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# FENWICK SOLAR FARM

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline

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Fenwick Solar Project Limited

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## 1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Appendix to **Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) Volume I Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual** sets out the composition of existing views in relation to the identified representative viewpoints and visual receptors (people's views).
- 1.1.2 This Appendix should be read in combination with **PEIR Volume II Figure 10-9: Representative Viewpoint Locations** which illustrates the location of the viewpoints and **PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography**, which depict the photographs from each viewpoint. The photographs provided were captured during summer conditions. Winter photos (i.e. when the deciduous vegetation is not in leaf) will be included in the Environmental Statement (ES).
- 1.1.3 This Appendix should also be read in combination with **PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment Tables** which sets out the sensitivity of the visual receptors and the likely effects.

## 2. Representative Viewpoints

- 2.1.1 A total of 32 representative viewpoints have been selected across the 2 km Solar PV Site Study Area to help illustrate the visual effects of the Scheme. Viewpoint 32 at Askern Hill is beyond the 2 km Study Area but is included for context. The list of representative viewpoints is not an exhaustive list of all locations where the Scheme will be visible, but instead provides a representative and proportionate variety of views from different visual receptor groups, including residents, users of the Public Rights of Way (PRoW) network, road users, and travellers on the railway.
- 2.1.2 As well as being representative of existing views across the Solar PV Site, viewpoints 6, 14 and 22 have been used to assess visual change that would result from the installation of the Grid Connection Cables.
- 2.1.3 The selection of representative viewpoints were informed by the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) analysis (**PEIR Volume II Figure 10-6: Zone of Theoretical Visibility – Solar PV Site; PEIR Volume II Figure 10-7: Zone of Theoretical Visibility – On-Site Substation and BESS; and PEIR Volume II Figure 10-8: Zone of Theoretical Visibility – All Features**), field work and desk-based research. They have also been shaped by the Scoping Opinion and consultation with the relevant Local Planning Authorities. In some cases, viewpoints have been included to demonstrate a particular effect, including to demonstrate where there is a lack of visibility.
- 2.1.4 Representative viewpoints are located on public land in accordance with industry practice. In some cases, representative viewpoints from nearby public land are referred to in the case of private views, for example views from residential properties.
- 2.1.5 Table 1 identifies the visual receptors within the Solar PV Site Study Area by receptor group and the viewpoint, if relevant, which represents them.

**Table 1: Visual Receptors and Representative Viewpoints**

<b>Visual Receptor</b>	<b>Representative Viewpoints (as shown on PEIR Volume II Figure 10-9: Representative Viewpoint Locations)</b>
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**Residents (within 2 km)**

Residents of Fenwick (see Table 1 in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment</b> )	Viewpoint 5 – View north from Lawn Lane Viewpoint 15 – View south east from the junction of Shaw Lane and Fenwick Common Lane Viewpoint 17 – View east from PRoW Fenwick 8 Viewpoint 18 – View north from PRoW Fenwick 7
Residents of Moss (see Table 2 in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment</b> )	Viewpoint 6 – View north from PRoW Moss 6/Fenwick 14 Viewpoint 14 – View north west from London Lane
Residents of Topham (see Table 3 in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment</b> )	Viewpoint 13 – View west from the Topham Ferry Bridge
Residents of Sykehouse (see Table 4 in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment</b> )	Viewpoint 28 – View south west from Bridleway Sykehouse 11
Residents of Balne (see Table 5 in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment</b> )	Viewpoint 30 – View south east from Park Lane, Balne Viewpoint 31 – View south east from Highgate, Balne
Residents of Askern (see Table 6 in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment</b> )	Viewpoint 32 – View north east from Askern Hill
Residents of Fenwick Grange (see Table 7 in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment</b> )	No representative viewpoint. The nearest viewpoint is Viewpoint 22.
Residents of West End (see Table 8 in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment</b> )	Viewpoint 8 – View north from West Lane

<b>Visual Receptor</b>	<b>Representative Viewpoints (as shown on PEIR Volume II Figure 10-9: Representative Viewpoint Locations)</b>
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Residents of Riddings Farm and Fenwick Hall (see Table 9 in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment</b> )	No representative viewpoint. The nearest viewpoint is Viewpoint 1.
Residents along Lowgate (see Table 10 in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment</b> )	Viewpoint 23 – View south from Lowgate Viewpoint 24 – View south from Lowgate at Linton House Farm Viewpoint 25 – View south from PRow 35.3/8/1
Residents around Highgate (see Table 11 in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment</b> )	Viewpoint 29 – View south from Highgate Viewpoint 31 – View south east from Highgate, Balne
<b>PRow, Promoted Walking Routes and Cycle Routes (within 2 km)</b>	
Users of the PRow network within the Site (see Table 12 in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment</b> )	Viewpoint 2 – View west from PRow Fenwick 12 Viewpoint 3 – View north from PRow Fenwick 15 Viewpoint 4 – View north from PRow Fenwick 16 Viewpoint 6 – View north from PRow Moss 6/Fenwick 14 Viewpoint 7 – View north west from PRow Sykehouse 29
Users of the PRow network to the north of the Site (see Table 13 in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment</b> )	Viewpoint 9 – View south from PRow 35.3/15/1 Viewpoint 11 – View south from 35.3/15/2 (west) Viewpoint 12 – View south from PRow 35.3/15/2 (east) Viewpoint 19 – View south west from Trans Pennine Trail Viewpoint 25 – View south from PRow 35.3/8/1 Viewpoint 26 – View south west from Trans Pennine Trail at Crowcroft Lane
Users of the PRow network to the south of the Site	Viewpoint 6 – View north from PRow Moss 6/Fenwick 14 Viewpoint 14 – View north west from London Lane

Visual Receptor	Representative Viewpoints (as shown on PEIR Volume II Figure 10-9: Representative Viewpoint Locations)
(see Table 14 in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment</b> )	Viewpoint 22 – View north west from PRow Moss 8
Users of the PRow network to the east of the Site (see Table 15 in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment</b> )	Viewpoint 13 – View west from the Topham Ferry Bridge Viewpoint 22 – View north west from PRow Moss 8 Viewpoint 28 – View south west from Bridleway Sykehouse 11
Users of the PRow network to the west of the Site (see Table 16 in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment</b> )	Viewpoint 16 – View east from PRow Fenwick 11 Viewpoint 17 – View east from PRow Fenwick 8 Viewpoint 18 – View north from PRow Fenwick 7 Viewpoint 20 – View north east from PRow Fenwick 7 at the East Coast Mainline Viewpoint 21 – View east from PRow Fenwick 6/35.3/14/1 Viewpoint 27 – View south east from PRow 35.3/14/1
Users of Trans Pennine Trail and NCN Route 62 (see Table 17 in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment</b> )	Viewpoint 13 – View west from the Topham Ferry Bridge Viewpoint 19 – View south west from Trans Pennine Trail Viewpoint 26 – View south west from Trans Pennine Trail at Crowcroft Lane
<b>Roads (within 2 km)</b>	
Users of the minor road network in and around Fenwick (see Table 18 in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment</b> )	Viewpoint 1 – View south from Lawn Lane Viewpoint 5 – View north from Lawn Lane Viewpoint 15 – View south east from the junction of Shaw Lane and Fenwick Common Lane
Users of the minor road network to the south and east of the Site (Moss Road, Flashley Carr Lane and West Lane)	Viewpoint 8 – View north from West Lane Viewpoint 10 – View north west from West Lane Railway Bridge

## Visual Receptor

## Representative Viewpoints (as shown on PEIR Volume II Figure 10-9: Representative Viewpoint Locations)

(see Table 19 in **PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment**)

Users of the minor road network to the north of the Site (Lowgate and Highgate)

(see Table 20 in **PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment**)

Viewpoint 23 – View south from Lowgate  
Viewpoint 24 – View south from Lowgate at Linton House Farm  
Viewpoint 25 – View south from PRow 35.3/8/1  
Viewpoint 29 – View south from Highgate  
Viewpoint 31 – View south east from Highgate, Balne

### Rail (within 2 km)

Rail users travelling on the East Coast Mainline

(see Table 21 in **PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment**)

Viewpoint 20 – View north east from PRow Fenwick 7 at the East Coast Mainline

- 2.1.6 The following text describes the existing ('baseline') view from each viewpoint and also identified the receptors which it represents.

### Viewpoint 1 – View south from Lawn Lane (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)

#### Visual Receptor Group – Users of the minor road network in and around Fenwick

- 2.1.7 This view is representative of users of Lawn Lane.
- 2.1.8 The view is orientated south towards the Solar PV Site, which in summer occupies the field in the foreground, with the extent of the view continuing beyond the Solar PV Site to a well wooded horizon in the background of the view. The Solar PV Site spans Lawn Lane, but the view is focussed on this southerly direction due to gaps in the vegetation on the southern side of Lawn Lane. A large-scale hay field can be seen behind the low boundary of brambles and scrub, resulting in the view being rural in context. Mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees create a treeline along the horizon and truncate views of the wider landscape, except for pylons which extend above the tree line in the background of the view.
- 2.1.9 This view is located within the Solar PV Site and therefore the Solar PV Site extends across the extent of the view. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced from a moving vehicle. Elsewhere along the road, views of the Solar PV Site are filtered by vegetation, such that the location of the viewpoint represents a worst-case scenario.



## **Viewpoint 2 – View west from PRow Fenwick 12 (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

### **Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRow Network within the Solar PV Site**

- 2.1.10 This view is representative of recreational users of PRow Fenwick 12, Fenwick 10, Sykehouse 29 and users of other PRow within the Solar PV Site.
- 2.1.11 This view is orientated west at the confluence of PRow Fenwick 12, Fenwick 10 and Sykehouse 29. In summer, a large-scale hay field is present in the foreground of the view. Hedgerows along the northern, western and southern side of the field truncates views of surrounding fields and the wider landscape. Mature hedgerow trees, including oak, extend onto the skyline. A track is visible along the field edge to the north and south, and a desire line which marks the continuation of PRow Fenwick 10 can be seen in the centre of the view. The overall composition of the view is therefore short in range and of a rural landscape.
- 2.1.12 This view is located within the Solar PV Site and therefore the Solar PV Site extends across the extent of the view. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

## **Viewpoint 3 – View north from PRow Fenwick 15 (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

### **Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRow Network within the Solar PV Site**

- 2.1.13 This view is representative of recreational users of PRow Fenwick 15, Fenwick 14 and users of other PRow within the Solar PV Site.
- 2.1.14 This view is orientated north at the confluence of PRow Fenwick 15 and 14. In summer, a large-scale arable field is present across the foreground of the view. Field boundaries are formed by thick hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees, creating a treeline which extends across the middle ground and background of the view. The overall extent of the view is short due to the hedgerows, but a wind turbine at Riddings Farm is visible beyond the treeline (in the centre of the photograph), along with pylons (to the right of the photograph). The overall composition of the view is of a rural landscape with some visibility of tall infrastructure.
- 2.1.15 This view is located within the Solar PV Site and therefore the Solar PV Site extends across the extent of the view. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

## **Viewpoint 4 – View north from PRow Fenwick 16 (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

### **Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRow Network within the Site**

- 2.1.16 This view is representative of recreational users of PRow Fenwick 16 and users of other PRow within the Solar PV Site.
- 2.1.17 This view is orientated north, which in summer extends across a large-scale arable field from PRow Fenwick 16. The Solar PV Site occupies the field

which spans most of this view. PRow Fenwick 16 extends east and west, following a shelterbelt of trees. Thick hedgerows and frequent hedgerow trees bound the field to the north and east, truncating views of the wider landscape in this northward direction. However, to the west, where a ditch marks the field boundary there are open views of adjoining fields which sit outside of the Solar PV Site (not visible in the photograph). In the centre of the view, managed hedgerows with infrequent hedgerow trees mean properties at Fenwick are visible. To the west, the roofs of properties along Fenwick Lane, overhead wires and gantries associated with the East Coast Mainline are visible above intervening hedgerows. To the east, pylons extend above the treeline in the distance. The composition of the view is therefore one of a rural landscape, with residential and infrastructure features.

- 2.1.18 This view is located within the Solar PV Site and therefore the Solar PV Site extends across the extent of the view. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

### **Viewpoint 5 – View north from Lawn Lane (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

#### **Visual Receptor Groups – Residents of Fenwick; and Users of the minor road network in and around Fenwick**

- 2.1.19 This view is representative of people using Lawn Lane and properties along the northern side of Lawn Lane in Fenwick.
- 2.1.20 The view is orientated north towards the Solar PV Site, which in summer, occupies the foreground and fields. The Solar PV Site spans Lawn Lane, however, the view is focussed northwards due to open field entrance to the Solar PV Site, located on a bend on Lower Lane, which allows close range and open views into the Solar PV Site. Grassland occupies the foreground of the view with a track which leads off Lawn Lane to a sheet metal barn surrounded by agricultural equipment. On the left side of the photograph, a belt of vegetation screens a farmyard (not included within the Solar PV Site). In the middle-distance is fields surrounded by managed hedgerows interspersed with hedgerow trees. A gap in the vegetation affords longer views into adjoining fields within the centre of the photograph.
- 2.1.21 This view is located within the Solar PV Site and therefore the Solar PV Site extends across the extent of the view. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced from users of Lawn Lane, whilst also being representative of fixed residential views from properties along the northern side of Lawn Lane. The view was chosen to represent the worst-case scenario where there is a large gap in the vegetation associated with a field entrance. Elsewhere along Lawn Lane, views are filtered by vegetation with occasional gaps such that the visibility of the Solar PV Site is reduced. This also applies to properties along the north of Lawn Lane where existing vegetation between the Solar PV Site and properties filters views.

## **Viewpoint 6 – View north from PRow Moss 6/Fenwick 14 (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

### **Visual Receptor Groups – Residents of Moss; Users of the PRow network within the Solar PV Site; and Users of the PRow network to the south of the Solar PV Site**

- 2.1.22 This view is representative of recreational users of PRow Moss 6/Fenwick 14, as well as other PRow on the southern edge of the Solar PV Site.
- 2.1.23 This view has also been considered for residents of Moss. However, additional hedgerows and hedgerow trees between the viewpoint and properties in Moss means there will be no visibility for residents in Moss in summer.
- 2.1.24 In summer, this is a middle-distance view orientated north where PRow Moss 6 and Fenwick 14 merge. A large-scale arable field takes up most of the view, all of which is included within the Site. The field is bound by tall hedgerows and mature hedgerow trees along most sides, creating a horizontal treeline across much of the periphery of the view. A more open boundary comprised of a dry vegetated ditch with occasional scrub and a mature willow marks the field and the Solar PV Site's southern boundary. Extending above the treeline, two turbines can be seen, one at Riddings Farm, and one at Balne, as well as the chimney of Drax Power Station in the centre of the photograph. In the distance, rows of pylons and overhead lines are visible above the intervening vegetation. The overall composition of the view is therefore one of a rural landscape with some influence of tall infrastructure.
- 2.1.25 This view is located on the edge of the Solar PV Site and therefore it extends across the extent of the view. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced along a footpath. The view was chosen to represent the worst-case scenario for users travelling north on PRow Moss 6 where it merges with Fenwick 14 and the Solar PV Site. Elsewhere along Moss 6 views are largely truncated by intervening vegetation.

## **Viewpoint 7 – View north west from PRow Sykehouse 29 (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

### **Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRow network within the Solar PV Site**

- 2.1.26 This view is representative of recreational users of PRow Sykehouse 29 and users of other PRow within the Solar PV Site.
- 2.1.27 This view has been considered in respect of views experienced by residents of West End, particularly West End Farm. However, the adjacent densely vegetated boundary of West End Farm truncates any views towards the Site in summer.
- 2.1.28 This is a middle-distance view orientated north west as PRow Sykehouse 29 enters a large-scale hay field. In summer, the view is relatively open due to the scale of the field; however, the boundary vegetation of thick hedgerows and mature trees means views of surrounding fields are shortened. The small woodland block of Bunfold Shaw adds to the sense of a wooded horizon. Pylons cross the field horizontally in the middle ground of the view

and are notable due to their height and form. A telephone pole and associated wires horizontally cross the foreground of the view. In the distance, the wind turbine at Riddings Farm is visible alongside rooftops at Fenwick Hall. The composition of the view is therefore of a rural landscape with a notable visual influence from tall infrastructure.

- 2.1.29 This view is located within the Solar PV Site and therefore the Solar PV Site extends across the extent of the view. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

### **Viewpoint 8 – View north from West Lane (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

#### **Visual Receptor Groups – Residents of West End; and Users of the minor road network to the south and east of the Solar PV Site (Moss Road, Flashley Carr Lane, and West Lane)**

- 2.1.30 This view is representative of users of West Lane. It is also representative of two properties along West Lane where views are not screened by intervening vegetation in Winter.
- 2.1.31 This is a middle-distance view orientated north towards the Solar PV Site. In summer, West Lane stretches across the foreground of the view. A ditch follows the northern side of West Lane and a field entrance provides access into the adjoining fields. In the centre of the view, the field boundary is largely open. This affords views across fields to the immediate north of West Lane which are included within the Site Boundary. Telephone wires and posts cross the fields horizontally. Elsewhere, vegetation along the northern side of Lawn Lane truncates views. The base of a pylon is visible on the right side of the view with the overhead wires extending towards a second pylon in the left of the view. Also, on the left side of the view, driveways for properties located on the southern side of West Lane can be seen, alongside the farmhouse of West End Farm in the distance. There is a notable developed character to the composition of the view due to the roads, properties and tall infrastructure.
- 2.1.32 This view is located on the edge of the Solar PV Site and there are immediate, open views of the Solar PV Site in the middle ground. For users of West Lane, the view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced along West Lane. The view was chosen to represent the worst-case scenario from West Lane where there is a large gap in the boundary vegetation. Elsewhere along the road, views towards the Solar PV Site are filtered by vegetation or built form. It is also a worst-case scenario for properties along West Lane who have additional screening by hedgerows along their front curtilage.

### **Viewpoint 9 – View south from PRow 35.3/15/1 (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

#### **Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRow network to the north of the Solar PV Site**

- 2.1.33 This view is representative of recreational users of PRow 35.3/15/1 to the north of the River Went.

- 2.1.34 In summer, this is a longer-distance view orientated south, looking across the River Went from the PRow which follows its northern bank. Vegetation associated with the river, including mature white willow, is in the foreground and frames part of the view. The river is not visible due to its lower lying position within the composition of the view. Immediately behind the River Went is a large-scale arable field which marks the northern edge of the Solar PV Site. The field creates a relatively open and distant views towards agricultural buildings and a single turbine at Riddings Farm. However, hedgerows and intermittent hedgerow trees bound the field and truncate any views of the wider landscape beyond the Solar PV Site. Pylons and overhead power lines are visible in the background of the view. The composition of the view is therefore a rural landscape with notable tall infrastructure.
- 2.1.35 There are immediate, open views of the Solar PV Site in the middle ground of this view. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

### **Viewpoint 10 – View north west from West Lane Railway Bridge (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

**Visual Receptor Group – Users of the minor road network to the south and east of the Solar PV Site (Moss Road, Flashley Carr Lane, and West Lane)**

- 2.1.36 This view is representative of users of West Lane.
- 2.1.37 In summer, wooden fencing and vegetation along the side of the road and edge of the bridge over the railway line are visible in the foreground of this view, which negates any longer distance visibility.
- 2.1.38 The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced from a moving vehicle. The view was chosen to represent a potential worst-case scenario where the viewer is elevated above the surrounding landscape by nature of being on the bridge crossing over the dismantled railway.

### **Viewpoint 11 – View south from PRow 35.3/15/2 (west) (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

**Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRow network to the north of the Solar PV Site**

- 2.1.39 This view is representative of recreational users of PRow 35.3/15/2 to the north of the River Went.
- 2.1.40 This is a longer-distance, open view orientated south, looking across the River Went from the PRow which follows its northern bank. In summer, the foreground consists of species-rich grassland with a mosaic of vegetation sitting behind it, marking the course of the river. The river is not visible due to its low-lying position within the composition of the view. Riparian vegetation, including mature white willow, shorten views to the east and west. Open views of the Solar PV Site are possible across the river due to the low vegetation and post and wire fencing boundary. Here, the Solar PV Site includes several large-scale arable fields bound by hedgerows and

hedgerow trees. Gaps in the boundary vegetation and fragmented hedgerows allow for glimpses into adjoining fields, including others within the Solar PV Site. To the east, pylons and overhead wires can be seen crossing the River Went and extending into the distance. In the centre of the view, glimpses of agricultural buildings at Riddings Farm can be seen between vegetation and an existing wind turbine breaks the treeline. The composition of the view is therefore one of a rural landscape with tall infrastructure.

- 2.1.41 There are immediate, open views of the Solar PV Site in the middle ground of this view. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

### **Viewpoint 12 – View south from PRoW 35.3/15/2 (east) (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

#### **Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRoW network to the north of the Solar PV Site**

- 2.1.42 This view is representative of recreational users of PRoW 35.3/15/2 to the north of the River Went.
- 2.1.43 This is a middle ground view orientated south, looking across the River Went from the PRoW which follows its northern bank. In summer, in the foreground, a mosaic of grassland, riparian vegetation and open water extends across the view. Mature white willows truncate longer distance view to the east. In the middle ground, trees and scrub largely truncate views of the immediate arable field, which forms part of the Solar PV Site. A pylon is visible above the intervening vegetation on the left of the photograph. The composition of the view is of a rural landscape with notable tall infrastructure.
- 2.1.44 There are glimpsed views of the Solar PV Site due to breaks in the row of trees and scrub on the river's southern bank. A more open view of a field within the Site is possible when looking along the river to the west. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

### **Viewpoint 13 – View west from the Topham Ferry Bridge (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

#### **Visual Receptor Groups – Residents of Topham; Users of the Trans Pennine Trail and NCN Route 62; and Users of the PRoW network to the east of the Solar PV Site**

- 2.1.45 This view is representative of recreational users of the Trans Pennine Trail, National Cycle Network Route 62, and bridleway 35.3/17/2/Sykehouse 1. It also illustrates the screening effect of vegetation between Topham and the Site.
- 2.1.46 The view is orientated west from the Topham Ferry Bridge, towards the Solar PV Site. In summer, the focus of the view is the River Went which extends into the distance and is framed by a hierarchy of vegetation before disappearing into a mass of willow. Mature willow trees screen views of the Solar PV Site as well as the village of Topham. The pylons and overhead wires that extend horizontally across the middle ground of the view are very notable, in an otherwise rural landscape.

- 2.1.47 The Solar PV Site are not visible due to intervening mature vegetation in summer. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced along a footpath. The view was chosen to show the screening effect of vegetation around Topham.

### **Viewpoint 14 – View north west from London Lane (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

#### **Visual Receptor Groups – Residents of Moss; and Users of the PRow network to the south of the Solar PV Site**

- 2.1.48 This view is representative of residents along the northern section of London Lane, as well as recreational users of PRow Moss 5.
- 2.1.49 This is a shorter distance view orientated north west towards the Solar PV Site. In summer, semi-open views are afforded across a ploughed field (not within the Solar PV Site), through a gap in the hedgerow along London Lane. In the middle-ground, a hedgerow, marking the south western boundary of the Solar PV Site, is visible. A gap in this hedgerow permits glimpses of the adjoining ploughed field which is bounded by hedgerows and rows of mature trees. This field forms part of the Solar PV Site. On the right-hand side of the photograph, London Lane is visible, extending north towards Jet Hall Farm, where vehicles and infrastructure can be seen. PRow Moss 5 extends from London Lane through the farmyard at Jet Hall. There is therefore a developed context to the composition of the view via the road and overhead wires and properties.
- 2.1.50 There is a glimpse of a field included within the south west corner of the Solar PV Site within the middle-distance of this view. The rest of the Solar PV Site is screened by intervening vegetation and built form. This view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views along London Lane and PRow Moss 5. This view has been chosen to represent the worst-case scenario from London Lane where there is a gap in the vegetation which allows semi-open views. Elsewhere along the road, views are more filtered by hedgerows.

### **Viewpoint 15 – View south east from the junction of Shaw Lane and Fenwick Common Lane (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

#### **Visual Receptor Groups – Residents of Fenwick; and Users of the minor road network in and around Fenwick**

- 2.1.51 This view is representative of residents in Fenwick around the junction of Shaw Lane and Fenwick Common Lane, with views from south-facing second storey windows. It is also representative of users of Fenwick Common Lane and Shaw Lane.
- 2.1.52 The view is orientated south east towards the Solar PV Site. In summer, the focus of the view is an agricultural field located outside of the Solar PV Site which is framed by a gap in the boundary vegetation along Fenwick Common Lane. In the middle ground of the view, a row of shrubs and small trees mark the visible extent of the western Solar PV Site, as well as the course of Fenwick Common Drain and PRow Fenwick 11. Fenwick Common Lane extends into the distance on the right and left side of the view and is

bound by hedgerows and hedgerow trees on either side. The junction with Shaw Lane is visible on the right of the photograph.

- 2.1.53 Glimpses of a field included within the Site Boundary are possible through the row of small trees and shrubs which adjoin Fenwick Common Drain and PRow Fenwick 11. The rest of the Site is screened by intervening vegetation in summer. The view was chosen to represent the worst-case scenario from Fenwick Common Lane where there is a large gap in the vegetation. Elsewhere along the road, views are filtered by vegetation with occasional gaps which allow for outward views.

### **Viewpoint 16 – View east from PRow Fenwick 11 (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

#### **Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRow network to the west of the Solar PV Site**

- 2.1.54 This view is representative of recreational users from PRow Fenwick 11.
- 2.1.55 This is a short-range view orientated east towards the Solar PV Site from PRow Fenwick 11. In summer, occasional gaps in the otherwise thick hedgerow, which are marked by makeshift post and barbed wire fencing, afford views into an adjoining field. The dense hedgerow and frequent hedgerow trees in the middle ground truncate views of the wider landscape.
- 2.1.56 The Solar PV Site is not visible in summer due to intervening hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The view has been included to illustrate the view from the edge of Fenwick. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced along a footpath. The view was chosen to represent the worst-case scenario from PRow Fenwick 11 where there is a large gap in the vegetation. Elsewhere along the footpath, views are largely screened by intervening vegetation.

### **Viewpoint 17 – View east from PRow Fenwick 8 (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

#### **Visual Receptor Groups – Residents of Fenwick; and Users of the PRow network to the west of the Solar PV Site**

- 2.1.57 This view is representative of recreational users of PRow Fenwick 8 and residents within the western part of Fenwick.
- 2.1.58 This is a middle-distance view orientated east towards the Solar PV Site from PRow Fenwick 8. A large-scale hay field is present in the foreground, bound by thick hedgerows and intermittent hedgerow trees. The clay tile roofs and first floor windows of properties along Fenwick Lane and Fenwick Common Lane can be seen emerging above intervening vegetation. A telephone line and wooden poles can be seen extending into the distance in the centre of the view.
- 2.1.59 The Solar PV Site are not visible in summer due to intervening hedgerows, vegetation and built form. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.



## **Viewpoint 18 – View north PRow Fenwick 7 (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

### **Visual Receptor Groups – Residents of Fenwick; and Users of the PRow network to the west of the Solar PV Site**

- 2.1.60 This view is representative of recreational users of PRow Fenwick 7 and residents located on the northern side of Fenwick Lane.
- 2.1.61 In summer, this is a longer-distance view orientated north across a large, linear arable field. Hedgerows bound the field, shortening views of surrounding land. On one side, low wooden fencing and chicken wire mark the boundary of a back garden of a property on Fenwick Lane. This property experiences similar open views across this field. Agricultural buildings at Gate Farm, including sheet metal barns shorten views to the west. In the middle ground, small agricultural buildings can be seen in the adjacent field. Overhead wires and gantries associated with the East Coast Mainline can be seen above the vegetation marking the end of the field in the background of the view. A single wind turbine at Pollington and the chimney of Drax Power Station extend above the vegetation onto the skyline, also in the background of the view.
- 2.1.62 The Solar PV Site is not visible due to numerous intervening hedgerows. The view has been included to illustrate the view from residents to the north of Fenwick Lane. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

## **Viewpoint 19 – View south from Trans Pennine Trail (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

### **Visual Receptor Groups – Users of the Trans Pennine Trail; and Users of the PRow network to the north of the Solar PV Site**

- 2.1.63 This view is representative of recreational users of the Trans Pennine Trail promoted walking route/National Cycle Network Route 62/Bridleway 35.3/17/1.
- 2.1.64 This is a middle ground view orientated south towards the Solar PV Site from bridleway 35.3/17/1, which also forms part of the Trans Pennine Trail and National Cycle Network Route 62. In summer, the focus of the view is a prominent row of pylons and overhead wires which extend from the foreground into the background of the view. Much of the remainder of the view is taken up by a large arable field which is bounded by ditches, allowing longer and more open views. Mature vegetation associated with the River Went truncate views in the east and screen parts of the Solar PV Site. In the west, this vegetation starts to thin, affording glimpses of agricultural buildings at Riddings Farm, as well as a single turbine extending onto the skyline. The edge of a maize field can be seen in the foreground of this view. This temporary vegetation foreshortens any views of the Solar PV Site until this point for users of the path travelling south. The composition of the view is therefore of a rural landscape which very notable tall infrastructure.
- 2.1.65 This view has been included to demonstrate one of the most open views towards the Solar PV Site from the Trans Pennine Trail/NCN Route 62. Elsewhere across the route, views towards the Solar PV Site are generally

screened by intervening vegetation, including fields of maize when site surveys were undertaken in Summer 2023.

- 2.1.66 Glimpses of the Solar PV Site in the distance are afforded where there are gaps in the vegetation, particularly within the west of the view. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced along a footpath. The view was chosen to represent the worst-case scenario from the Trans Pennine Trail for users travelling south. From here, views towards the Site are most open due to sparser vegetation along the River Went. Elsewhere along the route, intervening vegetation, including seasonal crops, filter views.

### **Viewpoint 20 – View north east from PRow Fenwick 7 at the East Coast Mainline (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

#### **Visual Receptor Groups – Users of the PRow network to the west of the Solar PV Site; and Rail users travelling on the East Coast Mainline**

- 2.1.67 This view is representative of recreational users of PRow Fenwick 7, as well as rail travellers on the East Coast Mainline.
- 2.1.68 This is a middle-distance view orientated east towards the Solar PV Site. In summer, the view is largely truncated by an intervening hedgerow which means views of the Solar PV Site are not possible. A gap in the vegetation where there is a former gate entrance focusses views to the north and north east. In the centre of this view, the eye is drawn to an existing wind turbine extending onto the skyline and seen alongside a cluster of vertical poplar trees. Steam emerging from the cooling towers at Drax Power Station during the fieldwork is also visible in the centre of the view. In the middle ground, a highly fragmented hedgerow allows views across the adjoining field before they are shortened by a dense hedgerow and belt of trees. To the west, the slightly raised embankment of the East Coast Mainline, alongside its overhead wires and gantries extends from the foreground into the distance of the view.
- 2.1.69 The Site are not visible due to numerous intervening hedgerows. The view has been included to illustrate the view from the East Coast Mainline. The view is a transient one (especially for train passengers) and forms part of a sequence of views experienced along a footpath in relation to the recreational users. The view was chosen as it represents a worst-case scenario where there is a gap in the existing vegetation.

### **Viewpoint 21 – View east from PRow Fenwick 6 /35.3/14/1 (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

#### **Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRow network to the west of the Solar PV Site**

- 2.1.70 This view is representative of recreational users of PRow Fenwick 6/35.3/14/1.
- 2.1.71 In summer, this is a short-distance view orientated east from a footbridge which crosses the River Went, where PRow Fenwick 6 and 35.3/14/1 merge. The view is truncated by the embankment of the East Coast Mainline

and associated vegetation. An arched red brick bridge occupies the centre of the view where the trainline crosses the River Went. Associated overhead wires, gantries and a signal can also be seen in the foreground and extending into the distance. This view forms part of a wider 360-degree view, which includes attractive views west along the River Went. However, the view has been orientated this way to take account of the direction of the Solar PV Site.

- 2.1.72 The Site are not visible due to the screening effect of the East Coast Mainline and associated vegetation. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

### **Viewpoint 22 – View north west from PRow Moss 8 (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

**Visual Receptor Groups – Users of the PRow network to the south of the Solar PV Site; and Users of the PRow network to the east of the Site**

- 2.1.73 This view is representative of recreational users of PRow Moss 8.
- 2.1.74 This is a middle-distance view orientated north west towards the Solar PV Site from PRow Moss 8. In summer, the view spans across a large field of pasture. Remnants of a former hedgerow boundary which divide the field into two can be seen in the foreground, alongside a row of trees extending into the middle ground. Mature oaks and tufts of grass on the edge of the view mark the ditch that bounds the south of the field. Mature hedgerow trees create a horizontal treeline which extends across most of the view. Gaps in the treeline, afford outward views to the west where a red brick property and agricultural buildings at Mosely House Farm can be seen. To the north, glimpses of built form at Fenwick Grange can be seen through the vegetation. The eye is drawn to a row of pylons and overhead lines that extend horizontally across most of the background of the view. The composition of the view is therefore of a rural landscape with notable infrastructure.
- 2.1.75 The Solar PV Site are not visible due to the intervening hedgerows and hedgerow trees. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

### **Viewpoint 23 – View south from Lowgate (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

**Visual Receptor Groups – Residents along Lowgate; and Users of the minor road network to the north of the Solar PV Site (Lowgate and Highgate)**

- 2.1.76 This view is representative of users travelling along Lowgate and residents of Lowgate with views from south-facing windows.
- 2.1.77 In summer, this is a longer distance view orientated south from Lowgate, a lane which forms part of the minor road network to the north of the Solar PV Site. The view across a large arable field is framed by rows of trees, including mature oaks and willow to the west and a row of Lombardy poplar and oak to the east. The network of hedgerows and hedgerow trees within

the Solar PV Site, as well as along the River Went, create a varied treeline which expands across the horizontal plane of the view. Utility poles and overhead wires extend horizontally across the view in the middle ground. In the distance, a single turbine at Riddings Farm extends above the treeline and is seen alongside filtered views of agricultural buildings. A row of pylons extends across the background of the view. The composition of the view is of a rural landscape overall, with some influence of tall infrastructure.

- 2.1.78 This view is representative of views from south-facing windows of properties along Lowgate. Individual views from properties will vary depending on boundary treatments. Some properties enjoy open views across surrounding agricultural fields, similar to this view, whereas other properties have vegetated boundaries which shorten and enclose views.
- 2.1.79 Glimpses of the Solar PV Site in the distance are afforded where there are gaps in the vegetation, particularly along the River Went. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced from users travelling along Lowgate, whilst also being representative of fixed residential views.

### **Viewpoint 24 – View south from Lowgate at Linton House Farm (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

**Visual Receptor Groups – Residents along Lowgate; and Users of the minor road network to the north of the Solar PV Site (Lowgate and Highgate)**

- 2.1.80 This view is representative of residential receptors along Lowgate, particularly around Linton House Farm and Fir Tree Farm. It is also representative of users travelling along Lowgate.
- 2.1.81 In summer, this is a longer distance view orientated south towards the Solar PV Site from Lowgate. Much of the view comprises a large-scale arable field with open boundaries. A row of trees marks the edge of the field and the curtilage of Linton House Farm in the centre of the view. A telephone line and posts cross the field horizontally. On the right-hand side, the eye is drawn to the backs of a small solar array associated with Linton House Farm. The roofs of barns can be seen emerging above the Solar PV Panels. Willows and other trees associated with the River Went can be seen extending across the view. In the distance, pylons can be seen extending across the horizon, as well as the wind turbine at Riddings Farm. The composition of the view is of a rural landscape with notable tall infrastructure.
- 2.1.82 Glimpses of the Solar PV Site in the distance are afforded where there are gaps in the vegetation along the River Went. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced from users travelling along Lowgate, whilst also being representative of fixed residential views.

### **Viewpoint 25 – View south from PRow 35.3/8/1 (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

**Visual Receptor Groups – Residents along Lowgate; Users of the PRow network to the north of the Solar PV Site; and Users of the minor road network to the north of the Solar PV Site (Lowgate and Highgate)**

- 2.1.83 This view is representative of recreational users of PRow 35.3/8/1 and users of Lowgate, as well as views from south-facing windows of properties along Lowgate.
- 2.1.84 In summer, this is a longer distance view orientated south towards the Solar PV Site from PRow 35.3/8/1. The linear shape of the hay fields afford longer views towards mature vegetation which lines the River Went, although from here it is not obvious the river is there. Relatively open field boundaries, including ditches with occasional trees, means longer views across surrounding fields is possible. On the other side, maize in the foreground shortens outward views, although this is a temporary feature. There are a number of vertical features within the view. These are the movement of a single turbine in the distance at Riddings Farm, which can be seen alongside agricultural buildings. A row of pylons area also visible across the background of the view. In the foreground, a utility pole and overhead wires extend horizontally across the view.
- 2.1.85 This view is representative of views from south-facing windows of properties along Lowgate. Individual views from properties will vary depending on boundary treatments. Some properties enjoy open views across surrounding agricultural fields, whereas other properties have vegetated boundaries which shorten and enclose views.
- 2.1.86 Glimpses of the Solar PV Site in the distance are afforded where there are gaps in the vegetation, particularly along the River Went. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced along a footpath.

### **Viewpoint 26 – View south west from the Trans Pennine Trail at Crowcroft Lane (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

#### **Visual Receptor Groups – Users of the Trans Pennine Trail and NCN Route 62; and Users of the PRow network to the north of the Solar PV Site**

- 2.1.87 This view is representative of recreational users travelling west on the Trans Pennine Trail/National Cycle Network 62/PRow 35.3/17/1.
- 2.1.88 This is a longer distance view orientated south west towards the Solar PV Site. In summer, most of the view comprises a large-scale arable field bound by mature vegetation. A line of pylons which extend across the view horizontally and into the distance are however highly noticeable due to their proximity to the receptor. The route of the Trans Pennine Trail extends into the distance towards agricultural buildings at Balne Hall. Balne Hall Wood, a small block of woodland, sits prominently on the horizon in the centre of the view. Other surrounding trees and woodland associated with the River Went contribute towards the sense of a wooded horizon.
- 2.1.89 Glimpses of the northern boundary of the Solar PV Site are possible in distance, however most of the Solar PV Site itself is screened by vegetation. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced along the Trans Pennine Trail. The view was chosen to represent the worst-case scenario from the route for users travelling south. From here, views towards the northern boundary of the Solar PV Site are

most open due to sparser vegetation along the River Went. Elsewhere along the route, intervening vegetation, including seasonal crops, filter views.

### **Viewpoint 27 – View east from PRow 35.3/14/1 (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

#### **Visual Receptor Group – Users of the PRow network to the west of the Site**

- 2.1.90 This view is representative of recreational users of PRow 35.3/14/1.
- 2.1.91 This is a shorter distance view orientated south east towards the Solar PV Site. In summer, a large-scale arable field comprises much of the foreground. Telephone wires and associated wooded poles cross the field and extend into the distance. A farm track which also doubles up as the route of PRow 35.3/14/1 is also visible in the foreground. The extent of the view is truncated by the East Coast Mainline vegetated embankment which crosses the view horizontally. Gentries and overhead wires associated with the railway extend onto the skyline and a mixture of Heras fencing and trees bound the slightly elevated embankment which it sits on. Beyond the East Coast Mainline, a wind turbine at Riddings Farm and a row of pylons can be seen extending onto the horizon.
- 2.1.92 The Solar PV Site is not visible due to the screening of the East Coast Mainline and intervening vegetation. This viewpoint has been included to illustrate the influence of vegetation and the railway embankment on inter-visibility across a generally low lying and very gently undulating landscape. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of similar views experienced along a footpath.

### **Viewpoint 28 – View south west from Bridleway Sykehouse 11 (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

#### **Visual Receptor Groups – Residents of Sykehouse; and Users of the PRow network to the east of the Solar PV Site**

- 2.1.93 This view is representative of recreational users of Bridleway Sykehouse 11/North Lane, as well as residential receptors around North Lane, Moor Lane and Chapel Lane.
- 2.1.94 In summer, this is a shorter distance view orientated south west towards the Solar PV Site along North Lane/Sykehouse 11. The view is focussed along North Lane where dense tree and hedgerow vegetation limit any longer distance views.
- 2.1.95 The Solar PV Site are not visible due to the intervening vegetation in summer. This view has been included to illustrate the effect of this vegetation on intervisibility from along this part of the PRow. The view is a transient one and forms part of a sequence of views experienced along a footpath.

### **Viewpoint 29 – View south from Highgate (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

#### **Visual Receptor Groups – Residents around Highgate; and Users of the minor road network to the north of the Solar PV Site (Lowgate and Highgate)**

- 2.1.96 This view is representative of residents in Highgate with views from south-facing windows, as well as users of Highgate.
- 2.1.97 Orientated south towards the Solar PV Site, in summer, the view is dominated by a field of maize in its foreground which shortens outward views south, although this will be temporary, and first floor windows will have views over this across the remainder of the field. The field is seen in the context of residential land uses and telegraph poles adjacent to the road. Trees, including a row of Lombardy poplars, can be seen extending above the skyline on either side of the view.
- 2.1.98 The Solar PV Site are not visible due to the intervening crop and field boundary vegetation in summer.

### **Viewpoint 30 – View south east from Park Lane, Balne (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

#### **Visual Receptor Group – Residents of Balne**

- 2.1.99 This view is representative of residents along Park Lane in Balne, with views from south-facing windows, as well as users of Park Road and the minor road network around Balne.
- 2.1.100 Orientated south east towards the Solar PV Site, in summer, this view is demonstrating the primary view from the front façade of a row of bungalows along Park Lane. Two fields of maize occupy the foreground and middle ground and largely screen views to the south east and west from Park Lane. There are glimpsed views through to adjoining arable fields and a vegetated horizon. This includes views towards the Lowgate Level Crossing and East Coast Mainline, where several properties and agricultural buildings can be seen between the intervening vegetation, as well as a telecommunications tower at Chapel Hill. Field boundaries are generally open with occasional oak trees contributing towards the landscape structure.
- 2.1.101 The Site are not visible due to intervening distance and vegetation.

### **Viewpoint 31 – View south east from Highgate, Balne (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

#### **Visual Receptor Groups – Residents of Balne; Residents around Highgate; and Users of the minor road network to the north of the Solar PV Site (Lowgate and Highgate)**

- 2.1.102 This view is representative of residential receptors in Balne, as well as users of Highgate.
- 2.1.103 This is a middle-distance view orientated south east towards the Solar PV Site. In summer, large-scale arable fields occupy the foreground of the view. Semi-open field boundaries with fragmented hedgerows and hedgerow trees permit views into adjoining fields. In the distance, gantries of the East Coast Mainline can be seen extending above the treeline. The Railway Cottages, which adjoin the mainline, can be seen on the left-hand side of the photograph. A telephone line and wooden poles extend through the fields in the foreground towards the cottages. On the right-hand side, agricultural buildings at Lockgate Farm can be seen in the distance. In the foreground, Four Horseshoes located on the edge of Balne is visible.

2.1.104 The Solar PV Site is not visible in summer due to intervening distance and vegetation.

### **Viewpoint 32 – View north east from Askern Hill (PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography)**

#### **Visual Receptor Group – Residents of Askern**

2.1.105 This view is representative of recreational users of Askern Hill.

2.1.106 This view has been considered in relation to residents at Askern Hill, with views from the east or north east facing windows. However, east-facing views from these properties towards the Solar PV Site are limited due to the orientation of the buildings. Furthermore, properties around Park Avenue and Asgolds Way are set back from the edge of Askern Hill by Warren House Park, therefore shortening the extent of visibility across the wider landscape and towards the Solar PV Site.

2.1.107 This is a long-distance view orientated north east towards the Solar PV Site from a path on the top of Askern Hill. A mixture of mown grass, scrub, grassland and trees make up the foreground. This vegetation mostly filters views of any built form on the sides of Askern Hill and along the A19 below. A short terrace of houses at Hilton Street and the bell of St Peter's Church can be seen through the vegetation. Open views across the countryside between Askern and the Solar PV Site are afforded on the left side of the view. This includes views across large-scale arable fields often bound by fragmented hedgerows and mature trees. Beyond this, a wooded horizon is created by the layering of hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Glimpses of clay tiled roofs of properties in Fenwick are possible between the trees. The eye is drawn to the cooling towers at Drax Power Station in the distance. Rows of pylons connect with the power station and cross the landscape horizontally in the distance. Also on the distant skyline, several wind farms can be seen, including Goole Fields and Tween Bridge. In the centre and to the right-hand side of the photograph, vegetation along the railway line shortens outward views and creates the perception of a wooded landscape.

2.1.108 The view has been chosen as a worst-case scenario from the edge of Askern Hill where gaps in the vegetation afford outward views in the direction of the Solar PV Site. Glimpses towards the Solar PV Site in the distance are possible on the left side of the photograph due to small gaps in intervening vegetation.





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