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# FENWICK SOLAR FARM

**Preliminary Environmental Information Report**

**Volume III Appendix 10-6: Visual Assessment**

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Prepared for:  
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# 1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix to **PEIR Volume I Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity** presents details of the visual sensitivity of the representative visual receptors (people's views) and the likely visual effects from the Scheme.
- 1.1.2 Visual receptors include residents, recreational users of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and promoted routes, users of the road network, and travellers using the railway network.
- 1.1.3 Visual effects are assessed during the construction, operation and maintenance at year 1, operation and maintenance at year 15, and decommissioning phases of the Scheme.
- 1.1.4 All effects are assessed during winter where they are likely to be at their worst due to the deciduous vegetation not being in leaf and therefore the maximum amount of visibility. The assessment of visual effects during operation and maintenance in year 15 also includes a summer assessment to illustrate the seasonality of effects and the likely changes in effects due to the establishment of the proposed planting when all vegetation is in leaf.
- 1.1.5 Representative viewpoints have been used to help illustrate the baseline visual amenity currently experienced by visual receptor groups. Representative viewpoints are not intended to show every location where the Scheme would be visible, instead providing a representation of views experienced by different visual receptors across the Study Area.
- 1.1.6 This appendix should be read with reference to **PEIR Volume II Figure 10-9: Representative Viewpoint Locations** and **PEIR Volume II Figure 10-10: Viewpoint Photography**. A summary of the visual effects can be found in Section 10.12 of **PEIR Volume I Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity**.
- 1.1.7 The below tables provide detail of the judgements relating to visual sensitivity, magnitude of visual effect, level of effect and significance, and cumulative effect (if relevant). The tables are colour coded, as shown below, to help guide the reader through the different stages of the assessment.

	Visual Sensitivity of the Visual Receptor
	Magnitude of Visual Effect during the assessment phases
	Level of Visual Effect and Significance (combining judgements on visual sensitivity and magnitude of effect)

## 2. Visual Assessment Tables

### 2.1 Residents

**Table 1: Residents of Fenwick**

Visual Receptor	Residents of Fenwick					
<b>Description</b>	<p>Fenwick is a nucleated village comprised of detached dwellings and farms focussed around a lane which encircles two arable fields. This morphology means a large proportion of dwellings have agricultural land adjacent to both their front and rear aspects with associated views of fields (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 17</b>).</p> <p>Views from properties are largely very short in range, due to being contained by mature hedgerows and tree belts, however, views over the top of hedgerows are possible from first floors. These first-floor views consist of flat agricultural land which surrounds the village where fields are generally medium to large in scale and bounded by mature hedgerows, hedgerow trees and ditches (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 15</b> and <b>Viewpoint 18</b>).</p> <p>Views north from properties along Fenwick Lane (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 18</b>), including the garden of The Baxter Arms, consist of views along linear arable fields which exhibit remnants of a co-axial field system. The linear orientation of these fields, coupled with the mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees which bound them, means oblique views east and west to adjacent fields are often shortened. Therefore, views towards the Site are not possible from properties along Fenwick Lane. The chimney of Drax Power Station and an existing wind turbine at Pollington can be seen on the skyline, as well as the overhead wires and gantries associated with the East Coast Mainline.</p> <p>Views towards the Site are possible from properties on the northern side of Lawn Lane due to their proximity to the Site Boundary and more fragmented vegetation around private gardens (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 5</b>).</p> <p>Views east from Fenwick Common Lane and south from Shaw Lane are largely contained by mature hedgerows which line the lanes. However, views above these are possible from first floor windows. Longer views across adjacent fields, including fields within the Site Boundary, are possible where ditches mark field boundaries, for example at the junction between Shaw Lane and Fenwick Common Lane (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 15</b>).</p>					
<b>Representative Viewpoint(s)</b>	<p><b>Viewpoint 5: View north from Lawn Lane</b> (located on the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 15: View south east from the junction of Shaw Lane and Fenwick Common Lane</b> (located 150m west from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 17: View east from PRow Fenwick 8</b> (located 350m west from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 18: View north from PRow Fenwick 7</b> (located 550m west from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p>					
<b>Visual Susceptibility</b>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor group is judged to be <b>high</b> . This is because the views are likely to be enjoyed by residents and contribute towards the landscape setting of the village.					
<b>Value of Views</b>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of <b>low</b> value. This is because they largely consist of a featureless agricultural landscape with relatively common landscape elements, such as fields, hedgerows and hedgerow trees, which are regularly in moderate to poor condition. These are interspersed with some detracting features including the East Coast Mainline, existing wind turbines and pylons.					
<b>Visual Sensitivity</b>	<p>By combining the judgements of high susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be <b>medium</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <table border="1"> <tr><td>High</td></tr> <tr><td>Medium-High</td></tr> <tr style="background-color: #92d050;"><td><b>Medium</b></td></tr> <tr><td>Low-Medium</td></tr> <tr><td>Low</td></tr> </table> </div>	High	Medium-High	<b>Medium</b>	Low-Medium	Low
High						
Medium-High						
<b>Medium</b>						
Low-Medium						
Low						
<b>Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect</b>	<p><b>During Construction (Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>Partially filtered views of construction activity in Field SW9 would be possible at an oblique angle from south-facing first floor windows of properties along the south eastern extent of Shaw Lane (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 15</b>). These views would be partially filtered by branches due to existing vegetation along Fenwick Common Drain. This would result in a</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <table border="1"> <tr><td>High</td></tr> <tr style="background-color: #005a87; color: white;"><td><b>Medium</b></td></tr> <tr><td>Properties on the northern side of Lawn Lane.</td></tr> </table> </div>	High	<b>Medium</b>	Properties on the northern side of Lawn Lane.		
High						
<b>Medium</b>						
Properties on the northern side of Lawn Lane.						

**Visual Receptor**

**Residents of Fenwick**

subtle change to the existing view due to the oblique angle at which the Site is located. Wider views south across adjacent agricultural land would remain unchanged.

Partially filtered views of construction activity would also be possible in Fields NW3 and NW4 from north-facing windows of properties on the northern side of Lawn Lane (see photograph for **Viewpoint 5**). These views would be direct but partially filtered due to existing vegetation within private gardens. Construction activity would result in the addition of construction machinery and movement into the composition of the view. It would also create varying colour tones of fields, due to exposed subsoils. Views of the construction activity would result in a partial change to the composition of the view due to existing vegetation within private gardens.

For the majority of residents within, including along Fenwick Lane and Fenwick Common Lane, views of construction activity would be screened by intervening vegetation or built form, and therefore would not be visible (see photographs for **Viewpoint 17** and **Viewpoint 18**)

Duration and Reversibility

The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible. Although the construction period may last up to 24 months, activity in parts of the Site visible from Fenwick would be very short in duration.

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

Solar PV Panels within Field SW9 would be partially visible in oblique views from south-facing first floor windows of properties along the south eastern extent of Shaw Lane (see photograph for **Viewpoint 15**). These views would be partially filtered due to branches of existing vegetation, including shrubs and small trees, along Fenwick Common Drain. Wider views south across undeveloped arable fields and along Fenwick Common Lane would remain unchanged.

Direct but partially filtered views of Solar PV Panels in Fields NW3 and NW4 in the middle-distance would be possible from north-facing windows of properties on the northern side of Lawn Lane (see photograph for **Viewpoint 5**). These views would be partially screened by the bare branches of existing vegetation within private gardens; however, mitigation planting would not yet have matured.

For the majority of residents within, including along Fenwick Lane and Fenwick Common Lane, the Scheme would not be visible and therefore there would be no change to the composition of views (see photographs for **Viewpoint 17** and **Viewpoint 18**).

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term, as the planting has not established, and partially reversible as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

Planting proposed as part of the Scheme along Fenwick Common Drain and PRow Fenwick 11 would have established. This would partially screen views of Solar PV Panels in Field SW9 from properties along the south eastern extent of Shaw Lane. However, glimpses of Solar PV Panels through the bare branches would be possible during winter. Wider views south across undeveloped arable fields and along Fenwick Common Lane would remain unchanged. Direct, partially filtered views of Solar PV Panels in Fields NW3 and NW4 in the middle distance would be possible from north-facing properties along the northern side of Lawn Lane. Planting proposed as part of the Scheme would have established, however, bare branches during winter months would allow for filtered views of Solar PV Panels. For the majority of residents within Fenwick, the Scheme would not be visible.

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

**Low**  
Properties along the south eastern extent of Shaw Lane.

Very Low

**None**  
For the majority of residents in Fenwick.

High

**Medium**  
Properties on the northern side of Lawn Lane.

**Low**  
Properties along the south eastern extent of Shaw Lane.

Very Low

**None**  
For the majority of residents in Fenwick.

High

Medium

**Low**  
Properties on the northern side of Lawn Lane.

**Very Low**  
Properties along the south eastern extent of Shaw Lane.

**None**  
For the majority of residents in Fenwick.



**Visual Receptor Residents of Fenwick**

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

Planting proposed as part of the Scheme along Fenwick Common Drain would have established. This would screen views of Solar PV Panels in Field SW9 from properties along the south eastern extent of Shaw Lane. Due to existing vegetation along Fenwick Common Drain, this would not cause a pronounced change to the composition of the view. Views from properties to the north of Lawn Lane would also be screened by established vegetation, meaning outward views from the properties would be shortened. As vegetation already exists along the northern boundary of these properties, it would only represent a small change to the composition of the existing view. For the majority of residents within Fenwick, the Scheme would not be visible.

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

High

Medium

Low

**Very Low**

Properties on the northern side of Lawn Lane and along the south eastern extent of Shaw Lane.

**None**

For the majority of residents in Fenwick.

**During Decommissioning (Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

Planting proposed as part of the Scheme would filter views of decommissioning activity for properties along Shaw Lane and Lawn Lane. Fleeting glimpses of taller plant may be possible above hedgerows from first floor windows.

Duration and Reversibility

The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.

High

Medium

**Low**

Properties on the northern side of Lawn Lane.

**Very Low**

Properties along the south eastern extent of Shaw Lane.

**None**

For the majority of residents in Fenwick.

**Level of Effect and Significance**

During Construction (Winter)

Combining a medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for properties on the northern side of Lawn Lane. A low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for properties along the south eastern extent of Shaw Lane.

Major (Significant)

**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**

Properties to the north of Lawn Lane.

**Minor Adverse (Not Significant)**

Properties on the south eastern extent of Shaw Lane.

Negligible (Not Significant)

During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)

Combining a medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for properties on the northern side of Lawn Lane. A low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for properties along the south eastern extent of Shaw Lane.

Major (Significant)

**Moderate Adverse (Significant)**

Properties to the north of Lawn Lane.

**Minor Adverse (Not Significant)**

Properties on the south eastern extent of Shaw Lane.

Negligible (Not Significant)

During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)

Combining a medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for properties on the northern side of Lawn Lane. A very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for properties along the south eastern extent of Shaw Lane.

Major (Significant)

Moderate (Significant)

**Minor Adverse (Not Significant)**

Properties to the north of Lawn Lane.

**Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)**  
Properties on the south eastern extent of Shaw Lane.

During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)

Combining a medium-high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for properties on the northern side of Lawn Lane and properties along the south eastern extent of Shaw Lane.

Major (Significant)

Moderate (Significant)

Minor (Not Significant)

**Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)**

During Decommissioning (Winter)

Combining a medium-high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for properties on the northern side of Lawn Lane and on the south eastern extent of Shaw Lane.

Major (Significant)

Moderate (Significant)

**Minor Adverse (Not Significant)**

Properties to the north of Lawn Lane.

**Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)**  
Properties on the south eastern extent of Shaw Lane.

Visual Receptor	Residents of Fenwick				
				Properties on the south eastern extent of Shaw Lane and to the north of Lawn Lane.	
	<p align="center"><b>Neutral</b>                      For the majority of residents in Fenwick.</p>	<p align="center"><b>Neutral</b>                      For the majority of residents in Fenwick.</p>	<p align="center"><b>Neutral</b>                      For the majority of residents in Fenwick.</p>	<p align="center"><b>Neutral</b>                      For the majority of residents in Fenwick.</p>	<p align="center"><b>Neutral</b>                      For the majority of residents in Fenwick.</p>



**Table 2: Residents of Moss**

Visual Receptor	Residents of Moss
<b>Description</b>	<p>Moss is a predominantly linear village focused along Moss Road and Pinford Lane. The village is set within a wider landscape of large-scale arable fields; however, small fields of pasture and occasional paddocks predominantly form the settlement edge. The continuous nature of the village morphology means views from the front of dwellings are contained to the street and opposite properties with occasional glimpses of the countryside where there are gaps in the building line. Mature hedgerows and tree belts mean outward views from the rear of dwellings are largely limited to adjacent fields. For properties where views are afforded south or east, these include existing pylons which cross the landscape to the east of the village. The East Coast Mainline passes to the west of the village, where gantries and overhead wires are present in views.</p> <p>Views towards the Site from residents on the northern side of Moss Street are limited to rear elevations. These views are largely contained due to mature belts of hedgerows and trees bounding a handful of linear fields; however, these would become more filtered during the winter months (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 6</b>). For properties along London Lane, occasional outward views towards the south western corner of the Site are possible for windows orientated north and west (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 14</b>).</p>
<b>Representative Viewpoint(s)</b>	<p><b>Viewpoint 6: View north from PRow Moss 6/Fenwick 14</b> (located within the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 14: View north west from London Lane</b> (located 50m south from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p>
<b>Visual Susceptibility</b>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be <b>high</b> . This is because views from this settlement are enjoyed by residents and contribute towards the landscape setting of the village. However, open views are largely confined to the upper storeys of houses.
<b>Value of Views</b>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of <b>low</b> value. This is because they consist of relatively common landscape elements, such as fields, hedgerows and hedgerow trees. These are interspersed with some detracting features including the East Coast Mainline and pylons.
<b>Visual Sensitivity</b>	<p>By combining the judgements of high susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be <b>medium</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>High</p> <p>Medium-High</p> <p style="background-color: #92d050; padding: 2px;">Medium</p> <p>Low-Medium</p> <p>Low</p> </div>
<b>Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect</b>	<p><b>During Construction (Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>For the majority of residents within Moss, views of construction activity would be screened by intervening vegetation or built form.</p> <p>Filtered views of construction activity in Field SW12 would be possible through the bare branches of existing hedgerows along London Lane, including from north-facing windows of Lilac Cottage. Oblique views of construction activity in Field SW12 would also be possible over the top of existing hedgerows from west-facing, first floor windows of Jet Hall Farm. This activity would include topsoil stripping and exposed subsoil, although this would match the current appearance of these fields in Winter (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 14</b>). Machinery associated with the construction of frames and installation of the Solar PV Panel arrays would introduce movement into views. This would represent a partial change to the composition of the existing views as wider views across undeveloped fields to the south of the Site would remain unchanged from both properties. Views of taller plant constructing the BESS Battery Containers in Field SW10 would be seen above the treeline from north and east-facing windows of Jet Hall Farm, Lilac Cottage and Cherryton House on London Lane.</p> <p>Direct, filtered views of similar construction activity in the distance in Fields SW7 and SW8 would be possible from some north-facing, first floor windows of properties around Mosely Hall Farm, where views are not screened by intervening vegetation or built form. This would also include views of taller plant associated with the construction of the sub-station in</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>High</p> <div style="background-color: #005a8c; color: white; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Medium</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lilac Cottage and Jet Hall Farm on London Lane. Properties on the eastern edge of Moss overlooking the Grid Connection Corridor.</p> </div> <p>Low</p> </div>

**Visual Receptor**

**Residents of Moss**

Field SW8. This would introduce a barely perceptible change to the composition of views due to the existing vegetation and built form.

Views of taller plant associated with the construction of the On-Site Substation would also be possible from north-facing velux windows of Harland House, Moss Road. From here, the taller plant could be seen emerging above the treeline of intervening vegetation. This would represent a barely perceptible change to the existing view from a small number of windows.

For properties on the eastern edge of Moss, along Moss Road, proximity views of construction activity associated with the excavation and laying of the underground Grid Connection Cables would be possible at both direct and oblique angles. This would introduce a partial, but short-lived, change to the existing view across surrounding arable fields.

Duration and Reversibility

The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible. Although the construction period may last up to 24 months, activity in parts of the Site visible from Moss would be very short in duration.

<p><b>Very Low</b></p> <p>Cherryton House on London Lane.                  Harland House on Moss Road.                  Properties around Moseley House Farm.</p>
<p><b>None</b></p> <p>For the majority of residents in Moss.</p>

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

Solar PV Panels within Field SW12 would be visible in oblique views over the top of existing hedgerows from west-facing, first floor windows at Jet Hall Farm. Direct, partially filtered views of Solar PV Panels would also be possible from north-facing windows of Lilac Cottage on London Lane. These views would be filtered due to bare branches of existing hedgerows along London Lane (see photograph for **Viewpoint 14**). Thickening of existing hedgerows which are planned as part of the Scheme would not yet have established. This would represent a partial change to the existing composition of views as wider views across arable fields to the south of the Site would remain unchanged.

<p>High</p>
<p><b>Medium</b></p> <p>Lilac Cottage and Jet Hall Farm on London Lane.</p>

Direct, filtered views of Solar PV Panels in Fields SW7 and SW8, alongside the On-Site Substation in Field SW8, would be possible from north-facing, first floor windows of properties around Moseley House Farm. Mitigation planting along Eil Wood and Fenwick Grange Drain would not yet have established. This would represent a barely perceptible change in the composition of the existing view due to intervening vegetation and built form.

<p>Low</p>
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Filtered views of the On-Site Substation in Field SW8 would also be possible from velux windows at Harland House, Moss Road. This would also represent a barely perceptible change in the composition of existing views.

<p><b>Very Low</b></p> <p>Harland House on Moss Road                  Properties around Moseley House Farm.                  Properties on the eastern edge of Moss overlooking the Grid Connection Corridor.</p>
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Construction of the Grid Connection Cables would be complete and covering topsoil would match the appearance of arable fields in winter. Replanting of hedgerow gaps that were removed to accommodate the Grid Connection Cables would not yet have established and would therefore represent a barely perceptible change in the existing view.

For the majority of residents within Moss, the Scheme would be screened by intervening vegetation and built form.

<p><b>None</b></p> <p>For the majority of residents in Moss.</p>
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Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term, as the planting has not established, and partially reversible as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

Oblique views from first floor, west-facing windows at Jet Hall Farm would afford visibility of Solar PV Panels and associated infrastructure in Field SW12 as the elevated position would allow for views over intervening hedgerows, even once mitigation planting has established. This would continue to represent a partial change to the existing composition of views from Jet Hall Farm. Glimpses of the proposed Solar PV Panels in Field SW12 would also be afforded through intervening hedgerows in winter in ground level views.

<p>High</p>
<p><b>Medium</b></p> <p>Jet Hall Farm.</p>

Direct views from north-facing windows at Lilac Cottage would be heavily filtered as hedgerow thickening and mitigation planting proposed as part of the Scheme would have established. Therefore, only glimpses of Solar PV Panels through

<p>Low</p>
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**Visual Receptor**

**Residents of Moss**

bare branches would be possible during the winter months, creating a barely perceptible change to existing views. Wider views across undeveloped arable fields would be unchanged.

Filtered views of the On-Site Substation in Field SW8 would also be possible from velux windows at Harland House on Moss Road. This would also represent a barely perceptible change in the composition of existing views.

Views towards Solar PV Panels in Fields SW7 and SW8, as well as the On-Site Substation in Field SW8 would become increasingly more filtered for north-facing, first floor windows of properties around Moseley House Farm as mitigation planting proposed along Ell Wood and Fenwick Grange Drain would have established and maintained a height of at least 4.5 m.

For the majority of residents within Moss, the Scheme would be screened by intervening vegetation and built form.

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

**Very Low**  
Lilac Cottage on London Lane.  
Harland House on Moss Road.  
Properties around Moseley House Farm.

**None**  
For the majority of residents in Moss.

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

Oblique views towards Solar PV Panels in Field SW12 would remain during the summer months for first floor, west-facing windows at Jet Hall Farm due to the elevated position of the viewer and proximity to the Site. However, the Scheme would not appear in views from the ground level given the screening effect of new and existing hedgerows.

Views from north-facing windows at Lilac Cottage would be screened by established hedgerows.

Views of Solar PV Panels within Fields SW7 and SW8 from north-facing, first floor windows of properties around Moseley House Farm would also be truncated by mitigation planting.

Views of the On-Site Substation within Field SW8 would still be possible from north-facing velux windows at Harland House on Moss Road due to the gap in the vegetation to accommodate PRow Fenwick 14/Moss 6. This would continue to represent a barely perceptible change in the composition of existing views.

For the majority of residents within Moss, the Scheme would be screened by intervening vegetation and built form.

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

High

Medium

**Low**  
Jet Hall Farm

**Very Low**  
Harland House on Moss Road.

**None**  
For the majority of residents in Moss.

**During Decommissioning (Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

Oblique views of decommissioning activity would be possible above hedgerows from west-facing, first floor windows at Jet Hall Farm. This would introduce similar machinery and movement into views that was present at construction, continuing to represent a partial change to the composition of existing views.

The Grid Connection Cables would not be removed during the decommissioning process and therefore there would be no views for decommissioning activity for residents adjoining the Grid Connection Corridor.

As the On-Site Substation would remain in place, glimpses of the feature would persist through a gap in the vegetation along the southern boundary of the Site from north-facing velux windows at Harland House on Moss Road.

For the majority of residents within Moss, the Scheme would be screened by intervening vegetation and built form.

Duration and Reversibility

The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.

High

**Medium**  
Jet Hall Farm.

Low

**Very Low**  
Harland House on Moss Road.

**None**  
For the majority of residents in Moss.

**Level of Effect and Significance**

During Construction  
Combining a medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for Lilac Cottage and Jet Hall Farm, as

During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)  
Combining a medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect

During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)  
Combining a medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect

During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)  
Combining a medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect

During Decommissioning (Winter)  
Combining a medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for Jet Hall Farm. Combining it with a

Visual Receptor	Residents of Moss				
	well as properties on the eastern edge of Moss. Combining it with a very low magnitude creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for Cherryton House, Harland House and properties around Moseley House Farm.	for Lilac Cottage and Jet Hall Farm. Combining it with a very low magnitude creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for Harland House, properties around Moseley House Farm, and properties on the eastern edge of Moss.	for Jet Hall Farm. Combining it with a very low magnitude creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for Lilac Cottage, Harland House and Moseley House Farm.	for Jet Hall Farm. Combining it with a very low magnitude creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for Harland House.	very low magnitude creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for Harland House.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	<b>Moderate Adverse (Significant)</b> Properties in the east of Moss, Lilac Cottage and Jet Hall Farm.	<b>Moderate Adverse (Significant)</b> Lilac Cottage and Jet Hall Farm.	<b>Moderate Adverse (Significant)</b> Jet Hall Farm.	Moderate Adverse (Significant)	<b>Moderate Adverse (Significant)</b> Jet Hall Farm.
	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	<b>Minor (Not Significant)</b> Jet Hall Farm.	Minor (Not Significant)
	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Cherryton House, Harland House, and properties around Moseley House Farm.	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Harland House, properties around Moseley House Farm, and properties on the eastern edge of Moss.	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Lilac Cottage, Harland House and properties around Moseley House Farm.	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Harland House	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Harland House
	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of residents in Moss.	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of residents in Moss.	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of residents in Moss.	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of residents in Moss.	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of residents in Moss.

**Table 3: Residents of Topham**

Visual Receptor	Residents of Topham
<b>Description</b>	<p>Topham is a small, dispersed hamlet comprised of large, detached dwellings. Located at the confluence of the River Went and a disused railway line, the hamlet is characterised by belts of dense woodland and tree-lined lanes. Mature trees also enclose residential properties, meaning outward views, including towards the Site, are screened. Where views are afforded, they comprise a pleasant floodplain landscape with mature willows and occasional rows of poplar. An existing line of powerlines and associated pylons can also be seen in some views from residential properties.</p> <p>The Trans Pennine Trail, a promoted walking route, and National Cycle Network Route 62 pass through Topham along Topham Ferry Lane before crossing the River Went at Topham Ferry Bridge. Views from here are focussed along the course of the River Went, with mature woodland trees containing outward views (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 13</b>). From here, a line of existing pylons can be seen prominently in views to the north and west.</p>
<b>Representative Viewpoint(s)</b>	<b>Viewpoint 13: View west from the Topham Ferry Bridge</b> (located 150m east from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b> )
<b>Visual Susceptibility</b>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be <b>high</b> . This is because views from this settlement are enjoyed by residents and contribute towards the landscape setting of the hamlet. However, outward views are largely contained by mature vegetation.
<b>Value of Views</b>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of <b>medium</b> value as they generally consist of woodland and hedgerow-bound pastoral fields in good condition. Views also include rarer elements, such as riparian habitats, as well as some detractive features including pylons crossing through the landscape.
<b>Visual Sensitivity</b>	<p>By combining the judgements of high susceptibility and medium value, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be <b>medium-high</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>High</p> <p><b>Medium-High</b></p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Low-Medium</p> <p>Low</p> </div>
<b>Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect</b>	<p><b>During Construction (Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The Site and construction activity would not be visible for residents in Topham due to dense intervening vegetation and the orientation of buildings. There would be no change to the existing views experienced by residents. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> There would be no change to the existing views.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>High</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Very Low</p> <p><b>None</b> Residents of Topham</p> </div> <p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The Scheme would not be visible for residents in Topham. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> There would be no change to the existing views.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>High</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Very Low</p> <p><b>None</b> Residents of Topham</p> </div> <p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The Scheme would not be visible for residents in Topham.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>High</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Low</p> </div>

**Visual Receptor**

**Residents of Topham**

	<u>Duration and Reversibility</u> There would be no change to the existing views.					Very Low	<b>None</b> Residents of Topham
	<b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The Scheme would not be visible for residents in Topham.					High	
	<u>Duration and Reversibility</u> There would be no change to the existing views.					Medium	
	<b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The Scheme would not be visible for residents in Topham.					Low	<b>None</b> Residents of Topham
	<u>Duration and Reversibility</u> There would be no change to the existing views.					Very Low	
	<b>During Decommissioning (Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The Scheme would not be visible for residents in Topham.					High	
	<b>During Decommissioning (Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The Scheme would not be visible for residents in Topham.					Medium	<b>None</b> Residents of Topham
	<u>Duration and Reversibility</u> There would be no change to the existing views.					Low	
						Very Low	
<b>Level of Effect and Significance</b>	<u>During Construction</u> A medium-high sensitivity combined with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for residents in Topham.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</u> A medium-high sensitivity combined with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for residents in Topham.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</u> A medium-high sensitivity combined with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for residents in Topham.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</u> A medium-high sensitivity combined with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for residents in Topham.	<u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u> A medium-high sensitivity combined with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for residents in Topham.		
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)		
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)		
	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)		
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)		
	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Topham	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Topham	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Topham	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Topham	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Topham	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Topham	



**Table 4: Residents of Sykehouse**

Visual Receptor	Residents of Sykehouse	
<b>Description</b>	<p>A linear village focussed along Broad Lane. Dwellings are located on both sides of the road and are orientated north west to south east. A strong co-axial field system exists to the south east of Sykehouse where mature belts of hedgerows and trees bound linear fields. This creates pleasant views across pastoral fields with belts of mature trees cutting views short in the middle-ground. To the north west, mature vegetation along garden and field boundaries, as well as the wooded route of the disused railway, shorten outward views, including any views towards the Site. Some larger-scale fields create locally open views, particularly from first floor windows. Within views to the north west, a row of pylons and overhead lines can be seen breaking the skyline.</p> <p>A number of PRoW connect Sykehouse with the River Went in the north. These follow existing boundaries including hedgerows and tree belts which largely contain any outward views (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 28</b>). Three PRoW also extend southward towards the New Junction Canal. These also follow existing tree-lined field boundaries. The Trans Pennine Trail and NCN Route 62 follow Broad Lane through the village, connecting Sykehouse with Topham and the New Junction Canal.</p>	
<b>Representative Viewpoint(s)</b>	<b>Viewpoint 28: View south west from Bridleway Sykehouse 11</b> (located 1.2 km east from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b> )	
<b>Visual Susceptibility</b>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be <b>high</b> . This is because views from this settlement are enjoyed by residents and contribute towards the landscape setting of the village. However, open views are largely confined to the upper storeys of houses on the northern side of Broad Lane.	
<b>Value of Views</b>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of <b>medium</b> value. Although they consist of relatively common landscape elements, such as fields, mature hedgerows and woodland, they are in good condition. Furthermore, some views include local landmarks, such as the spire of Holy Trinity Church, which is valued by local communities.	
<b>Visual Sensitivity</b>	By combining the judgements of high susceptibility and medium value, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be <b>medium-high</b> .	
<b>Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect</b>	<b>During Construction (Winter)</b>	High
	<u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u>	Medium-High
	Taller plant associated with the construction of Solar PV Panels within Fields SE6 and SE7 would be seen extending above intervening vegetation from west-facing, first floor windows of properties along the junction of West Lane, Bate Lane and Broad Lane. Views of activity at ground level would be screened by intervening tree-lined field boundaries and vegetation along the former railway line. This would represent a barely perceptible change to existing views across adjacent agricultural fields.	Medium
	Construction activity would not be visible for residents elsewhere in Sykehouse due to intervening distance, vegetation and built form.	Low-Medium
	<u>Duration and Reversibility</u>	Low
	The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible. Although the construction period may last up to 24 months, activity in Fields SE6 and SE7 would be very short in duration.	High
	<b>Very Low</b> Properties along the junction of West Lane, Bate Lane and Broad Lane.	Medium
	<b>None</b> For the majority of residents in Sykehouse.	Low
	<b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</b>	High
	<u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u>	Medium
The Scheme would not be visible for residents in Sykehouse due to intervening distance, vegetation and built form.	Low	
<u>Duration and Reversibility</u>	Very Low	
There would be no change to the existing views.	<b>None</b> Residents of Sykehouse	
<b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</b>	High	



**Visual Receptor**

**Residents of Sykehouse**

<p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The Scheme would not be visible for residents in Sykehouse due to intervening distance, vegetation and built form.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u> There would be no change to the existing views.</p>	<p>Medium</p> <hr/> <p>Low</p> <hr/> <p>Very Low</p> <hr/> <p><b>None</b> Residents of Sykehouse</p>
<p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The Scheme would not be visible for residents in Sykehouse due to intervening distance, vegetation and built form.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u> There would be no change to the existing views.</p>	<p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium</p> <hr/> <p>Low</p> <hr/> <p>Very Low</p> <hr/> <p><b>None</b> Residents of Sykehouse</p>
<p><b>During Decommissioning (Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> Taller plant associated with the decommissioning process in Field SE6 and SE7 would be seen extending above the treeline in views west from first floor windows of properties along the junction of West Lane, Bate Lane and Broad Lane. This would represent a barely perceptible change to existing views across adjacent agricultural fields.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u> There would be no change to the existing views.</p>	<p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium</p> <hr/> <p>Low</p> <hr/> <p><b>Very Low</b> Properties along the junction of West Lane, Bate Lane and Broad Lane.</p> <hr/> <p><b>None</b> For the majority of residents in Sykehouse</p>

<b>Level of Effect and Significance</b>	<u>During Construction</u> A medium-high sensitivity combined with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for properties along the junction of West Lane, Bate Lane and Broad Lane.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</u> A medium-high sensitivity combined with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for residents in Sykehouse.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</u> A medium-high sensitivity combined with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for residents in Sykehouse.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</u> A medium-high sensitivity combined with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for residents in Sykehouse.	<u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u> A medium-high sensitivity combined with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for properties along the junction of West Lane, Bate Lane and Broad Lane.
Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)
<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Properties along the junction of West Lane, Bate Lane and Broad Lane.	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Properties along the junction of West Lane, Bate Lane and Broad Lane.
<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of residents in Sykehouse.	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Sykehouse	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Sykehouse	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Sykehouse	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Sykehouse	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of residents in Sykehouse.

**Table 5: Residents of Balne**

Visual Receptor	Residents of Balne						
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Balne is a small linear village focussed along Park Lane and around the crossroads between Park Lane, Thorntree Lane, Highgate and Little Common Lane. A number of farmsteads are present across the wider parish of Balne. From single storey dwellings on the norther side of Park Lane, views are available across fields to the south, due to the lack of immediate field boundaries. From here, the elevated treeline of Parkshaw Wood is present in views to the south west. During the summer months, these views are influenced by crops, with maize shortening views, as demonstrated by the site visits in August 2023 (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 30</b>).</p> <p>From other properties around the crossroads, resident’s views are more contained due to trees in private gardens and along Little Common Lane. Overhead wires and gantries associated with the East Coast Mainline, which passes to the east of the village, are visible for residents on the eastern side of the crossroads (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 31</b>), as is views of the chimney at Drax Power Station and an existing turbine at Pollington. Elsewhere across the parish, outwards views across arable fields are generally available from farmsteads with some local enclosure from trees in private gardens.</p> <p>Due to Balne’s distance from the Site Boundary, views of the Site are generally truncated by intervening vegetation and features such as the East Coast Mainline.</p>						
<p><b>Representative Viewpoint(s)</b></p>	<p><b>Viewpoint 30: View south east from Park Lane, Balne</b> (located 2 km north west from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 31: View south east from Highgate, Balne</b> (located 2 km north west from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p>						
<p><b>Visual Susceptibility</b></p>	<p>The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be <b>high</b>. This is because views from this settlement are enjoyed by residents and contribute towards the landscape setting of the village.</p>						
<p><b>Value of Views</b></p>	<p>Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of <b>low</b> value. Outward views are often across featureless agricultural landscapes, consisting of common landscape elements such as fields, hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Distracting elements, including the East Coast Mainline, the chimney at Drax Power Station and existing wind turbines are also common in views.</p>						
<p><b>Visual Sensitivity</b></p>	<p>By combining the judgements of high susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be <b>medium</b>.</p>						
<p><b>Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect</b></p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="522 1140 1884 1455"> <p><b>During Construction (Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>The Site and construction activity would not be visible for residents in Balne due to the intervening distance, vegetation, and raised embankment of the East Coast Mainline (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 30</b> and <b>Viewpoint 31</b>). Therefore, there would be no change to the existing views experienced by residents.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>There would be no change to the existing views.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1884 1140 2801 1455"> <p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium-High</p> <hr/> <p><b>Medium</b></p> <hr/> <p>Low-Medium</p> <hr/> <p>Low</p> <hr/> <p>Very Low</p> <hr/> <p><b>None</b> Residents of Balne</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="522 1465 1884 1780"> <p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>The Scheme would not be visible for residents in Balne due to the intervening distance, vegetation, and raised embankment of the East Coast Mainline (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 30</b> and <b>Viewpoint 31</b>). Therefore, there would be no change to the existing views experienced by residents.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>There would be no change to the existing views.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1884 1465 2801 1780"> <p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium</p> <hr/> <p>Low</p> <hr/> <p>Very Low</p> <hr/> <p><b>None</b> Residents of Balne</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="522 1791 1884 1879"> <p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> </td> <td data-bbox="1884 1791 2801 1879"> <p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>During Construction (Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>The Site and construction activity would not be visible for residents in Balne due to the intervening distance, vegetation, and raised embankment of the East Coast Mainline (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 30</b> and <b>Viewpoint 31</b>). Therefore, there would be no change to the existing views experienced by residents.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>There would be no change to the existing views.</p>	<p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium-High</p> <hr/> <p><b>Medium</b></p> <hr/> <p>Low-Medium</p> <hr/> <p>Low</p> <hr/> <p>Very Low</p> <hr/> <p><b>None</b> Residents of Balne</p>	<p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>The Scheme would not be visible for residents in Balne due to the intervening distance, vegetation, and raised embankment of the East Coast Mainline (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 30</b> and <b>Viewpoint 31</b>). Therefore, there would be no change to the existing views experienced by residents.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>There would be no change to the existing views.</p>	<p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium</p> <hr/> <p>Low</p> <hr/> <p>Very Low</p> <hr/> <p><b>None</b> Residents of Balne</p>	<p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p>	<p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium</p>
<p><b>During Construction (Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>The Site and construction activity would not be visible for residents in Balne due to the intervening distance, vegetation, and raised embankment of the East Coast Mainline (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 30</b> and <b>Viewpoint 31</b>). Therefore, there would be no change to the existing views experienced by residents.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>There would be no change to the existing views.</p>	<p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium-High</p> <hr/> <p><b>Medium</b></p> <hr/> <p>Low-Medium</p> <hr/> <p>Low</p> <hr/> <p>Very Low</p> <hr/> <p><b>None</b> Residents of Balne</p>						
<p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>The Scheme would not be visible for residents in Balne due to the intervening distance, vegetation, and raised embankment of the East Coast Mainline (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 30</b> and <b>Viewpoint 31</b>). Therefore, there would be no change to the existing views experienced by residents.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>There would be no change to the existing views.</p>	<p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium</p> <hr/> <p>Low</p> <hr/> <p>Very Low</p> <hr/> <p><b>None</b> Residents of Balne</p>						
<p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p>	<p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium</p>						

Visual Receptor	Residents of Balne				
<p>The assessment would reflect that at year 1.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>There would be no change to the existing views.</p>	Low				
	Very Low				
	<b>None</b> Residents of Balne				
<p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>The assessment would reflect that at year 15 winter.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>There would be no change to the existing views.</p>	High				
	Medium				
	Low				
<p><b>During Decommissioning (Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>The assessment would reflect that at construction.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>There would be no change to the existing views.</p>	Very Low				
	<b>None</b> Residents of Balne				
	High				
<p><b>During Decommissioning (Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>The assessment would reflect that at construction.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>There would be no change to the existing views.</p>	Medium				
	Low				
	Very Low				
<p><b>During Decommissioning (Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>The assessment would reflect that at construction.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>There would be no change to the existing views.</p>	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Balne				
	High				
	Medium				
<p><b>During Decommissioning (Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>The assessment would reflect that at construction.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>There would be no change to the existing views.</p>	Low				
	Very Low				
	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Balne				
<p><b>Level of Effect and Significance</b></p>	<p><u>During Construction</u></p> <p>A medium sensitivity combined with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for residents in Balne.</p>	<p><u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</u></p> <p>A medium sensitivity combined with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for residents in Balne.</p>	<p><u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</u></p> <p>A medium sensitivity combined with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for residents in Balne.</p>	<p><u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</u></p> <p>A medium sensitivity combined with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for residents in Balne.</p>	<p><u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u></p> <p>A medium sensitivity combined with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for residents in Balne.</p>
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)
	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Balne	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Balne	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Balne	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Balne	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Balne

**Table 6: Residents of Askern**

Visual Receptor	Residents of Askern
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Askern is a town located within the west of the Study Area. For residents on top of Askern Hill, including along Park Avenue, there are open and distant views east due to the open space at Warren House Park, including towards the Site (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 32</b>). These views consist of arable fields bounded by fragmented hedgerows and tree belts. A number of detractors are visible from Askern, including Askern Water Tower, Drax Power Station, numerous pylons and a handful of wind farms located around Goole and Thorne. On the slopes of Askern Hill, there are elevated views from east-facing windows of flats at Swan Court.</p>

Visual Receptor	Residents of Askern
<b>Representative Viewpoint(s)</b>	<b>Viewpoint 32: View north east from Askern Hill</b> (located 4.7 km west from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b> )
<b>Visual Susceptibility</b>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be <b>high</b> . This is because where distant views from this settlement are afforded, they are enjoyed by residents and contribute towards the landscape setting of the town.
<b>Value of Views</b>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of <b>low</b> value. This is because they are largely confined to internal views of urban elements. However, where outward views are afforded, they contain relatively common landscape elements, such as fields, hedgerows, woodland and tree belts with a number of detractors, including powerlines, wind farms and Drax Power Station.
<b>Visual Sensitivity</b>	By combining the judgements of high susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be <b>medium</b> .
<b>Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect</b>	<p><b>During Construction (Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>For residents along Park Avenue and Swan Court, views of construction activity would be largely limited to taller plant equipment extending above the tree line in the background of views east. Small glimpses of ground activity in the north of the Site would be possible through bare intervening hedgerows, however, this would be barely perceptible due to the distance (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 32</b>).</p> <p>There will be no views of the Grid Connection Corridor from Askern Hill due to a greater screening effect of intervening vegetation around Moss.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.</p> <p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>For residents along Park Avenue and Swan Court views of the Scheme would be largely screened due to intervening vegetation and the distance of the settlement from the Site. At year 1, mitigation planting, including hedgerow thickening along the western boundary of the Site, would not yet have established. Small glimpses of Solar PV Panels within the north of the Site would be possible through bare intervening hedgerows, however, this would be barely perceptible due to the intervening distance (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 32</b>). Wider long-distance views across the farmlands to the east of Askern would remain unchanged.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>The change would be long term, as the planting has not established, and partially reversible as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.</p> <p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>At year 15, for residents along Park Avenue and Swan Court, mitigation planting, including hedgerow thickening along the western boundary of the Site, would have established. Although during the winter months these would be composed of bare branches, in combination with the distance from the Site, the density of the vegetation would be sufficient to screen views of Solar PV Panels. Wider, long-distance views across the farmlands to the east of Askern would remain unchanged. Therefore, there would be no change to the composition of the view.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p>
	High
	Medium-High
	<b>Medium</b>
	Low-Medium
	Low
	High
	Medium
	Low
	<b>Very Low</b> Properties along Park Avenue and Swan Court.
	<b>None</b> For the majority of residents in Askern.
	High
	Medium
	Low
	<b>Very Low</b> Properties along Park Avenue and Swan Court.
	<b>None</b> Elsewhere across Askern.
	High
	Medium
	Low
	Very Low
	<b>None</b> Residents of Askern.



**Table 7: Residents of Fenwick Grange**

Visual Receptor	Residents of Fenwick Grange	
<b>Description</b>	A farmstead served by a single track located just off Flashley Carr Lane. The farmhouse is located within the south east of the plot and is enclosed by a maintained hedgerow with a row of fir trees to the south. This allows oblique outward views across adjoining pastoral fields to the south east and towards Flashley Carr Lane. From the rest of the farmyard and private garden, a mixture of filtered and framed views between vegetation and outbuildings are available north and west across surrounding pastoral fields which are bound by hedgerows and hedgerow trees. A row of pylons and overhead wires cross through these fields. This boundary vegetation largely screens views towards the Site from Fenwick Grange.	
<b>Representative Viewpoint(s)</b>	No representative viewpoint for Fenwick Grange.	
<b>Visual Susceptibility</b>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be <b>high</b> . This is because views from this dwelling is enjoyed by residents and contribute towards the landscape setting of the farmstead.	
<b>Value of Views</b>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of <b>low</b> value. This is because views are largely confined to the immediate farmyard or private garden. Where outward views are afforded from first floor windows, pylons can be seen crossing through the adjacent agricultural landscape.	
<b>Visual Sensitivity</b>	By combining the judgements of high susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be <b>medium-high</b> .	
<b>Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect</b>	<b>During Construction (Winter)</b>	High
	<u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u>	Medium-High
	Due to the orientation of the farmhouse at Fenwick Grange, direct or oblique views are not possible towards the Site and therefore construction activity would not be visible from habitable windows. Oblique views across surrounding pastoral fields to the south and towards Flashley Carr Lane would remain unchanged.	Medium
	<u>Duration and Reversibility</u>	Low-Medium
	There would be no change to the existing views.	Low
	<b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</b>	High
	<u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u>	Medium
	There would be no views of the Scheme from the farmhouse at Fenwick Grange. Existing views from the farmhouse would remain unchanged.	Low
	<u>Duration and Reversibility</u>	Very Low
	There would be no change to the existing views.	None Residents of Fenwick Grange.
	<b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</b>	High
	<u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u>	Medium
There would be no views of the Scheme from the farmhouse at Fenwick Grange and existing views would remain unchanged.	Low	
<u>Duration and Reversibility</u>	Very Low	



**Visual Receptor**

**Residents of Fenwick Grange**

	There would be no change to the existing views.					<b>None</b> Residents of Fenwick Grange.				
	<b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</b>					High				
	<u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> There would be no views of the Scheme from the farmhouse at Fenwick Grange and existing views would remain unchanged.					Medium				
	<u>Duration and Reversibility</u> There would be no change to the existing views.					Low				
						<b>None</b> Residents of Fenwick Grange.				
	<b>During Decommissioning (Winter)</b>					High				
	<u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> Views of decommissioning activity would not be possible from Fenwick Grange farmhouse or the farmyard due to intervening vegetation.					Medium				
	<u>Duration and Reversibility</u> There would be no change to the existing views.					Low				
						<b>None</b> Residents of Fenwick Grange.				
						High				
						Medium				
						Low				
<b>Level of Effect and Significance</b>	<u>During Construction</u> A medium-high sensitivity combined with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for residents of Fenwick Grange.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</u> A medium-high sensitivity combined with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for residents of Fenwick Grange.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</u> A medium-high sensitivity combined with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for residents of Fenwick Grange.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</u> A medium-high sensitivity combined with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for residents of Fenwick Grange.	<u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u> A medium-high sensitivity combined with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for residents of Fenwick Grange.	<b>None</b> Residents of Fenwick Grange.				
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	High				
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Medium				
	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Low				
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Very Low				
	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Fenwick Grange.	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Fenwick Grange.	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Fenwick Grange.	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Fenwick Grange.	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Fenwick Grange.	<b>Neutral</b> Residents of Fenwick Grange.	<b>None</b> Residents of Fenwick Grange.			



**Table 8: Residents of West End**

Visual Receptor	Residents of West End					
<b>Description</b>	<p>West End comprises a short row of properties along West Lane, to the south west of Sykehouse. West End Farm is orientated north west to south east and located adjacent to West Lane. From the front elevation, open views are available south east over West Lane and across hedgerow and tree bound fields. A number of sheet metal barns, outbuildings, mature hedgerows and vegetation screen views to the north west and towards the Site.</p> <p>Approximately 110 m to the east of West End Farm, two dwellings, Richmond and West End Cottage, and a vehicle yard are located to the south of West Lane. Filtered views north and towards the Site are afforded from the front elevations of these dwellings due to the varied extent of roadside vegetation adjacent to West Lane (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 8</b>). Where views towards the Site are afforded, they include two lines of pylons extending both north and west, with the powerlines meeting at a pylon just north of West Lane, which is also visible. From the rear elevations, open views are afforded south across adjacent fields bound by rows of mature trees.</p> <p>Approximately 370 m to the east of West End farm, two dwellings are located on the northern side of West Lane, Meadow View and Bungalow Farm. Outward views to the north east, north and north west, which are towards the Site, are shortened from these properties due to the vegetation which surrounds them, including a new plantation. Views south are also truncated due to the mature hedgerow along the southern side of West Lane.</p>					
<b>Representative Viewpoint(s)</b>	<b>Viewpoint 8: View north from West Lane</b> (located 175 m south of the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b> )					
<b>Visual Susceptibility</b>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be <b>high</b> . This is because views from these dwellings are enjoyed by residents and contribute towards the landscape setting of the properties.					
<b>Value of Views</b>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of <b>low</b> value. This is because they consist of relatively common landscape elements, such as fields, hedgerows and hedgerow trees with very close views of pylons crossing a relatively featureless agricultural landscape.					
<b>Visual Sensitivity</b>	<p>By combining the judgements of high susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be <b>medium</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <table border="1"> <tr><td>High</td></tr> <tr><td>Medium-High</td></tr> <tr style="background-color: #92d050;"><td><b>Medium</b></td></tr> <tr><td>Low-Medium</td></tr> <tr><td>Low</td></tr> </table> </div>	High	Medium-High	<b>Medium</b>	Low-Medium	Low
High						
Medium-High						
<b>Medium</b>						
Low-Medium						
Low						
<b>Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect</b>	<p><b>During Construction (Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>Direct, semi-open views towards construction activity in Field SE3 would be possible from north-facing windows of West End Cottage. This is due to the low wall along the property's northern curtilage, and a gap in the vegetation along the northern side of West Lane. Views of construction activity would include topsoil stripping and exposed subsoil, which would alter the colour tones of fields. It would also introduce construction machinery and movement associated with the construction of Solar PV Mounting Structures and installation of Solar PV Panels into the composition of the view. This would represent a partial change to the composition of the existing view as it would be seen at a distance of approximately 240 m. Furthermore, construction activity would not extend across the entire view composition due to the screening effect of surrounding vegetation.</p> <p>Direct views north are also afforded from the neighbouring bungalow, Richmond. However, views from Richmond are more heavily filtered due to the mature hedgerow along the property's northern curtilage. However, views towards construction activity would be possible over the top of this hedgerow and through the open field boundary on West Lane from the singular north-facing velux window (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 8</b>). This would create a subtle change to the existing visual amenity of Richmond as it would be experienced from one window.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <table border="1"> <tr><td>High</td></tr> <tr style="background-color: #005a6c; color: white;"><td><b>Medium</b> West End Cottage</td></tr> <tr style="background-color: #005a6c; color: white;"><td><b>Low</b> Richmond</td></tr> <tr><td>Very Low</td></tr> </table> </div>	High	<b>Medium</b> West End Cottage	<b>Low</b> Richmond	Very Low	
High						
<b>Medium</b> West End Cottage						
<b>Low</b> Richmond						
Very Low						

**Visual Receptor**

**Residents of West End**

Views of construction activity would not be possible from West End Farm, Bungalow Farm and Meadow View due to intervening vegetation and built form.

Duration and Reversibility

The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible. Although the construction period may last up to 24 months, activity in parts of the site visible from West End would be very short in duration.

**None**  
West End Farm, Bungalow Farm and Meadow View

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

Direct views towards the front of Solar PV Panels in Field SE3 would be available from West End Cottage due to the open property boundary and the semi-open boundary along the north of West Lane. A new vegetated boundary along the southern edge of Field SE3, which is planned as part of the Scheme, would not yet have established. This would introduce a new feature into the view but would represent a partial change to the overall composition as Solar PV Panels would only be seen through a single gap in the intervening vegetation. Furthermore, Solar PV Panels would be seen in combination with close views of existing pylons (see photograph for **Viewpoint 8**).

Similarly to the construction phase, direct views towards Solar PV Panels within Field SE3 would be possible from the singular north-facing velux window of Richmond. This would again crate a subtle change to the existing views experienced by residents of the bungalow.

There would be no views of the Scheme from West End Farm, Bungalow Farm and Meadow View due to intervening vegetation and built form. Therefore, their views would remain unchanged.

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term, as the planting has not established, and partially reversible as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

High

**Medium**  
West End Cottage

**Low**  
Richmond

Very Low

**None**  
West End Farm, Bungalow Farm and Meadow View

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

At year 15, vegetation planted as part of the Scheme along the southern boundary of Field SE3 would have matured. The bare branches of this vegetation would filter views of Solar PV Panels from north-facing windows of West End Cottage, creating a subtle change to existing views.

Views towards the Scheme from Richmond would also be heavily filtered, representing a barely perceptible change to the existing views from the bungalow.

The Scheme would continue to be screened from West End Farm, Bungalow Farm and Meadow View.

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

High

Medium

**Low**  
West End Cottage

**Very Low**  
Richmond

**None**  
West End Farm, Bungalow Farm and Meadow View

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

During the summer months, vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme along the southern boundary of Field SE3 would be in leaf and would screen views of Solar PV Panels from West End Cottage and Richmond. This would shorten views north from the properties and therefore create a barely perceptible change to the current composition of views.

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

High

Medium

Low

**Very Low**  
West End Cottage and Richmond.

**None**  
West End Farm, Bungalow Farm and Meadow View

**During Decommissioning (Winter)**

High

**Visual Receptor Residents of West End**

	<b>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</b>				Medium
	Direct, heavily filtered views of decommissioning activity would be possible from north-facing windows of West End Cottage. This would include taller plant extending above the treeline of the new vegetation proposed along the southern boundary of Field SE3, as well as heavily filtered views of ground activity. Similar views would also be afforded from the singular north-facing velux window of Richmond bungalow.				<p><b>Low</b> West End Cottage</p> <p><b>Very Low</b> Richmond</p> <p><b>None</b> West End Farm, Bungalow Farm and Meadow View</p>
<b>Level of Effect and Significance</b>	<b>During Construction</b> A medium sensitivity combined with a medium magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for residents of West End Cottage. Combining it with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for residents of Richmond.	<b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</b> A medium sensitivity combined with a medium magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for residents of West End Cottage. Combining it with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for residents of Richmond.	<b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</b> A medium sensitivity combined with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for residents of West End Cottage. Combining it with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for residents of Richmond.	<b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</b> A medium sensitivity combined with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for residents of West End Cottage and Richmond.	<b>During Decommissioning (Winter)</b> A medium sensitivity combined with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for residents of West End Cottage. Combining it with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for residents of Richmond.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	<b>Moderate Adverse (Significant)</b> West End Cottage	<b>Moderate Adverse (Significant)</b> West End Cottage	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Richmond	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Richmond	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b> West End Cottage	Minor (Not Significant)	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b> West End Cottage
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Richmond	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> West End Cottage and Richmond	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Richmond
	<b>Neutral</b> West End Farm, Bungalow Farm and Meadow View.	<b>Neutral</b> West End Farm, Bungalow Farm and Meadow View.	<b>Neutral</b> West End Farm, Bungalow Farm and Meadow View.	<b>Neutral</b> West End Farm, Bungalow Farm and Meadow View.	<b>Neutral</b> West End Farm, Bungalow Farm and Meadow View.

**Table 9: Residents of Riddings Farm and Fenwick Hall**

Visual Receptor	Residents of Riddings Farm and Fenwick Hall
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Fenwick Hall is a Grade II Listed ruin of a large farmhouse which sits within the Fenwick Hall moated site Scheduled Monument. Various red brick outbuildings surround the farmhouse, including two other Grade II Listed Buildings. A modern, occupied property now sits to the west of the listed ruin and subsequent modern sheet metal barns exist to the north.</p> <p>Riddings Farm is located just west of Fenwick Hall. It also includes a Grade II Listed ruin of a farmhouse surrounded by red brick traditional out buildings, some of them also listed, and large barns. A modern, occupied 1.5 storey property is located to the west of the original farmhouse at Riddings Farm.</p> <p>The visual amenity of the two occupied properties at Riddings Farm and Fenwick Hall are quite similar in that they are relatively well enclosed by surrounding vegetation and built form. This means outwards views are truncated to private gardens or farmyards. An existing row of pylons, which pass to the east of Fenwick Hall, can be seen emerging above intervening vegetation in views south and east. The property at Riddings Farm does enjoy more open views across an adjoining field, which is not included within the Site Boundary, from its southern façade due to a lower hedgerow and slightly elevated dormer window. Views of the Site are not possible from either residential property due to intervening distance, built form and vegetation.</p>
<p><b>Representative Viewpoint(s)</b></p>	<p>No representative viewpoint for Fenwick Hall and Riddings Farm.</p>
<p><b>Visual Susceptibility</b></p>	<p>The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be <b>high</b>. This is because views from these dwellings are enjoyed by residents and contribute towards the landscape setting of the properties.</p>
<p><b>Value of Views</b></p>	<p>Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of <b>low</b> value. This is because they consist of relatively common landscape elements, such as fields, hedgerows and hedgerow trees. Furthermore, pylons can be seen crossing the otherwise featureless agricultural landscape in the distance.</p>
<p><b>Visual Sensitivity</b></p>	<p>By combining the judgements of high susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be <b>medium</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>High</p> <p>Medium-High</p> <p style="background-color: #92d050; padding: 2px;">Medium</p> <p>Low-Medium</p> <p>Low</p> </div>
<p><b>Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect</b></p>	<p><b>During Construction (Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> Views of construction activity would largely be screened from the occupied property at Riddings Farms due to intervening outbuildings and vegetation bordering the farmyard. However, construction activity within Field SW2 would be visible from the south-facing, first floor dormer window. Although these views would be largely softened by the intervening vegetation, it would include some taller plant extending above the treeline. Construction activity would not be visible from Fenwick Hall, due to screening from intervening buildings and vegetation. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible. Although the construction period may last up to 24 months, activity in parts of the site visible from Riddings Farm would be very short in duration.</p> <p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> Solar PV Panels within Field SW2 would be partially visible in views south from the first floor dormer window of the occupied property Riddings Farm. These views would be filtered by vegetation along Lawn Lane; however, glimpses of the backs of Solar PV Panels would be possible through bare branches. This would represent a subtle change to the existing views from Riddings Farm. Views of the Scheme from Fenwick Hall would be screened by intervening vegetation and built form. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>High</p> <p>Medium</p> <p style="background-color: #006666; color: white; padding: 2px;">Low Riddings Farm</p> <p>Very Low</p> <p style="background-color: #006666; color: white; padding: 2px;">None Fenwick Hall</p> <p>High</p> <p>Medium</p> <p style="background-color: #006666; color: white; padding: 2px;">Low Riddings Farm</p> <p>Very Low</p> <p style="background-color: #006666; color: white; padding: 2px;">None Fenwick Hall</p> </div>

**Visual Receptor Residents of Riddings Farm and Fenwick Hall**

	<p>The change would be long term, as the planting has not established, and partially reversible as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.</p>				
	<p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</b></p>				
	<p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p>				
	<p>Planting proposed as part of the Scheme, including hedgerow thickening along Lawn Lane, would have established by year 15. This would further screen views of Solar PV Panels in Field SW2 from the south-facing, first floor dormer window at Riddings Farm. However, the Scheme would remain visible, albeit barely perceptible, via glimpses through bare branches in winter.</p>				
	<p>Views of the Scheme from Fenwick Hall would remain screened like at year 1.</p>				
	<p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p>				
	<p>The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.</p>				
	<p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</b></p>				
	<p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p>				
	<p>Planting proposed as part of the Scheme, including hedgerow thickening along Lawn Lane, would have established and be in leaf, maintaining a height of at least 4.5 m. This would screen views of Solar PV Panels in Field SW2 from south-facing windows at Riddings Farm.</p>				
	<p>Views from Fenwick Hall would remain unchanged.</p>				
	<p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p>				
	<p>The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.</p>				
	<p><b>During Decommissioning (Winter)</b></p>				
	<p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p>				
<p>Planting proposed as part of the Scheme, including hedgerow thickening along Lawn Lane, would help to screen views of decommissioning activity in Field SW2. However, some filtered views of activity would be possible through bare branches from the first floor dormer window at Riddings Farm.</p>					
<p>Views from Fenwick Hall would remain unchanged.</p>					
<p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p>					
<p>The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.</p>					
<b>Level of Effect and Significance</b>	<p><u>During Construction</u></p> <p>Combining a medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for Riddings Farm.</p>	<p><u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</u></p> <p>Combining a medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for Riddings Farm.</p>	<p><u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</u></p> <p>Combining a medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for Riddings Farm.</p>	<p><u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</u></p> <p>Combining a medium sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for Riddings Farm and Fenwick Hall.</p>	<p><u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u></p> <p>Combining a medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for Riddings Farm.</p>
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Riddings Farm	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Riddings Farm	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)

Visual Receptor	Residents of Riddings Farm and Fenwick Hall				
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible Adverse (Not Significant) Riddings Farm	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible Adverse (Not Significant) Riddings Farm
	Neutral Fenwick Hall	Neutral Fenwick Hall	Neutral Fenwick Hall	Neutral Riddings Farm and Fenwick Hall	Neutral Fenwick Hall



**Table 10: Residents along Lowgate**

Visual Receptor	Residents along Lowgate					
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Lowgate is a minor lane to the north of the Site and the River Went. A number of farmsteads (including Balne Hall, Fir Tree Farm, Linton House Farm, Lowgate Farm, Cherry Tree Farm, Lowgate Crossing Farm and Lockgate Farm), as well as several residential properties, are located along this lane. Outward views from properties vary depending on vegetation around private plots, as well as the orientation of windows.</p> <p>Fir Tree Farm, the property west of Balne Hall (Atlantica), and properties around the Lowgate Crossing are all enclosed by vegetation, meaning outward views are largely contained.</p> <p>Partial outward views across adjacent fields are possible from Lockgate Farm, Cherry Tree Farm, Lowgate Farm, Linton House Farm, the property west of Linton House Farm, the bungalow west of Fir Tree Farm, and the property at Balne Hall. Out of these, it is only Linton House Farm, the property west of Linton House Farm (Desiderata) and the bungalow west of Fir Tree Farm (Lowgate Bungalow) which have some views southward and towards the Site. Elsewhere, the orientation of windows, agricultural buildings and intervening vegetation all mean direct views of the Site are limited.</p> <p>Where views southward are afforded, the flat landscape means they shorten quickly or become truncated by vegetation (see photographs for <b>Viewpoints 23, 24 and 25</b>). From properties to the west of the East Coast Mainline, including Lockgate Farm, Lowgate Stud Farm, The Elms and Lowgate Crossing House, the slightly elevated route of the railway truncates views towards the Site (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 27</b> which illustrates a similar screening effect). Some detracting elements, including a row of pylons and an existing wind turbine at Riddings Farm, are also present in views south from properties along Lowgate.</p>					
<p><b>Representative Viewpoint(s)</b></p>	<p><b>Viewpoint 23: View south from Lowgate</b> (located 750m north from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 24: View south from Lowgate at Linton House Farm</b> (located 750m north from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 25: View south from PRoW 35.3/8/1</b> (located 700m north from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p>					
<p><b>Visual Susceptibility</b></p>	<p>The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be <b>high</b>. This is because views from this settlement are enjoyed by residents and contribute towards the landscape setting of the village. However, open views are largely confined to the upper storeys of houses.</p>					
<p><b>Value of Views</b></p>	<p>Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of <b>low</b> value. This is because they consist of relatively common landscape elements, such as fields, hedgerows and hedgerow trees with some detracting elements including pylons, wind turbines at the East Coast Mainline.</p>					
<p><b>Visual Sensitivity</b></p>	<p>By combining the judgements of high susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be <b>medium</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <table border="1"> <tr><td>High</td></tr> <tr><td>Medium-High</td></tr> <tr style="background-color: #92d050;"><td><b>Medium</b></td></tr> <tr><td>Low-Medium</td></tr> <tr><td>Low</td></tr> </table> </div>	High	Medium-High	<b>Medium</b>	Low-Medium	Low
High						
Medium-High						
<b>Medium</b>						
Low-Medium						
Low						
<p><b>Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect</b></p>	<p><b>During Construction (Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>Views of construction activity, including topsoil stripping, the construction of frames and the installation of the Solar PV Panel arrays in Fields NW5 and NW9 would be possible from south-facing windows of Desiderata. Taller plant associated with the installation of the Solar PV Panels would be seen extending onto the skyline. This would introduce movement and new features into views south at a distance of approximately 750 m, however, views across open agricultural land to the north of the River Went would remain unchanged. Therefore, this would represent a partial change to the composition of the existing view.</p> <p>Similar views of construction activity in in Fields NE1 and NW11 would also be possible from Lowgate Bungalow, as well as from south-facing first floor windows of Linton House Farm.</p> <p>Filtered views of construction activity would be possible through curtilage vegetation from Fir Tree Farm. This would create a subtle change to the existing view.</p> <p>Intervening vegetation and built form would screen views of activity from Balne Hall, Atlantica, Cherry Tree Farm and 1-4 Lowgate. Due to the orientation of the farmhouse at Lowgate Farm, outward views from the front and rear elevations would remain unchanged. For properties to the west of the East Coast Mainline, including Lockgate Farm, Lowgate Stud</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <table border="1"> <tr><td>High</td></tr> <tr style="background-color: #005a87; color: white;"><td><b>Medium</b> Desiderata, Lowgate Bungalow and Linton House Farm</td></tr> <tr style="background-color: #005a87; color: white;"><td><b>Low</b> Fir Tree Farm</td></tr> <tr><td>Very Low</td></tr> </table> </div>	High	<b>Medium</b> Desiderata, Lowgate Bungalow and Linton House Farm	<b>Low</b> Fir Tree Farm	Very Low	
High						
<b>Medium</b> Desiderata, Lowgate Bungalow and Linton House Farm						
<b>Low</b> Fir Tree Farm						
Very Low						



**Visual Receptor**

**Residents along Lowgate**

Farm, The Elms and Lowgate Crossing House, views towards the Site are truncated by the railway and therefore construction activity would not be visible and therefore views would remain unchanged.

Duration and Reversibility  
The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible. Although the construction period may last up to 24 months, activity in parts of the site visible from Lowgate would be very short in duration.

**None**  
For the majority of residents along Lowgate.

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent  
The backs of Solar PV Panels within Fields NW5 and NW9 would be visible at a distance of approximately 750 m in views from Desiderata, and in Fields NE1 and NW11 from Lowgate Bungalow. Views over the top of intervening agricultural buildings means Solar PV Panels would also be visible from south-facing first floor windows of Linton House Farm. Mitigation planting proposed as part of the scheme would not yet have established along the southern side of the River Went.

Glimpses of Solar PV Panels would also be possible through bare vegetation which surrounds Fir Tree Farm.

For the majority of properties along Lowgate, views would remain unchanged due to the distance from the Site and the density of intervening vegetation.

Duration and Reversibility  
The change would be long term, as the planting has not established, and partially reversible as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

High

**Medium**  
Desiderata, Lowgate Bungalow and Linton House Farm

**Low**  
Fir Tree Farm

Very Low

**None**  
For the majority of residents along Lowgate.

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent  
By year 15, planting proposed as part of the Scheme along the northern edge of the Site would have established. During the winter months, this would still permit some filtered views of the backs of Solar PV Panels at a distance of approximately 750 m from Desiderata, Lowgate Bungalow and Linton House Farm. Views across fields to the north of the River Went would remain unchanged and therefore this would create a subtle change to the current view composition.

Glimpses of Solar PV Panels would also be possible through bare vegetation which surrounds Fir Tree Farm.

For the majority of properties along Lowgate, views would remain unchanged from other properties.

Duration and Reversibility  
The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

High

Medium

**Low**  
Desiderata, Lowgate Bungalow and Linton House Farm

**Very Low**  
Fir Tree Farm

**None**  
For the majority of residents along Lowgate.

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent  
Mitigation planting along the northern edge of the Site which is proposed as part of the Scheme would have established. This would screen views of Solar PV Panels in the north of the Site from all properties along Lowgate. However, it would shorten outward views south from Desiderata, Lowgate Bungalow and Linton House Farm, therefore creating a barely perceptible change to the current view composition from these properties.

For the majority of properties along Lowgate, views would remain unchanged from other properties.

Duration and Reversibility  
The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

High

Medium

Low

**Very Low**  
Desiderata, Lowgate Bungalow and Linton House Farm

**None**  
For the majority of residents along Lowgate.

**During Decommissioning (Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

High

Medium

**Visual Receptor Residents along Lowgate**

	Planting proposed as part of the Scheme along the northern Site Boundary would have established and would heavily filter views of decommissioning activity from Desiderata, Lowgate Bungalow and Linton House Farm. However, glimpsed views of taller plant involved in the decommissioning process could be visible above intervening vegetation, creating a subtle change to existing views.					<b>Low</b> Desiderata, Lowgate Bungalow and Linton House Farm				
	Bare vegetation which surrounds Fir Tree Farm would also permit some heavily filtered views towards the Site, however, this change would be barely perceptible.					<b>Very Low</b> Fir Tree Farm				
	For the majority of properties along Lowgate, views would remain unchanged from other properties. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.					<b>None</b> For the majority of residents along Lowgate.				
<b>Level of Effect and Significance</b>	<u>During Construction</u> Combining a medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for Desiderata, Lowgate Bungalow, Linton House Farm. Combining it with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for Fir Tree Farm.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</u> Combining a medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for Desiderata, Lowgate Bungalow, Linton House Farm. Combining it with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for Fir Tree Farm.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</u> Combining a medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for Desiderata, Lowgate Bungalow, Linton House Farm. Combining it with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for Fir Tree Farm.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</u> Combining a medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for Desiderata, Lowgate Bungalow, Linton House Farm.	<u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u> Combining a medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for Desiderata, Lowgate Bungalow, Linton House Farm. Combining it with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for Fir Tree Farm.					
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)					
	<b>Moderate Adverse (Significant)</b> Desiderata, Lowgate Bungalow and Linton House Farm.	<b>Moderate Adverse (Significant)</b> Desiderata, Lowgate Bungalow and Linton House Farm.	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)					
	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Fir Tree Farm	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Fir Tree Farm	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Desiderata, Lowgate Bungalow and Linton House Farm	Minor (Not Significant)	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Desiderata, Lowgate Bungalow and Linton House Farm					
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Fir Tree Farm	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Desiderata, Lowgate Bungalow and Linton House Farm	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Fir Tree Farm					
	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of residents along Lowgate.	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of residents along Lowgate.	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of residents along Lowgate.	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of residents along Lowgate.	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of residents along Lowgate.					

**Table 11: Residents around Highgate**

Visual Receptor	Residents around Highgate
<b>Description</b>	<p>Highgate is a minor lane to the north of the Site. A number of farmsteads (including Cross Hill, Beechtree Farm and Highgate Farm), as well as several residential properties, are located along this lane. Outward views from properties vary, largely depending on enclosure by vegetation or adjacent agricultural buildings.</p> <p>Properties at the junction of Cross Hill Lane, Cat Lane and Highgate are well contained by surrounding vegetation and buildings. For other properties along Highgate, open views are afforded across large to medium-scale arable fields in at least one direction.</p> <p>For 1-8 Highgate, Highgate House, Beechtree Farm, Cedar Croft and Highgate Farm, open views are afforded south across surrounding arable fields and towards the Site. However, due to the distance between Highgate and the Site, views become shortened by intervening vegetation.</p> <p>In the distance, pylons crossing the landscape can be seen in views south. During the summer months, these views are influenced by crops, with maize shortening views when site visits took place in August 2023 (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 22</b>).</p> <p>From properties to the west of the East Coast Mainline, including Station Cottage, Sunnyside Farm and Four Horseshoes on the east of Balne, views towards the Site are truncated by the slightly elevated route of the East Coast Mainline (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 31</b>).</p>
<b>Representative Viewpoint(s)</b>	<p><b>Viewpoint 29: View south from Highgate</b> (located 1.5 km north from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 31: View south east from Highgate, Balne</b> (located 2 km north from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p>
<b>Visual Susceptibility</b>	<p>The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be <b>high</b>. This is because views from this settlement are enjoyed by residents and contribute towards the landscape setting of the village. However, open views are largely confined to the upper storeys of houses.</p>
<b>Value of Views</b>	<p>Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of <b>low</b> value. This is because they consist of relatively common landscape elements, such as fields, hedgerows and hedgerow trees, with some detracting elements including pylons and the East Coast Mainline.</p>
<b>Visual Sensitivity</b>	<p>By combining the judgements of high susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be <b>medium</b>.</p>
<b>Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect</b>	<p><b>During Construction (Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>Direct views south towards the northern Site Boundary would be available from south-facing windows from 1-8 Highgate, Highgate House, Beechtree Farm and Highgate Farm. These views towards the Site are frequently truncated by vegetation and viewed at a distance of approximately 1.5 km. Therefore, views of construction activity would be barely perceptible and confined to taller plant involved in the installation of Solar PV Panels within the north of the Site. Wider views across surrounding agricultural fields would remain unchanged.</p> <p>From properties located to the west of the East Coast Mainline, views of the Site would be screened by the slightly elevated route of the railway.</p> <p>For the majority of residents along Highgate, views would remain unchanged.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.</p> <p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>Glimpses of the backs of Solar PV Panels in fields within the north of the Site would be possible from south-facing windows of some properties along Highgate, including 1-8 Highgate, Highgate House, Beechtree Farm and Highgate Farm. However, these views would be largely truncated by intervening vegetation and seen at a distance of at least 1.5</p>

High
Medium-High
<b>Medium</b>
Low-Medium
Low
High
Medium
Low
<b>Very Low</b> 1-8 Highgate, Highgate House, Beechtree Farm and Highgate Farm
<b>None</b> For the majority of residents along Highgate.
High
Medium
Low
<b>Very Low</b>

**Visual Receptor**

**Residents around Highgate**

	<p>km, making them a barely perceptible addition to the existing view. Vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme along the northern edge of the Site would be yet to establish.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>The change would be long term, as the planting has not established, and partially reversible as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.</p>		<p>1-8 Highgate, Highgate House, Beechtree Farm and Highgate Farm</p> <p><b>None</b></p> <p>For the majority of residents along Highgate.</p>			
	<p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>By year 15, planting proposed as part of the Scheme along the northern Site Boundary would have established. This would filter distant views of Solar PV Panels from properties along Highgate, making them unperceivable in the landscape.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.</p>		High	Medium	Low	
			Very Low	<p><b>None</b></p> <p>Residents along Highgate</p>		
	<p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>Planting proposed as part of the Scheme, including mitigation planting along the northern Site Boundary would have established and maintained a height of at least 4.5 m. This would fully screen views of Solar PV Panels in the north of the Site from properties along Highgate.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.</p>		High	Medium	Low	
			Very Low	<p><b>None</b></p> <p>Residents along Highgate</p>		
<p><b>During Decommissioning (Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>Planting proposed as part of the Scheme along the northern Site Boundary would filter distant views of decommissioning activities from properties along Highgate, making them unperceivable in the landscape.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.</p>		High	Medium	Low		
		Very Low	<p><b>None</b></p> <p>Residents along Highgate</p>			
<b>Level of Effect and Significance</b>	<p><u>During Construction</u></p> <p>Combining a medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for 1-8 Highgate, Highgate House, Beechtree Farm and Highgate Farm.</p>	<p><u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</u></p> <p>Combining a medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for 1-8 Highgate, Highgate House, Beechtree Farm and Highgate Farm.</p>	<p><u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</u></p> <p>Combining a medium sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for residents along Highgate.</p>	<p><u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</u></p> <p>Combining a medium sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for residents along Highgate.</p>	<p><u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u></p> <p>Combining a medium sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for residents along Highgate.</p>	
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	
	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	

Visual Receptor	Residents around Highgate				
	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> 1-8 Highgate, Highgate House, Beechtree Farm and Highgate Farm.	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> 1-8 Highgate, Highgate House, Beechtree Farm and Highgate Farm.	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)
	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of residents along Highgate.	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of residents along Highgate.	<b>Neutral</b> Residents along Highgate.	<b>Neutral</b> Residents along Highgate.	<b>Neutral</b> Residents along Highgate.

## 2.2 Recreational Users of the PRow Network, Promoted Walking Routes and Cycle Routes

**Table 12: Users of the PRow Network within the Site**

Visual Receptor	Users of the PRow Network within the Site
<b>Description</b>	A number of PRow cross the southern half of the Site, predominantly connecting Fenwick with Moss, as well as connecting with West End. These include Fenwick 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Moss 5, and Sykehouse 29. There are no PRow within the northern half of the Site. These PRow largely follow existing field boundaries, including both hedgerows and ditches. Where they follow hedgerows, views from the PRow are usually contained to the large-scale arable field in which they are located (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 2</b> ). Moss 5 extends from London Lane at Jet Hall Farm where it passes through the south west corner of the Site, affording open views of medium-scale fields included within the Site boundary (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 14</b> ). Views of adjoining fields are largely truncated by surrounding hedgerows, hedgerow trees, tree belts and small woodland blocks. These often contribute to the sense of a wooded horizon. PRow Fenwick 11 follows Fenwick Common Drain where more open views are afforded across surrounding fields, including towards the first floor windows of properties along Shaw Lane and Fenwick Common Lane (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 4</b> ). Distracting elements can often be seen in views from these PRow, including existing pylons which cross through the east of the Site, as well as a number of wind turbines at Riddings Farm, Pollington and towards South End. The chimney of Drax Power Station can also be seen above the treeline in some views north (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 3, 6 and 7</b> ).
<b>Representative Viewpoint(s)</b>	<p><b>Viewpoint 2: View west from PRow Fenwick 12</b> (located within the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 3: View north from PRow Fenwick 15</b> (located within the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 4: View north from PRow Fenwick 16</b> (located within the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 6: View north from PRow Moss 6/Fenwick 14</b> (located within the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 7: View north west from PRow Sykehouse 29</b> (located on the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p>
<b>Visual Susceptibility</b>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be <b>high</b> as users of the PRow network are engaged in outdoor recreation and therefore their interest is likely to be focussed on their surroundings.
<b>Value of Views</b>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of <b>low</b> value, as they are made up of relatively common landscape features, including large-scale arable fields bound by often fragmented hedgerows. Distractive features, including pylons and wind turbines are present in views.
<b>Visual Sensitivity</b>	By combining the judgements of high susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be <b>medium</b> .
<b>Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect</b>	<p><b>During Construction (Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>During construction, there would be close and open views of construction activity occurring within all fields within the south west of the Site from the existing PRow network within the Site Boundary. This would include topsoil stripping, exposed subsoil, construction of the frames, installation of the Solar PV Panels, construction of tracks and general vehicle activity at ground level. Views of taller plant involved in the construction process would also be seen extending above vegetation in adjacent fields. These views would be available from PRow Fenwick 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, as well as from Moss 5. Similar activity occurring in Field SE2 would also be possible from PRow Sykehouse 29. This activity would create a substantial and widespread change to the composition of existing views.</p> <p>Close views of the construction of the On-Site Substation in Field SW8 would be available from PRow Fenwick 14. Close views of the construction of the BESS Battery Containers and the temporary construction compound, including HGV deliveries, would be available from PRow Fenwick 11. Glimpses of the construction compound and BESS Battery Container construction would also be available through the existing treeline along Hags Lanes from PRow Fenwick 16.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.</p>



**Visual Receptor      Users of the PRow Network within the Site**

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

Solar PV Panels within all fields within the south west of the Site would be visible at close range from PRow, causing a pronounced change to views. Solar PV Panels would be orientated southward and therefore would be seen at a range of angles depending on the viewer's location, for example the backs of Solar PV Panels and their frames would be visible from PRow Fenwick 10, the front of Solar PV Panels would be visible from PRow Fenwick 16, and the sides of rows of Solar PV Panels and their frames would be visible from PRow Fenwick 13. Solar PV Panels would be visible through perimeter deer fencing and would be seen alongside new access tracks and field transformers. Planting proposed as part of the Scheme would not yet have established.

Close views of the On-Site Substation seen behind perimeter fencing within Field SW8 would be possible from PRow Fenwick 14. Glimpses of the BESS Area would be possible through the existing treeline along Hags Lane from PRow Fenwick 16 and from Fenwick 14.

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term and partially reversible as it is assumed that Solar PV Panels would be removed at the end of the Scheme's life cycle, however, the On-Site Substation and vegetation may remain.

<b>High</b> PRow Fenwick 10, Fenwick 11, Fenwick 12, Fenwick 13, Fenwick 14, Fenwick 15, Fenwick 16, Moss 5, and Sykehouse 29.
Medium
Low
Very Low
None

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

Close and open views of Solar PV Panels within Fields SW1, SW3, SW4, SW5, SW6, SW7, SW8 and SW9 would be possible from PRow Fenwick 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, causing a pronounced change to views. Similar views would also be possible of Solar PV Panels within Field SE2 from PRow Sykehouse 29, and within Fields SW11 and SW12 from PRow Moss 5. Solar PV Panels would be orientated southward and therefore would be seen at different angles depending on the viewer's location. They would be visible through deer fencing and would be seen alongside views of access tracks and field transformers.

Close views of the On-Site Substation would be possible through the bare branches of the proposed mitigation planting from PRow Fenwick 14.

Partially filtered views of Solar PV Panels within Field SW9 and SW10 would be possible from PRow Fenwick 11 through the bare branches of planting proposed as part of the Scheme. From this PRow, views west across adjoining agricultural fields would remain unchanged and therefore would represent a partial change to the existing view.

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term and partially reversible as it is assumed that Solar PV Panels would be removed at the end of the Scheme life cycle, however, the On-Site Substation and vegetation would remain.

<b>High</b> PRow Fenwick 10, Fenwick 12, Fenwick 13, Fenwick 14, Fenwick 15, Fenwick 16, Moss 5, and Sykehouse 29.
<b>Medium</b> PRow Fenwick 11
Low
Very Low
None

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

During summer at year 15, planting proposed as part of the Scheme would have established and maintained a height of at least 4.5 m. This would screen views of Solar PV Panels within Fields SW9 and SW10 from PRow Fenwick 11. Although this would screen views of the Scheme, it would truncate once open views east from PRow Fenwick 11, representing a subtle change to the existing view.

From other PRow across the Site, Solar PV Panels within Fields SW1, SW3, SW4, SW5, SW6, SW7, SW8, SW9, SW11 and SW12 would be visible within close views from PRow Fenwick 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, and Moss 5. Similar views would also be possible of Solar PV Panels within Field SE2 from PRow Sykehouse 29.

Views towards the BESS Area and On-Site Substation from PRow Fenwick 14 and 16 would be screened by planting proposed as part of the Scheme.

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term and partially reversible as it is assumed that Solar PV Panels would be removed at the end of the Scheme life cycle, however, the On-Site Substation and vegetation would remain.

<b>High</b> PRow Fenwick 10, Fenwick 12, Fenwick 13, Fenwick 14, Fenwick 15, Fenwick 16, Moss 5, and Sykehouse 29.
Medium
<b>Low</b> PRow Fenwick 11
Very Low
None



**Visual Receptor**      **Users of the PRow Network within the Site**

<b>Level of Effect and Significance</b>	<p><b>During Decommissioning (Winter)</b>  <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u>                  Close views of decommissioning activity, including vehicle movement and the removal of Solar PV Panels and Solar PV Mounting Structures, would be available from PRow Fenwick 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, as well as from Sykehouse 29 and Moss 5.                  Partially filtered views of decommissioning activity through intervening vegetation would also be available from PRow Fenwick 11.  <u>Duration and Reversibility</u>                  The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.</p>				<p><b>High</b>                  PRow Fenwick 10, Fenwick 12, Fenwick 13, Fenwick 14, Fenwick 15, Fenwick 16, Moss 5, and Sykehouse 29.</p>
					<p><b>Medium</b>                  PRow Fenwick 11</p>
					<p>Low</p>
					<p>Very Low</p>
					<p>None</p>
	<p><u>During Construction</u>                  Combining a medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect creates a major adverse (significant) effect for PRow Fenwick 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Moss 5 and Sykehouse 29.</p>	<p><u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</u>                  Combining a medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect creates a major adverse (significant) effect for PRow Fenwick 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Moss 5 and Sykehouse 29.</p>	<p><u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</u>                  Combining a medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect creates a major adverse (significant) effect for PRow Fenwick 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Moss 5, and Sykehouse 29.                  Combining it with a medium magnitude creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for PRow Fenwick 11.</p>	<p><u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</u>                  Combining a medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect creates a major adverse (significant) effect for PRow Fenwick 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Moss 5, and Sykehouse 29.                  Combining it with a low magnitude creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for PRow Fenwick 11.</p>	<p><u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u>                  Combining a medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect creates a major adverse (significant) effect for PRow Fenwick 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Moss 5, and Sykehouse 29.                  Combining it with a medium magnitude creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for PRow Fenwick 11.</p>
	<p><b>Major Adverse (Significant)</b>                  PRow Fenwick 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Moss 5, and Sykehouse 29.</p>	<p><b>Major Adverse (Significant)</b>                  PRow Fenwick 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Moss 5, and Sykehouse 29.</p>	<p><b>Major Adverse (Significant)</b>                  PRow Fenwick 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Moss 5, and Sykehouse 29.</p>	<p><b>Major Adverse (Significant)</b>                  PRow Fenwick 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Moss 5, and Sykehouse 29.</p>	<p><b>Major Adverse (Significant)</b>                  PRow Fenwick 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, Moss 5, and Sykehouse 29.</p>
	<p>Moderate (Significant)</p>	<p>Moderate (Significant)</p>	<p><b>Moderate Adverse (Significant)</b>                  PRow Fenwick 11</p>	<p>Moderate (Significant)</p>	<p><b>Moderate Adverse (Significant)</b>                  PRow Fenwick 11</p>
	<p>Minor (Not Significant)</p>	<p>Minor (Not Significant)</p>	<p>Minor (Not Significant)</p>	<p><b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b>                  PRow Fenwick 11</p>	<p>Minor (Not Significant)</p>
	<p>Negligible (Not Significant)</p>	<p>Negligible (Not Significant)</p>	<p>Negligible (Not Significant)</p>	<p>Negligible (Not Significant)</p>	<p>Negligible (Not Significant)</p>
	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Neutral</p>

**Table 13: Users of the PRoW Network to the North of the Site**

Visual Receptor	Users of the PRoW Network to the North of the Site
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>PRoW 35.3/15/1 and 35.3/15/2 follow the northern bank of the River Went. From here, pleasant views both along and across the river corridor are possible. These include a mosaic of riparian habitats often bound by mature white willow and grassland (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 11</b> and <b>12</b>). Looking south across the river, semi-open views are available into adjacent fields. However, these views often become truncated by hedgerows and other boundary vegetation. Detracting features, including the row of pylons which cross the River Went at Topham, as well as an existing turbine at Riddings Farm are present in views (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 9</b>). Similar views are present from PRoW 35.3/8/1, which extends south from Lowgate towards the River Went (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 25</b>). However, the open views of the Site become increasingly filtered with distance from the northern Site Boundary.</p> <p>The Trans Pennine Trail, which doubles up as the route of National Cycle Network Route 62, also passes to the north of the Site. A full assessment of this receptor can be found in <b>Table 16</b>.</p> <p>Elsewhere to the north of the Site, similarly open views across larger-scale fields are afforded from the PRoW network, including PRoW 35.3/7/1, 35.3/9/1, 35.3/5/1, 35.3/18/1, 35.3/4/1, 35.3/3/1, and 35.3/4/1 and Pollington 4, 5 and 6.</p> <p>A number of PRoW follow the linear route of the East Coast Mainline, including PRoW 35.3/11/1, 35.1/10/1, and 35.3/10/2. For these PRoW, views are dominated by the elevated bund of the railway and its associated gantries and overhead wires. Elsewhere, views are regularly encroached by other detracting features, including pylons, industrial built form at Pollington and Drax Power Station.</p>
<p><b>Representative Viewpoint(s)</b></p>	<p><b>Viewpoint 9: View south from PRoW 35.3/15/1</b> (located on the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 11: View south from PRoW 35.3/15/2 (west)</b> (located 120 m north from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 12: View south from PRoW 35.3/15/2 (east)</b> (located 150 m north from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 19: View south from Trans Pennine Trail</b> (located 650 m north from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 25: View south from PRoW 35.3/8/1</b> (located 700 m north from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 26: View south west from Trans Pennine Trail at Crowcroft Lane</b> (located 1 km north east from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p>
<p><b>Visual Susceptibility</b></p>	<p>The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be <b>high</b> as users of the PRoW network are engaged in outdoor recreation and therefore their interest is likely to be focussed on their surroundings.</p>
<p><b>Value of Views</b></p>	<p>Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of <b>low</b> value, as they are made up of relatively common landscape features, including large-scale arable fields bound by often fragmented hedgerows. Detracting features, including pylons, infrastructure associated with the East Coast Mainline, wind turbines and chimneys/industry at Drax Power Station and Pollington are present in views.</p>
<p><b>Visual Sensitivity</b></p>	<p>By combining the judgements of high susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be <b>medium</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>High</p> <p>Medium-High</p> <p style="background-color: #92d050; padding: 2px;">Medium</p> <p>Low-Medium</p> <p>Low</p> </div>
<p><b>Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect</b></p>	<p><b>During Construction (Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>Direct and open views towards construction activity occurring in the north of the Site, including topsoil stripping, construction of Solar PV Mounting Structures, installation of Solar PV Panels and general vehicle movement would be possible from the PRoW which follow the northern bank of the River Went, PRoW 35.3/15/1 and PRoW 35.3/15/2. Similar views would also be possible for people travelling south on PRoW 35.3/8/1 as it merges with 35.3/15. Due to the proximity of the PRoW and lack of vegetation in places, construction activity would substantially alter the existing composition of views.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p style="background-color: #006666; color: white; padding: 5px;"><b>High</b> PRoW 35.3/15/1, 35.3/15/2 and 35.3/8/1</p> <p>Medium</p> <p style="background-color: #006666; color: white; padding: 5px;"><b>Low</b> PRoW 35.3/7/1, 35.3/10/2, 35.3/9/1</p> </div>

**Visual Receptor**

**Users of the PRow Network to the North of the Site**

Glimpses of construction activity would also be possible for users travelling south on PRow 35.3/7/1 and 35.3/10/2, as well as in some oblique views from PRow 35.3/9/1. However, these would regularly be truncated by vegetation and built form along Lowgate, creating only a subtle change to the existing views.

Where more open views are afforded from PRow, for examples from Pollington Footpaths 4 and 5, occasional long-distance views towards the northern Site Boundary are possible, meaning construction activity would introduce a barely perceptible change into the background of views.

For PRow located to the west of the East Coast Mainline, views towards the Site are truncated by the slightly elevated embankment which houses the railway.

Duration and Reversibility

The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible. Although the construction period may last up to 24 months, construction activity in parts of the Site visible from PRow would be very short in duration.

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

Direct and open views of Solar PV Panels within Fields NW1, NW5, NW9, NW11, NE1, NE2, NE5, NE6, NE7 and NE9 would be possible from PRow 35.3/15/1 and 35.3/15/2. Partially filtered views of Solar PV Panels within Field NE11 would also be possible from PRow 35.3/15/2 due to existing vegetation. As the Solar PV Panels would be orientated south, views would largely be comprised of the back row of Solar PV Panels and their frames. This would introduce a pronounced change to views southward from the PRow. Planting introduced as part of the Scheme would not yet have established. Similar views would also be possible for users travelling south on the southern part of PRow 35.3/8/1.

As the distance between the viewer and the Site increases, the backs of Solar PV Panels would become less pronounced in views and would quickly become truncated by intervening vegetation and built form. Solar PV Panels will be noticeable in the distance from parts of PRow 35.3/7/1, 35.3/10/2 and 35.3/9/1, whereas they would be barely perceptible from PRow Pollington 4 and 5 due to intervening vegetation and distance.

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term, as the planting has not established, and partially reversible as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

At year 15, planting proposed as part of the Scheme, including hedgerow thickening and a new mosaic of vegetation along the northern Site Boundary, would have established. Although bare during the winter months, the layers and diversity in structure of the vegetation would help to partially screen views of Solar PV Panels within the north of the Site from PRow 35.3/15/1, 35.3/15/2 and 35.3/8/1. Views south from these PRow would be shortened, however, views north across surrounding farmland and along the River Went would be retained.

From other PRow to the north of the Site, views of the backs of Solar PV Panels and Solar PV Mounting Structures would be limited to barely perceptible glimpses between vegetation. These would become increasingly less perceptible with distance from the Site.

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

<b>Very Low</b> PRow Pollington 4 and 5
<b>None</b> For the majority of PRow to the north of the Site.
<b>High</b> PRow 35.3/15/1, 35.3/15/2 and 35.3/8/1
<b>Medium</b>
<b>Low</b> PRow 35.3/7/1, 35.3/10/2, 35.3/9/1
<b>Very Low</b> PRow Pollington 4 and 5
<b>None</b> For the majority of PRow to the north of the Site.
<b>High</b>
<b>Medium</b> PRow 35.3/15/1, 35.3/15/2 and 35.3/8/1
<b>Low</b>
<b>Very Low</b> PRow 35.3/7/1, 35.3/10/2, 35.3/9/1, and Pollington 4 and 5
<b>None</b> For the majority of PRow to the north of the Site.
<b>High</b>
<b>Medium</b>

**Visual Receptor**      **Users of the PRoW Network to the North of the Site**

<p>At year 15, planting proposed as part of the Scheme would screen Solar PV Panels within the north of the Site from PRoW 35.3/15/1, 35.3/15/2 and 35.3/8/1. The mosaic of planting and thickening of existing hedgerows would strengthen the existing vegetation structure, as well as reinforcing the riparian location along the River Went. However, middle-distance views south and into the Site would be truncated, subtly altering the composition of the view.</p> <p>From other PRoW to the north of the Site, views of the Scheme would be truncated by intervening vegetation.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.</p>	<p><b>Low</b> PRoW 35.3/15/1, 35.3/15/2 and 35.3/8/1</p> <p>Very Low</p>
<p><b>During Decommissioning (Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>During decommissioning, the mosaic of vegetation proposed along the southern edge of the River Went would provide partial screening to activity on Site. Although bare during the winter months, the layers and diversity in structure of the vegetation would help to partially screen views of ground activity from PRoW 35.3/15/1, 35.3/15/2 and 35.3/8/1.</p> <p>Views of taller plant associated with the decommissioning process would be seen extending above the new vegetation along the River Went at a distance from some PRoW, including 35.3/15/1, 35.3/15/2 and 35.3/8/1, and Pollington 4 and 5. However, this would present a barely perceptible change in views.</p> <p>From other PRoW to the north of the Site, views of decommissioning activity would be screened by intervening vegetation.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.</p>	<p><b>None</b> For the majority of PRoW to the north of the Site.</p> <p>High</p> <p><b>Medium</b> PRoW 35.3/15/1, 35.3/15/2 and 35.3/8/1</p> <p>Low</p> <p><b>Very Low</b> PRoW 35.3/7/1, 35.3/10/2, 35.3/9/1, and Pollington 4 and 5</p> <p><b>None</b> For the majority of PRoW to the north of the Site.</p>

<b>Level of Effect and Significance</b>	<u>During Construction</u>	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</u>	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</u>	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</u>	<u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u>
	Combining a medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect creates a major adverse (significant) effect for 35.3/15/1, 35.3/15/2 and 35.3/8/1. Combining it with a low magnitude creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for 35.3/7/1, 35.3/10/2 and 35.3/9/1. Combining it with a very low magnitude creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for Pollington 4 and 5.	Combining a medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect creates a major adverse (significant) effect for 35.3/15/1, 35.3/15/2 and 35.3/8/1. Combining it with a low magnitude creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for 35.3/7/1, 35.3/10/2 and 35.3/9/1. Combining it with a very low magnitude creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for Pollington 4 and 5.	Combining a medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for 35.3/15/1, 35.3/15/2 and 35.3/8/1. Combining it with a very low magnitude creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for 35.3/7/1, 35.3/10/2 and 35.3/9/1, and Pollington 4 and 5.	Combining a medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for 35.3/15/1, 35.3/15/2 and 35.3/8/1.	Combining a medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for 35.3/15/1, 35.3/15/2 and 35.3/8/1. Combining it with a very low magnitude creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for 35.3/7/1, 35.3/10/2 and 35.3/9/1, and Pollington 4 and 5.
	<b>Major Adverse (Significant)</b> PRoW 35.3/15/1, 35.3/15/2 and 35.3/8/1	<b>Major Adverse (Significant)</b> PRoW 35.3/15/1, 35.3/15/2 and 35.3/8/1	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	<b>Moderate Adverse (Significant)</b> PRoW 35.3/15/1, 35.3/15/2 and 35.3/8/1	Moderate (Significant)	<b>Moderate Adverse (Significant)</b> PRoW 35.3/15/1, 35.3/15/2 and 35.3/8/1
	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b> PRoW 35.3/7/1, 35.3/10/2 and 35.3/9/1	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b> PRoW 35.3/7/1, 35.3/10/2 and 35.3/9/1	Minor (Not Significant)	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b> PRoW 35.3/15/1, 35.3/15/2 and 35.3/8/1	Minor (Not Significant)
	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> PRoW Pollington 4 and 5	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> PRoW Pollington 4 and 5	Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b>

Visual Receptor	Users of the PRow Network to the North of the Site				
			35.3/7/1, 35.3/10/2, 35.3/9/1, and Pollington 4 and 5		35.3/7/1, 35.3/10/2, 35.3/9/1, and Pollington 4 and 5
	<p align="center"><b>Neutral</b></p> <p align="center">For the majority of PRow to the north of the Site.</p>	<p align="center"><b>Neutral</b></p> <p align="center">For the majority of PRow to the north of the Site.</p>	<p align="center"><b>Neutral</b></p> <p align="center">For the majority of PRow to the north of the Site.</p>	<p align="center"><b>Neutral</b></p> <p align="center">For the majority of PRow to the north of the Site.</p>	<p align="center"><b>Neutral</b></p> <p align="center">For the majority of PRow to the north of the Site.</p>



**Table 14: Users of the PRow Network to the South of the Site**

Visual Receptor	Users of the PRow Network to the South of the Site				
<b>Description</b>	<p>A number of PRow are located to the south of the Site, including a handful which connect it with the village of Moss, namely Moss 5 (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 14</b>), which extends into the Site Boundary and is assessed in Table 12, as well as Moss 6 and 7. Moss 6 and 7 extend north from Moss Road towards the Site, following field boundaries composed of mature hedgerows and tree belts which truncate views (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 6</b>). From here, buildings within Moss and farmsteads to the east of Moss are present in views, alongside a row of pylons which cross through the east of the Study Area. Views into the Site are contained from Moss 6 due to intervening vegetation, only opening up where the PRow merges with Fenwick 14. More open views into the Site are possible from Moss 7 due to the lack of vegetation along Eil Wood and Fenwick Grange Drain, which forms the southern boundary of the Site.</p> <p>South of Moss, a network of PRow follow the boundaries of irregular, medium-scale fields. The well-vegetated nature of field boundaries shorten outward views and create the sense of a wooded horizon for users of the network (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 22</b>). Dense vegetation along some footpaths, including Flashley Carr Drain and Back Lane, create intimate and enclosed experiences for users. PRow to the south of and around Moss regularly include views of built form and existing pylons. Proximity views of the East Coast Mainline and its associated infrastructure are possible from Moss 15 and 16.</p>				
<b>Representative Viewpoint(s)</b>	<p><b>Viewpoint 6: View north from PRow Moss 6/Fenwick 14</b> (located within the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 14: View north west from London Lane</b> (located 150m south from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 22: View north west from PRow Moss 8</b> (located 750 m east from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p>				
<b>Visual Susceptibility</b>	<p>The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be <b>high</b> as users of the PRow network are engaged in outdoor recreation and therefore their interest is likely to be focussed on their surroundings.</p>				
<b>Value of Views</b>	<p>Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of <b>low</b> value, as they are made up of relatively common landscape features, including medium to large-scale fields bound by hedgerows. Detractive features, including pylons and infrastructure associated with the East Coast Mainline are present in views.</p>				
<b>Visual Sensitivity</b>	<p>By combining the judgements of high susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be <b>medium</b>.</p>				
<b>Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="522 1163 1884 1732"> <p><b>During Construction (Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>Direct views of construction activity, including topsoil stripping, exposed subsoil, construction of Solar PV Mounting Structures, installation of Solar PV Panels, and vehicle movement would be possible for users travelling north along the northern extents of Moss 6 and 7 as they approach the southern Site Boundary. These views would include the construction of the On-Site Substation within Field SW8 where limited vegetation along the Eil Wood and Fenwick Grange Drain permit views northward. This would introduce substantial new elements into views from these PRow.</p> <p>From the entire length of Moss 6, very close views of construction activity associated with the excavation and laying of the Grid Connection Cables would be possible as the Grid Connection Corridor follows the route of the PRow. Proximity views of the laying of the Grid Connection Cables would also be possible from PRow Moss 20 and 21, as well as Thorpe in Balne 5, 6, 7, 11 and 13.</p> <p>Views towards the Site and therefore of construction activity would not be possible from other PRow to the south of the Site due to intervening vegetation and built form.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1893 1163 2807 1732"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>High</b> PRow Moss 6, 7, 20 and 21, Thorpe in Balne 5, 6, 7, 11 and 13</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Medium</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Low</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Very Low</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="522 1738 1884 1843"> <p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> </td> <td data-bbox="1893 1738 2807 1843"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>None</b> For the majority of PRow to the south of the Site.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>High</b> PRow Moss 6 and 7</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>During Construction (Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>Direct views of construction activity, including topsoil stripping, exposed subsoil, construction of Solar PV Mounting Structures, installation of Solar PV Panels, and vehicle movement would be possible for users travelling north along the northern extents of Moss 6 and 7 as they approach the southern Site Boundary. These views would include the construction of the On-Site Substation within Field SW8 where limited vegetation along the Eil Wood and Fenwick Grange Drain permit views northward. This would introduce substantial new elements into views from these PRow.</p> <p>From the entire length of Moss 6, very close views of construction activity associated with the excavation and laying of the Grid Connection Cables would be possible as the Grid Connection Corridor follows the route of the PRow. Proximity views of the laying of the Grid Connection Cables would also be possible from PRow Moss 20 and 21, as well as Thorpe in Balne 5, 6, 7, 11 and 13.</p> <p>Views towards the Site and therefore of construction activity would not be possible from other PRow to the south of the Site due to intervening vegetation and built form.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>High</b> PRow Moss 6, 7, 20 and 21, Thorpe in Balne 5, 6, 7, 11 and 13</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Medium</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Low</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Very Low</p>	<p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>None</b> For the majority of PRow to the south of the Site.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>High</b> PRow Moss 6 and 7</p>
<p><b>During Construction (Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>Direct views of construction activity, including topsoil stripping, exposed subsoil, construction of Solar PV Mounting Structures, installation of Solar PV Panels, and vehicle movement would be possible for users travelling north along the northern extents of Moss 6 and 7 as they approach the southern Site Boundary. These views would include the construction of the On-Site Substation within Field SW8 where limited vegetation along the Eil Wood and Fenwick Grange Drain permit views northward. This would introduce substantial new elements into views from these PRow.</p> <p>From the entire length of Moss 6, very close views of construction activity associated with the excavation and laying of the Grid Connection Cables would be possible as the Grid Connection Corridor follows the route of the PRow. Proximity views of the laying of the Grid Connection Cables would also be possible from PRow Moss 20 and 21, as well as Thorpe in Balne 5, 6, 7, 11 and 13.</p> <p>Views towards the Site and therefore of construction activity would not be possible from other PRow to the south of the Site due to intervening vegetation and built form.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>High</b> PRow Moss 6, 7, 20 and 21, Thorpe in Balne 5, 6, 7, 11 and 13</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Medium</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Low</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Very Low</p>				
<p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>None</b> For the majority of PRow to the south of the Site.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>High</b> PRow Moss 6 and 7</p>				



**Visual Receptor Users of the PRow Network to the South of the Site**

From the northern extent of Moss 6, direct views of Solar PV Panels and the On-Site Substation within Field SW8 would be possible through a gap in the boundary vegetation for users travelling northward. The Solar PV Panels would be orientated southward and therefore towards the viewer. Similar direct views towards Solar PV Panels within Field SW7 and SW8 would also be possible from PRow Moss 7 as there is sparser vegetation along the Ell Wood and Fenwick Grange Drain. These views would become increasingly more filtered when viewed from the southern extents of PRow Moss 6 and 7.

The Grid Connection Cables would be complete and underground. Users of PRow which cross the Grid Connection Corridor would notice occasional gaps where vegetation was removed to accommodate the Grid Connection Cables, however, this would represent a barely perceptible change to views.

Views towards the Site and therefore of the Scheme would not be possible from other PRow to the south of the Site due to intervening vegetation and built form.

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term, as the planting has not established, and partially reversible as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

At year 15, planting proposed as part of the Scheme, including vegetation along Ell Wood and Fenwick Grange Drain, would have established. This would filter views from PRow Moss 6 and 7, with the exception of direct views of Solar PV Panels through gaps in the vegetation where users travelling north enter the Site. This proposed vegetation would also help to filter views of the On-Site Substation in Field SW8. Views across surrounding arable fields on the approach to the Site would remain unchanged.

Views from elsewhere across the PRow network to the south of the Site would also remain unchanged.

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

During the Summer months, new vegetation along the southern Site Boundary would have established and be in leaf. This would screen views of the Scheme from PRow Moss 6 and 7, with the exception for users travelling north along the PRow very northern extents. From here, framed but direct views of Solar PV Panels within Fields SW7 and SW8, as well as the On-Site Substation in Field SW8, would be possible due to gaps in the vegetation.

Elsewhere from the PRow network to the south of the Site, views would remain unchanged.

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

**During Decommissioning (Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

Filtered views of decommissioning activity would be possible for users travelling north along PRow Moss 6 and 7 due to the bare branches of vegetation along the Ell Wood and Fenwick Grange Drain. It would also be visible in direct views north where there are gaps in the vegetation line to accommodate pedestrian entrances into the Site.

The Grid Connection Cables would be left in place and therefore there would be no decommissioning activity along the Grid Connection Corridor.

Elsewhere from the PRow network to the south of the Site, views would remain unchanged.

Duration and Reversibility

Medium

Low

**Very Low**  
PRow Moss 20 and 21, Thorpe in Balne 5, 6, 7, 11 and 13

**None**  
For the majority of PRow to the south of the Site.

High

**Medium**  
PRow Moss 6 and 7

Low

Very Low

**None**  
For the majority of PRow to the south of the Site.

High

Medium

**Low**  
PRow Moss 6 and 7

Very Low

**None**  
For the majority of PRow to the south of the Site.

High

**Medium**  
PRow Moss 6 and 7

Low

Very Low

**None**  
For the majority of PRow to the south of the Site.

Visual Receptor	Users of the PRow Network to the South of the Site				
	The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.				
<b>Level of Effect and Significance</b>	<u>During Construction</u> Combining a medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect creates a major adverse (significant) effect for PRow Moss 6, 7, 20 and 21, and Thorpe in Balne 5, 6, 7, 11 and 13.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</u> Combining a medium sensitivity with a high magnitude of effect creates a major adverse (not significant) effect for PRow Moss 6 and 7. Combining it with a very low magnitude creates a minor negligible adverse (not significant) effect for Moss 20 and 21, and Thorpe in Balne 5, 6, 7, 11 and 13.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</u> Combining a medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for PRow Moss 6 and 7.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</u> Combining a medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for PRow Moss 6 and 7.	<u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u> Combining a medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of effect creates a moderate adverse (significant) effect for PRow Moss 6 and 7.
	<b>Major Adverse (Significant)</b> PRow Moss 6, 7, 20 and 21, Thorpe in Balne 5, 6, 7, 11 and 13.	<b>Major Adverse (Significant)</b> PRow Moss 6 and 7.	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	<b>Moderate Adverse (Not Significant)</b> PRow Moss 6 and 7	Moderate Adverse (Significant)	<b>Moderate Adverse (Significant)</b> PRow Moss 6 and 7
	Minor Adverse (Not Significant)	Minor Adverse (Not Significant)	Minor Adverse (Not Significant)	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b> PRow Moss 6 and 7	Minor Adverse (Not Significant)
	Negligible (Not Significant)	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> PRow Moss 20 and 21, Thorpe in Balne 5, 6, 7, 11 and 13	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)
	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of PRow to the south of the Site.	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of PRow to the south of the Site.	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of PRow to the south of the Site.	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of PRow to the south of the Site.	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of PRow to the south of the Site.

**Table 15: PRoW to the East of the Site**

Visual Receptor	Users of the PRoW Network to the East of the Site
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>PRoW are less frequent to the east of the Site when compared to the Study Area to the south and the north. Located to the east of the Site's south east corner, PRoW Moss 8 extends from Moseley House Farm to Fenwick Grange, where it follows the course of the Ell Wood and Fenwick Grange Drain before crossing fields and following hedgerow boundaries. Semi-open views across adjoining pastoral fields are afforded from the PRoW, however, views towards the Site are well screened by intervening vegetation (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 22</b>).</p> <p>Further east, Sykehouse 35 extends from Flashley Carr Lane, merging with Fishlake 26 where it follows the wooded corridor of an unnamed drain towards the New Junction Canal. To the south east of Sykehouse, a number of PRoW also extend from the village towards the canal, namely Sykehouse 19, 20 and 21. PRoW also connect Sykehouse with Eskholme to the north, namely Sykehouse 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 12. Views from these PRoW are largely enclosed by the thick vegetation which surround them, shortening views and creating the sense of an intimate landscape with a wooded horizon (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 28</b>). Occasional glimpses of pylons emerging above the treeline are possible from some of these PRoW, however intervening vegetation means these largely remain concealed.</p> <p>The route of the Trans Pennine Trail promoted walking route and National Cycle Network Route 62 passes to the east of the Site, following the course of the New Junction Canal where distant views along the waterbody are afforded. The route then follows Broad Lane through Sykehouse before following lanes north through Topham and across the River Went at the Topham Ferry Bridge. A full assessment of this receptor can be found in Table 16.</p>
<p><b>Representative Viewpoint(s)</b></p>	<p><b>Viewpoint 13: View west from the Topham Ferry Bridge</b> (located 150 m east from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 22: View north west from PRoW Moss 8</b> (located 750 m east from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 28: View south west from Bridleway Sykehouse 11</b> (located 1.2 km east from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p>
<p><b>Visual Susceptibility</b></p>	<p>The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be <b>high</b> as users of the PRoW network are engaged in outdoor recreation and therefore their interest is likely to be focussed on their surroundings.</p>
<p><b>Value of Views</b></p>	<p>Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of <b>medium</b> value, as they include landscape elements which are in good condition, as well as some rarer landscape features, such as remnants of co-axial field systems. Pylons are present in some views from PRoW closer to the Site, however, these are largely screened by intervening vegetation.</p>
<p><b>Visual Sensitivity</b></p>	<p>By combining the judgements of high susceptibility and medium value, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be <b>medium-high</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>High</p> <p><b>Medium-High</b></p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Low-Medium</p> <p>Low</p> </div>
<p><b>Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect</b></p>	<p><b>During Construction (Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>The Site and construction activity would be screened from PRoW to the east of the Site due to intervening distance, vegetation and built form. There would be no change to the existing views experienced by users of the PRoW network.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>There would be no change to the existing views.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>High</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Very Low</p> <p><b>None</b> PRoW to the east of the Site.</p> </div> <p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>The Scheme would not be visible from PRoW to the east of the Site.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>There would be no change to the existing views.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>High</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Very Low</p> <p><b>None</b> PRoW to the east of the Site.</p> </div>

**Visual Receptor**      **Users of the PRow Network to the East of the Site**

	<b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</b>					High
	<u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u>					Medium
	The Scheme would not be visible from PRow to the east of the Site.					Low
	<u>Duration and Reversibility</u>					Very Low
	There would be no change to the existing views.					<b>None</b> PRow to the east of the Site.
	<b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</b>					High
	<u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u>					Medium
	The Scheme would not be visible from PRow to the east of the Site.					Low
	<u>Duration and Reversibility</u>					Very Low
	There would be no change to the existing views.					<b>None</b> PRow to the east of the Site.
	<b>During Decommissioning (Winter)</b>					High
	<u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u>					Medium
Decommissioning activity would not be visible from PRow to the east of the Site.					Low	
<u>Duration and Reversibility</u>					Very Low	
There would be no change to the existing views.					<b>None</b> PRow to the east of the Site.	
<b>Level of Effect and Significance</b>	<u>During Construction</u>	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</u>	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</u>	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</u>	<u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u>	
	Combining a medium-high sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for users of the PRow network to the east of the Site.	Combining a medium-high sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for users of the PRow network to the east of the Site.	Combining a medium-high sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for users of the PRow network to the east of the Site.	Combining a medium-high sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for users of the PRow network to the east of the Site.	Combining a medium-high sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for users of the PRow network to the east of the Site.	
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	
	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	
<b>Neutral</b> PRow to the east of the Site.	<b>Neutral</b> PRow to the east of the Site.	<b>Neutral</b> PRow to the east of the Site.	<b>Neutral</b> PRow to the east of the Site.	<b>Neutral</b> PRow to the east of the Site.	<b>Neutral</b> PRow to the east of the Site.	

**Table 16: PRoW to the West of the Site**

Visual Receptor	Users of the PRoW Network to the West of the Site					
<b>Description</b>	A handful of PRoW can be found within the Study Area to the west of the Site, including several which connect Fenwick with the wider countryside. The East Coast Mainline forms a prominent feature in a number of these PRoW. Fenwick 3 extends from Fenwick Common Lane where it follows a managed hedgerow towards Fenwick Lane, crossing the East Coast Mainline. From here, open views across large-scale arable fields are coupled with expansive skies. Similarly open views are possible from Fenwick 4 and 5, which extend from Shaw Lane. Fenwick 6 and 7, and PRoW 35.3/14/1 follow the route of the East Coast Mainline more closely, with a pedestrian crossing located halfway between Fenwick Lane and the River Went (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 18</b> ). From all of these PRoW, the slightly elevated bund of the mainline, alongside its overhead wires and gantries are present in views (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 20, 21 and 27</b> ). The village of Fenwick and more dispersed settlement along Fenwick Lane also commonly feature in views from PRoW, particularly from Fenwick 8, 11 and 17 (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 16 and 17</b> ). Fenwick 1 and 2 cross smaller-scale fields between Moss and Fenwick Lane. Regularly bound by hedgerows and hedgerow trees, views from these footpaths are more enclosed					
<b>Representative Viewpoint(s)</b>	<p><b>Viewpoint 16: View east from PRoW Fenwick 11</b> (located 150 m west from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 17: View east from PRoW Fenwick 8</b> (located 350 m west from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 18: View north from PRoW Fenwick 7</b> (located 550 m west from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 20: View north east from PRoW Fenwick 7 at the East Coast Mainline</b> (located 580 m west from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 21: View east from PRoW Fenwick 6/35.3/14/1</b> (located 500 m west from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 27: View south east from PRoW 35.3/14/1</b> (located 950 m north west from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p>					
<b>Visual Susceptibility</b>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be <b>high</b> as users of the PRoW network are engaged in outdoor recreation and therefore their interest is likely to be focussed on their surroundings.					
<b>Value of Views</b>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of <b>low</b> value, as they are made up of relatively common landscape features, including large-scale arable fields bound by often fragmented hedgerows. Detractive features, including pylons and wind turbines are present in views. The East Coast Mainline and associated infrastructure features prominently in views from a number of PRoW.					
<b>Visual Sensitivity</b>	<p>By combining the judgements of high susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be <b>medium</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <table border="1"> <tr><td>High</td></tr> <tr><td>Medium-High</td></tr> <tr style="background-color: #92d050;"><td><b>Medium</b></td></tr> <tr><td>Low-Medium</td></tr> <tr><td>Low</td></tr> </table> </div>	High	Medium-High	<b>Medium</b>	Low-Medium	Low
High						
Medium-High						
<b>Medium</b>						
Low-Medium						
Low						
<b>Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect</b>	<p><b>During Construction (Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>Heavily filtered views of construction activity occurring in Field SW9 would be possible for users travelling east on PRoW Fenwick 3, and in oblique views from Fenwick 4. This would include larger plant extending above intervening hedgerows. Although views of ground level activity would be heavily filtered by hedgerows along Fenwick Common Lane, larger plant would be seen extending above intervening hedgerows. Momentary more open views towards the Site would be possible from Fenwick 3 as it crosses the locally elevated East Coast Mainline.</p> <p>Views of construction activity from PRoW Fenwick 7 would be screened due to the layers of hedgerows between the viewer and the Site (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 18</b>), however, taller plant would be noticeable momentarily when crossing the locally elevated East Coast Mainline (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 20</b>). This would represent a barely perceptible change in the existing visual amenity of PRoW Fenwick 7.</p> <p>From PRoW Fenwick 6, the western extent of PRoW Fenwick 3 and from PRoW 35.3/14/1, the elevated embankment of the East Coast Mainline would screen views towards the Site (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 21 and Viewpoint 27</b>). From PRoW Fenwick 5, 8 and 17, views towards the Site are screened by intervening vegetation and built form (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 17</b>), whereas views from PRoW Fenwick 1, 2 and 11 are screened by intervening vegetation (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 16</b>).</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <table border="1"> <tr><td>High</td></tr> <tr><td>Medium</td></tr> <tr style="background-color: #006666; color: white;"><td><b>Low</b> PRoW Fenwick 3 and 4</td></tr> <tr style="background-color: #006666; color: white;"><td><b>Very Low</b> PRoW Fenwick 7</td></tr> <tr style="background-color: #006666; color: white;"><td><b>None</b> For the majority of PRoW to the west of the Site.</td></tr> </table> </div>	High	Medium	<b>Low</b> PRoW Fenwick 3 and 4	<b>Very Low</b> PRoW Fenwick 7	<b>None</b> For the majority of PRoW to the west of the Site.
High						
Medium						
<b>Low</b> PRoW Fenwick 3 and 4						
<b>Very Low</b> PRoW Fenwick 7						
<b>None</b> For the majority of PRoW to the west of the Site.						



**Visual Receptor**

**Users of the PRow Network to the West of the Site**

The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

At year 1, mitigation planting proposed along Fenwick Common Drain as part of the Scheme would not yet have established and therefore some heavily filtered views of Solar PV Panels within Field SW9 would be possible from PRow Fenwick 3 and 4. Momentary more open views towards Solar PV Panels in Field SW9 would be possible as PRow Fenwick 3 crosses the East Coast Mainline.

Hedgerow thickening proposed as part of the north western Site Boundary would be yet to establish. Therefore, filtered views of Solar PV Panels within Fields NW1 and NW2 would be possible as PRow Fenwick 7 crosses the locally elevated East Coast Mainline (see photograph for **Viewpoint 20**). From elsewhere along Fenwick 7, views would be screened by intervening layers of vegetation.

For the majority of PRow to the west of Fenwick, views of the Scheme would be screened by intervening vegetation and built form.

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term, as the planting has not established, and partially reversible as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

High

Medium

Low

**Very Low**

PRow Fenwick 3, 4 and 7

**None**

For the majority of PRow to the west of the Site.

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

By year 15, planting proposed as part of the Scheme along Fenwick Common Drain would have established. This would screen views of Solar PV Panels in Field SW9 from PRow Fenwick 3 and 4. Momentary glimpses of Solar PV Panels through bare vegetation would be possible as PRow Fenwick 3 crosses the locally elevated East Coast Mainline, however, this would represent a barely perceptible change to views from the PRow.

Similarly, hedgerow thickening along the north western Site Boundary would have established and therefore momentary glimpses of Solar PV Panels within the north west of the Site would be limited to when PRow Fenwick 7 crosses the railway.

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

High

Medium

Low

**Very Low**

PRow Fenwick 3 and 7 as they cross the East Coast Mainline.

**None**

For the majority of PRow to the west of the Site.

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

During the Summer months, mitigation planting proposed as part of the Scheme, including vegetation along Fenwick Common Drain and hedgerow thickening along the north west Site Boundary would have established and would screen all views of the Scheme from PRow to the west of the Site.

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

High

Medium

Low

Very Low

**None**

PRow to the west of the Site.

**During Decommissioning (Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

Heavily filtered views of decommissioning activity would be possible as PRow Fenwick 3 and 7 cross the locally elevated East Coast Mainline. Occasional glimpses of larger plant extending above intervening vegetation would also be possible

High

Medium

Low



**Visual Receptor**      **Users of the PRow Network to the West of the Site**

	for short period of time. Views from the rest of the PRow network to the west of the Site would be screened by intervening vegetation and built form. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.				<b>Very Low</b> PRow Fenwick 3 and 7 as they cross the East Coast Mainline.
					<b>None</b> For the majority of PRow to the west of the Site.
<b>Level of Effect and Significance</b>	<u>During Construction</u> Combining a medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for PRow Fenwick 3 and 4. Combining it with a very low magnitude creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for PRow Fenwick 7.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</u> Combining a medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for PRow Fenwick 3, 4 and 7.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</u> Combining a medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for PRow Fenwick 3 and 7 as they cross the East Coast Mainline.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</u> Combining a medium sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for PRow to the west of the Site.	<u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u> Combining a medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for PRow Fenwick 3 and 7 as they cross the East Coast Mainline.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b> PRow Fenwick 3 and 4	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)
	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> PRow Fenwick 7	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> PRow Fenwick 3, 4 and 7.	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> PRow Fenwick 3 and 7 as they cross the East Coast Mainline	Negligible (Not Significant)	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> PRow Fenwick 3 and 7 as they cross the East Coast Mainline
	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of PRow to the west of the Site.	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of PRow to the west of the Site.	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of PRow to the west of the Site.	<b>Neutral</b> PRow to the west of the Site.	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of PRow to the west of the Site.

**Table 17: Users of the Trans Pennine Trail and National Cycle Network Route 62**

Visual Receptor	Users of the Trans Pennine Trail and National Cycle Network Route 62
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>The Trans Pennine Trail is a 346 km promoted walking, cycling and horse riding route which connects Southport on the west coast with Hornsea on the east coast. Through the Study Area, it passes through Trumfleet and Braithwaite to the south of the Site, along the New Junction Canal and through Sykehouse to the east of the Site, and through Topham and along the Aire and Calder Navigation to the north of the Site. Through most of the Study Area, the route of the Trans Pennine Trail is also that of the National Cycle Network (NCN) Route 62.</p> <p>Through Trumfleet, Braithwaite, Sykehouse and Topham, the route of the Trans Pennine Trail and NCN Route 62 follows the network of lanes and roads. Here views are largely contained by adjoining built form or hedgerows, with occasional longer views across surrounding agricultural land. Both distant and proximity views of pylons can be had along the route, including passing directly beneath overhead line.</p> <p>As the route runs parallel to the New Junction Canal, long and relatively open views can be achieved along the waterbody due to its width and the flat topography. The distinctly straight course of the canal, alongside sections of man-made banks contributes towards the sense of being within a landscape of human interference.</p> <p>To the north of the Site, the Trans Pennine Trail and NCN Route 62 follow a track through large-scale arable fields before merging with Crowcroft Lane between the River Went in the south and the Aire and Calder Navigation in the north. Views from this section of the route are predominantly open with expansive skies. This is due to the large-scale fields and often low or ditched field boundaries. These open skies also mean that the line of pylons which cross through the east of the Study Area are prominent in views, particularly when the trail crosses beneath them. Views towards the Site from the Trans Pennine Trail are largely screened by intervening vegetation and are often seen in the context of close range pylons. However, filtered views are possible for users travelling south along the track located just north of Topham (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 19</b>), as well as where the trail meets Crowcroft Lane (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 26</b>).</p>
<p><b>Representative Viewpoint(s)</b></p>	<p><b>Viewpoint 13: View west from the Topham ferry Bridge</b> (located 150 m east from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 19: View south west from Trans Pennine Trail</b> (located 650 m north from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 26: View south west from Trans Pennine Trail at Crowcroft Lane</b> (located 1 km north east from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p>
<p><b>Visual Susceptibility</b></p>	<p>The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be <b>high</b> as users of the promoted walking, cycling and horse riding route are engaged in outdoor recreation and therefore their interest is likely to be focussed on their surroundings.</p>
<p><b>Value of Views</b></p>	<p>Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of <b>medium</b> value as although they are largely comprised of common landscapes with occasional detracting features, they also include high-quality and rarer elements such as the New Junction Canal and local landmarks such as Holy Trinity Church in Sykehouse. The views are also experienced along a promoted walking and cycling route, which would indicate a greater value.</p>
<p><b>Visual Sensitivity</b></p>	<p>By combining the judgements of high susceptibility and medium value, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be <b>medium-high</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>High</p> <p style="background-color: #92d050; padding: 2px;">Medium-High</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Low-Medium</p> <p>Low</p> </div>
<p><b>Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect</b></p>	<p><b>During Construction (Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>Views towards the Site are limited to users travelling southward between Crowcroft Lane at Balne Lodge and Topham, measuring approximately 800 m in length. This part of the Trans Pennine Trail is also a bridleway and therefore views from those on horseback would be more elevated, allowing for slightly more open views towards the Site. Views of construction activity occurring in Field NE9 would be possible from the Trans Pennine Trail directly east of Balne Hall Wood. More filtered views would also be possible of activity in Field NE11 due to existing vegetation along the northern boundary of the field. From here, taller plant associated with the installation of Solar PV Panels and ground level movement would be seen at a distance of approximately 600 m. Construction activity will be seen in the context of close views of existing pylons. Wider views across surrounding agricultural land to the north of the River Went will remain unchanged. Overall, the construction phase would introduce a subtle change into the composition of the existing view.</p> <p>Where the Trans Pennine Trail merges with the southern end of Crowcroft Lane distant views towards the north eastern corner of the Site, including views of taller plant associated with construction occurring withing Field NE9 and NE11, would</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>High</p> <p>Medium</p> <p style="background-color: #005a8c; color: white; padding: 2px;">Low</p> </div>

**Visual Receptor Users of the Trans Pennine Trail and National Cycle Network Route 62**

be possible. This would be seen at a distance of over 1 km and would be barely perceptible in the background of views. Views of wider construction activity occurring across the north of the Site would be largely filtered due to intervening vegetation.

Very Low

For users travelling south from where the Trans Pennine Trail merges with PRoW Pollington 6, views of the Site are truncated by a Christmas tree plantation and also by seasonal crops.

View towards the Site and therefore of construction activity from the rest of the Trans Pennine Trail within the Study Area would not be possible due to intervening vegetation and built form.

Given the scale of effect set out above, and the limited length of the route affected, the resulting magnitude of effect would be low.

None

Duration and Reversibility

The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible. Although the construction period may last up to 24 months, activity in parts of the Site visible from the Trans Pennine Trail would be very short in duration.

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)**

High

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

Views of Solar PV Panels and associated infrastructure within Fields NE9 and NE11 would be visible in the distance for users travelling south on the Trans Pennine Trail between east of Balne Hall Wood and Topham. Views of Solar PV Panels within NE11 would be filtered due to existing vegetation, however, mitigation planting along Field NE9 would be yet to establish. Solar PV Panels would be orientated south and therefore views would include the back row of Solar PV Panels and Solar PV Mounting Structures. This would introduce a subtle change to the existing composition of views south which would be experienced for a short time.

Medium

Low

Similar views would be experienced but at a greater distance, making them barely perceptible, from the Trans Pennine Trail as it meets Crowcroft Lane near to Balne Lodge.

Very Low

These views would be more open for horse riders who would occupy a more elevated position through the landscape.

Views of the Scheme from the rest of the Trans Pennine Trail within the Study Area would be screened due to intervening vegetation and built form.

None

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term, as the planting has not established, and partially reversible as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)**

High

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

By year 15, planting proposed along the northern boundary of the Site would have established. This would filter views of the backs of Solar PV Panels in Field NE9 for users travelling south on the Trans Pennine Trail between east of Balne Hall Wood and Topham. Views of Solar PV Panels within NE11 would be further screened through additional reinforcements of the existing vegetation boundary along the north of the field. This view would be restricted to users travelling south and would be a barely perceptible, very brief exposure from a short stretch of the promoted route.

Medium

Low

Very Low

From the Trans Pennine Trail at Crowcroft Lane, views of Solar PV Panels within Fields NE9 and NE11 would also be barely perceptible in the distance.

Views of the Scheme from the rest of the Trans Pennine Trail within the Study Area would be screened due to intervening vegetation and built form.

None

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)**

High

**Visual Receptor**      **Users of the Trans Pennine Trail and National Cycle Network Route 62**

<p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>During the Summer months, vegetation which has established along the northern boundary of the Site would screen views of the Scheme from the entire length of the Trans Pennine Trail. Although this would shorten views south slightly from the Trans Pennine Trail, open views across surrounding agricultural fields would remain unchanged.</p> <p>Views of the Scheme from the rest of the Trans Pennine Trail within the Study Area would be screened due to intervening vegetation and built form.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.</p>	Medium
	Low
<p><b>During Decommissioning (Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>Brief and barely perceptible views of decommissioning activity would be possible from a short stretch of the Trans Pennine Trail for users travelling southward between Balne Hall Wood and Topham. This would be limited to heavily filtered glimpses of activity through bare branches of vegetation in the distance, including taller plant. The exposure to this view would further reduce and be barely perceptible in the distance from the Trans Pennine Trail at Crowcroft Lane adjacent to Balne Hall Lodge.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.</p>	Very Low
	None
<p><b>During Decommissioning (Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>Brief and barely perceptible views of decommissioning activity would be possible from a short stretch of the Trans Pennine Trail for users travelling southward between Balne Hall Wood and Topham. This would be limited to heavily filtered glimpses of activity through bare branches of vegetation in the distance, including taller plant. The exposure to this view would further reduce and be barely perceptible in the distance from the Trans Pennine Trail at Crowcroft Lane adjacent to Balne Hall Lodge.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.</p>	High
	Medium
<p><b>During Decommissioning (Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>Brief and barely perceptible views of decommissioning activity would be possible from a short stretch of the Trans Pennine Trail for users travelling southward between Balne Hall Wood and Topham. This would be limited to heavily filtered glimpses of activity through bare branches of vegetation in the distance, including taller plant. The exposure to this view would further reduce and be barely perceptible in the distance from the Trans Pennine Trail at Crowcroft Lane adjacent to Balne Hall Lodge.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.</p>	Low
	Very Low
<p><b>During Decommissioning (Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>Brief and barely perceptible views of decommissioning activity would be possible from a short stretch of the Trans Pennine Trail for users travelling southward between Balne Hall Wood and Topham. This would be limited to heavily filtered glimpses of activity through bare branches of vegetation in the distance, including taller plant. The exposure to this view would further reduce and be barely perceptible in the distance from the Trans Pennine Trail at Crowcroft Lane adjacent to Balne Hall Lodge.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.</p>	None

Level of Effect and Significance	<u>During Construction</u>	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</u>	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</u>	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</u>	<u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u>
		Combining a medium-high sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect.	Combining a medium-high sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect.	Combining a medium-high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect.	Combining a medium-high sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for users of the Trans Pennine Trail.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b>	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b>	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)
	Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)	Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b>	Negligible (Not Significant)	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b>
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	<b>Neutral</b>	Neutral

## 2.3 Users of the Road Network

**Table 18: Users of the Minor Road Network in and around Fenwick**

Visual Receptor	Users of the Minor Road Network in and around Fenwick	
<b>Description</b>	<p>A network of single-track lanes connects Fenwick with the surrounding settlements of Moss to the south and Askern to the south west. These include Fenwick Lane, Shaw Lane, Fenwick Common Lane and Lawn Lane. The village of Fenwick is focussed along the north eastern extent of Fenwick Lane, the northern extent of Fenwick Common Lane, Shaw Lane and the western extent of Lawn Lane, meaning views from these sections of the road network are largely contained by surrounding built form, vegetation in private gardens and hedgerows. Elsewhere along Fenwick Common Lane and Fenwick Lane, transient views over the top of hedgerows or between gaps in the vegetation mean views across adjoining large-scale arable fields are common, including towards the Site (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 15</b>). These open views create the sense of travelling through a large-scale landscape with expansive skies.</p> <p>Some detractive features, including gantries and overhead wires associated with the East Coast Mainline, as well as occasional wind turbines, can be seen in oblique views. However, these do not form the focus of views. Long views along the East Coast Mainline are possible when Fenwick Lane crosses the railway at the level crossing.</p> <p>Between Fenwick and Fenwick Hall, Lawn Lane is enclosed by mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees on both its northern and southern side. Intermittent breaks in the vegetation, for example at field entrances, permit glimpsed, oblique views into the large-scale arable fields to the north and south of Lawn Lane which are included within the Site boundary (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 1</b> and <b>5</b>).</p>	
<b>Representative Viewpoint(s)</b>	<p><b>Viewpoint 1: View south from Lawn Lane</b> (located within the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 5: View north from Lawn Lane</b> (located within the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 15: View south east from the junction of Shaw Lane and Fenwick Common Lane</b> (located 150 m west from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p>	
<b>Visual Susceptibility</b>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be <b>medium</b> as views are transitory and motorists would be less focussed on their surroundings as they travel through the landscape. That said, these views are relevant to the experience of the journey and the approach to the village of Fenwick.	
<b>Value of Views</b>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of <b>low</b> value as they include relatively common landscape elements in moderate to poor condition. They also regularly include detractive features, such as the East Coast Mainline, wind turbines and pylons in the distance.	
<b>Visual Sensitivity</b>	By combining the judgements of medium susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be <b>low-medium</b> .	
<b>Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect</b>	<b>During Construction (Winter)</b>	High
	<u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u>	Medium-High
	Oblique views towards Field SW9 would be possible from Fenwick Common Lane south of Shaw Lane; however, these are limited to brief glimpses through gaps in the hedgerow or at field entrances. This is due to the partially open boundary along Fenwick Common Drain. These views would be transient for motorists travelling at higher speeds where their attention would be focussed more on the road as opposed to their surroundings.	Medium
	Direct views towards the Site and the partially vegetated boundary along Fenwick Common Drain would be possible for motorists travelling east along Shaw Lane. From the junction with Shaw Lane and Fenwick Common Lane, partially filtered views of construction activity in Field SW9 would be possible through existing vegetation (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 15</b> ).	<b>Low</b> Fenwick Common Lane south of Shaw Lane, eastern extent of Shaw Lane, and eastern extent of Lawn Lane.
	Brief, oblique glimpses of construction activity in Fields SW1 and SW2 through gaps in the vegetation along the southern side of Lawn Lane, as well as into Field NW4 to the north of Lawn Lane, would be possible for motorists travelling between the eastern edge of Fenwick and Fenwick Hall/Riddings Farm (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 1</b> and <b>Viewpoint 5</b> ). Elsewhere from the road network around Fenwick, including Fenwick Lane, views of the Site and construction activity would not be possible due to intervening vegetation and built form.	Very Low
<u>Duration and Reversibility</u>	<b>None</b> For the majority of the minor road network in and around Fenwick.	



**Visual Receptor Users of the Minor Road Network in and around Fenwick**

<p>The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.</p>	
<p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> At year one, planting proposed as part of the Scheme along Fenwick Common Drain would not yet have established. Therefore, brief, oblique glimpses towards Solar PV Panels within Field SW9 would be possible between gaps in the hedgerows along Fenwick Common Lane. Direct but partially filtered views of Solar PV Panels would also be possible for motorists travelling east along Shaw Lane at the junction with Fenwick Common Lane (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 15</b>). Brief, oblique views of Solar PV Panels in Fields SW1, SW2 and NW4 would be possible for motorists travelling along Lawn Lane between the eastern extent of Fenwick and Fenwick Hall/Riddings Farm (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 1</b> and <b>Viewpoint 5</b>). Elsewhere from the road network around Fenwick, including Fenwick Lane, views of the Scheme would be screened due to intervening vegetation and built form. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The change would be long term, as the planting has not established, and partially reversible as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.</p>	<p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium</p> <hr/> <p><b>Low</b> Fenwick Common Lane south of Shaw Lane, eastern extent of Shaw Lane, and eastern extent of Lawn Lane.</p> <hr/> <p>Very Low</p> <hr/> <p><b>None</b> Elsewhere across the road network in and around Fenwick.</p>
<p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> At year 15, planting proposed as part of the Scheme, including vegetation along Fenwick Common Lane, would have established. This would filter any glimpsed views of Solar PV Panels within Field SW9 from Fenwick Common Lane and Shaw Lane. Hedgerow thickening along Lawn Lane would also partially filter glimpsed views of the backs of Solar PV Panels within Fields SW1 and SW2. Very brief glimpses of Solar PV Panels within Field NW4 would still be possible from Lawn Lane, however, this would be extremely short-lived. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.</p>	<p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium</p> <hr/> <p>Low</p> <hr/> <p><b>Very Low</b> Fenwick Common Lane south of Shaw Lane, eastern extent of Shaw Lane and eastern extent of Lawn Lane.</p> <hr/> <p><b>None</b> Elsewhere across the road network in and around Fenwick.</p>
<p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> During the Summer months, vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme along Fenwick Common Drain and Lawn Lane would screen views of Solar PV Panels within Fields SW1, SW2 and SW9. A very brief glimpse of Solar PV Panels within Field NW4 would remain through an existing field entrance along Lawn Lane. Views of the Scheme from elsewhere across the road network in and around Fenwick would be screened by intervening vegetation and built form. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.</p>	<p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium</p> <hr/> <p>Low</p> <hr/> <p><b>Very Low</b> Eastern extent of Lawn Lane</p> <hr/> <p><b>None</b> Elsewhere across the road network in and around Fenwick.</p>
<p><b>During Decommissioning (Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> Brief, oblique glimpses of decommissioning activity seen through bare vegetation along Fenwick Common Drain would be possible through field entrances along Fenwick Common Lane and the eastern extent of Shaw Lane. These would form a brief part of transient views along Fenwick Common Lane.</p>	<p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium</p> <hr/> <p>Low</p> <hr/> <p><b>Very Low</b></p>



**Visual Receptor**      **Users of the Minor Road Network in and around Fenwick**

	Partially filtered, oblique glimpses of activity in Fields SW1, SW2 and NW4 would also be possible from the eastern extent of Lawn Lane. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.			Fenwick Common Lane south of Shaw Lane, eastern extent of Shaw Lane and eastern extent of Lawn Lane.	
				<b>None</b> Elsewhere across the road network in and around Fenwick.	
<b>Level of Effect and Significance</b>	<u>During Construction</u> Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for users of Fenwick Common Lane south of Shaw Lane, the eastern extent of Shaw Lane, and the eastern extent of Lawn Lane.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</u> Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for users of Fenwick Common Lane south of Shaw Lane, the eastern extent of Shaw Lane, and the eastern extent of Lawn Lane.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</u> Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for users of Fenwick Common Lane south of Shaw Lane, the eastern extent of Shaw Lane, and the eastern extent of Lawn Lane.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</u> Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for users of the eastern extent of Lawn Lane.	<u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u> Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for users of Fenwick Common Lane south of Shaw Lane, the eastern extent of Shaw Lane, and the eastern extent of Lawn Lane.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Fenwick Common Lane south of Shaw Lane, eastern extent of Shaw Lane and eastern extent of Lawn Lane.	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Fenwick Common Lane south of Shaw Lane, eastern extent of Shaw Lane and eastern extent of Lawn Lane.	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)
	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Fenwick Common Lane south of Shaw Lane, eastern extent of Shaw Lane and eastern extent of Lawn Lane.	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Eastern extent of Lawn Lane.	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Fenwick Common Lane south of Shaw Lane, eastern extent of Shaw Lane and eastern extent of Lawn Lane.
	<b>Neutral</b> Elsewhere across the road network in and around Fenwick.	<b>Neutral</b> Elsewhere across the road network in and around Fenwick.	<b>Neutral</b> Elsewhere across the road network in and around Fenwick.	<b>Neutral</b> Elsewhere across the road network in and around Fenwick.	<b>Neutral</b> Elsewhere across the road network in and around Fenwick.

**Table 19: Users of the Minor Road Network to the South and East of the Site (Moss Road, Flashley Carr Lane and West Lane)**

Visual Receptor	Users of the Minor Road Network to the South and East of the Site (Moss Road, Flashley Carr Lane and West Lane)
<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>To the south and east of the Site, a network of minor roads and lanes connects Moss with Sykehouse, Askern, Hawkhouse Green, Trumfleet and Kirkhouse Green. Moss Road is a single carriageway road that extends from Askern in the west, through Moss and towards Kirkhouse Green in the east. The road is bound by managed hedgerows on either side which affords oblique views across adjoining agricultural land. Through Askern and Moss, built form along the road shortens these views. Long views along the East Coast Mainline are possible where Moss Road crosses the railway at the level crossing. Any views towards the Site from Moss Road are truncated by intervening vegetation or buildings. Just east of Moss, Moss Road merges with Flashley Carr Lane, a single carriageway Road which is characterised by sharp bends. Reflective of its name, the road is commonly bound by ditches and rows of wet-loving trees, such as white wouldow, as well as hedgerows and rows of oak. This boundary vegetation largely truncates outwards views from the road, however, where more managed hedgerows do exist, transient views of surrounding agricultural land and pylons extending across the landscape are common. Views towards the Site from Flashley Carr Lane are not possible due to intervening vegetation. Flashley Carr Lane turns to West Lane at West End. The boundaries of West Lane are more open and afford oblique views across agricultural fields, including north towards fields included within the Site Boundary (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 8</b>). Proximity views of two rows of pylons merging are possible here as the road passes beneath a set of overhead lines. Further east along West Lane, the road crosses the route of the dismantled railway where woodland associated with the former transport corridor truncates outward views (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 10</b>). Views from the rest of the road network around Sykehouse and Topham, including Broad Lane, Bate Lane and Chapel Lane, are similarly enclosed due to surrounding vegetation and built form, meaning views towards the Site are not possible.</p> <p>Similar transient views above managed hedgerows and across agricultural land are afforded from Trumfleet Lane which connects Moss in the north with Hawkhouse Green and Trumfleet to the south. More enclosed views, either due to adjoining built form or vegetation, are created along Pinfold Lane, Brick Kiln Lane and Heyworth Lane. Long views along the East Coast Mainline and its associated infrastructure are afforded from the Heyworth Lane Crossing. Views towards the Site are not possible from any of these roads.</p>
<p><b>Representative Viewpoint(s)</b></p>	<p><b>Viewpoint 8: View north from West Lane</b> (located 150 m south from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)  <b>Viewpoint 10: View north west from West Lane Railway Bridge</b> (located on the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p>
<p><b>Visual Susceptibility</b></p>	<p>The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be <b>medium</b> as views are transitory and motorists would be less focussed on their surroundings as they travel through the landscape. That said, these views are relevant to the experience of the journey and the approach to the villages of Moss, Hawkhouse Green and Sykehouse.</p>
<p><b>Value of Views</b></p>	<p>Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of <b>low</b> value as they include relatively common landscape elements in moderate condition. They also regularly include close views of detractive features, such as the East Coast Mainline and rows of pylons.</p>
<p><b>Visual Sensitivity</b></p>	<p>By combining the judgements of medium susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be <b>low-medium</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium-High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium</p> <hr/> <p><b>Low-Medium</b></p> <hr/> <p>Low</p> </div>
<p><b>Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect</b></p>	<p><b>During Construction (Winter)</b>  <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>Glimpsed views north west through an open field boundary would be possible for motorists travelling along West Lane between West End and Bungalow Farm (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 8</b>). This would be comprised of construction activity within Field SE3, including the construction of Solar PV Mounting Structures and the installation of Solar PV Panels. Brief, oblique views north from the elevated railway bridge at West Lane would include filtered views of the construction of Solar PV Panels within Fields SE6 and SE7 (see photograph for <b>Viewpoint 10</b>).</p> <p>Oblique partially filtered views north would be available towards the Site from two stretches of Moss Road which would include taller plant extending above the hedgeline. This would include towards Fields SW11 and SW12 from the section between Moss Level Crossing and the western edge of Moss, as well as towards Field SW8 between the eastern edge of Moss and Moss Farm.</p> <p>Proximity views of construction activity associated with the digging and the laying of the Grid Connection Cables to the east of Moss would also be possible from Moss Road.</p> <p>There would be no views of construction activity from the rest of the road network to the south of the Site, including Flashley Carr Lane.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <div style="text-align: right;"> <p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium</p> <hr/> <p><b>Low</b></p> <p>Moss Road between the eastern edge of Moss and Moss Farm, and West Lane between West End and Sykehouse.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Very Low</b></p> <p>Moss Road between Moss Level Crossing and the western edge of Moss.</p> <hr/> <p><b>None</b></p> <p>From the majority of the road network to the south of the Site.</p> </div>

**Visual Receptor Users of the Minor Road Network to the South and East of the Site (Moss Road, Flashley Carr Lane and West Lane)**

<p>The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.</p>	
<p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> Brief, oblique views north west from West Lane, between West End and Sykehouse would include Solar PV Panels within Fields SE3, SE6 and SE7 (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 8</b> and <b>Viewpoint 10</b>). Solar PV Panels would be orientated south and therefore views would include the front of Solar PV Panels. Views would be very brief due to the speed at which motorists would be travelling along the road. Furthermore, the attention of motorists is likely to be on the road as opposed to their surroundings. Mitigation planting proposed along the southern edge of Field SE3 would be yet to establish. Glimpses of the fronts and tops of Solar PV Panels within the south west of the Site would be possible through bare vegetation along Moss Road. This would include within Field SW12 from between Moss Level Crossing and the western edge of Moss, as well as within Field SW8 between the eastern edge of Moss and Moss Farm. Views of the Scheme from the rest of the road network to the south of the Site would be screened due to intervening vegetation and built form, including from Flashley Carr Lane. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The change would be long term, as the planting has not established, and partially reversible as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.</p>	<p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium</p> <hr/> <p><b>Low</b> West Lane between West End and Sykehouse</p> <hr/> <p><b>Very Low</b> Moss Road between the Moss Level Crossing and the western edge of Moss, and between the eastern edge of Moss and Moss Farm.</p> <hr/> <p><b>None</b> From the majority of the road network to the south of the Site.</p>
<p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> Oblique views north west from West Lane between West End and Bungalow Farm would be filtered by new planting proposed as part of the Scheme to the north west of West Lane. A very brief glimpse of Solar PV Panels would be possible where there is an existing field entrance. Hedgerow thickening and new vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would further screen views of Solar PV Panels within Field SW12 and SW8, creating a barely perceptible change in views from Moss Road. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.</p>	<p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium</p> <hr/> <p>Low</p> <hr/> <p><b>Very Low</b> West Lane between West End and Sykehouse. Moss Road between the Moss Level Crossing and the western edge of Moss, and between the eastern edge of Moss and Moss Farm.</p> <hr/> <p><b>None</b> From the majority of the road network to the south of the Site.</p>
<p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> At year 15, planting proposed as part of the Scheme would have established and maintained a height of at least 4.5 m. This would screen most views of the Scheme from West Lane, however, a very brief glimpse of Solar PV Panels within Field SE3 would be framed through a gap in the vegetation where there is an existing field access. The exposure to this view would be very brief due to the speed at which motorists would be travelling and therefore barely perceptible. Elsewhere from the road network to the south of the Site, views of the Scheme would be screened by intervening vegetation. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.</p>	<p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium</p> <hr/> <p>Low</p> <hr/> <p><b>Very Low</b> West Lane between West End and Sykehouse.</p> <hr/> <p><b>None</b> From the majority of the road network to the south of the Site e.</p>
<p><b>During Decommissioning (Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> Brief, oblique views of decommissioning activity would be possible through bare vegetation along the southern boundary of Field SE3 and through the existing field entrance opposite West End Cottage on West Lane.</p>	<p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium</p> <hr/> <p>Low</p> <hr/> <p><b>Very Low</b></p>

**Visual Receptor Users of the Minor Road Network to the South and East of the Site (Moss Road, Flashley Carr Lane and West Lane)**

	<p>Glimpses of taller plant associated with the decommissioning activity would also be possible from Moss Road, including between Moss Level Crossing and the western edge of Moss, as well as between the eastern edge of Moss and Moss Farm. This would represent a barely perceptible change in existing views.</p> <p>It is assumed that the Grid Connection Cables would remain in place and therefore there would be no decommissioning activity taking place along the Grid Connection Corridor.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.</p>			<p>West Lane between West End and Sykehouse. Moss Road between the Moss Level Crossing and the western edge of Moss, and between the eastern edge of Moss and Moss Farm.</p>	
				<p><b>None</b></p> <p>From the majority of the road network to the south of the Site.</p>	
<b>Level of Effect and Significance</b>	<p><u>During Construction</u></p> <p>Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect from Moss Road between the eastern edge of Moss and Moss Farm, and West Lane between West End and Sykehouse. Combining it with a very low magnitude creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect from Moss Road between the Moss Level Crossing and the western edge of Moss.</p>	<p><u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</u></p> <p>Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect from West Lane between West End and Sykehouse. Combining it with a very low magnitude creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect from Moss Road between the Moss Level Crossing and the western edge of Moss, as well as between the eastern edge of Moss and Moss Farm.</p>	<p><u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</u></p> <p>Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect from West Lane between West End and Sykehouse, and from Moss Road between the Moss Level Crossing and the western edge of Moss, as well as between the eastern edge of Moss and Moss Farm.</p>	<p><u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</u></p> <p>Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect from West Lane between West End and Sykehouse.</p>	<p><u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u></p> <p>Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect from West Lane between West End and Sykehouse, and from Moss Road between the Moss Level Crossing and the western edge of Moss, as well as between the eastern edge of Moss and Moss Farm.</p>
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b>	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b>	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)
	Moss Road between the eastern edge of Moss and Moss Farm, alongside West Lane between West End and Sykehouse.	West Lane between West End and Sykehouse.			
	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b>	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b>	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b>	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b>	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b>
Moss Road between Moss Level Crossing and the western edge of Moss.	Moss Road between Moss Level Crossing and the western edge of Moss, as well as between the eastern edge of Moss and Moss Farm.	West Lane between West End and Sykehouse, and from Moss Road between the Moss Level Crossing and the western edge of Moss, as well as between the eastern edge of Moss and Moss Farm.	West Lane between West End and Sykehouse.	West Lane between West End and Sykehouse, and from Moss Road between the Moss Level Crossing and the western edge of Moss, as well as between the eastern edge of Moss and Moss Farm.	
<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	
From the majority of the road network to the south of the Site.	From the majority of the road network to the south of the Site.	From the majority of the road network to the south of the Site.	From the majority of the road network to the south of the Site.	From the majority of the road network to the south of the Site.	



**Table 20: Users of the Minor Road Network to the North of the Site (Lowgate and Highgate)**

Visual Receptor	Users of the Minor Road Network to the North of the Site (Lowgate and Highgate)
<b>Description</b>	To the north of the Site, a network of single-track lanes connects the village of Balne with scattered farmsteads and dwellings. Highgate and Lowgate run parallel to the River Went corridor. Open boundaries along the lanes mean transient views are afforded across surrounding agricultural land, often creating the sense of a large-scale landscape with expansive skies (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 23, 24, 25 and 29</b> ). This means oblique views towards the Site are possible, although they quickly become truncated by intervening boundary vegetation. Both Highgate and Lowgate cross the East Coast Mainline at separate level crossings, where glimpsed long views along the railway corridor are afforded. Other detractive features are present in views from Highgate and Lowgate, including a row of pylons which cross through the east of the Study Area, wind turbines around South End and Pollington, and the chimney of Drax Power Station. Similarly open views of surrounding agricultural land are experienced from the rest of the network of minor lanes to the north of the Site, including Cat Lane, Little Common Lane, Toadham Lane, Park Lane and Thorntree Lane, as well as Balne Moor Road. Views towards the Site are not possible from these lanes and road due to intervening vegetation (see photographs for <b>Viewpoint 31</b> ).
<b>Representative Viewpoint(s)</b>	<p><b>Viewpoint 23: View south from Lowgate</b> (located 750 m north from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 24: View south from Lowgate at Linton House Farm</b> (located 750 m north from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 25: View south from PRow 35.3/8/1</b> (located 700 m north from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 29: View south from Highgate</b> (located 1.5 km from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p> <p><b>Viewpoint 31: View south east from Highgate, Balne</b> (located 2 km north from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b>)</p>
<b>Visual Susceptibility</b>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be <b>medium</b> as views are transitory and motorists would be less focussed on their surroundings as they travel through the landscape. That said, these views are relevant to the experience of the journey and the approach to the village of Balne.
<b>Value of Views</b>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of <b>low</b> value as they include relatively common landscape elements in moderate condition. They also regularly include close views of detractive features, such as the East Coast Mainline, as well as rows of pylons, wind turbines and the chimney at Drax Power Station.
<b>Visual Sensitivity</b>	<p>By combining the judgements of medium susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be <b>low-medium</b>.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 60%;"></div> <div style="width: 35%; text-align: center;"> <p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium-High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium</p> <hr/> <p style="background-color: #92d050; padding: 2px;"><b>Low-Medium</b></p> <hr/> <p>Low</p> </div> </div>
<b>Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect</b>	<p><b>During Construction (Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u></p> <p>Oblique views south towards construction activity occurring in the distance within the north of the Site would be possible from Lowgate. These views would be short-lived due to the speed at which motorists would be travelling. Furthermore, they would be frequently broken by intervening built form and vegetation along Lowgate.</p> <p>Similar oblique views south across agricultural fields and between built form would be afforded from Highgate. However, the increased distance between the Site and users of Highgate means the change in view would be barely perceptible.</p> <p>Short-lived direct views towards the Site and distant views of construction activity would be possible for motorists travelling south along the southern section of Cat Lane, which connects Highgate with Lowgate. Elsewhere along Cat Lane, views towards construction activity would be truncated by vegetation.</p> <p>Similarly, intervening vegetation and built form at Balne Hall truncate direct views towards the Site for motorists using Balne Hall Road.</p> <p>For roads to the west of the East Coast Mainline, including Little Common Lane, views of the Site are screened by the slightly elevated embankment of the railway.</p> <p>Construction activity would not be visible from elsewhere across the road network to the north of the Site due to intervening distance, vegetation and built form.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u></p> <p>The construction phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 60%;"></div> <div style="width: 35%; text-align: center;"> <p>High</p> <hr/> <p>Medium</p> <hr/> <p style="background-color: #005a7c; color: white; padding: 5px;"><b>Low</b></p> <p style="background-color: #005a7c; color: white; padding: 5px;">Lowgate and the southern section of Cat Lane</p> <hr/> <p style="background-color: #005a7c; color: white; padding: 5px;"><b>Very Low</b></p> <p style="background-color: #005a7c; color: white; padding: 5px;">Highgate</p> <hr/> <p style="background-color: #005a7c; color: white; padding: 5px;"><b>None</b></p> <p style="background-color: #005a7c; color: white; padding: 5px;">For the majority of the road network to the north of the Site.</p> </div> </div>

**Visual Receptor Users of the Minor Road Network to the North of the Site (Lowgate and Highgate)**

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

Oblique, distant views south towards Solar PV Panels in the north of the Site would be possible for motorists travelling along Lowgate. The Solar PV Panels would be orientated south and therefore the back row of Solar PV Panels and their Solar PV Mounting Structures would be visible. These views would be short-lived due to the speed at which motorists would be travelling. Furthermore, they would be frequently broken by intervening built form and vegetation.

Similar oblique views south across agricultural fields and between built form would be afforded from Highgate. However, the increased distance between the Site and Highgate means the introduction of Solar PV Panels into views would be barely perceptible.

Short-lived direct views towards the Site and distant views of the backs of Solar PV Panels would be possible for motorists travelling south along the southern section of Cat Lane as it merges with Lowgate.

The Scheme would not be visible from elsewhere across the road network to the north of the Site due to intervening distance, vegetation and built form.

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term, as the planting has not established, and partially reversible as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

High

Medium

**Low**

Lowgate and southern section of Cat Lane.

**Very Low**

Highgate

**None**

For the majority of the road network to the north of the Site.

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

Planting proposed as part of the Scheme, including vegetation along the northern Site Boundary, would have established. Although bare during the Winter, the branches would filter distant, oblique views of Solar PV Panels from Lowgate and the southern extent of Cat Lane. This would create a barely perceptible change to views from these roads.

From Highgate, views would be filtered at a distance making the Solar PV Panels unperceivable in the background of views.

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

High

Medium

Low

**Very Low**

Lowgate and southern section of Cat Lane.

**None**

For the majority of the road network to the north of the Site.

**During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

During the Summer, views of the Scheme would be screened from all roads to the north of the Site by the proposed vegetation along the northern Site Boundary.

Duration and Reversibility

The change would be long term and partially reversible, as it is assumed that vegetation proposed as part of the Scheme would be retained.

High

Medium

Low

Very Low

**Neutral**

For the majority of the road network to the north of the Site.

**During Decommissioning (Winter)**

Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent

Branches of the proposed planting along the northern boundary of the Site would heavily filter any views of decommissioning activity from Lowgate and the southern section of Cat Lane. This would create a barely perceptible change to views from these roads.

From Highgate, views would be filtered at a distance making the Solar PV Panels unperceivable in the background of views.

Duration and Reversibility

The decommissioning phase is temporary and therefore the change would be short term and reversible.

High

Medium

Low

**Very Low**

Lowgate and southern section of Cat Lane.

**None**

For the majority of the road network to the north of the Site.



**Visual Receptor**      **Users of the Minor Road Network to the North of the Site (Lowgate and Highgate)**

<b>Level of Effect and Significance</b>	<u>During Construction</u>	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</u>	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</u>	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</u>	<u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u>
	Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for Lowgate and the southern section of Cat Lane. Combining it with a very low magnitude creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for Highgate.	Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for Lowgate and the southern section of Cat Lane. Combining it with a very low magnitude creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for Highgate.	Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for Lowgate and the southern section of Cat Lane.	Combining a low-medium sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for all roads to the north of the Site.	Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for Lowgate and the southern section of Cat Lane.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Lowgate and the southern section of Cat Lane.	<b>Minor Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Lowgate and the southern section of Cat Lane.	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)
	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Highgate	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Highgate	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Lowgate and the southern section of Cat Lane.	Negligible (Not Significant)	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b> Lowgate and the southern section of Cat Lane.
<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of the road network to the north of the Site.	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of the road network to the north of the Site	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of the road network to the north of the Site.	<b>Neutral</b> All roads to the north of the Site.	<b>Neutral</b> For the majority of the road network to the north of the Site.	

## 2.4 Users of the Rail Network

**Table 21: Rail Users Travelling on the East Coast Mainline**

Visual Receptor	Rail Users of the East Coast Mainline	
<b>Description</b>	The East Coast Mainline crosses north to south through the west of the Study Area, connecting Doncaster with York. The straight route of the railway is located immediately to the west of Fenwick and approximately 0.7 km west of Moss. Vehicular crossings are present at Bar Croft Lane, Heyworth Lane, Moss Road, Fenwick Lane, Lowgate and Highgate. The railway crosses Balne Moor Road via a bridge. Trains using the mainline are often travelling at very high speeds, meaning views are transient and short-lived. Through the Study Area, the trainline is located on a slightly elevated bund, meaning views across surrounding agricultural land are possible. These views largely consist of large-scale arable fields bound by often fragmented hedgerows. Glimpses of buildings would be possible when passing Moss and Fenwick. Views towards the Site would be possible for travellers sat on the eastern side of the train; however, these views would largely be truncated by intervening vegetation and be extremely short-lived. Detracting features, including pylons, Drax Power Station and wind turbines, would be seen extending above the treeline in distant views east.	
<b>Representative Viewpoint(s)</b>	<b>Viewpoint 20: View north east from PRoW Fenwick 7 at East Coast Mainline</b> (located 580 m west from the Site Boundary, see viewpoint description in <b>PEIR Volume III Appendix 10-4: Visual Baseline</b> )	
<b>Visual Susceptibility</b>	The visual susceptibility of this receptor is judged to be <b>medium</b> as views are transitory and short-lived, due to the speed at which trains are travelling. That said, these views are relevant to the experience of the journey.	
<b>Value of Views</b>	Views experienced by this receptor are judged to be of <b>low</b> value as they include relatively common landscape elements in moderate condition. They also regularly include detracting elements, including pylons, chimneys and wind turbines.	
<b>Visual Sensitivity</b>	By combining the judgements of medium susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity of this visual receptor is judged to be <b>low-medium</b> .	
<b>Overall Magnitude of Visual Effect</b>	<b>During Construction (Winter)</b> <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> Short-lived views of construction activity occurring in the north west and south west of the Site would be available in views east for passengers travelling along the East Coast Mainline between the Moss Level Crossing and the Lowgate Level Crossing. These views would be short-lived due to the speed at which trains travel along the Mainline. Furthermore, the view would occupy an extremely short section of the overall journey through the landscape experienced by passengers. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The change would be short term and reversible.	High
		Medium-High
		Medium
		<b>Low-Medium</b>
		Low
		High
		Medium
		Low
		<b>Very Low</b>
	None	
	High	
	Medium	
	Low	
	<b>Very Low</b>	
	None	
	High	
	Medium	

**Visual Receptor Rail Users of the East Coast Mainline**

<p>Planting proposed as part of the Scheme would filter views of Solar PV Panels and the energy storage area in views east from the East Coast Mainline. However, the locally elevated position of the railway means the Scheme would still be barely perceptible in short-lived views from the train between the Moss Level Crossing and the Lowgate Level Crossing.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The change would be long term and partially reversible.</p>	<p>Low</p> <p><b>Very Low</b></p> <p>None</p>
<p><b>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> Planting proposed along the western edge of the Site would have established and maintained a height of at least 4.5 m. This would screen views of the Scheme from users of the railway.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The change would be long term and partially reversible.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Very Low</p> <p><b>None</b> East Coast Mainline.</p>
<p><b>During Decommissioning (Winter)</b></p> <p><u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> Planting proposed as part of the Scheme would help to filter views of decommissioning activity in views east from the East Coast Mainline. However, the locally elevated position of the railway means some activity, including taller plant, would still be barely perceptible in short-lived views from the train between the Moss Level Crossing and the Lowgate Level Crossing.</p> <p><u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The change would be short term and reversible.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Low</p> <p><b>Very Low</b> East Coast Mainline between the Moss Level Crossing and the Lowgate Level Crossing.</p> <p>None</p>

<b>Level of Effect and Significance</b>	<u>During Construction</u> Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for passengers on the East Coast Mainline between Moss Level Crossing and Lowgate Level Crossing.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 1, Winter)</u> Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of effect creates a minor adverse (not significant) effect for passengers on the East Coast Mainline between Moss Level Crossing and Lowgate Level Crossing.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Winter)</u> Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for passengers on the East Coast Mainline between Moss Level Crossing and Lowgate Level Crossing.	<u>During Operation and Maintenance (Year 15, Summer)</u> Combining a low-medium sensitivity with no magnitude of effect creates a neutral effect for passengers on the East Coast Mainline.	<u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u> Combining a low-medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of effect creates a negligible adverse (not significant) effect for passengers on the East Coast Mainline between Moss Level Crossing and Lowgate Level Crossing.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor Adverse (Not Significant)	Minor Adverse (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)
	<b>Negligible (Not Significant)</b>	<b>Negligible (Not Significant)</b>	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b>	Negligible (Not Significant)	<b>Negligible Adverse (Not Significant)</b>
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	<b>Neutral</b>	



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