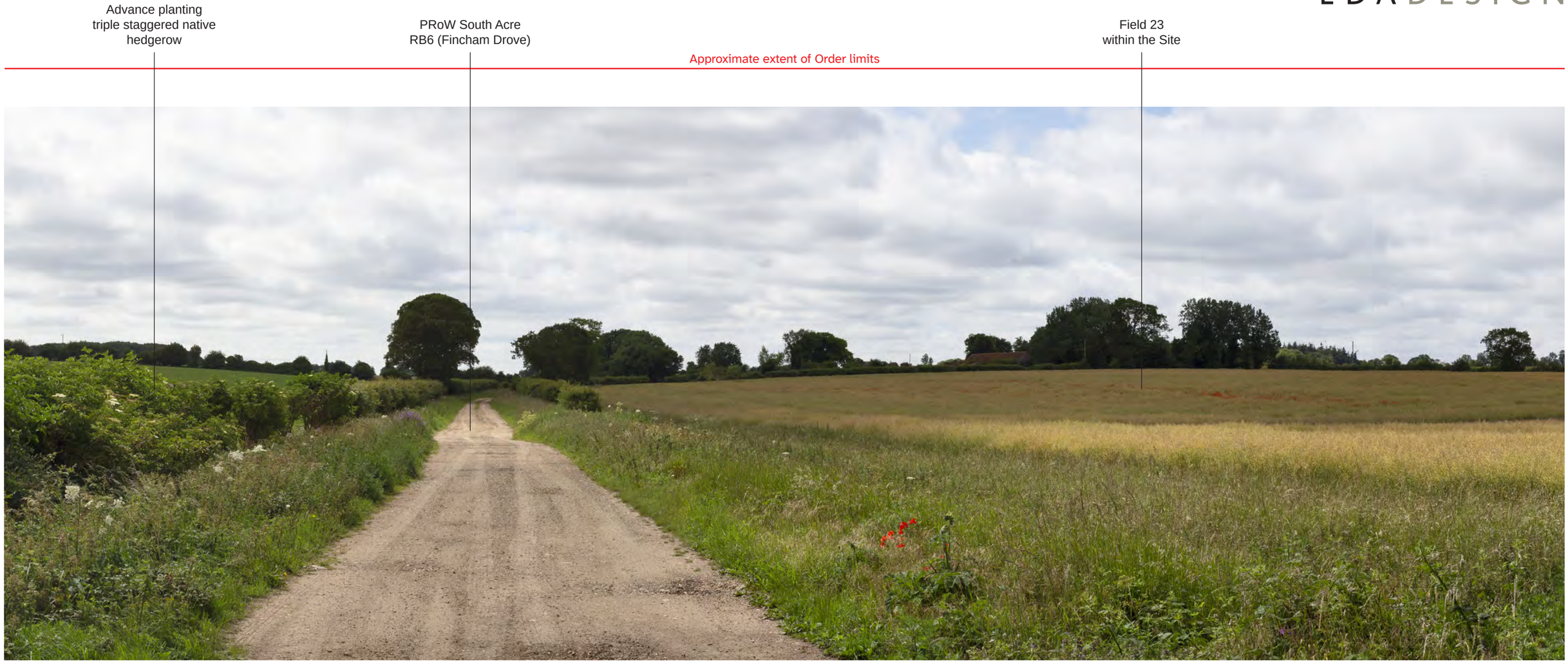
PROJECT TITLE

THE DROVES
SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE

Photograph Panel 23 (Right-centre)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels

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Representative Viewpoint 23 (Right) - PRoW South Acre RB6 (Looking south-east)

Existing View – This view is representative of walkers using PRoW South Acre RB6 (Fincham Drove). Farmland adjoining the PRoW is visible to the east and west of the viewpoint. Gaps within the hedge permit views into the adjacent fields to the east and west of the viewpoint. Bartholomew Hills Plantation is visible to the north, restricting views north of Field 27. Rising landform, hedges and woodland serve to restrict visibility across this part of the Site.

Scale of Effect – In the short term, the proposed Solar PV Arrays would be visible at close proximity although offset to the south of the PRoW within Field 30 and 31. The proposed Solar PV Arrays would generally restrict longer distance views to the east. The proposed Grid Connection Infrastructure would also be visible to the east beyond the proposed Solar PV Arrays. The scale of effect would be **Large** in the short term.

In the Medium term, the proposed Solar PV Arrays would be partially visible, offset to the south within Field 30 and 31 beyond a new established hedge and trees alongside the PRoW. The proposed Grid Connection Infrastructure would be partially visible to the east beyond the new planting and the proposed Solar PV Arrays. The scale of effect would remain **Large** in the medium term.

In the long term, the proposed Solar PV Arrays would generally be screened by mature vegetation, with gappy edges of Field 30 and 31 reinstated by proposed hedges and trees. Proposed Grid Connection Infrastructure would be partially visible above mitigation planting. The scale of effect would reduce to **Large-Medium** in the long term.

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DWG. NO. 9485_0526_R

PINS Ref. EN0110013

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a)

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581036 E 313013 N	Enlargement Factor:	TBC
Ground Level (mAOD):	51.2m	Visualisation Type:	Type 1 (for context)
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	45°	Photo Date / Time:	18/06/2026 11:34
Distance to Site:	0m	Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Horizontal Field of View:	360° (Cylindrical projection)	Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Paper Size:	420mm x 297mm (A3)	Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

PROJECT TITLE

THE DROVES
SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE

Photograph Panel 23 (Right)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels

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Illustrative Viewpoint h - PRoW South Acre RB7

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PROJECT TITLE
THE DROVES
SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE
Photograph Panel h
Illustrative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Additional Summer Photograph Panels

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Illustrative Viewpoint i - PRoW South Acre RB1

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P0	Deadline 3 Submission	RP	24/07/26

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PROJECT TITLE
THE DROVES
SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE
Photograph Panel i
Illustrative Viewpoints
Figure 6.16: Summer Photograph Panels

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Appendix 2 - Figure 6.10 Winter Photograph Panel for Viewpoint 6 (Updated)

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PRoW South Acre RB2

Woodland to north of Field 12

Approximate extent of Order limits

Woodland between Field 4 and 5



Representative Viewpoint 6 - PRoW South Acre RB2, South Acre

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P0.1	Deadline 3 Submission	RP	24/07/26
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PINS Ref. EN0110013

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PROJECT TITLE

THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE

Photograph Panel 6 (Left)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.10: Winter Photograph Panels

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Representative Viewpoint 6 - PRoW South Acre RB2, South Acre

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PINS Ref. EN0110013

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a)

PROJECT TITLE

THE DROVES
SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE

Photograph Panel 6 (Centre-left)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.10: Winter Photograph Panels

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Representative Viewpoint 6 - PRoW South Acre RB2, South Acre

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DWG. NO. 9485_0520

PINS Ref. EN0110013

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a)

PROJECT TITLE
THE DROVES
SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE
Photograph Panel 6 (Centre-right)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.10: Winter Photograph Panels



Representative Viewpoint 6 - PRoW South Acre RB2, South Acre

Existing View - This view is representative of PRoW users along South Acre RB2. There are short distance direct views of the Site from this location. Views are contained to within this field parcel, with mature hedgerow and hedgerow trees serving to contain intervisibility beyond. This PRoW is well vegetated to the north but open to the south, allowing direct views into the adjacent to the parcel.

Scale of Effect - There would be direct views from this PRoW, of proposed Solar PV Arrays to the south within Field 4. The Scheme would be set back from the PRoW. The full height of the proposed Solar PV Arrays, fencing and margins would be visible from this viewpoint due to the absence of hedgerow to the south of this stretch of the PRoW.

In the short term, the Scheme would be directly visible to the south, offset from the PRoW. New hedgerow planting would not yet have grown to a sufficient height to screen the scheme. Existing vegetation along the boundaries of Field 4 is to be retained and would still serve to screen views beyond the fields to the east and south. The scale of effect would be **Large**. In the medium term, the Scheme would remain visible as the new mitigation hedgerow planting is establishing within the Site. The scale of effect would be **Large**. In the long term, new hedgerow planting would have matured and fully established alongside this PRoW. Views along this PRoW would now be enclosed, with any potential views of the Scheme to the south being limited and screened within a short distance of the PRoW. The scale of effect would be **Medium**.

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P0.1	Deadline 3 Submission	RP	24/07/26
P0	DCO Submission	RP	19/11/25

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PINS Ref. EN0110013

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a)

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	578841 E 313687 N	Enlargement Factor:	TBC
Ground Level (mAOD):	67m	Visualisation Type:	Type 1 (for context)
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	336°	Photo Date / Time:	29/01/2025 13:30
Distance to Site:	0m	Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Horizontal Field of View:	240° (Cylindrical projection)	Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Paper Size:	420mm x 297mm (A3)	Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

PROJECT TITLE

THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE

Photograph Panel 6 (Right)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.10: Winter Photograph Panels

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Appendix 3 - Figure 6.11 Summer Photograph Panel for Viewpoint 6 (Updated)

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PRoW South Acre RB2

Woodland to north of Field 12

Approximate extent of Order limits

Woodland between Field 4 and 5



Representative Viewpoint 6 - PRoW South Acre RB2, South Acre

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P0.1	Deadline 3 Submission	RP	24/07/26
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DWG. NO. 9485_0521

PINS Ref. EN0110013

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a)

PROJECT TITLE

THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

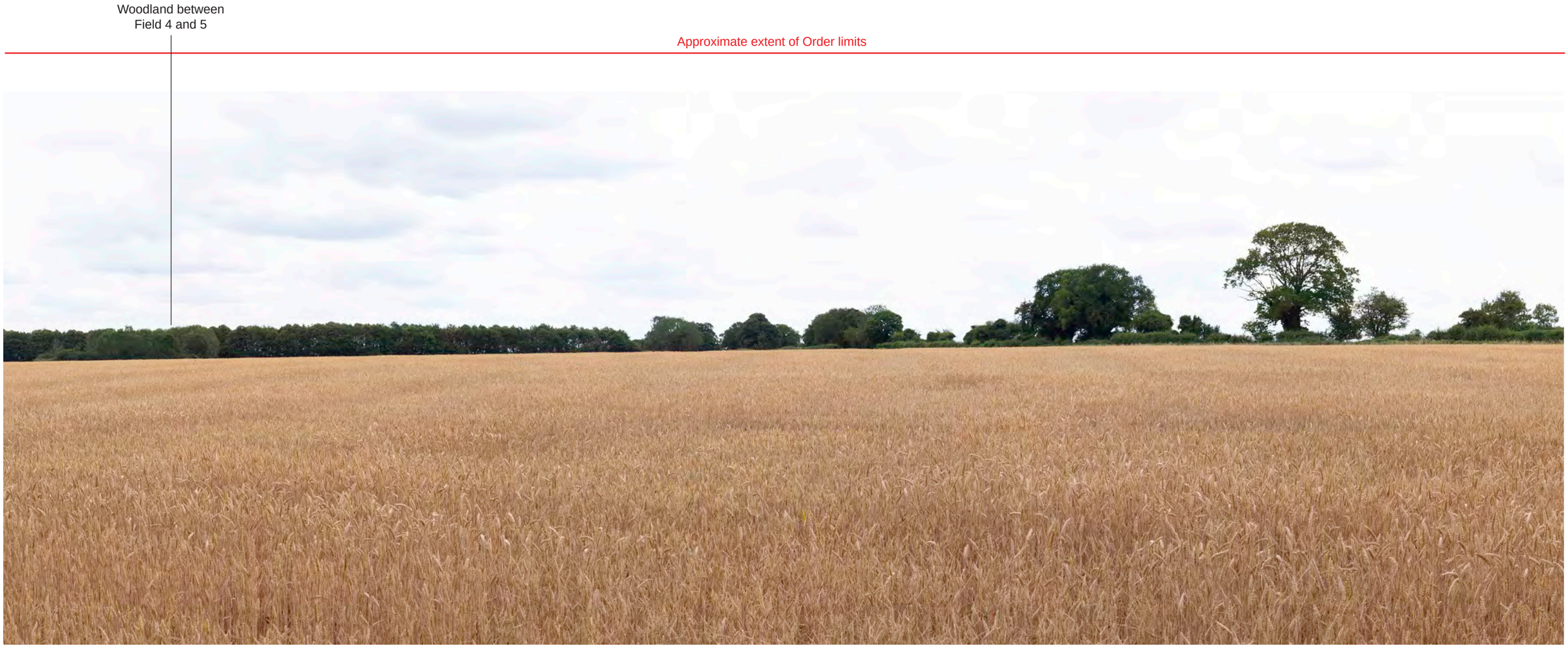
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Photograph Panel 6 (Left)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.11: Summer Photograph Panels

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Representative Viewpoint 6 - PRoW South Acre RB2, South Acre

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P0	DCO Submission	RP	19/11/25

DWG. NO. 9485_0521

PINS Ref. EN0110013

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PROJECT TITLE

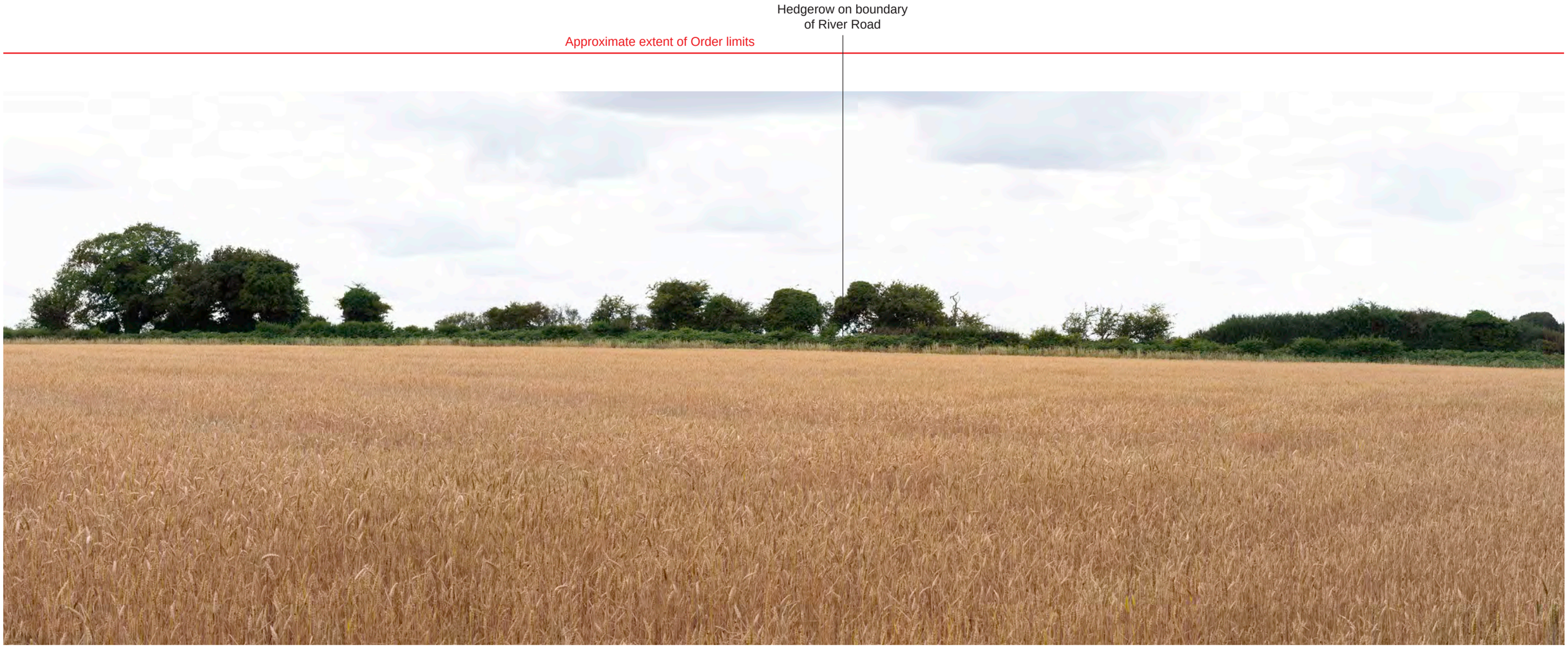
THE DROVES
SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE

Photograph Panel 6 (Centre-left)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.11: Summer Photograph Panels

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Representative Viewpoint 6 - PRoW South Acre RB2, South Acre

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PROJECT TITLE

THE DROVES
SOLAR FARM

DRAWING TITLE

Photograph Panel 6 (Centre-right)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.11: Summer Photograph Panels

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Representative Viewpoint 6 - PRoW South Acre RB2, South Acre

Existing View - This view is representative of PRoW users along South Acre RB2. There are short distance direct views of the Site from this location. Views are contained to within this field parcel, with mature hedgerow and hedgerow trees serving to contain intervisibility beyond. This PRoW is well vegetated to the north but open to the south, allowing direct views into the adjacent to the parcel.

All assessment was undertaken in winter to consider the worst case scenario given that potential effects are likely to be greatest during winter months. During the summer months, potential views into the Site, and of the Scheme, are likely to either be reduced or the same when compared to winter seasons.

Scale of Effect - There would be direct views from this PRoW, of proposed Solar PV Arrays to the south within Field 4. The Scheme would be set back from the PRoW. The full height of the proposed Solar PV Arrays, fencing and margins would be visible from this viewpoint due to the absence of hedgerow to the south of this stretch of the PRoW.

In the short term, the Scheme would be directly visible to the south, offset from the PRoW. New hedgerow planting would not yet have grown to a sufficient height to screen the scheme. Existing vegetation along the boundaries of Field 4 is to be retained and would still serve to screen views beyond the fields to the east and south. The scale of effect would be **Large**. In the medium term, the Scheme would remain visible as the new mitigation hedgerow planting is establishing within the Site. The scale of effect would be **Large**. In the long term, new hedgerow planting would have matured and fully established alongside this PRoW. Views along this PRoW would now be enclosed, with any potential views of the Scheme to the south being limited and screened within a short distance of the PRoW. The scale of effect would be **Medium**.

ISSUED BY	Peterborough	t: 01733 310471	
DATE	Nov 2025	DRAWN	MSo
SCALE@A3	NTS	CHECKED	OWh/MB
STATUS	Final	APPROVED	RP

REV.	DESCRIPTION	APP.	DATE
P0.1	Deadline 3 Submission	RP	24/07/26
P0	DCO Submission	RP	19/11/25

DWG. NO. 9485_0521

PINS Ref. EN0110013

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a)

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	578841 E 313687 N	Enlargement Factor:	TBC
Ground Level (mAOD):	67m	Visualisation Type:	Type 1 (for context)
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	336°	Photo Date / Time:	03/07/2025 15:35
Distance to Site:	0m	Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Horizontal Field of View:	240° (Cylindrical projection)	Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Paper Size:	420mm x 297mm (A3)	Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

PROJECT TITLE

THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

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Photograph Panel 6 (Right)
Representative Viewpoints
Figure 6.11: Summer Photograph Panels

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THE DROVES
SOLAR FARM

Appendix 4
Figure 6.17: Additional Summer Photomontages: Illustrative Scheme for Viewpoints 17, 20 and 23

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Existing Photograph (View 1)

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Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	582997 E 313735 N	Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)	Photo Date / Time:	01/06/2026 13:57
Ground Level (mAOD):	88.0m	Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)	Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	200°	Enlargement Factor:	96%	Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Distance to Site:	1159m	Visualisation Type:	Type 1 (for context)	Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m



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PROJECT TITLE
THE DROVES SOLAR FARM
DOCUMENT
6.3 Environmental Statement Volume 3
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a). PINS Ref: EN010153

DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 17 - PRoW Sporle and Palgrave BR2, Hungry Hill

REVISION

DRN JB CHK OWh/MB APP RP

DWG NO 9485_0527

DATE 24/07/2026

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Existing Photograph (View 2)

LDĀDESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	582997 E 313735 N	Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)	Photo Date / Time:	01/06/2026 13:57		
Ground Level (mAOD):	88.0m	Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)	Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS		
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	290°	Enlargement Factor:	96%	Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM		
Distance to Site:	1159m	Visualisation Type:	Type 1 (for context)	Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m		



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6.3 Environmental Statement Volume 3
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DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 17 - PRoW Sporle and Palgrave BR2, Hungry Hill
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Note 1: Year 1 planting typology heights are shown at the smallest potential heights, as outlined within the oLEMP indicative species planting list i.e 0.6m high for new hedgerow whips, 1.75m high for new specimen trees and new woodland canopy between 0.6-3m high.
Note 2: New tree, hedgerow, scrub and woodland planting has shown at the following assumed growth rates for year 15 visualisations: 300mm per year between year 1 and year 5. 400mm per year from year 6 onwards. These rates have been used as a conservative estimate.
It is acknowledged that growth rates vary depending on a number of factors such as soil quality, climate, water availability, sunlight, species genetics, and competition from other plants. Human management and pests also influence how fast trees grow.
Note 3: All existing hedgerow shown to be managed at a minimum of 3m in height. All new hedgerow shown to be managed up to 3m and maintained at this height thereafter.

Note 4: Visualisations take account for growth of gapping up vegetation within hedgerow, as outlined within the advanced planting plan (APP/7.11). Gapping up vegetation planted as minimum 0.6m tall whips and at the above growth rates over an approximate 8 year period (winter 2025 until Q4 of 2033). Advance planting shown at 3m height by year 1 and 15.
Note 5: Visualisations show Solar PV Array rotations at an angle that demonstrates the worst-case scenario i.e Solar PV Arrays at maximum vertical tilt. Solar PV Array development has been modelled at 4.5m high, which assumes all Solar PV Array development as being Single Axis Trackers to demonstrate the worst-case scenario. In reality, the Single Axis Tracker Solar PV Arrays would likely vary in height throughout the day as the sun moves above the Site and the inclination of Single Axis Tracker Solar PV Arrays reduces; therefore being less than 4.5m in height.

Note 6: - These Illustrative Visualisations are an interpretation of the development parameters shown on the ES Figure 5.1: Concept Masterplan (AS-022) and based upon the technical information included within ES Appendix 5.1: Illustrative Technical Information (REP2-020)
Note 7: The siting and placement of both substations within field 27 takes account of a design solution that presents a reasonable worst-case scenario. The base of the National Grid Substation model has been modelled at 55m AOD.
The base of the Customer Substation model has been modelled at 60.75m AOD.

Photomontage - Year 1 (View 1)

LDĀDESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	582997 E 313735 N
Ground Level (mAOD):	88.0m
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	200°
Distance to Site:	1159m
Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)
Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)
Enlargement Factor:	96%
Visualisation Type:	Type 3
Photo Date / Time:	01/06/2026 13:57
Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

This photomontage is based upon LiDAR digital terrain data with spot heights at 1m resampled to 5m (which does not precisely model small scale changes in landform or sharp breaks in slope).

The three dimensional model of the illustrative scheme is based on ES Appendix 5.1: Illustrative Technical Information (REP2-020).



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DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 17 - PRoW Sporle and Palgrave BR2, Hungry Hill
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Note 1: Year 1 planting typology heights are shown at the smallest potential heights, as outlined within the oLEMP indicative species planting list i.e 0.6m high for new hedgerow whips, 1.75m high for new specimen trees and new woodland canopy between 0.6-3m high.
Note 2: New tree, hedgerow, scrub and woodland planting has shown at the following assumed growth rates for year 15 visualisations: 300mm per year between year 1 and year 5. 400mm per year from year 6 onwards. These rates have been used as a conservative estimate. It is acknowledged that growth rates vary depending on a number of factors such as soil quality, climate, water availability, sunlight, species genetics, and competition from other plants. Human management and pests also influence how fast trees grow.
Note 3: All existing hedgerow shown to be managed at a minimum of 3m in height. All new hedgerow shown to be managed up to 3m and maintained at this height thereafter.

Note 4: Visualisations take account for growth of gapping up vegetation within hedgerow, as outlined within the advanced planting plan (APP/7.11). Gapping up vegetation planted as minimum 0.6m tall whips and at the above growth rates over an approximate 8 year period (winter 2025 until Q4 of 2033). Advance planting shown at 3m height by year 1 and 15.
Note 5: Visualisations show Solar PV Array rotations at an angle that demonstrates the worst-case scenario i.e Solar PV Arrays at maximum vertical tilt. Solar PV Array development has been modelled at 4.5m high, which assumes all Solar PV Array development as being Single Axis Trackers to demonstrate the worst-case scenario. In reality, the Single Axis Tracker Solar PV Arrays would likely vary in height throughout the day as the sun moves above the Site and the inclination of Single Axis Tracker Solar PV Arrays reduces; therefore being less than 4.5m in height.

Note 6: - These Illustrative Visualisations are an interpretation of the development parameters shown on the ES Figure 5.1: Concept Masterplan (AS-022) and based upon the technical information included within ES Appendix 5.1: Illustrative Technical Information (REP2-020)
Note 7: The siting and placement of both substations within field 27 takes account of a design solution that presents a reasonable worst-case scenario. The base of the National Grid Substation model has been modelled at 55m AOD. The base of the Customer Substation model has been modelled at 60.75m AOD.

Photomontage - Year 1 (View 2)

LDĀ DESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	582997 E 313735 N
Ground Level (mAOD):	88.0m
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	290°
Distance to Site:	1159m
Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)
Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)
Enlargement Factor:	96%
Visualisation Type:	Type 3
Photo Date / Time:	01/06/2026 13:57
Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

This photomontage is based upon LiDAR digital terrain data with spot heights at 1m resampled to 5m (which does not precisely model small scale changes in landform or sharp breaks in slope).

The three dimensional model of the illustrative scheme is based on ES Appendix 5.1: Illustrative Technical Information (REP2-020).



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The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a). PINS Ref. EN0110013.

DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 17 - PRoW Sporle and Palgrave BR2, Hungry Hill

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Note 1: Year 1 planting typology heights are shown at the smallest potential heights, as outlined within the oLEMP indicative species planting list i.e 0.6m high for new hedgerow whips, 1.75m high for new specimen trees and new woodland canopy between 0.6-3m high.
Note 2: New tree, hedgerow, scrub and woodland planting has shown at the following assumed growth rates for year 15 visualisations: 300mm per year between year 1 and year 5. 400mm per year from year 6 onwards. These rates have been used as a conservative estimate. It is acknowledged that growth rates vary depending on a number of factors such as soil quality, climate, water availability, sunlight, species genetics, and competition from other plants. Human management and pests also influence how fast trees grow.
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Note 6: - These Illustrative Visualisations are an interpretation of the development parameters shown on the ES Figure 5.1: Concept Masterplan (AS-022) and based upon the technical information included within ES Appendix 5.1: Illustrative Technical Information (REP2-020)
Note 7: The siting and placement of both substations within field 27 takes account of a design solution that presents a reasonable worst-case scenario. The base of the National Grid Substation model has been modelled at 55m AOD. The base of the Customer Substation model has been modelled at 60.75m AOD.

Photomontage - Year 15 (View 1)

LDĀDESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	582997 E 313735 N
Ground Level (mAOD):	88.0m
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	200°
Distance to Site:	1159m
Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)
Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)
Enlargement Factor:	96%
Visualisation Type:	Type 3
Photo Date / Time:	01/06/2026 13:57
Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

This photomontage is based upon LiDAR digital terrain data with spot heights at 1m resampled to 5m (which does not precisely model small scale changes in landform or sharp breaks in slope).

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DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 17 - PRoW Sporle and Palgrave BR2, Hungry Hill
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Note 1: Year 1 planting typology heights are shown at the smallest potential heights, as outlined within the oLEMP indicative species planting list i.e 0.6m high for new hedgerow whips, 1.75m high for new specimen trees and new woodland canopy between 0.6-3m high.
Note 2: New tree, hedgerow, scrub and woodland planting has shown at the following assumed growth rates for year 15 visualisations: 300mm per year between year 1 and year 5. 400mm per year from year 6 onwards. These rates have been used as a conservative estimate.
It is acknowledged that growth rates vary depending on a number of factors such as soil quality, climate, water availability, sunlight, species genetics, and competition from other plants. Human management and pests also influence how fast trees grow.
Note 3: All existing hedgerow shown to be managed at a minimum of 3m in height. All new hedgerow shown to be managed up to 3m and maintained at this height thereafter.

Note 4: Visualisations take account for growth of gapping up vegetation within hedgerow, as outlined within the advanced planting plan (APP/7.11). Gapping up vegetation planted as minimum 0.6m tall whips and at the above growth rates over an approximate 8 year period (winter 2025 until Q4 of 2033). Advance planting shown at 3m height by year 1 and 15.
Note 5: Visualisations show Solar PV Array rotations at an angle that demonstrates the worst-case scenario i.e Solar PV Arrays at maximum vertical tilt. Solar PV Array development has been modelled at 4.5m high, which assumes all Solar PV Array development as being Single Axis Trackers to demonstrate the worst-case scenario. In reality, the Single Axis Tracker Solar PV Arrays would likely vary in height throughout the day as the sun moves above the Site and the inclination of Single Axis Tracker Solar PV Arrays reduces; therefore being less than 4.5m in height.

Note 6: - These Illustrative Visualisations are an interpretation of the development parameters shown on the ES Figure 5.1: Concept Masterplan (AS-022) and based upon the technical information included within ES Appendix 5.1: Illustrative Technical Information (REP2-020)
Note 7: The siting and placement of both substations within field 27 takes account of a design solution that presents a reasonable worst-case scenario. The base of the National Grid Substation model has been modelled at 55m AOD.
The base of the Customer Substation model has been modelled at 60.75m AOD.

Photomontage - Year 15 (View 2)

LDĀ DESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	582997 E 313735 N
Ground Level (mAOD):	88.0m
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	290°
Distance to Site:	1159m

Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)
Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)
Enlargement Factor:	96%
Visualisation Type:	Type 3

Photo Date / Time:	01/06/2026 13:57
Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

This photomontage is based upon LiDAR digital terrain data with spot heights at 1m resampled to 5m (which does not precisely model small scale changes in landform or sharp breaks in slope).

The three dimensional model of the illustrative scheme is based on ES Appendix 5.1: Illustrative Technical Information (REP2-020).



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DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 17 - PRoW Sporle and Palgrave BR2, Hungry Hill
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Existing Photograph (View 1 - Southbound)

LDĀDESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581828 E 311452 N
Ground Level (mAOD):	79.3m
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	204°
Distance to Site:	0m

Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)
Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)
Enlargement Factor:	96%
Visualisation Type:	Type 1 (for context)

Photo Date / Time:	18/06/2026 11:13
Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m



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6.3 Environmental Statement Volume 3
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a). PINS Ref: EN011/0013.

DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 20 - A1065, Sporle with Palgrave

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Existing Photograph (View 2 - Northbound)

LDĀDESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581828 E 311452 N
Ground Level (mAOD):	79.3m
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	324°
Distance to Site:	0m

Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)
Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)
Enlargement Factor:	96%
Visualisation Type:	Type 1 (for context)

Photo Date / Time:	18/06/2026 11:13
Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m



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PROJECT TITLE
THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

DOCUMENT
6.3 Environmental Statement Volume 3

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a). PINS Ref: EN010153

DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 20 - A1065, Sporle with Palgrave

REVISION

DRN JB CHK OWh/MB APP RP

DWG NO 9485_0527

DATE 24/07/2026

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Note 1: Year 1 planting typology heights are shown at the smallest potential heights, as outlined within the oLEMP indicative species planting list i.e 0.6m high for new hedgerow whips, 1.75m high for new specimen trees and new woodland canopy between 0.6-3m high.
Note 2: New tree, hedgerow, scrub and woodland planting has shown at the following assumed growth rates for year 15 visualisations: 300mm per year between year 1 and year 5. 400mm per year from year 6 onwards. These rates have been used as a conservative estimate. It is acknowledged that growth rates vary depending on a number of factors such as soil quality, climate, water availability, sunlight, species genetics, and competition from other plants. Human management and pests also influence how fast trees grow.
Note 3: All existing hedgerow shown to be managed at a minimum of 3m in height. All new hedgerow shown to be managed up to 3m and maintained at this height thereafter.

Note 4: Note 4: Visualisations take account for growth of gapping up vegetation within hedgerow, as outlined within the advanced planting plan (APP/7.11). Gapping up vegetation planted as minimum 0.6m tall whips and at the above growth rates over an approximate 8 year period (winter 2025 until Q4 of 2033). Advance planting within hedges shown at 3m height at year 1 and 15.
Note 5: Visualisations show Solar PV Array rotations at an angle that demonstrates the worst-case scenario i.e Solar PV Arrays at maximum vertical tilt. Solar PV Array development has been modelled at 4.5m high, which assumes all Solar PV Array development as being Single Axis Trackers to demonstrate the worst-case scenario. In reality, the Single Axis Tracker Solar PV Arrays would likely vary in height throughout the day as the sun moves above the Site and the inclination of Single Axis Tracker Solar PV Arrays reduces; therefore being less than 4.5m in height.

Note 6: - These Illustrative Visualisations are an interpretation of the development parameters shown on the ES Figure 5.1: Concept Masterplan (AS-022) and based upon the technical information included within ES Appendix 5.1: Illustrative Technical Information (REF2-020)
Note 7: The siting and placement of both substations within field 27 takes account of a design solution that presents a reasonable worst-case scenario. The base of the National Grid Substation model has been modelled at 55m AOD. The base of the Customer Substation model has been modelled at 60.75m AOD.

Photomontage - Year 1 (View 1 - Southbound)

LDĀDESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581828 E 311452 N
Ground Level (mAOD):	79.3m
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	204°
Distance to Site:	0m

Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)
Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)
Enlargement Factor:	96%
Visualisation Type:	Type 3

Photo Date / Time:	18/06/2026 11:13
Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

This photomontage is based upon LiDAR digital terrain data with spot heights at 1m resampled to 5m (which does not precisely model small scale changes in landform or sharp breaks in slope).

The three dimensional model of the illustrative scheme is based on ES Appendix 5.1: Illustrative Technical Information (REF2-020).



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6.3 Environmental Statement Volume 3
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a). PINS Ref: EN010153

DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 20 - A1065, Sporle with Palgrave

REVISION
DRN JB CHK OWh/MB APP RP
DWG NO 9485_0527
DATE 24/07/2026 Sheet 1 of 2

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Note 1: Year 1 planting typology heights are shown at the smallest potential heights, as outlined within the oLEMP indicative species planting list i.e 0.6m high for new hedgerow whips, 1.75m high for new specimen trees and new woodland canopy between 0.6-3m high.
Note 2: New tree, hedgerow, scrub and woodland planting has shown at the following assumed growth rates for year 15 visualisations: 300mm per year between year 1 and year 5. 400mm per year from year 6 onwards. These rates have been used as a conservative estimate. It is acknowledged that growth rates vary depending on a number of factors such as soil quality, climate, water availability, sunlight, species genetics, and competition from other plants. Human management and pests also influence how fast trees grow.
Note 3: All existing hedgerow shown to be managed at a minimum of 3m in height. All new hedgerow shown to be managed up to 3m and maintained at this height thereafter.

Note 4: Note 4: Visualisations take account for growth of gapping up vegetation within hedgerow, as outlined within the advanced planting plan (APP(7.11). Gapping up vegetation planted as minimum 0.6m tall whips and at the above growth rates over an approximate 8 year period (winter 2025 until Q4 of 2033). Advance planting within hedges shown at 3m height at year 1 and 15.
Note 5: Visualisations show Solar PV Array rotations at an angle that demonstrates the worst-case scenario i.e Solar PV Arrays at maximum vertical tilt. Solar PV Array development has been modelled at 4.5m high, which assumes all Solar PV Array development as being Single Axis Trackers to demonstrate the worst-case scenario. In reality, the Single Axis Tracker Solar PV Arrays would likely vary in height throughout the day as the sun moves above the Site and the inclination of Single Axis Tracker Solar PV Arrays reduces; therefore being less than 4.5m in height.

Note 6: - These Illustrative Visualisations are an interpretation of the development parameters shown on the ES Figure 5.1: Concept Masterplan (AS-022) and based upon the technical information included within ES Appendix 5.1: Illustrative Technical Information (REP2-020)
Note 7: The siting and placement of both substations within field 27 takes account of a design solution that presents a reasonable worst-case scenario. The base of the National Grid Substation model has been modelled at 55m AOD. The base of the Customer Substation model has been modelled at 60.75m AOD.

Photomontage - Year 1 (View 2 - Northbound)

LDĀDESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581828 E 311452 N
Ground Level (mAOD):	79.3m
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	324°
Distance to Site:	0m

Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)
Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)
Enlargement Factor:	96%
Visualisation Type:	Type 3

Photo Date / Time:	18/06/2026 11:13
Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

This photomontage is based upon LiDAR digital terrain data with spot heights at 1m resampled to 5m (which does not precisely model small scale changes in landform or sharp breaks in slope).

The three dimensional model of the illustrative scheme is based on ES Appendix 5.1: Illustrative Technical Information (REP2-020).



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PROJECT TITLE
THE DROVES SOLAR FARM
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6.3 Environmental Statement Volume 3
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a). PINS Ref: EN010153

DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 20 - A1065, Sporle with Palgrave

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DRN JB CHK OWh/MB APP RP
DWG NO 9485_0527
DATE 24/07/2026 Sheet 2 of 2

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Photomontage - Year 15 (View 1 - Southbound)

LDĀDESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581828 E 311452 N
Ground Level (mAOD):	79.3m
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	204°
Distance to Site:	0m

Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)
Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)
Enlargement Factor:	96%
Visualisation Type:	Type 3

Photo Date / Time:	18/06/2026 11:13
Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

This photomontage is based upon LiDAR digital terrain data with spot heights at 1m resampled to 5m (which does not precisely model small scale changes in landform or sharp breaks in slope).

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6.3 Environmental Statement Volume 3
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a). PINS Ref: EN010153

DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 20 - A1065, Sporle with Palgrave

REVISION
DRN JB CHK OWh/MB APP RP
DWG NO 9485_0527
DATE 24/07/2026 Sheet 1 of 2

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Photomontage - Year 15 (View 2 - Northbound)

LDĀDESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581828 E 311452 N
Ground Level (mAOD):	79.3m
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	324°
Distance to Site:	0m

Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)
Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)
Enlargement Factor:	96%
Visualisation Type:	Type 3

Photo Date / Time:	18/06/2026 11:13
Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

This photomontage is based upon LiDAR digital terrain data with spot heights at 1m resampled to 5m (which does not precisely model small scale changes in landform or sharp breaks in slope).

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The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a). PINS Ref: EN010153

DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 20 - A1065, Sporle with Palgrave

REVISION
DRN JB CHK OWh/MB APP RP
DWG NO 9485_0527
DATE 24/07/2026
Sheet 2 of 2

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Existing Photograph (View 1)

LDĀDESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581036 E 313022 N	Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)	Photo Date / Time:	18/06/2026 11:13		
Ground Level (mAOD):	51.2m	Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)	Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS		
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	10°	Enlargement Factor:	96%	Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM		
Distance to Site:	0m	Visualisation Type:	Type 1 (for context)	Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m		



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PROJECT TITLE
THE DROVES SOLAR FARM
DOCUMENT
6.3 Environmental Statement Volume 3
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a). PINS Ref: EN010013

DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 23 - PRoW South Acre RB6

REVISION
DRN JB CHK OWh/MB APP RP
DWG NO 9485_0527
DATE 24/07/2026
Sheet 1 of 4

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Existing Photograph (View 2)

LDĀDESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581036 E 313022 N	Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)	Photo Date / Time:	18/06/2026 11:13
Ground Level (mAOD):	51.2m	Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)	Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	100°	Enlargement Factor:	96%	Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Distance to Site:	0m	Visualisation Type:	Type 1 (for context)	Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m



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6.3 Environmental Statement Volume 3
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a). PINS Ref: EN011/0013.

DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 23 - PRoW South Acre RB6

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DWG NO 9485_0527
DATE 24/07/2026 Sheet 2 of 4

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Existing Photograph (View 3)

LDĀDESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581036 E 313022 N	Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)	Photo Date / Time:	18/06/2026 11:13		
Ground Level (mAOD):	51.2m	Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)	Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS		
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	190°	Enlargement Factor:	96%	Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM		
Distance to Site:	0m	Visualisation Type:	Type 1 (for context)	Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m		



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DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 23 - PRoW South Acre RB6

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DRN JB CHK OWh/MB APP RP
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DATE 24/07/2026
Sheet 3 of 4

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Existing Photograph (View 4)

LDĀDESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581036 E 313022 N	Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)	Photo Date / Time:	18/06/2026 11:13
Ground Level (mAOD):	51.2m	Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)	Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	280°	Enlargement Factor:	96%	Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Distance to Site:	0m	Visualisation Type:	Type 1 (for context)	Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m



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DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 23 - PRoW South Acre RB6

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DRN JB CHK OWh/MB APP RP
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DATE 24/07/2026 Sheet 4 of 4

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Photomontage - Year 1 (View 1)

LDĀDESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581036 E 313022 N
Ground Level (mAOD):	51.2m
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	10°
Distance to Site:	0m

Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)
Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)
Enlargement Factor:	96%
Visualisation Type:	Type 3

Photo Date / Time:	18/06/2026 11:13
Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

This photomontage is based upon LiDAR digital terrain data with spot heights at 1m resampled to 5m (which does not precisely model small scale changes in landform or sharp breaks in slope).

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DRAWING TITLE
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Photomontage - Year 1 (View 2)

LDĀDESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581036 E 313022 N
Ground Level (mAOD):	51.2m
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	100°
Distance to Site:	0m

Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)
Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)
Enlargement Factor:	96%
Visualisation Type:	Type 3

Photo Date / Time:	18/06/2026 11:13
Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

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ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 23 - PRoW South Acre RB6

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Photomontage - Year 1 (View 3)

LDĀDESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581036 E 313022 N
Ground Level (mAOD):	51.2m
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	190°
Distance to Site:	0m

Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)
Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)
Enlargement Factor:	96%
Visualisation Type:	Type 3

Photo Date / Time:	18/06/2026 11:13
Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

This photomontage is based upon LiDAR digital terrain data with spot heights at 1m resampled to 5m (which does not precisely model small scale changes in landform or sharp breaks in slope).

The three dimensional model of the illustrative scheme is based on ES Appendix 5.1: Illustrative Technical Information (REP2-020).



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PROJECT TITLE
THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

DOCUMENT
6.3 Environmental Statement Volume 3

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a). PINS Ref. EN010153

DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 23 - PRoW South Acre RB6

REVISION

DRN JB CHK OWh/MB APP RP

DWG NO 9485_0527

DATE 24/07/2026

Sheet 3 of 4

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Note 1: Year 1 planting typology heights are shown at the smallest potential heights, as outlined within the oLEMP indicative species planting list i.e 0.6m high for new hedgerow whips, 1.75m high for new specimen trees and new woodland canopy between 0.6-3m high.
Note 2: New tree, hedgerow, scrub and woodland planting has shown at the following assumed growth rates for year 15 visualisations: 300mm per year between year 1 and year 5. 400mm per year from year 6 onwards. These rates have been used as a conservative estimate. It is acknowledged that growth rates vary depending on a number of factors such as soil quality, climate, water availability, sunlight, species genetics, and competition from other plants. Human management and pests also influence how fast trees grow.
Note 3: All existing hedgerow shown to be managed at a minimum of 3m in height. All new hedgerow shown to be managed up to 3m and maintained at this height thereafter.

Note 4: Note 4: Visualisations take account for growth of gapping up vegetation within hedgerow, as outlined within the advanced planting plan (APP).7.11). Gapping up vegetation planted as minimum 0.6m tall whips and at the above growth rates over an approximate 8 year period (winter 2025 until Q4 of 2033). Advance planting indicated at 3m height.
Note 5: Visualisations show Solar PV Array rotations at an angle that demonstrates the worst-case scenario i.e Solar PV Arrays at maximum vertical tilt. Solar PV Array development has been modelled at 4.5m high, which assumes all Solar PV Array development as being Single Axis Trackers to demonstrate the worst-case scenario. In reality, the Single Axis Tracker Solar PV Arrays would likely vary in height throughout the day as the sun moves above the Site and the inclination of Single Axis Tracker Solar PV Arrays reduces; therefore being less than 4.5m in height.

Note 6: - These Illustrative Visualisations are an interpretation of the development parameters shown on the ES Figure 5.1: Concept Masterplan (AS-022) and based upon the technical information included within ES Appendix 5.1: Illustrative Technical Information (REF2-020)
Note 7: The siting and placement of both substations within field 27 takes account of a design solution that presents a reasonable worst-case scenario. The base of the National Grid Substation model has been modelled at 55m AOD. The base of the Customer Substation model has been modelled at 60.75m AOD.

Photomontage - Year 1 (View 4)

LDĀDESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581036 E 313022 N
Ground Level (mAOD):	51.2m
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	280°
Distance to Site:	0m

Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)
Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)
Enlargement Factor:	96%
Visualisation Type:	Type 3

Photo Date / Time:	18/06/2026 11:13
Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

This photomontage is based upon LiDAR digital terrain data with spot heights at 1m resampled to 5m (which does not precisely model small scale changes in landform or sharp breaks in slope).

The three dimensional model of the illustrative scheme is based on ES Appendix 5.1: Illustrative Technical Information (REF2-020).



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DOCUMENT
6.3 Environmental Statement Volume 3
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a). PINS Ref: EN010153

DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 23 - PRoW South Acre RB6

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DRN JB CHK OWh/MB APP RP
DWG NO 9485_0527
DATE 24/07/2026 Sheet 4 of 4

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Note 1: Year 1 planting typology heights are shown at the smallest potential heights, as outlined within the oLEMP indicative species planting list i.e 0.6m high for new hedgerow whips, 1.75m high for new specimen trees and new woodland canopy between 0.6-3m high.
Note 2: New tree, hedgerow, scrub and woodland planting has shown at the following assumed growth rates for year 15 visualisations: 300mm per year between year 1 and year 5. 400mm per year from year 6 onwards. These rates have been used as a conservative estimate. It is acknowledged that growth rates vary depending on a number of factors such as soil quality, climate, water availability, sunlight, species genetics, and competition from other plants. Human management and pests also influence how fast trees grow.
Note 3: All existing hedgerow shown to be managed at a minimum of 3m in height. All new hedgerow shown to be managed up to 3m and maintained at this height thereafter.

Note 4: Note 4: Visualisations take account for growth of gapping up vegetation within hedgerow, as outlined within the advanced planting plan (APP/7.11). Gapping up vegetation planted as minimum 0.6m tall whips and at the above growth rates over an approximate 8 year period (winter 2025 until Q4 of 2033). Advance planting indicated at 3m height. Planting indicated at 3m height.
Note 5: Visualisations show Solar PV Array rotations at an angle that demonstrates the worst-case scenario i.e Solar PV Arrays at maximum vertical tilt. Solar PV Array development has been modelled at 4.5m high, which assumes all Solar PV Array development as being Single Axis Trackers to demonstrate the worst-case scenario. In reality, the Single Axis Tracker Solar PV Arrays would likely vary in height throughout the day as the sun moves above the Site and the inclination of Single Axis Tracker Solar PV Arrays reduces; therefore being less than 4.5m in height.

Note 6: - These Illustrative Visualisations are an interpretation of the development parameters shown on the ES Figure 5.1: Concept Masterplan (AS-022) and based upon the technical information included within ES Appendix 5.1: Illustrative Technical Information (REP2-020)
Note 7: The siting and placement of both substations within field 27 takes account of a design solution that presents a reasonable worst-case scenario. The base of the National Grid Substation model has been modelled at 55m AOD. The base of the Customer Substation model has been modelled at 60.75m AOD.

Photomontage - Year 15 (View 1)

LDĀDESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581036 E 313022 N
Ground Level (mAOD):	51.2m
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	10°
Distance to Site:	0m

Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)
Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)
Enlargement Factor:	96%
Visualisation Type:	Type 3

Photo Date / Time:	18/06/2026 11:13
Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

This photomontage is based upon LiDAR digital terrain data with spot heights at 1m resampled to 5m (which does not precisely model small scale changes in landform or sharp breaks in slope).

The three dimensional model of the illustrative scheme is based on ES Appendix 5.1: Illustrative Technical Information (REP2-020).



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PROJECT TITLE
THE DROVES SOLAR FARM
DOCUMENT
6.3 Environmental Statement Volume 3
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a). PINS Ref: EN010153

DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 23 - PRoW South Acre RB6

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DWG NO 9485_0527
DATE 24/07/2026 Sheet 1 of 4

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Note 1: Year 1 planting typology heights are shown at the smallest potential heights, as outlined within the oLEMP indicative species planting list i.e 0.6m high for new hedgerow whips, 1.75m high for new specimen trees and new woodland canopy between 0.6-3m high.
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Note 5: Visualisations show Solar PV Array rotations at an angle that demonstrates the worst-case scenario i.e Solar PV Arrays at maximum vertical tilt. Solar PV Array development has been modelled at 4.5m high, which assumes all Solar PV Array development as being Single Axis Trackers to demonstrate the worst-case scenario. In reality, the Single Axis Tracker Solar PV Arrays would likely vary in height throughout the day as the sun moves above the Site and the inclination of Single Axis Tracker Solar PV Arrays reduces; therefore being less than 4.5m in height.

Note 6: - These Illustrative Visualisations are an interpretation of the development parameters shown on the ES Figure 5.1: Concept Masterplan (AS-022) and based upon the technical information included within ES Appendix 5.1: Illustrative Technical Information (REP2-020)
Note 7: The siting and placement of both substations within field 27 takes account of a design solution that presents a reasonable worst-case scenario. The base of the National Grid Substation model has been modelled at 55m AOD. The base of the Customer Substation model has been modelled at 60.75m AOD.

Photomontage - Year 15 (View 2)

LDĀDESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581036 E 313022 N
Ground Level (mAOD):	51.2m
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	100°
Distance to Site:	0m

Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)
Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)
Enlargement Factor:	96%
Visualisation Type:	Type 3

Photo Date / Time:	18/06/2026 11:13
Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

This photomontage is based upon LiDAR digital terrain data with spot heights at 1m resampled to 5m (which does not precisely model small scale changes in landform or sharp breaks in slope).

The three dimensional model of the illustrative scheme is based on ES Appendix 5.1: Illustrative Technical Information (REP2-020).



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DOCUMENT
6.3 Environmental Statement Volume 3
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a). PINS Ref: EN010153

DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 23 - PRoW South Acre RB6

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DWG NO 9485_0527
DATE 24/07/2026 Sheet 2 of 4

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Note 1: Year 1 planting typology heights are shown at the smallest potential heights, as outlined within the oLEMP indicative species planting list i.e 0.6m high for new hedgerow whips, 1.75m high for new specimen trees and new woodland canopy between 0.6-3m high.
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Photomontage - Year 15 (View 3)

LDĀDESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581036 E 313022 N
Ground Level (mAOD):	51.2m
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	190°
Distance to Site:	0m

Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)
Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)
Enlargement Factor:	96%
Visualisation Type:	Type 3

Photo Date / Time:	18/06/2026 11:13
Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

This photomontage is based upon LiDAR digital terrain data with spot heights at 1m resampled to 5m (which does not precisely model small scale changes in landform or sharp breaks in slope).

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PROJECT TITLE
THE DROVES SOLAR FARM

DOCUMENT
6.3 Environmental Statement Volume 3

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a). PINS Ref: EN010153

DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 23 - PRoW South Acre RB6

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Note 1: Year 1 planting typology heights are shown at the smallest potential heights, as outlined within the oLEMP indicative species planting list i.e 0.6m high for new hedgerow whips, 1.75m high for new specimen trees and new woodland canopy between 0.6-3m high.
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Photomontage - Year 15 (View 4)

LDĀDESIGN

Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581036 E 313022 N
Ground Level (mAOD):	51.2m
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	280°
Distance to Site:	0m

Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)
Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)
Enlargement Factor:	96%
Visualisation Type:	Type 3

Photo Date / Time:	18/06/2026 11:13
Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

This photomontage is based upon LiDAR digital terrain data with spot heights at 1m resampled to 5m (which does not precisely model small scale changes in landform or sharp breaks in slope).

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6.3 Environmental Statement Volume 3
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a). PINS Ref: EN011/0013.

DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.17 Viewpoint 23 - PRoW South Acre RB6

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