One Earth Solar Farm

Preliminary Environmental Information Report [EN010159]

Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual

May 2024

One Earth Solar Farm Ltd

Contents

12. Landscape and Visual Amenity

Summary of Preliminary Likely Significant Effects

12.1. This Chapter identifies where likely significant effects on landscape character and visual amenity are likely to occur. Our Project is working hard to reduce these as much as impossible and will continue to do so but, given the scale of our Project and receiving environment, significant effects may still remain after further design development and mitigation.

Introduction

12.2. This Chapter of the PEIR has been prepared by Iceni Projects and presents the likely significant environmental effects of our Project on landscape character and visual amenity (people's views). It is based on the environmental information available to date, described in this chapter, as well as the current description of our Project as set out in **Chapter 4: Our Project**.

12.3. Landscape impacts relate to physical changes to the fabric or individual components of the landscape, for example landform and vegetation, the perceptual qualities of the landscape such as tranquillity, and how they combine into overall landscape character. Where relevant, landscape also covers the term townscape in respect of the assessment of local villages.

12.4. Visual impacts relate to changes to people's views and visual amenity as experienced by residents, people at work, those engaged in recreation or people travelling on the public right of way network or roads.

12.5. This Chapter is support by further detailed information:

- **Appendix 12-1**: Key Policy and Legislation relevant to Landscape and Visual Matters
- **Appendix 12-2**: Assessment Methodology – Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, based upon the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3)
- **Appendix 12-3**: Landscape Character Areas and Preliminary Likely Landscape Effects
- **Appendix 12-4**: Preliminary Likely Visual Effects
- **Appendix 12-5**: Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan
- **Appendix 12-6**: Photosheets

Current Landscape and Visual Conditions

12.6. National Policy Statement (NPS) EN-1[1] establishes criteria for good design for energy infrastructure and explains that projects need to be designed carefully, having regard to siting, operational and other constraints, aiming to minimise harm to the landscape. It also explains that virtually all nationally significant energy projects will have adverse effects on the landscape but there may also be beneficial landscape character impacts arising from mitigation (paragraph 5.10.5).

12.7. NPS EN-3[2] sets out the main likely landscape and visual impacts of large scale solar farms and provides guidance on how these impacts might be mitigated, including the use of effective screening, the sensitive design of fencing and the retention and planting of vegetation. EN-3 also explains that a landscape and visual assessment should be carried out and reported in an Environmental Statement.

12.8. This Chapter therefore considers the potential for significant effects that may result from our Project and sets out the measures taken to date to minimise such effects.

12.9. A full account of policy and legislation relevant to landscape and visual matters is provided in **Appendix 12-1**.

Study Area

12.10. The purpose of the landscape and visual study area is to define the geographic extent of the area surrounding our Site, across which there may be significant landscape and visual effects.

12.11. The initial area of search extended to 5km from our Site boundary. A 5km distance was selected since beyond this distance it is highly unlikely that our Project would result in significant landscape and visual effects, given the height, mass and form of the components included in our Project and variations in local topography and surface cover. The area of search was subject to desk based review of aerial photography, analysis of Ordnance Survey mapping and analysis of computer generated Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) mapping.

12.12. The ZTV is based on 2m digital terrain data, with buildings and woodland added to consider the screening effect of such features. Other vegetation, such as hedgerows that line the road corridor and mark field boundaries, is not included in the ZTV in order to show a reasonable 'worst case' scenario.

[1] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65bbfbdc709fe1000f637052/overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf

[2] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a7889996a5ec000d731aba/nps-renewable-energy-infrastructure-en3.pdf

12.13. Analysis of the 5km ZTV and baseline conditions of the land surrounding our Site shows that theoretical visibility of our Project becomes fragmented beyond 2km north of our Site due to intervening vegetation and topography. Theoretical visibility of our Project across land east of our Site typically doesn't extend beyond 1km given the presence of clumps of woodland located east of our Site. Theoretical visibility of our Project to the south of our Site typically doesn't extend beyond 1.5m south of our Site, other than isolated instances to the south east between intervening clumps of woodland. Theoretical visibility of our Project to the west of our Site mostly extends to between 1-3km west of our Site, including theoretical visibility reaching the East Coast Main Line east of Tuxford. The 5km ZTV is shown on **Figures 12-1** and a 2km version shown on **Figure 12-2**.

Figure 12-1 ZTV based on substation and solar PV panels with woodland and buildings - 5k

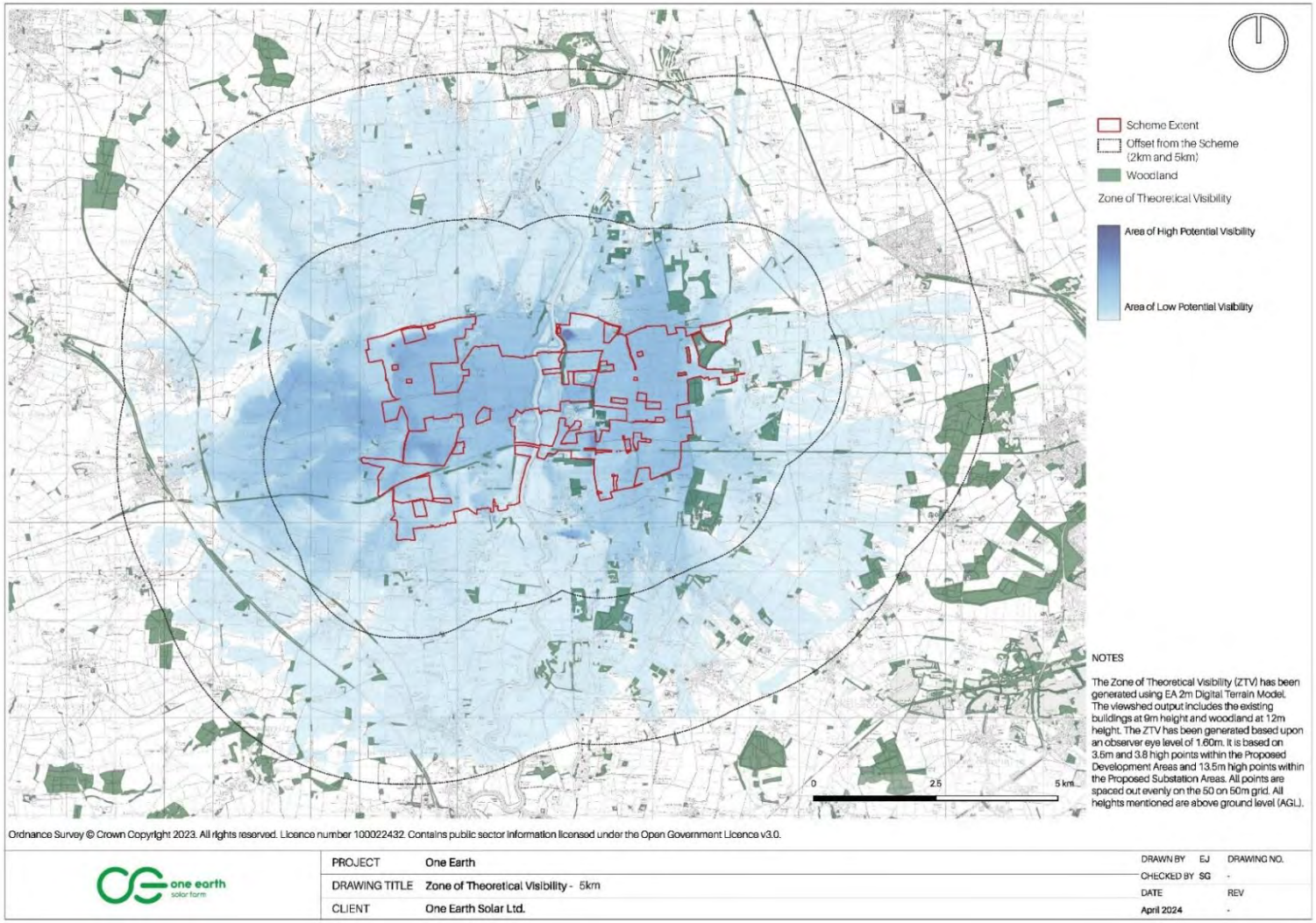

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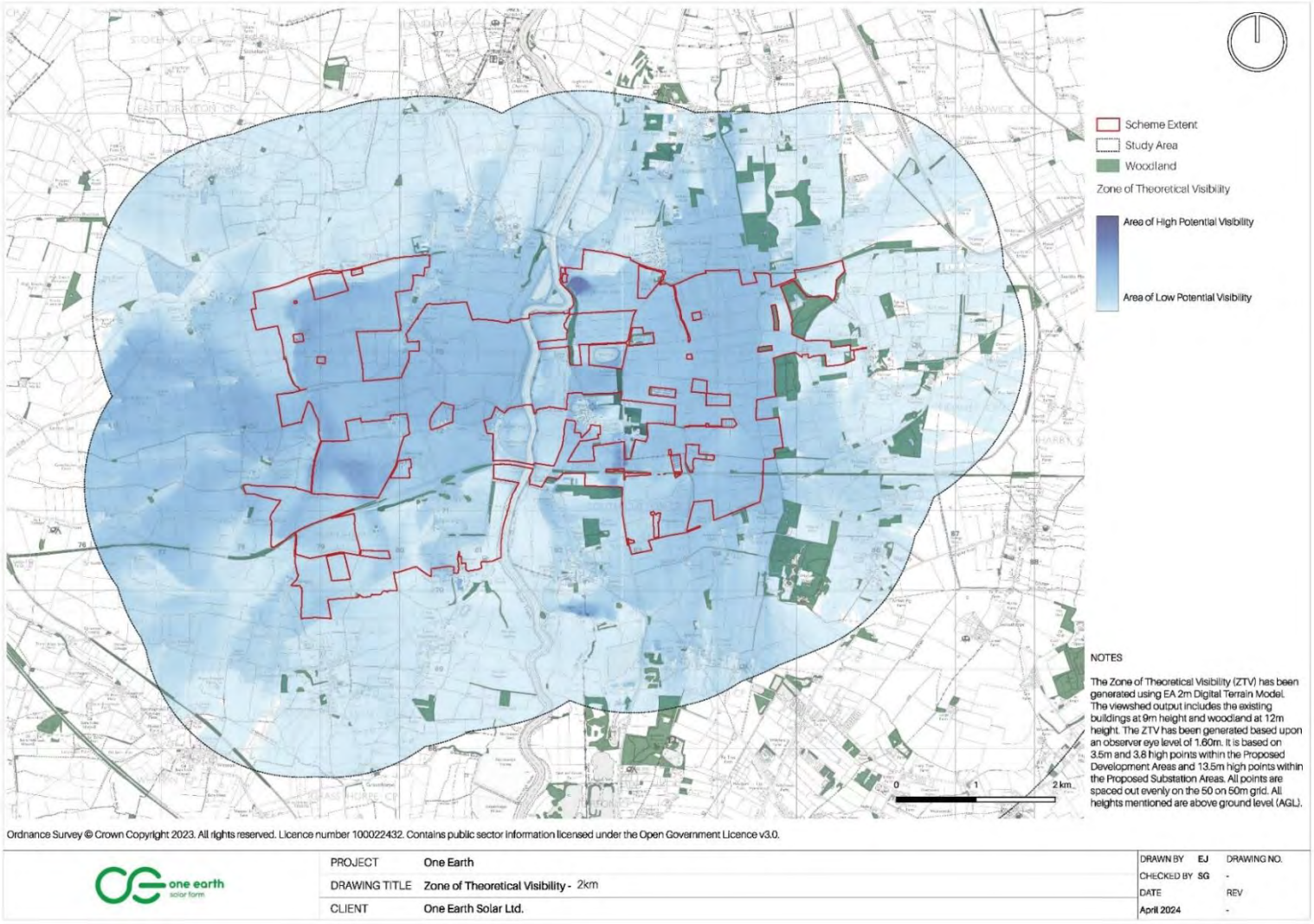
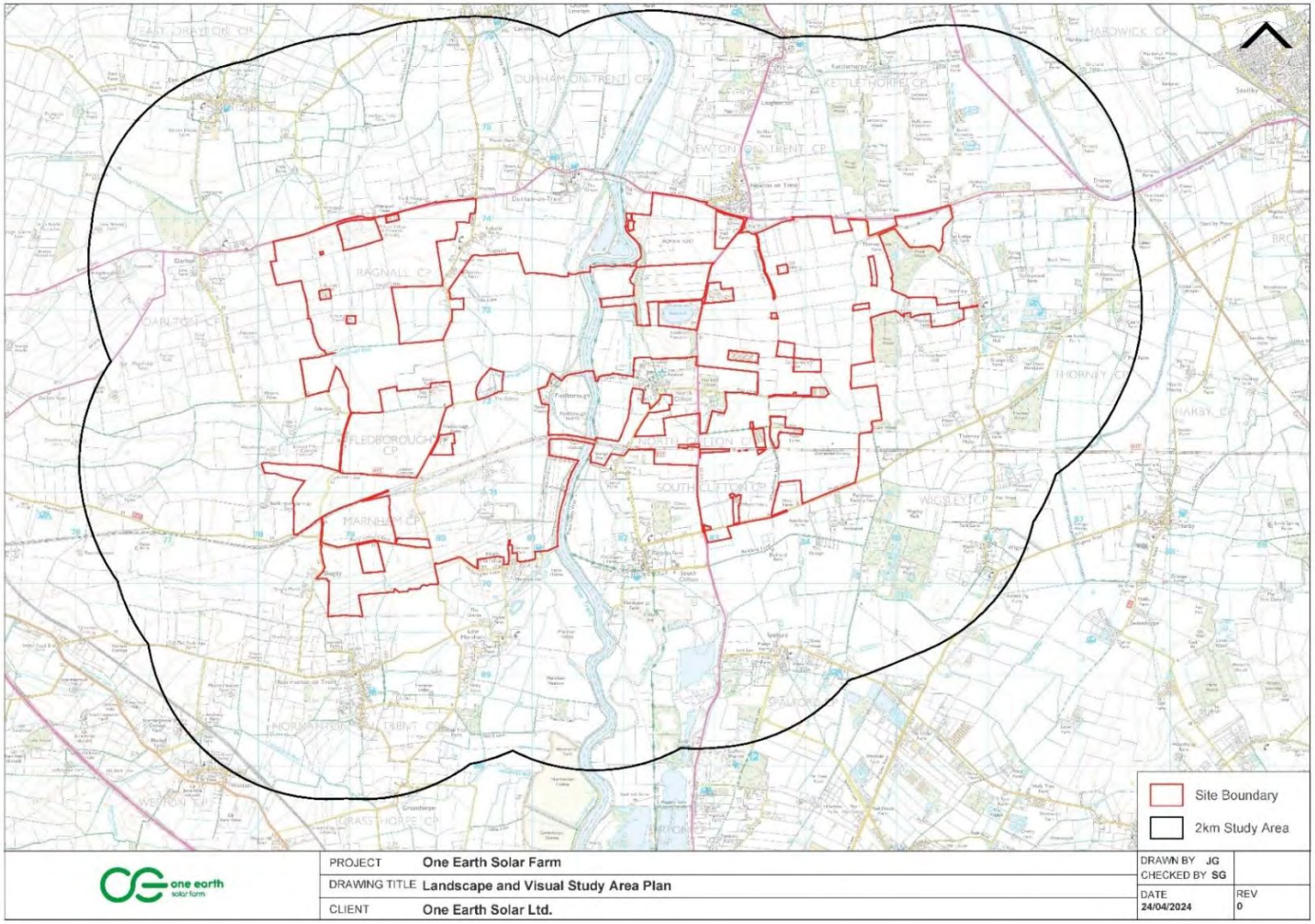
Figure 12- 2 ZTV based on substation and solar PV panels with woodland and buildings - 2km



12.14. As described above, the 5km ZTV shows potential for visibility beyond 2km. These areas were subject of field analysis which found intervening vegetation, in particular field boundaries and hedgerows lining the road network, reduced actual visibility from the extent of theoretical visibility shown. Where our Project would be visible it was found that visibility would be limited and unlikely to result in significant landscape or visual effects.

12.15. The preliminary study area is therefore set at a 2km radius from our Site, as shown on **Figure 12-3**, and is considered proportionate to the assessment of our Project. The extent of the study area will be kept under review as our Project develops and will be the subject of ongoing consultation with Landscape Officers of Lincolnshire County Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Bassetlaw District Council, Newark and Sherwood District Council and West Lindsey District Council (collectively referred to as the 'host authorities) until the preparation of the version of the Environmental Statement for submission.

Figure 12- 3 LVIA Study Area



Collection of Landscape and Visual Data

12.16. The baseline data concerning our Site and study area has been collected via desk-based review of published landscape character assessments, associated studies and relevant policies, the generation ZTVs and the review of maps and aerial photography. The primary documents consulted are as follows:

> Natural England National Character Areas[3], which set out broad descriptions of the landscape character, key characteristics, and statements of environmental opportunity;

> The Nottinghamshire[4], Bassetlaw[5] and West Lindsey[6] Landscape Character Assessments, which define differing landscape character areas based upon a range of geographic scales, as well as guidance for the management of future change;

> OS Explorer 271: Newark-on-Trent, OS Landrangers 120 Mansfield & Workshop, no.270 Sherwood Forest and no.131: Lincoln & Newark-on-Trent, aerial mapping and Magic interactive mapping which provides environmental, geographic and navigation information;

> Public Right of Way (PRoW) mapping for Nottinghamshire[7] and Lincolnshire[8], which provides the alignment and naming of various routes;

> Campaign for the Protection of Rural England tranquillity[9] and night sky mapping, which illustrates the tranquillity and radiance of the night skies;

> Historic England on-line mapping[10] for listed buildings and scheduled monuments; and

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[3] Natural England, National Character Area 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales,

[4] Nottinghamshire Landscape Character Assessment, https://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/lcaspd/

[5] Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment, https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/3507/trent-washlands-policy-20.pdf

[6] West Lindsey Landscape Character Assessment, https://www.west-lindsey.gov.uk/planning-building-control/planning/planning-policy/evidence-base-monitoring/landscape-character-assessment

[7] Nottinghamshire County Council, https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/walking-cycling-and-rights-of-way/rights-of-way

[8] Lincolnshire County Council, https://lincs.locationcentre.co.uk/internet/internet.aspx?articleid=L4h7HM4AmHM~&preview=true

[9] Campaign for the Protection of Rural England, content/uploads/2019/11/tranquillity_map_england_regional_boundaries_1.pdf

[10] https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/map-search

> Local Plan on-line policy mapping, which illustrates relevant planning policy designations, including conservation areas.

12.17. This desk-based analysis has then been verified via fieldwork to visit our Site and study area during November 2023 and March 2024, in winter conditions, i.e. when the vegetation is not in leaf and therefore intervisibility across the landscape is at its greatest.

Current Results

12.18. In accordance with GLVIA 3[11], the following baseline information is presented in two parts, with the landscape baseline first and the visual baseline second.

Landscape

Landform and Hydrology

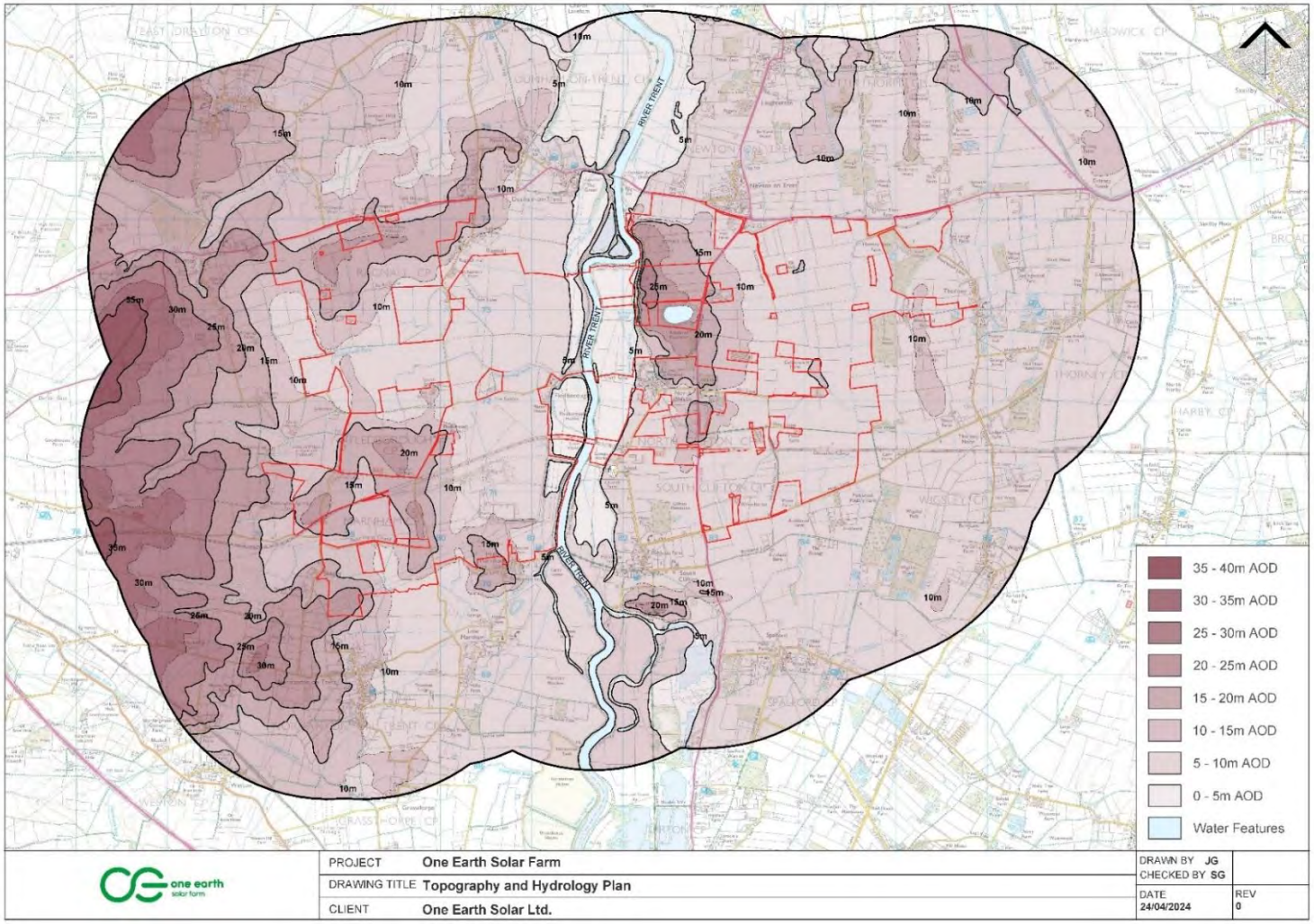
12.19. Most of our Site is situated across very gently undulating landform at around 4 to 5 metres (m) Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). In the north-east part of our Site, the landform rises to a localised ridge, at around 20m AOD to the north of North Clifton, before falling gradually towards Thorney at around 10m AOD. In contrast, the landform remains low lying at around 5m AOD to the south-east of the River Trent, towards South Clifton, before rising very gradually towards the south-east edge of our Site, situated around 10m AOD, at Vicarage Road. To the north-west of the River Trent, the landform is gently undulating and rises gradually across our Site, to around 10m AOD adjacent to Ragnall and 20m adjacent to Darlton. There is localised level change within this undulating pattern of landform via the embankments of the dismantled railway line which forms most of the south-west boundary to our Site. The landform also remains undulating and at around 20m AOD adjacent to Skegby.

12.20. Across the study area, the landform remains similarly low lying and gently undulating. To the north of the A57, the landform rises gradually from the River Trent to form a series of localised ridges at around 10m AOD. Across the eastern part of the study area the landform is also low lying at around 10m AOD and is characterised by gently undulating landform crossed by numerous small streams and drains. There is more localised variation in the terrain across the southern part of the study area, with Clifton Hill rising to 23m AOD in contrast to small scale quarries between the A1133 and the River Trent. This area of land also consists of numerous large waterbodies resulting from past gravel extraction. The overall pattern of landform across the southern part of the study area however remains low lying and gently undulating. There is a more consistent pattern of rising landform across the western part of the study area, with the landform rising to around 40m AOD along the alignment of the A6075 and to around 40m AOD in the north-west part of the study area due to a series of localised valleys.

[11] Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition, 2013

12.21. Our Site is therefore situated in a low-lying position in the study area, due to being located across the valley floor associated with the Old Trent and River Trent.

Figure 12- 4 Topography and Hydrology



Land Use and Infrastructure

12.22. Our Site is characterised mostly by arable fields of varying sizes. To the east of the River Trent the field pattern is generally smaller in scale between the river and North Clifton and South Clifton, before becoming larger in scale between the A1133 and Thorney. A reservoir and associated water works are located either side of the A1133.There are several poultry land uses also to the east of the A1133, consisting of large-scale rectangular hen houses. Fields to the west of the River Trent are generally medium scale and geometric in form between the river and Ragnall, before becoming more rectangular in form to the west of Ragnall.

12.23. There are several farm tracks and minor roads within our Site, including small sections of Moor Lane and Vicarage Road, to the south-east of South Clifton. The A1133 crosses the eastern part of the Solar PV Site, between the A57 and Moor Lane and Vicarage Road.

12.24. A dismantled railway line extends across the south-west and south-east parts of our Site. The south-west part of our Site is also crossed by overhead pylons and their associated wires, which connect to the High Marnham electrical sub-station.

12.25. Across the study area the dominant land use is arable, characterised by varied field sizes of varying scales and intermittent farms linked by minor roads. There are recreational land uses via several camping sites and a holiday park at High Marnham. There is small scale gravel extraction across the southern part of the study area, adjacent to the A1133. There is notable infrastructure in the western part of the study area via the existing electrical sub-station at High Marnham, along with the pylons and their associated overhead wires which extend between Skegby and High Marnham in the south-west part of the study area.

12.26. Our Site is therefore representative of the wider pattern of arable land use and therefore a common feature of the study area. Whilst an arable landscape, there is notable infrastructure, including several main roads, High Marnham electrical sub-station, pylons and overhead wires and numerous small-scale settlements.

Vegetation Patterns

12.27. The arable land use across our Site results in occasional field boundary hedgerows which divide the fields. There is no ancient woodland within our Site. There is a small cluster of trees covered by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) within the grounds of North Clifton Hall[12], in the north-east part of our Site. Overall, woodland cover within our Site is very low, with no woodland to the west of the River Trent and only smaller blocks of woodland in proximity to North and South Clifton. There are also clumps of trees and scrub adjacent to the River Trent.

[12] Newark and Sherwood District Council, https://www.cartogold.co.uk/newark_sherwood/map.htm

12.28. Across the study area, the vegetation patterns are similarly related to the arable land use via field boundary hedges and roadside hedgerows. There are small scale blocks of woodland, often geometric in form, but there is no ancient woodland within the study area. There are several TPO's to the south of South Clifton, in the south-east part of the study area. There is more notable vegetation bordering the settlements, around the perimeter of High Marnham electrical sub-station and along the dismantled railway line.

12.29. Our Site is therefore reflective of the vegetation patterns across the wider arable land uses, which are generally limited in extent, resulting in an open character to our Site and most of the study area.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and Access

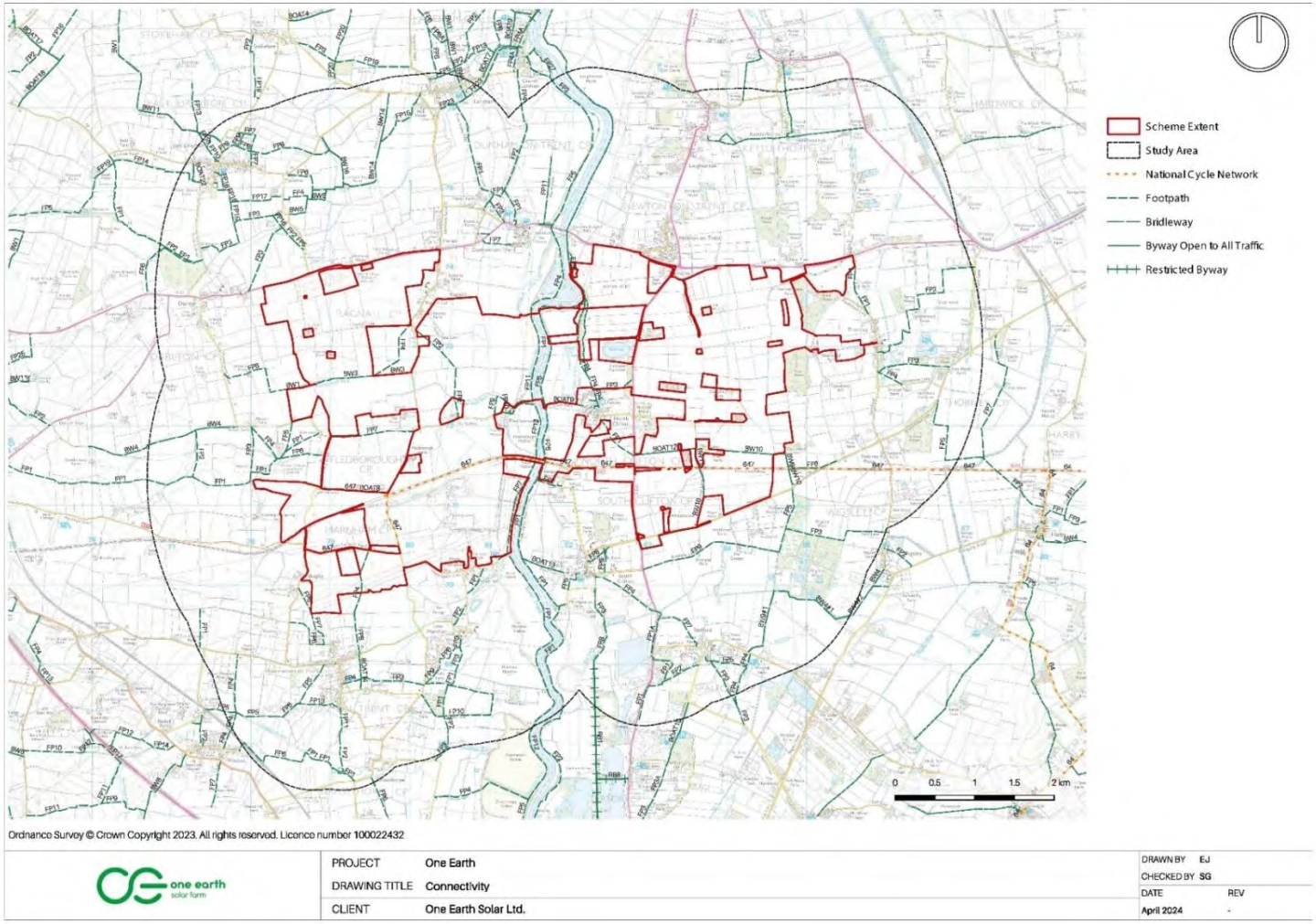
12.30. The following PRoW cross our site:

- Ragnall (footpath) FP4, Ragnall (bridleway) BW3, Darlton (footpath) FP8, Fledborough (footpath) FP7, FP8 and FP10 and Marnham (byway open to all traffic) BOAT 8, in the north-west part of our Site. PRoW Marnham BOAT 8 also forms part of National Cycle Route no.647 (and the Dukeries Cycle Trail);
- Dunham-On-Trent (footpath) FP4 and NwOT (footpath) 97/4 adjacent to the River Trent, which form part of the Trent Valley Way;
- Lincolnshire (footpath) NwOT 98/1 and 99/1, North Clifton (footpath) FP1, FP3, FP4 and FP6, North Clifton (byway open to all traffic) BOAT 9 and BOAT 12, North Clifton (bridleway) BW10, Thorney (footpath) FP1 and FP6 in the north-east part of our Site;
- South Clifton (footpath) FP2 and (bridleway) BW10, North Clifton (bridleway) BW11 and Thorney (bridleway) BW10 in the south-east part of our Site; and
- Marnham (footpath) FP4 and FP5, in the south-west part of our Site.

12.31. There are a high number of PRoW across the study area, including routes between:

- Dunham-on-Trent, East Drayton and Darlton in the north-west part of the study area;
- Laughterton and Kettlethorpe in the north-east part of the study area;
- To the east of Thorney, extending to the eastern edge of the study area, including part of NCR 647;
- South Clifton, Spalford and Girton Grange in the southern part of the study area, including part of the Trent Valley Way between the River Trent and the A1133; and
- Skegby, High Marnham, Low Marnham and Normanton on Trent, in the south-west part of the study area, including part of NCR 647.

Figure 12- 5 Connectivity



Designations

12.32. Our Site is not covered by any statutory or local landscape designations. There are also no Conservation Areas within our Site. With reference to the Cultural Heritage chapter, heritage assets within our Site include the Roman Vexillation Fortress (Scheduled Monument), between the River Trent and Hall Water Reservoir, in the north-east part of our Site. There is also the Whimpton Moor Medieval Village and Moated Site, at Ragnall, in the north-west part of our Site, although no built development is proposed within either of the Scheduled Monuments. Our Site is not within any other related type of designation, e.g. Green Belt or Strategic Gap.

12.33. In relation to the study area, there are no statutory or local landscape designations within the study area. South Clifton Conservation Area (CA) is in the south-east part of the study area, approximately 400m from our Site. There is no published CA Appraisal at the time of undertaking this assessment. The dismantled railway across the eastern part of our Site is a Site of Interest in Nature Conservation (SINC). Wigsley Wood, in the south-east part of the study area is also a SINC. The waterbodies between our Site and Dunham on Trent are Local Wildlife Sites, as is land between Fledborough and the River Trent.

CPRE Tranquillity and Character of the Night Sky

12.34. With reference to on-line mapping, infrastructure corridors and settlements across the study area typically reduce the level of tranquillity, with the arable areas, including our Site shown to be more tranquil. From the fieldwork the tranquillity was noted as increasing away from the A57 and A1133 and was considered to be higher along parts of the River Trent and the more enclosed part of the study area.

12.35. The CPRE mapping[13] of the character of the night sky illustrates the study area as a generally 'darker' night sky, due to the mainly arable land uses and therefore limited lighting sources. The mapping illustrates the larger settlements, including North Clifton and Low Marnham as areas of 'brighter' night skies, due to residential lighting. The A156 road corridor is also illustrated as an area of 'brighter' sky. From fieldwork undertaken to date, the CPRE mapping is considered to be a fair reflection of the character of the night-sky.

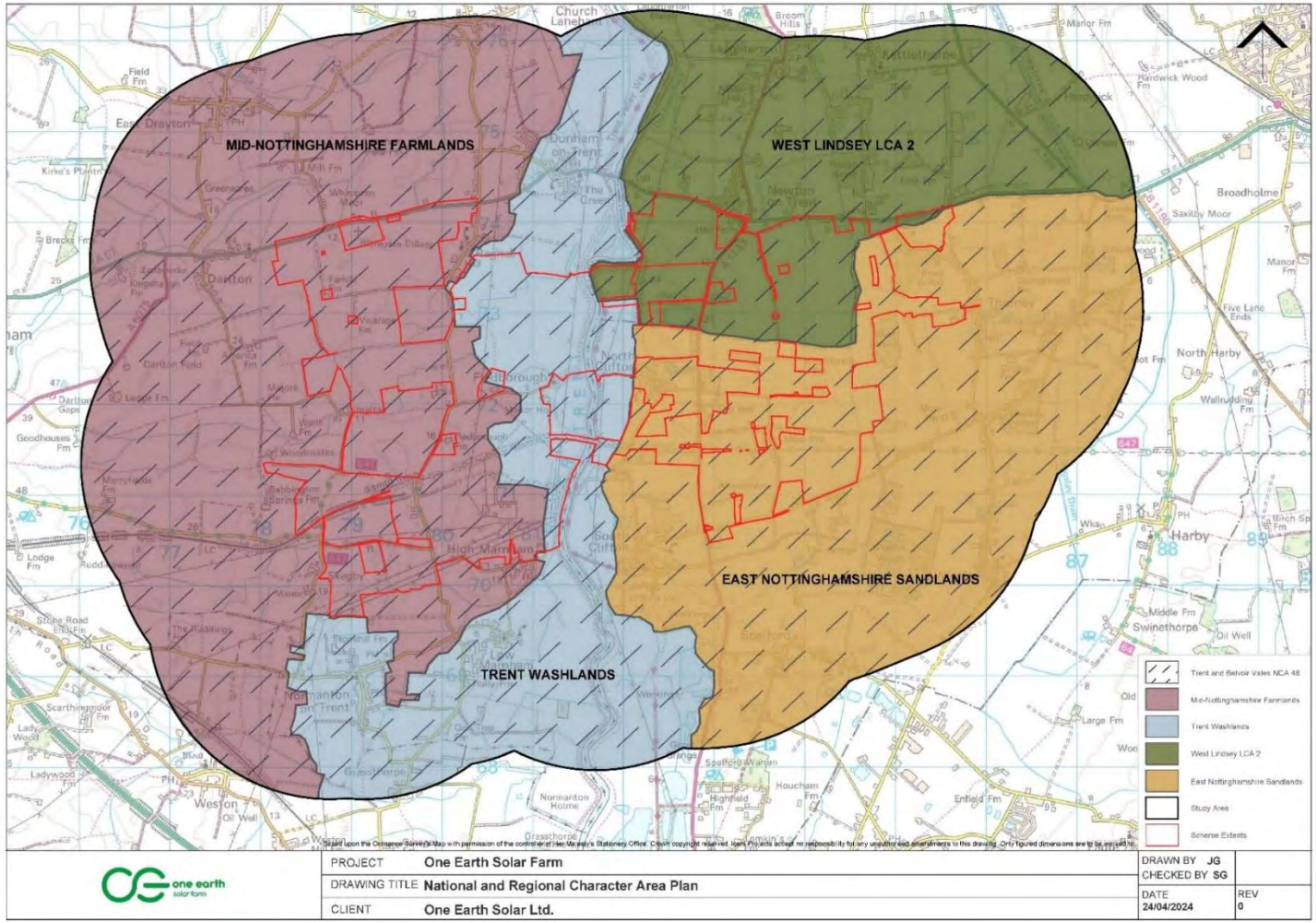
Published Landscape Character Assessments

12.36. Our Site and study area are covered by several published landscape character assessments, which set out the key characteristics of the landscape and guidelines for the management of future change, which is set out in more detail in the following embedded mitigation section. The relationship between the various character areas is tabulated in **Appendix 12-3** and should be read in combination with the following section.

[13] CPRE light pollution dark skies map, England's Light Pollution and Dark Skies (cpre.org.uk)

12.37. At the national scale, our Site and study area are covered by Natural England's National Character Area 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales (NCA 48). NCA 48 is characterised as an undulating, low-lying and largely arable area of land centred on the River Trent. The published study notes the biodiversity resource of the River Trent, as a wildlife corridor and area of flood storage. Relevant Statements of Environmental Opportunity include enhancing ecological networks, woodlands and hedgerows along the rivers, as well as maintaining the character of the rural landscape.

Figure 12- 6 National and Regional Character Area Plan



12.38. At the regional scale, our Site and study area are covered by the Trent Washlands, the East and Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands and Trent Washlands regional character areas. These are extensive areas of land, broadly covering the valleys of the River Trent. The published studies note that power generation will continue to be a dominant feature of the character areas.

12.39. The regional character areas are further sub-divided between Landscape Types and Landscape Character Parcels. With reference to **Appendix 12-3** these include the Trent Washlands River Meadowlands, which extends between North and South Clifton, adjacent to the River Trent and the Trent Washlands Village Farmlands which covers extensive areas of arable land and woodland.

12.40. At the local scale, the published studies define numerous draft policy zones (PZ) and landscape character areas (LCA). With reference to **Figure 12-7** and **Appendix 12-3**, our Site is covered by the following PZ:

- West Lindsey LCA 2, which covers land in the north-east part of our Site;
- PZ1, which covers land across North Clifton and South Clifton;
- PZ2, which extends across the eastern part of our Site;
- PZ9, which covers land across the north-west part of our Site, to the west of Ragnall;
- PZ12, which covers land across the western part of our Site, between Fledborough and High Marnham;
- PZ17 and PZ44, which covers the River Trent and its immediate plains within the central part of our Site; and
- PZ20, which covers land between Ragnall and the River Trent, in the central part of our Site.

12.41. The stated key characteristics of the above LCA and PZ, along with those across the study area, are set out in **Appendix 12-3**, but generally include flat landform, a mixture of intensive arable fields, fragmented blocks of woodland and nucleated villages.

12.42. The stated condition of the LCA's and PZ varies between '*poor*', due to weak landscape structures and functional integrity, to '*very good*', due to coherent patterns of elements, few detracting features, and a strong functional integrity. The stated sensitivity of these areas is generally assessed as '*moderate*', due to being areas of land with moderate visibility, open in character and weak functional integrity.

12.43. The stated guidelines for the LCA's and PZ are based around '*conserve and reinforce*', specifically relating to the creation of new hedgerows, woodlands and reinforcing and strengthening the ecological diversity and functionality of the landscape, including along watercourses.

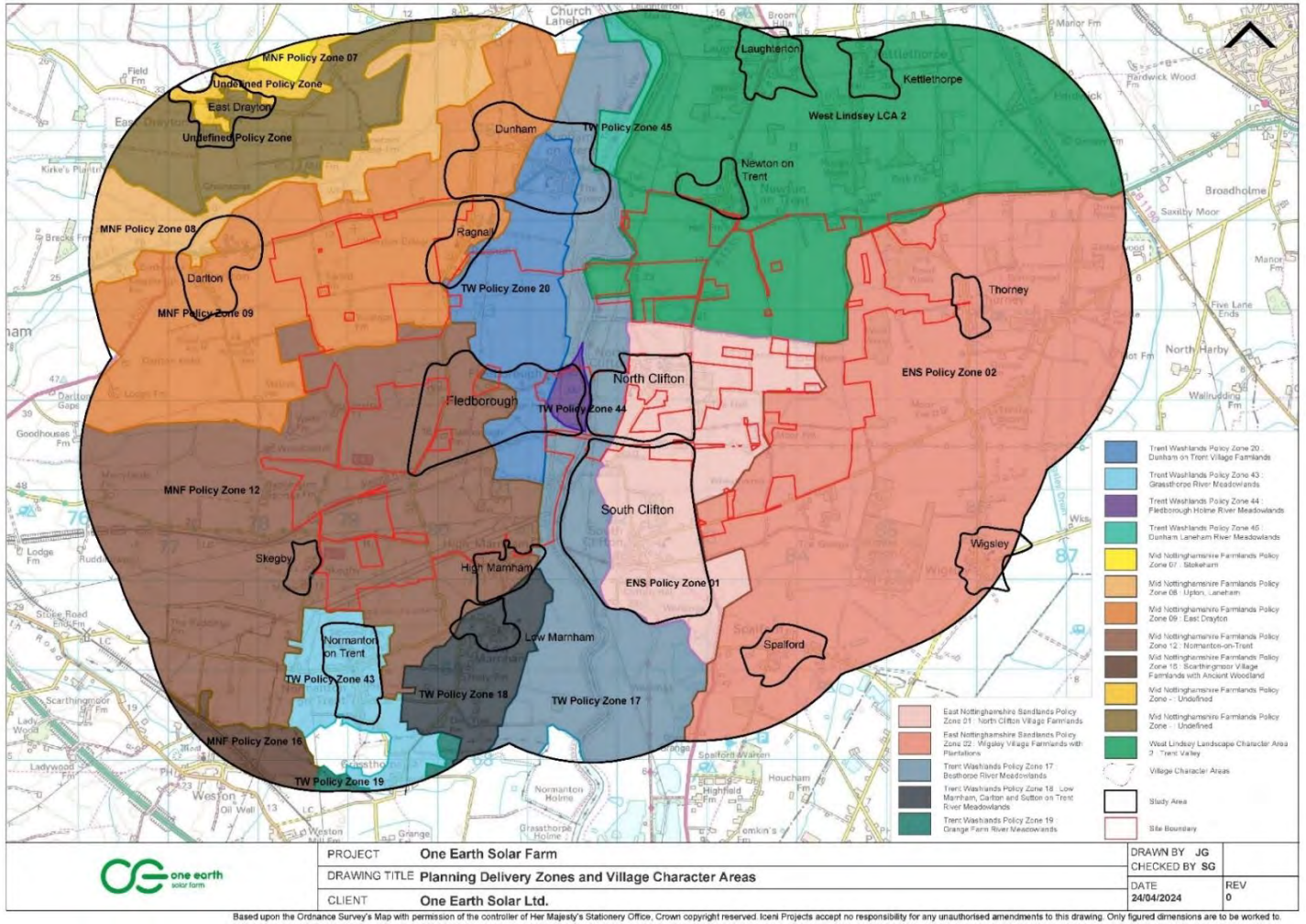
Local Village Character Areas

12.44. To complement the landscape character assessments set out by the Policy Zones and the LCA, we have undertaken a local village character assessment of 17 villages and their settings. This is because the published assessments either 'wash over' the villages, do not specifically define their townscape or specific features and immediate setting or cover larger geographic areas such that they are not proportionate to the assessment of landscape effects. With reference to **Figure 12-7**, the local village characters are:

- Laughterton, Kettlethorpe and Newton on Trent in the north-east part of the study area;
- North Clifton and South Clifton in the central part of the study area;
- Thorney, Wigsley and Spalford in the south-east part of the study area;
- Skegby, Normanton on Trent, High Marnham and Low Marnham in the south-west part of the study area;
- Fledborough in the central part of the study area; and
- East Drayton, Darlton, Ragnall and Dunham in the north-west part of the study area.

12.45. Most of the villages are small in scale and clustered around the local road networks. There is a continuous pattern of two storey or bungalow red brick properties, with a generally high degree of vegetation cover within and bordering the settlements, this includes established roadside vegetation, particularly at Newton on Trent, which borders the A57. There is a consistent association with surrounding arable land uses via farms or converted farm buildings within the villages. There is also a cultural association via listed buildings within most of the villages, usually in proximity to the churches which define many of the villages, with South Clifton covered by a Conservation Area. There is an arable setting to all the villages, which includes the River Trent for North Clifton, South Clifton, Dunham, High Marnham and Fledborough, due to their proximity to the river.

Figure 12- 7 Planning Delivery Zones and Village Character Areas



Visual Baseline

12.46. The topography and vegetation patterns, as described in the landscape baseline above, affords mostly open middle to long distance views across much of our Site. The longest distance views are afforded from local high points, such as land north of North Clifton, and from Fledborough Viaduct. However, the entirety of our Site is not visible from any one location, given the mostly flat landscape and screening effect of vegetation that forms field boundaries and lines parts of the road network.

12.47. Analysis of the ZTV (**Figure 12-1**) and completion of winter fieldwork have identified the visual receptors (people) who have potential to experience a significant change due to our Project. These receptors have been organised into the following categories:

- Residents of villages
- Residents of individual properties
- People travelling on the PRoW network (including people travelling on the River Trent); and
- People travelling by road.

12.48. In line with GLVIA 3, where receptors experience a similar visual amenity (for example the orientation, length, and extent of views in relation to our Project is similar), they have been grouped into a receptor group. 56 viewpoints have been identified, each relating to a receptor or receptor group. **Table 1** lists the visual receptor/receptor groups and the corresponding representative viewpoint. The location of the viewpoints is shown on **Figure 12-8**.

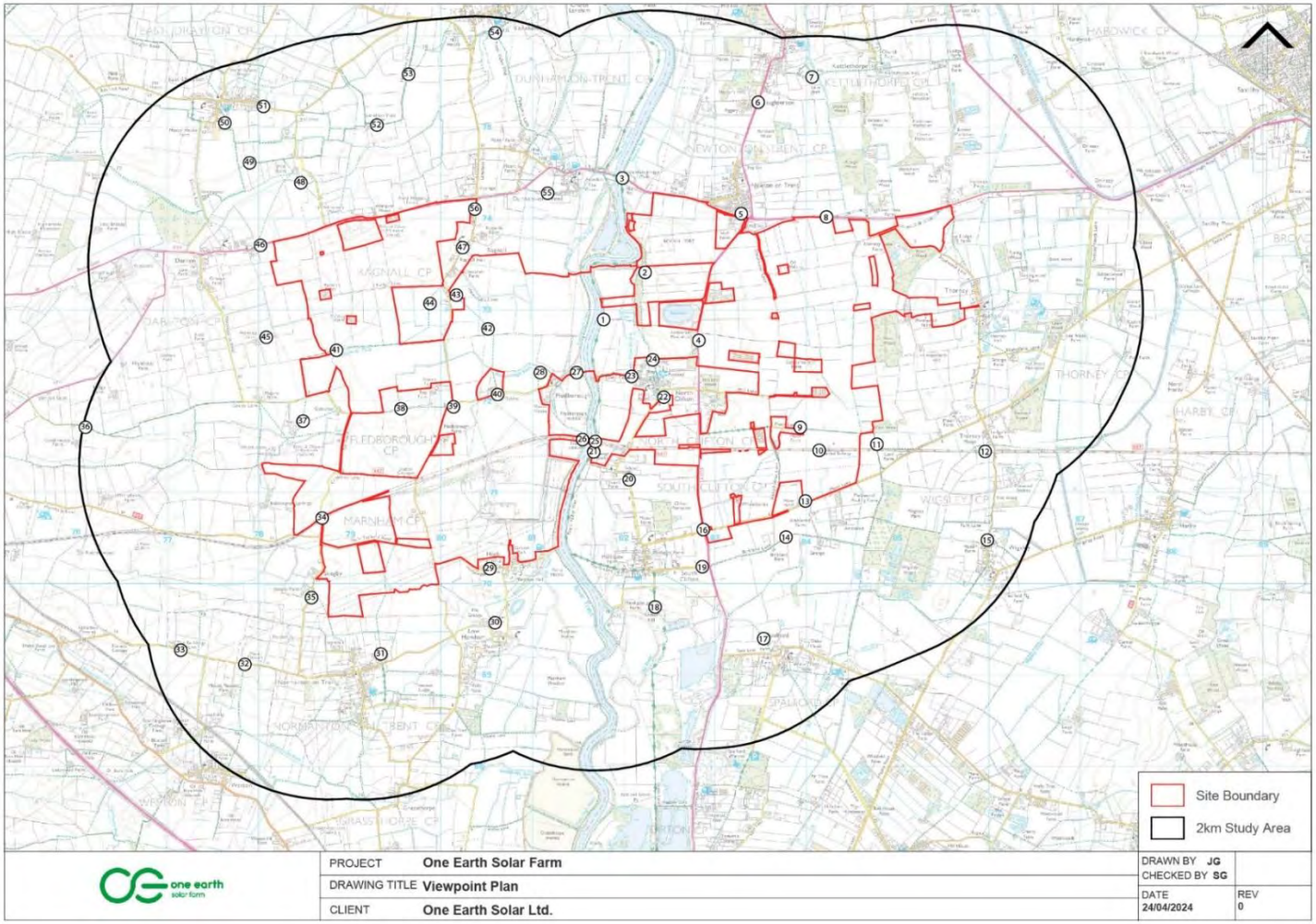
Table 1 Visual Receptors and Representative Viewpoints

Receptor/receptor group	Representative viewpoint
Residents of villages	
Residents of East Drayton	50, 51
Residents of Darlton	46
Residents of Dunham on Trent	55
Residents north of Ragnall	56
Residents of Ragnall	43, 47
Residents of west Fledborough	27
Residents of central Fledborough	40
Residents of east Fledborough	39

Residents of High Marnham	29
Residents of Normaton on Trent	5
Residents of Low Marnham	30
Residents of Skegby	35
Residents of Spalford	17
Residents of South Clifton	19, 20
Residents of North Clifton	22, 23, 24
Residents of Newton on Trent	5
Residents of individual properties	
Residents within the eastern part of our Site	9, 16
Residents within the western side of our Site	39, 40
Residents north of our Site	52
Residents east of our Site	11
Residents located south east of our Site	13
Residents located south west of our Site	33
Residents west of our Site	37, 45
Residents beyond 1km west of our Site	36
People travelling on Public Rights of Way	
People walking on PRoW within the western side of our Site	28, 41, 42, 43
People walking on PRoW within the eastern side of our Site	24, 9
People walking on the Trent Valley Way	1, 2, 3, 18
People walking/cycling over on Sustrans route over Fledborough Viaduct	12, 11, 10, 25, 26, 34
People walking on PRoW north east of our Site	48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54
People walking on PRoW north west of our Site	7
People walking on PRoW south east of our Site	14, 17

People walking on PRoW south west of our Site	31, 35
People walking on PRoW west of our Site	37, 45
People travelling on the River Trent	1
People travelling on the road network	
People travelling on A57	8, 5, 46
People travelling on A1133	4, 16
People travelling on Main Street	39, 43, 47, 56

Figure 12- 8 Viewpoint Plan



Further Data Collection

12.49. A field survey in winter conditions has been completed to inform the landscape and visual effects identified in this Chapter. Further field work will be undertaken in summer conditions in order to consider the effect of seasons, and therefore when vegetation is in leaf, on landscape and visual effects.

Future Landscape and Visual Conditions

12.50. It is anticipated that, in the absence of our Project, the prevailing landscape character and visual amenity across our Site and study area would remain the same as present baseline conditions.

Environmental Measures

Design Principles

12.51. Good design has been a key consideration from the outset of our Project. Landscape and visual considerations have informed the iterative design process that has been guided by design principles and in response to policy requirements. The design principles, as listed in **Chapter 4**, cover a broad range of considerations. Those most relevant to landscape and visual matters are as follows:

- Protect and improve the local environment;
- Protect features that are important to the local community;
- Protect and enhance places of value;
- Create new places of amenity and ecological value; and
- Enhance local recreational assets.

Published Guidance

12.52. The iterative design process has also incorporated guidance based on published landscape character assessments, including the following statements of environmental opportunity identified for National Character Area 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales[14]:

- "*SEO1: Maximise the use of sustainable agricultural practices that protect and enhance ecological networks in order to help safeguard the long-term viability of farming in the area while benefiting biodiversity, landscape character, carbon storage as well as water quality, availability and flow.*"
- *"SEO2: Enhance the woodland and hedgerow network through the planting of small woodlands, tree belts, hedgerow trees and new hedgerows to benefit landscape character, habitat connectivity and a range of ecosystem services, including the regulation of soil erosion, water quality and flow."*

[14] https://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/7030006

- *"SEO3: Enhance the rivers and their flood plains for their ecological, historical and recreational importance, their contribution to biodiversity, soil quality, water availability and in regulating water flow and the important role they play in underpinning the character of the area."*
- *"SEO4: Maintain and enhance the character of this gently undulating, rural landscape. Promote and carefully manage the many distinctive elements that contribute to the overarching sense of place and history of the Trent and Belvoir Vales."*

12.53. Our Project has also considered guidance contained within the Landscape Institute's Infrastructure Technical Guidance Note[15] including:

- *"a. Paying attention to how the Scheme will integrate with and, wherever possible, enhance existing nature networks and green infrastructure."*
- *"b. Consideration of how the Scheme will respond to, and reinforce or enhance, landscape character."*
- *"c. Responding to existing landform."*

Embedded Environmental Measures

12.54. We have sought to sensitively integrate our Project into the landscape, avoiding or minimising adverse landscape and visual impacts as far as possible. As such, the following environmental measures have been embedded in the design:

- Careful siting in the landscape
    - All infrastructure has been sited within the existing field pattern, protecting existing vegetation and maximising the screening effect of existing vegetation.
    - Larger infrastructure, such as the two project substations and BESS, have been located away from sensitive receptors, adopting the following minimum offsets as far as possible:
        - Residential properties: 300m
        - Public Rights of Way: 100m
    - All infrastructure has been sited to minimise impacts on the character, including setting, of villages, specifically:

[15] https://landscapewpstorage01.blob.core.windows.net/www-landscapeinstitute-org/2018/01/LI-Infrastructure-TGN-FINAL-200924.pdf

- No infrastructure is proposed to be located on land between North Clifton and South Clifton, protecting the setting and visual amenity experienced within each village and the historic link between them, focussing on Saint George the Martyr North and South Clifton Church and to protect visual amenity experienced from Church Lane.
- Offsets have been incorporated, through the alignment of our Project boundary and inclusion of landscape enhancement areas, for example:
    - An offset has been included around Ragnall to protect the gateway into the village from the north and south.
    - Offsets ranging from 50m to 200m have been incorporated from Hollow Gate Lane (which forms the spine of Fledborough) to minimise the impact on the setting of the village.

- Wherever possible, one side of public rights of way have been kept open to protect visual amenity. Larger offsets have been incorporated where this has not been possible.

- Bespoke offsets have been incorporated around isolated residential properties. The offsets have been designed following visits to residential properties, where possible. Survey based on field work from publicly accessible locations and aerial imagery was undertaken where visits were not possible. The offsets incorporated have been designed in response to the principal view from each property accounting for factors such as the orientation, openness, the focus of each view and approach to a property, as well as comments received during non-statutory consultation. Such offsets have been embedded in our Project in relation to:
    - Grey Oak;
    - The Grove;
    - Top Farm;
    - North Farm;
    - Vicarage Farm;
    - Farhill Farm;
    - Fledborough Farm;
    - Cottages on Roberts Close;
    - The Gables;
    - Manor House;

    - The Pottery;
    - The Chase;
    - Mill Farm Cottage;
    - 1 Collingham Road;
    - Hall Farm
    - Long Row Cottages
    - Fledborough House
    - Station Cottages
    - The Old Police House
    - The Old Station House
    - Clifton Hall
    - 1 Collingham Road
    - Westwood Farm Cottages
- Conserving existing vegetation patterns
    - Offsets from trees and woodlands have been incorporated to ensure the health and longevity of vegetation, retaining the existing structure of the landscape. Offsets from other environmental features have also been incorporated. This includes minimum offsets of:
        - Trees: 10m
        - Woodland: 15m
        - Hedgerows: 10m
        - Waterbodies: 10m
        - Drains: 8m
        - River Trent: 16m
        - Public Rights of Way: 15m
        - Badger setts: 30m
    - Existing field access points and existing gaps in hedgerows have been used as Project access points wherever possible to minimise the need for vegetation removal.
- Creating new green infrastructure
    - A green corridor will be retained, flanking the River Trent.

- Species rich grassland and wildflower meadow seed mixes will be integrated across our Site.
- Existing hedgerows will be improved by 'gapping up'.
- New hedgerows are proposed across our Site, improving connectivity.

Further information regarding the creation of new green infrastructure is provided in the summary of the Outline Landscape and Environmental Management Plan, provided in **Appendix 12-5**.

- Sensitive design in relation to form, colour and materials
  - The colour of the BESS containers will be sensitive to the surrounding environment, typically painted green.
  - The solar PV panels will be muted tones, typically grey, black or dark blue.
- Sensitive design of lighting
  - Lighting used in construction will be used only during working hours (unless in the case of emergency or occasional overnight quiet working), and fitted with directional cowls orientated in to our Site, away from residential areas and roads.
  - No permanent lighting will be used during operation. Lighting will be used only in the event of emergency, access and exit of site, or for occasional maintenance.

Preliminary Environmental Assessment

Approach

Methodology

12.55. The methodology used to consider the likely landscape and visual effects resulting from our Project during construction, operation during year 1 and year 15 and decommissioning is provided in **Appendix 12-2** and accords with the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (GLVIA 3). The methodology includes the following key stages:

- A baseline review of published landscape assessments, studies, relevant supporting evidence base documents, aerial photography, mapping, and fieldwork to identify the landscape and visual baseline, receptors, and associated study area.
- An assessment of the sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors, based on an assessment of their respective value and susceptibility to change.
- An assessment of the magnitude of impact resulting from our Project during construction, Year 1, Year 15 (to determine the likely significance effects of landscaping, taking account of vegetation maturity), and decommissioning.

The assessment of magnitude of impact will consider the scale, duration, and reversibility of the impact. Short term durations are considered to be two years or less; medium term durations are considered to be between two and five years; and long-term durations are considered to be more than five years.

- Combination of the receptor's sensitivity and the magnitude of impact experienced to determine the resultant level of effect.
- An assessment of the significance of the effect to the landscape and visual receptors identified. Effects judged to be moderate and major are considered to be significant.

12.56. Representative viewpoints have been used to illustrate the existing views experienced by visual receptors. Photography captured from each of the viewpoints is provided in **Appendix 12-6**.

12.57. We have maintained a degree of flexibility in our Project at this stage of design development regarding the location of the BESS and substations, location of Power Conversion Stations (PCS) and method of crossing the River Trent. This approach is explained in **Chapter 4** and **Chapter 6**. In order to consider the potential worst case scenario, and therefore maximum impact, the assessment of landscape and visual effects assumes that all of the locations for the BESS and substations, as shown on the Parameter Plan **(Figure 4-3 in Chapter 1-6),** are implemented. Similarly, it has been assumed that both methods of crossing the River Trent will be implemented. Given the flexibility in the location of the PCSs it has been assumed that a PCS will be located in each field but not sited in direct view of visual receptors (i.e. unfiltered views at close range).

Receptors and Receptor Sensitivity

12.58. The published landscape character areas, policy zones and local village character areas, as detailed above, form the landscape receptors for the landscape assessment of our Project. Visual receptors (people) have been categorised into residents within villages, residents of individual properties, people travelling on PRoW and people travelling by road. The sensitivity of landscape and visual receptors to our Project has been determined via an assessment of their value and susceptibility. With reference to **Appendix 12-3**, the sensitivity of the landscape receptors ranges between low-medium and high. As set out in **Appendix 12-4**, the sensitivity of visual receptors ranges from low to high.

Preliminary Assessment

12.59. Defining the effect of our Project, taking account of the sensitivity of the receptors and the likely preliminary impact of change from the construction, operation and decommissioning of our Project. The effects are described as either:

Table 2 Definition of significance

Significance	Definition of Significance
Not Significant	Minor landscape and visual effects (adverse and beneficial) and below are considered to be not significant.
Significant Beneficial	Moderate and major beneficial landscape and visual effects are considered to be significant.
Significant Adverse	Moderate and major adverse landscape and visual effects are considered to be significant.

Construction

Construction Effects

Construction Landscape Effects

12.60. With reference to the construction impacts stated above, the construction phase would result in construction activity across our Site (including the use of lighting), comprising both the installation of the solar panels and associated equipment, and the cable route, and the implementation of the ecological enhancement and landscaping areas. The construction activity would result in changes to land cover and landform at our Site and would require machinery and a duration greater than general farming activity. Construction effects would be short term, temporary and reversible.

12.61. In relation to the published landscape character assessments, the same impacts would occur in the respective character areas and policy zones which cover our Site. The main difference would be that the scale and extent of the construction activity would be smaller and more localised in relation to the wider geographic areas of the published studies, thereby reducing the magnitude of impact and the likelihood of significant adverse effects. Similarly, for the local village areas, the construction activity would be perceived from those villages in close proximity to our Site, whereas at distance from our Site, the construction activity would not significantly alter the character of the villages.

12.62. Due to the above and with reference to **Appendix 12-3**, significant adverse effects (major or moderate adverse) are predicted for 10 landscape receptors during the construction phase at this stage of the assessment, out of the 63 landscape receptors assessed:

Construction Visual Effects

12.63. **Appendix 12-4** sets out the visual effects likely to be experienced by all visual receptors within the study area.

12.64. Visual effects are likely to result from the presence of construction activity and would therefore typically be further reaching than visual change that would result from our Project during operation, given the presence and movement of large machinery. Construction would be short term in its duration. Of the 37 visual receptor groups identified, 23 are predicted to experience significant visual effects during construction, including residnets of villages, residents of individual properties, people walking on PRoW and people travelling by road.

Operation Year 1

Preliminary assessment assumptions relevant to landscape and visual matters

The assumptions for the Year 1 operational assessment are:

- Our Project would extend across the entire Site, as shown on our Project **Parameter Plan (Figure 4-3 in Chapter 1-6)**, during winter, representing a worst case scenario.
- All elements of our Project would be operational at the tallest height and maximum footprint as set out in **Chapter 4: Our Project**.
- Where our Project is retaining optionality regarding the location of the BESS and substation, it is assumed that these elements would be operational across all locations in order to consider the potential worst case scenario for each receptor. This is a precautionary approach. The final effects, which will be reported in the ES, will likely be reduced as the design develops post statutory consultation.

Year 1 Effects

Operation Year 1 Landscape Effects

12.65. At Year 1, our Project would result in an evident change in land use and character at our Site level in comparison to the arable fields, via the introduction of solar panels and associated equipment, with fixed form, horizontal massing and tonal colour. The underlying pattern of flat and undulating landform would remain beneath the panels, as well as across the area of the below ground cable routes. The boundary vegetation and field patterns would remain, due to the proposed panels being offset from field boundaries and retaining existing vegetation. The colour of the solar panels would be a change from the tonal colours of the fields, reducing the aesthetic and scenic quality of the existing rural character of our Site. There would be substantial areas of new planting across the ecological enhancement and landscaping areas, particularly adjacent to the River Trent; and whilst at Year 1 this would not be fully established, it would provide an improved vegetation cover in comparison to the intensively farmed fields.

12.66. In respect of the published landscape character areas and policy zones, our Project would introduce additional renewable infrastructure and result in a change in character for the landscape character areas which cover our Site. In comparison to the impacts at our Site level, the change in character would be more localised and consolidated in proximity to existing infrastructure, including the High Marnham sub-station, overhead pylons and several major roads. Our Project would also be smaller in extent in comparison to the wider geographic areas of the published studies. The proposed ecological enhancement and landscaping areas would respond positively to the stated guidelines for NCA 48 and the policy zones, particularly in regard of improving the vegetation cover and opportunities for biodiversity along the River Trent corridor.

12.67. For the local villages, the Parameter Plan (in Figure 4-3 in Chapter 1-6) demonstrates that the proposed panels would be offset from the villages and the River Trent corridor. Therefore, the change to the setting of the villages and the perception of our Project would be reduced.

12.68. From the above and with reference to **Appendix 12-3**, significant adverse effects are predicted to five of the 63 landscape receptors.

Operation Year 1 Visual Effects

Appendix 12-4 sets out the visual effects likely to be experienced by all visual receptors within the study area.

12.69. Visual effects are likely to result from the introduction of solar PV panels, Power Conversion Stations, BESS and our Project substations into views experienced by residents, people travelling on PRoW and people travelling by road. Our Project includes large offsets to minimise visual impact, as well as mitigation planting however this would not have established by year 1 of operation. Of the 37 visual receptor groups, 16 are identified as having potential to experience significant visual effects including residents of villages, residents of individual properties and people walking on PRoW.

Operation Year 15

Preliminary assessment assumptions relevant to landscape and visual matters

12.70. The assumptions for the Year 15 operational assessment are as set out for Year 1. The Year 15 assessment also assumes that new planting and seeding will have established such that new trees would range between 5 - 6.5m and all hedgerows would be maintained at 3m. This height of vegetation assumes that new planting would grow at a rate of 33cm per year.

Year 15 Effects

Operation Year 15 Landscape Effects

12.71. By Year 15, the proposed ecological enhancement and landscaping areas and associated planting across our Site would have fully established, being taller in height in comparison to the Year 1 assessment, and in leaf, along with the deciduous vegetation across the study area. Therefore, there would be an improved integration and visual containment of the solar panels and the vegetation cover across our Site. The establishment of the mitigation measures would also result in substantial improvements to the vegetation cover and opportunities for biodiversity along the River Trent corridor, in accordance with the published landscape guidance.

12.72. For the published landscape character areas and policy zones, the perception of the proposed panels and associated equipment would reduce in comparison to the Year 1 assessment due to the establishment of the proposed planting within the ecological enhancement and landscaping areas and that the retained boundary vegetation would be taller in height and in leaf. Similarly, for the local villages, the perception of the proposed panels would also reduce in comparison to the Year 1 assessment.

12.73. From the above and with reference to **Appendix 12-3**, significant adverse effects are predicted to one landscape receptor, namely PZ20: Dunham on Trent Village Farmlands.

12.74. Significant beneficial effects are also predicted to one landscape receptor due to the establishment of the proposed planting across the mitigation areas, namely TW17: Besthorpe River Meadowlands.

Operation Year 15 Visual Effects

12.75. **Appendix 12-4** sets out the visual effects likely to be experienced by all visual receptors within the study area.

12.76. As reported for Year 1, visual effects are likely to result from the introduction of solar PV panels, Power Conversion Stations, BESS and our Project substations into views experienced by residents, people travelling on PRoW and people travelling by road. However, by Year 15 new planting will be established, reducing the level of effect experienced by several receptors. Of the 37 visual receptor groups identified, four have been identified as likely to experience significant visual effects including residents of villages, residents of individual properties and people walking on PRoW.

Decommissioning

Decommissioning Effects

Decommissioning Landscape Effects

12.77. The impacts from the decommissioning phase would largely mirror those of the construction phase, with machinery, alteration to landform and vegetation cover due to the removal of the panels and associated equipment. This activity would be of a greater scale and extent than general farming activity. By the decommissioning phase, the existing vegetation and retained planting would be taller in height than during the construction phase and therefore the perception of the decommissioning activity and associated impacts would be slightly reduced in comparison to the construction phase. Decommissioning effects would be short term, temporary and reversible.

- With reference to **Appendix 12-3**, significant adverse effects are predicted to seven of the 63 landscape receptors.

Decommissioning Visual Effects

12.78. **Appendix 12-4** sets out the visual effects likely to be experienced by all visual receptors within the study area. 21 of the 37 visual receptor groups have been identified as having potential to experience significant visual effects, including residnets of villages, residents of individual properties, people walking on PRoW and people travelling by road.

Next Steps

Where significant adverse effects have been identified (above) the design will continue to be refined, seeking to embed further measures to minimise the level of landscape and visual effects wherever possible. This preliminary landscape and visual impact assessment will be updated as part of the Environmental Statement which will provide a more detailed analysis of landscape and visual effects in line with the methodology presented in **Appendix 12-2**. The emerging findings of, and the approach to, the landscape and visual assessment will be subject to ongoing consultation with the host authorities up until submission of the Environmental Statement.

Conclusions

12.79. **Table 3** presents a summary of the preliminary likely significant effects, with further information. It also includes the next steps to be undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment.

Table 3 Summary of preliminary likely significant effects

Element	Preliminary Likely Significant Effect	Further Information	Next Steps
Construction - Landscape Effects			

Element	Preliminary Likely Significant Effect	Further Information	Next Steps
PZ01: North Clifton Village Farmlands	Moderate Adverse	Alteration to landform, vegetation cover and activity of a greater scale than general farming resulting in a medium impact	As above
PZ02: Wigsley Village Farmlands with Plantations	Moderate Adverse	As above	As above
TW17: Besthorpe River Meadowlands	Moderate Adverse	As above	As above
PZ20: Dunham on Trent Village Farmlands	Moderate Adverse	As above	As above
PZ09: East Drayton	Moderate Adverse	As above	As above
PZ12: Normanton on Trent	Moderate Adverse	As above	As above
Fledborough	Moderate Adverse	As above	As above
Skegby	Moderate Adverse	As above	As above
North Clifton	Moderate Adverse	As above	As above
	Construction – Visual Effects		
Residents of Ragnall	Major adverse	Introduction of construction activity into residential views.	As above
Residents of east Fledborough	Moderate adverse	Introduction of construction activity into part of residential views.	As above

Element	Preliminary Likely Significant Effect	Further Information	Next Steps
Residents of central Fledborough	Major adverse	Introduction of construction activity into a wide extent of residential views.	As above
Residents of west Fledborough	Moderate adverse	Introduction of construction activity into part of residential views.	As above
Residents of Skegby	Moderate adverse	Introduction of construction activity into part of residential views.	As above
Residents of North Clifton	Moderate adverse	Introduction of construction activity into part of residential views.	As above
Residents within the eastern part of our Site, such as Moor Farm (northern)	Major adverse	Close range views of construction activity	As above
Residents on the southern edge of our Site, such as Moor Farm (southern)	Major adverse	Close range views of construction activity	As above
Residents of Wells Farm	Moderate adverse	Construction, including installation of our Project's western substation, may occupy part of the middle distance section of the view	As above

Element	Preliminary Likely Significant Effect	Further Information	Next Steps
Residents of America Farm	Moderate adverse	Construction, including installation of our Project's western substation, may occupy part of the background of the view.	As above
People walking on PRoW within the western edge of our Site, west of Main Street	Major adverse	Potential for close range views of construction of the western substation	As above
People walking on PRoW within the western part of our Site, east of Main Street	Moderate adverse	Potential for direct views of construction	As above
People walking on PRoW within the western edge of our Site, west of Main Street	Major adverse	Potential for close range views of construction of the western substation	As above
People walking on PRoW within the western part of our Site, east of Main Street	Major adverse	Potential for direct views of construction	As above
People walking on PRoW within the eastern side of our Site, west of A1133	Moderate adverse	Potential for direct views of construction including installation of the cable route across the River Trent	As above
People walking on PRoW within the eastern side of our Site, east of A1133	Moderate adverse	Potential for close range views of construction	As above

Element	Preliminary Likely Significant Effect	Further Information	Next Steps
People walking on the Trent Valley Way	Moderate adverse	Potential for middle distance views of construction activity, including cable route	As above
People walking/cycling over on Sustrans route over Fledborough Viaduct	Moderate adverse	Low degree of exposure to construction for a short duration.	As above
People walking on PRoW north west of our Site	Moderate adverse	Visibility of construction activity, including site access, in part of the background	As above
People walking on Birkland Lane	Moderate adverse	Partial change due to introduction of construction activity in middle ground	As above
People walking on PRoW west of our Site	Moderate adverse	Construction, including installation of our Project's western substation, may occupy part of the middle distance section of views	As above
People travelling on A57	Moderate adverse	Introduction of construction access points connecting to the road and sections of visibility of wider construction activity	As above

Element	Preliminary Likely Significant Effect	Further Information	Next Steps
People travelling on A1133	Moderate adverse	Construction activity would occur at close range but be experienced for a short duration	As above
People travelling on Main Street	Moderate adverse	Construction activity would occur at close range but be experienced for a short duration.	As above
Year 1 Landscape Effects			
PZ01: North Clifton Village Farmlands	Moderate adverse	Change in land use and alteration from open character of arable land resulting in a medium magnitude of impact.	As above
PZ02: Wigsley Village Farmlands with Plantations	Moderate adverse	As above	As above
PZ20: Dunham on Trent Village Farmlands	Moderate adverse	As above	As above
PZ09: East Drayton	Moderate adverse	As above	As above
PZ12: Normanton on Trent	Moderate adverse	As above	As above
Year 1 Visual Effects			

Element	Preliminary Likely Significant Effect	Further Information	Next Steps
Residents north of Ragnall	Moderate adverse	Introduction of solar PV panels would be result in a partial change to the view	As above
Residents of Ragnall	Major adverse	Some views of solar PV panels at close range	As above
Residents of east Fledborough	Moderate adverse	Solar PV panels would change part of the background of views.	As above
Residents of central Fledborough	Moderate adverse	Solar PV panels would be visible in the middle distance part of the view	As above
Residents of west Fledborough	Moderate adverse	Solar PV panels would be visible in the middle distance part of the view	As above
Residents of Skegby	Moderate adverse	Solar PV panels activity would change part of the background of views.	As above
Residents within the eastern part of our Site, such as Moor Farm (northern)	Moderate adverse	A peripheral part of the view would be altered.	As above
Residents on the southern edge of our Site, such as Moor Farm (southern)	Moderate adverse	Introduction of solar PV panels across part of the view	As above

Element	Preliminary Likely Significant Effect	Further Information	Next Steps
Residents of Wells Farm	Moderate adverse	Our Project's western substation, may occupy part of the middle distance section of the view	As above
Residents of America Farm	Moderate adverse	Solar PV panels and the western substation may be visible across a wide extent of the background	As above
People walking on PRoW within the western edge of our Site, west of Main Street	Major adverse	Potential for close range views of the western substation	As above
People walking on PRoW within the western part of our Site, east of Main Street	Moderate adverse	Potential direct views of solar PV panels beyond areas of ecological and landscape mitigation	As above
People walking on PRoW within the eastern side of our Site, west of A1133	Moderate adverse	Introduction of solar PV panels across part of the view	As above
People walking on PRoW within the eastern side of our Site, east of A1133	Moderate adverse	Part of the view would be altered by introduction of solar PV panels.	As above
People walking on the Trent Valley Way	Moderate adverse	Visibility of solar PV panels experienced for a short duration along the route	As above

Element	Preliminary Likely Significant Effect	Further Information	Next Steps
People walking/cycling over on Sustrans route over Fledborough Viaduct	Moderate adverse	People are likely to experience fleeting glimpses of solar PV panels	As above
People walking on PRoW west of our Site	Moderate adverse	Our Project's western substation, may occupy part of the middle distance section of views	As above
Year 15 Landscape Effects			
TW17: Besthorpe River Meadowlands	Moderate beneficial	Improved vegetation cover resulting in a medium magnitude of impact	As above
PZ20: Dunham on Trent Village Farmlands	Moderate adverse	Continued change in land use but improved vegetation cover and integration of the Proposed Development	As above
Year 15 Visual Effects			
Residents of Ragnall	Moderate adverse	Establishment of screening, limiting visual impact of solar PV panels	Review following design development and additional fieldwork.
Residents west of our Site	Moderate adverse	Project's western substation, may occupy part of the middle distance section of the view.	As above

Element	Preliminary Likely Significant Effect	Further Information	Next Steps
People walking on PRoW within the western edge of our Site, west of Main Street	Major adverse	Potential for close range views of the western substation.	As above
People walking on PRoW west of our Site	Moderate adverse	Project's western substation, may occupy part of the middle distance section of views.	As above
Decommissioning Landscape Effects			
PZ01: North Clifton Village Farmlands	Moderate adverse	Alteration to landform, vegetation cover and activity of a greater scale than general farming resulting in a medium magnitude of impact	As above
PZ02: Wigsley Village Farmlands with Plantations	Moderate adverse	As above	As above
TW17: Besthorpe River Meadowlands	Moderate adverse	As above	As above
PZ20: Dunham on Trent Village Farmlands	Moderate adverse	As above	As above
PZ09: East Drayton	Moderate adverse	As above	As above
PZ12: Normanton on Trent	Moderate adverse	As above	As above
North Clifton	Moderate adverse	As above	As above
Decommissioning Visual Effects			

Element	Preliminary Likely Significant Effect	Further Information	Next Steps
Residents north of Ragnall	Moderate adverse	Decommissioning activity would be a partial change to the view	As above
Residents of Ragnall	Major adverse	Construction activity would be a substantial alteration to views.	As above
Residents of east Fledborough	Moderate adverse	Decommissioning activity would change part of the background of views	As above
Residents of central Fledborough	Major adverse	Introduction of decommissioning activity across a wide extent of the view.	As above
Residents of west Fledborough	Moderate adverse	Introduction of decommissioning activity across part of the view	As above
Residents of Skegby	Moderate adverse	Decommissioning activity would change part of the background of views.	As above
Residents within the eastern part of our Site, such as Moor Farm (northern)	Moderate adverse	Impact to arise given proximity to decommissioning activity.	As above
Residents on the southern edge of our Site, such as Moor Farm (southern)	Moderate adverse	Impact to arise given proximity to decommissioning activity.	As above

Element	Preliminary Likely Significant Effect	Further Information	Next Steps
People walking on PRoW within the western edge of our Site, west of Main Street	Major adverse	Impact given the potential for close range and direct views of decommissioning	As above
People walking on PRoW within the western part of our Site, east of Main Street	Moderate adverse	Impact given the potential for close range and direct views of decommissioning	As above
People walking on PRoW within the eastern side of our Site, west of A1133	Moderate adverse	Removal of solar PV panels at close range (but retention of the cable route).	As above
People walking on PRoW within the eastern side of our Site, east of A1133.	Moderate adverse	Impact given the potential for close range and direct views of decommissioning	As above
People walking on the Trent Valley Way	Moderate adverse	Potential for middle distance views of decommissioning activity (excluding cable route) experienced for a short duration.	As above
People walking/cycling over on Sustrans route over Fledborough Viaduct	Moderate adverse	Likely to experience a low degree of exposure to decommissioning for a short duration	As above
People walking on PRoW north west of our Site	Moderate adverse	Visibility of decommissioning activity in part of the background	As above

Element	Preliminary Likely Significant Effect	Further Information	Next Steps
People walking on Birkland Lane	Moderate adverse	Partial change due to introduction of decommissioning activity in middle ground.	As above
People travelling on A57	Moderate adverse	Introduction of decommissioning access points connecting to the road and sections of visibility of wider decommissioning activity	As above
People travelling on A1133	Moderate adverse	Decommissioning activity would occur at close range but be experienced for a short duration	As above
People travelling on Main Street	Moderate adverse	Decommissioning activity would occur at close range but be experienced for a short duration	As above

Appendices

Appendix 12.1: Policy and Legislation

Appendix 12.2: LVIA Methodology

Appendix 12.3: Landscape Character Areas and Likely Landscape Effects

Appendix 12.4: Likely Preliminary Significant Visual Effects2

Appendix 12.5: Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan

Appendix 12-6: Photosheets

Appendix 12.1: Policy and Legislation

Review of Policy and Legislation

Legislation, planning policy and guidance relating to landscape and visual, and pertinent to the Proposed Development comprises:

National Planning Policy

Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (2024)

This policy acts as key guidance for a range of stakeholders to understand government policy on NSIPs, how planning applications relating to energy will be assessed, and the way in which any impacts and mitigation measures will be considered. Section 5.10 of this policy statement focusses on Landscape and Visual.

Paragraph 4.7.1 states that *"The visual appearance of a building, structure, or piece of infrastructure, and how it relates to the landscape it sits within, is sometimes considered to be the most important factor in good design. But high quality and inclusive design goes far beyond aesthetic considerations. The functionality of an object – be it a building or other type of infrastructure – including fitness for purpose and sustainability, is equally important."*

Paragraph 5.10.1 states that *"The landscape and visual effects of energy projects will vary on a case-by-case basis according to the type of development, its location and the landscape setting of the proposed development. In this context, references to landscape should be taken as covering seascape and townscape where appropriate."*

Paragraph 5.10.6 states that *"Projects need to be designed carefully, taking account of the potential impact on the landscape. Having regard to siting, operational and other relevant constraints the aim should be to minimise harm to the landscape, providing reasonable mitigation where possible and appropriate."*

National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (2024)

This policy acts as key guidance for a range of stakeholders to understand government policy on NSIPs, how planning applications relating to energy infrastructure will be assessed, and the way in which any impacts and mitigation measures will be considered. Specific extracts relating to this Proposed Development are as follows:

Paragraphs 2.10.96 to 2.10.98 state that *"Landscape and visual impacts should be considered carefully pre-application. Potential impacts on the statutory purposes of nationally designated landscapes should form a part of the pre- application process.*

Applicants should carry out a landscape and visual assessment and report it in the ES. Visualisations may be required to demonstrate the effects of a proposed solar farm on the setting of heritage assets and any nearby residential areas or viewpoints.

Applicants should follow the criteria for good design set out in Section 4.7 of EN-1 when developing projects and will be expected to direct considerable effort towards minimising the landscape and visual impact of solar PV arrays especially within nationally designated landscapes.

Whilst there is an acknowledged need to ensure solar PV installations are adequately secured, required security measures such as fencing should consider the need to minimise the impact on the landscape and visual impact."

National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN- 5) (2023)

This policy acts as key guidance for a range of stakeholders to understand government policy on NSIPs, how planning applications relating to electricity networks infrastructure will be assessed, and the way in which any impacts and mitigation measures will be considered.

National Planning Policy Framework (2023)

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. Paragraph 5 of the NPPF explains that the Framework does not contain specific policies for nationally significant infrastructure projects. It states that:

"The Framework does not contain specific policies for nationally significant infrastructure projects. These are determined in accordance with the decision making framework in the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) and relevant national policy statements for major infrastructure, as well as any other matters that are relevant (which may include the National Planning Policy Framework). National policy statements form part of the overall framework of national planning policy, and may be a material consideration in preparing plans and making decisions on planning applications."

NPPF paragraph 8(c) states the environmental objective of sustainable development is:

"to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy."

NPPF paragraph 104 states:

"Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails."

NPPF paragraph 116 states that developments should:

"give priority first to pedestrian and cycle movements, both within the scheme and with neighbouring areas…"

NPPF paragraph 124 states planning policies should:

"a) encourage multiple benefits from both urban and rural land, including through mixed use schemes and taking opportunities to achieve net environmental gains – such as developments that would enable new habitat creation or improve public access to the countryside…"

NPPF paragraph 135 states:

"Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments:

a) *will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development;*
b) *are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping;*
c) *are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (such as increased densities);"*

NPPF paragraph 137 states:

"Design quality should be considered throughout the evolution and assessment of individual proposals. Early discussion between applicants, the local planning authority and local community about the design and style of emerging schemes is important for clarifying expectations and reconciling local and commercial interests. Applicants should work closely with those affected by their proposals to evolve designs that take account of the views of the community. Applications that can demonstrate early, proactive and effective engagement with the community should be looked on more favourably than those that cannot."

NPPF paragraph 139 states:

"Development that is not well designed should be refused, especially where it fails to reflect local design policies and government guidance on design55, taking into account any local design guidance and supplementary planning documents such as design guides and codes. Conversely, significant weight should be given to:

a) *development which reflects local design policies and government guidance on design, taking into account any local design guidance and supplementary planning documents such as design guides and codes; and/or*
b) *outstanding or innovative designs which promote high levels of sustainability, or help raise the standard of design more generally in an area, so long as they fit in with the overall form and layout of their surroundings."*

NPPF paragraph 180 states:

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

a) *protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);*

b) *recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;*
c) *minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;*

Paragraph 181 states:

"Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries."

Paragraph 185 states:

"Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should:

b) identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason; and
c) limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation."

Local Planning Policy

Newark and Sherwood District Council (2023), Local Development Framework, Allocations and Development Management, Development Plan Document (AADMDPD)

This amended local Development Plan Document (DPD) has been compiled to ensure that the wider development framework within Newark and Sherwood District Council sufficiently allocates land for development to meet the needs of the area, up until 2033. The document includes *"new and amended Housing and Affordable Housing Policies which replace those included in the Amended Core Strategy and new Gypsy Roma Traveller policies and allocations. The document also sets out amendments to urban boundaries and village envelopes, retail boundaries as well as sites requiring continued protection from development (open space and green infrastructure designations). It also includes a suite of Development Management policies to provide greater direction, help deliver specific allocations and assist in the day-to-day assessment of planning applications."* This DPD is currently under examination via the Secretary of State with an independent planning inspector.

Specific policies within the AADMDPD relevant to the Proposed Development include Policy DM8 "*Development in the Open Countryside*" which states that *"In accordance with the requirements of Spatial Policy 3 of the Amended Core Strategy, development away from villages or settlements, in the open countryside, will be strictly controlled and limited to the following types of development;*

1. *Agricultural and forestry development requiring planning permission;*
2. *New and replacement rural workers dwellings, the extension of existing rural workers dwellings, and the removal of occupancy conditions attached to existing dwellings;*
3. *New and replacement dwellings;*
4. *Replacement of non-residential buildings;*
5. *Conversion of existing buildings;*
6. *Rural diversification;*
7. *Equestrian uses;*
8. *Employment uses;*
9. *Community and leisure facilities;*
10. *Roadside services; and*
11. *Visitor based tourism development and tourist accommodation."*

Newark and Sherwood District Council (2019), Amended Core Strategy Development Plan – specifically Core Policy 12 and 13.

The Amended Core Strategy for Newark and Sherwood District is part of the Local Development Framework for the area. This strategy outlines the overarching issues and objectives to address over a 20-year period, contextualising this into wider vision, series of objectives and core policies toward delivery.

Core Policy 12 "Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure" is relevant to this Proposed Development and states that *"The District Council will seek to conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geological diversity of the District by working with partners to implement the aims and proposals of the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan, the Green Infrastructure Strategy and the Nature Conservation Strategy. The District Council will therefore:*

Expect proposals to take into account the need for continued protection of the District's ecological, biological and geological assets. With particular regard to sites of international, national and local significance, Ancient Woodlands and species and habitats of principal importance identified in Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and in the Nottinghamshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan;

Seek to secure development that maximises the opportunities to conserve, enhance and restore biodiversity and geological diversity and to increase provision of, and access to, green infrastructure within the District;

Promote the appropriate management of features of major importance for wild flora and fauna;

Provide for Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space to reduce visitor pressure on the District's ecological, biological and geological assets, particularly in the Newark area and for 5kms around the Birklands and Bilhaugh Special Area of Conservation;

Support the development of a Green Infrastructure Network, as illustrated in the Green Infrastructure Diagram, linking together Key Strategic Routes throughout the District and providing for, in appropriate locations, visitor infrastructure that improves accessibility. The District Council will, in particular, promote improved green infrastructure linkages between:

- *Newark and Southwell; and*
- *Southwell and the north-west of the district*

Development proposals crossing or adjacent to the network should make provision for its implementation and/or enhancement;

Positively view proposals that seek to enhance the District's Green Infrastructure resource in support of tourism development. Proposals in the Bilsthorpe, Edwinstowe and Ollerton & Boughton areas, in connection with the Sherwood Forest Regional Park, will be supported. In Newark, new Green Infrastructure schemes that maximise the potential of the Trent Riverside area will be supported;

Support the implementation of area-based Strategic Green Infrastructure interventions; and

Work with partners to develop a strategic approach to managing Air Quality in the Sherwood Area, including through the development of a Supplementary Planning Document."

Core Policy 13 "*Landscape Character*" is relevant to the Proposed Development and states that *"Based on the comprehensive assessment of the District's landscape character, provided by the Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Planning Document, the District Council will work with partners and developers to secure:*

- *New development which positively addresses the implications of relevant landscape Policy Zone(s) that is consistent with the landscape conservation and enhancement aims for the area(s) ensuring that landscapes, including valued landscapes, have been protected and enhanced."*

Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2023)

The Local Plan for the central Lincolnshire area sets out the approach to planning policy and overarching development allocations to drive growth in the area over a 20-year period. The Local Plan is contextualised into a wider vision, series of objectives and core policies toward delivery.

Specific policies detailed in the Local Plan and are relevant to the Proposed Development, as below.

Policy S66 "*Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows*" states that:

Development proposals should be prepared based on the overriding principle that:

- *the existing tree and woodland cover is maintained, improved, and expanded; and*
- *opportunities for expanding woodland are actively considered and implemented where practical and appropriate to do so.*

Existing Trees and Woodland

Planning permission will only be granted if the proposal provides evidence that it has been subject to adequate consideration of the impact of the development on any existing trees and woodland found on-site (and off-site, if there are any trees near the site, with 'near' defined as the distance comprising 12 times the stem diameter of the off-site tree). If any trees exist on or near the development site, 'adequate consideration' is likely to mean the completion of a British Standard 5837 Tree Survey and, if applicable, an Arboricultural Method Statement.

Where the proposal will result in the loss or deterioration of:

a) ancient woodland; and/or
b) the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland

permission will be refused, unless and on an exceptional basis, the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss.

Where the proposal will result in the loss or deterioration of a tree protected by a Tree Preservation Order or a tree within a Conservation Area, then permission will be refused unless:

c) there is no net loss of amenity value which arises as a result of the development; or
d) the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss.

Where the proposal will result in the loss of any other tree or woodland not covered by the above, then the Council will expect the proposal to retain those trees that make a significant contribution to the landscape or biodiversity value of the area, provided this can be done without compromising the achievement of good design for the site.

Mitigating for loss of Trees and Woodland

Where it is appropriate for higher value tree(s) (category A or B trees (BS5837)) and/or woodland to be lost as part of a development proposal, then appropriate mitigation, via compensatory tree planting, will be required. Such tree planting should be on-site wherever possible and should:

e) take all opportunities to meet the six Tree Planting Principles (see supporting text); and
f) unless demonstrably impractical or inappropriate, provide the following specific quantity of compensatory trees:

Trunk diameter(mm) at 1.5m above ground of tree lost to development	***Number of replacement trees required, per tree lost****
75-200	*1*
210-400	*4*
410-600	*6*
610-800	*9*
810-1000	*10*
1000+	*11*

**replacement based on selected standards 10/12cm girth at 1m.*

New Trees and Woodland

Where appropriate and practical, opportunities for new tree planting should be explored as part of all development proposals (in addition to, if applicable, any necessary compensatory tree provision). Where new trees are proposed, they should be done so on the basis of the five Tree Planting Principles. Proposals which fail to provide practical opportunities for new tree planting will be refused.

Planting schemes should include provision to replace any plant failures within five years after the date of planting. Planting of trees must be considered in the context of wider plans for nature recovery which seek to increase biodiversity and green infrastructure generally, not simply planting of trees, and protecting/enhancing soils, particularly peat soils. Tree planting should only be carried out in appropriate locations that will not impact on existing ecology or opportunities to create alternative habitats that could deliver better enhancements for people and wildlife, including carbon storage. Where woodland habitat creation is appropriate, consideration should be given to the economic and ecological benefits that can be achieved through natural regeneration. Any tree planting should use native and local provenance tree species suitable for the location.

Management and Maintenance

In instances where new trees and/or woodlands are proposed, it may be necessary for the council to require appropriate developer contributions to be provided, to ensure provision is made for appropriate management and maintenance of the new trees and/or woodland.

Hedgerows

Proposals for new development will be expected to retain existing hedgerows where appropriate and integrate them fully into the design having regard to their management requirements.

Proposals for new development will not be supported that would result in the loss of hedges of high landscape, heritage, amenity or biodiversity value unless the need for, and benefits of, the development clearly outweigh the loss and this loss can be clearly demonstrated to be unavoidable.

Development requiring the loss of a hedgerow protected under The Hedgerow Regulations will only be supported where it would allow for a substantially improved overall approach to the design and landscaping of the development that would outweigh the loss of the hedgerow. Where any hedges are lost, suitable replacement planting or restoration of existing hedges will be required within the site or the locality, including appropriate provision for maintenance and management."

Bassetlaw District Council (2010) Local Development Framework, Publication Core Strategy and Development Management Policies

The Core Strategy for the Bassetlaw District sets out the overarching vision for the area up until 2026, including the policy approach to deliver this.

Policy DM4 "Design and Character" is relevant to the Proposed Development and states that:

"A. Major Development Principles

All major development proposals, notably for sites allocated through the Site Allocations DPD, will need to demonstrate that they:

> *- make clear functional and physical links with the existing settlement and surrounding area and have not been designed as 'standalone' additions. Where physical links cannot be made (e.g., for reasons of third-party land ownership), provision must be made such that they can be provided in future should the opportunity arise;*
>
> *- complement and enhance the character of the built, historic, and natural environment;*
>
> *- are of a scale appropriate to the existing settlement and surrounding area;*
>
> *- provide a qualitative improvement to the existing range of houses, services, facilities, open space, and economic development opportunities.*

Where neighbouring or functionally linked sites will come forward together within the timeframe of this DPD, the Council will expect applicants to work together with the Council to ensure any proposals are, or can be, properly integrated and will provide complementary development.

Proposals for major residential or mixed-use development will be expected to demonstrate that they score well (allowing for site constraints where applicable) against the design principles established in the Building for Life guidance and any subsequent or complementary best practice guidance on design and placemaking by the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) or comparable organization.

B. General Design Principles

Individual development proposals, including single buildings, changes of use, or extensions to existing buildings, will only be accepted where they are of a high-quality design that addresses the relevant areas below:

Local character and distinctiveness: New development, particularly backland and infill development, should respect its wider surroundings, in relation to historic development patterns or building/plot sizes and forms; density; and landscape character.

Architectural quality: New development should respect its context, without resorting to pastiche architecture, in terms of density, height, scale, mass, materials, and detailing. Extensions will be expected to be subservient to the original structure in relation to height, scale, and mass. Developments in prominent positions at 'gateways' to settlements or town centers will be of particularly high-quality design that will serve to reinforce a positive perception about the quality of place.

Public realm: New development should support stimulating and safe streets and public spaces, with active frontages at ground level to public spaces; have appropriate landscaping and boundary treatments (retaining historic walls and hedgerows); integrate crime prevention measures where this will not compromise the other principles of good design; and provide usable and functional open space.

Accessibility: New development should ensure that all people, including those with disabilities, can easily and comfortably move through and into it; prioritize safe, easy and direct pedestrian movement and the creation of an network of attractive, well-connected public spaces; establish both visual and functional relationships between the different parts of a development and between the development and its wider setting.

Amenity: New development should ensure that it does not have a detrimental effect on the residential amenity of nearby residents; provide a decent standard of private amenity space; allow adequate space for waste and recycling storage and collection; and is not to the detriment of highway safety.

Carbon reduction: New development will need to demonstrate that careful consideration has been given to minimizing CO2 emissions and measures that will allow all new buildings in Bassetlaw to adapt to climate change. Such measures include, but are not limited to: use of suitable construction materials; site layout and building orientation that makes best use of passive heating and cooling, natural light, and natural ventilation; minimizing water consumption and maximizing water recycling; achieving the highest feasible level of energy efficiency; and maximizing opportunities to integrate renewable and low carbon energy infrastructure.

Account will also be taken of any relevant Village Design Statement, Conservation Area Appraisal or character appraisal approved or adopted by the District Council and Bassetlaw's Landscape Character Assessment. Where there is obvious tension between the requirements listed above, due to the sensitivity of the location of certain sites, the Council will work with applicants and local residents to achieve a balanced solution. Some factors are likely to outweigh others in reaching a decision in such cases. Further detail will be set out in the Council's Supplementary Planning Document on Design."

Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan (2023) 2020-2038: Main Modifications Version, August 2023

This Local Plan sets out Bassetlaw District's planning and policy framework, development strategy and site allocations to inform effective delivery of the overall vision up until 2038.

Policies set out in the Local Plan are relevant to the Proposed Development.

Policy ST37 "*Landscape Character*" states that:

"Proposals that contribute to the nature and quality of Bassetlaw's landscapes will be supported where it can be demonstrated that:

> *a) it protects and where possible enhances the distinctive qualities of the relevant landscape character policy zone, as identified in the Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment 2009 by conserving, restoring, reinforcing or creating relevant landscape forms and features; and*
>
> *b) in the case of the Local Plan site allocations, also promotes the development opportunities identified within the Site Allocations: Landscape Study 2019 and the Landscape Assessment Addendums 2020, 2021 and 2022.*

Proposals in an edge of settlement location will be expected to create a positive interface between the urban and rural environments. This should be demonstrated through compliance with Part 1 of this Policy, and by giving appropriate consideration to layout, density, scale, massing and form of development in accordance with Policy ST35."

Policy 41 "*Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows*" states that:

"The Council will protect existing trees, woodland and hedgerows and secure additional planting that increases canopy cover in the interests of biodiversity, amenity and climate change adaptation by:

> *a) retaining, protecting and improving woodland and trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), trees within conservation areas, and 'important' hedgerows as defined by the Hedgerows Regulations 1997;*
>
> *b) making Tree Preservation Orders;*

c) giving consideration to trees and hedgerows both on individual merit as well as their contribution to amenity and interaction as part of a group within the broader landscape setting;

d) resisting the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists;

e) seeking from major development, provision for new trees or an equivalent financial contribution to help mitigate the impacts of climate change in accordance with Policy ST50."

Policy 48 "*Protecting Amenity*" states that:

"Proposals for development should be designed and constructed to avoid and minimise impacts on the amenity of existing and future users, individually and cumulatively, within the development and close to it. As such, proposals will be expected to:

a) not have a significant adverse effect on the living conditions of existing and new residents and future occupiers of the proposed development through loss of privacy, excessive overshadowing or overbearing impact; and

b) not generate a level of activity, noise, light, air quality, odour, vibration or other pollution which cannot be mitigated to an appropriate standard.

Proposals for development adjacent to, or in the locality of, existing 'bad neighbour' uses such as waste sites, incinerators, chemical production, heavy industry and businesses with out of normal hour (9-5) operations, will need to demonstrate that:

a) the ongoing use of the neighbouring site is not compromised; and

b) the amenity of future occupiers of the new development can be achieved in accordance with Part 1 of this policy with the ongoing normal use of the neighbouring site;

Where the development of a new bad neighbour business or change of use could have a significant adverse effect on residential amenity, appropriate mitigation will be required before the development can be occupied.

National Guidance

Planning Practice Guidance (2019), Natural Environment

The government's Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) on the Natural Environment provides information on Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Landscape[16]. In respect of Green Infrastructure, the PPG includes*: "Green infrastructure opportunities and requirements need to be considered at the earliest stages of development proposals, as an integral part of development and infrastructure provision, and taking into account existing natural assets and the most suitable locations and types of new provision."* The PPG supports the use of landscape character assessment as a tool for understanding the character. It also recognises that this can be used to understand local distinctiveness of the landscape and identifying the features that give it a sense of place, as a means to informing, planning and managing change. It also makes reference to Natural England guidance on landscape character assessment.

Guidance on light pollution[17] refers to the risk of artificial lighting undermining enjoyment of the countryside or the night sky in paragraph 1, and in paragraph 2, considers potential effects on protected areas of dark skies or intrinsically dark landscapes. It also provides guidance in relation to minimising light pollution.

The Renewable and Low Carbon Energy PPG[18] sets out consideration for the assessment and design of large scale energy schemes relevant to landscape and visual matters. Planning considerations include*: "cumulative impacts require particular attention, especially the increasing impact that wind turbines and large scale solar farms can have on landscape and local amenity as the number of turbines and solar arrays in an area increases; and local topography is an important factor in assessing whether wind turbines and large scale solar farms could have a damaging effect on landscape and recognise that the impact can be as great in predominately flat landscapes as in hilly or mountainous areas."*

In respect of buffer zones: *"Local planning authorities should not rule out otherwise acceptable renewable energy developments through inflexible rules on buffer zones or separation distances. Other than when dealing with set back distances for safety, distance of itself does not necessarily determine whether the impact of a proposal is unacceptable. Distance plays a part, but so does the local context including factors such as topography, the local environment and nearby land uses. This is why it is important to think about in what circumstances proposals are likely to be acceptable and plan on this basis."*

Particular considerations for ground mounted solar are: *"The deployment of large-scale solar farms can have a negative impact on the rural environment, particularly in undulating landscapes. However, the visual impact of a wellplanned and well-screened solar farm can be properly addressed within the landscape if planned sensitively".*

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[16] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/natural-environment

[17] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/light-pollution

[18] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/renewable-and-low-carbon-energy

Factors a local planning authority will need to consider include:

- "*that solar farms are normally temporary structures and planning conditions can be used to ensure that the installations are removed when no longer in use and the land is restored to its previous use;*
- *the proposal's visual impact, the effect on landscape of glint and glare (see guidance on landscape assessment) and on neighbouring uses and aircraft safety;*
- *the extent to which there may be additional impacts if solar arrays follow the daily movement of the sun;*
- *the need for, and impact of, security measures such as lights and fencing;*
- *great care should be taken to ensure heritage assets are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, including the impact of proposals on views important to their setting. As the significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence, but also from its setting, careful consideration should be given to the impact of large scale solar farms on such assets. Depending on their scale, design and prominence, a large scale solar farm within the setting of a heritage asset may cause substantial harm to the significance of the asset;*
- *the potential to mitigate landscape and visual impacts through, for example, screening with native hedges;*
- *the energy generating potential, which can vary for a number of reasons including, latitude and aspect."*
- *"The approach to assessing cumulative landscape and visual impact of large scale solar farms is likely to be the same as assessing the impact of wind turbines. However, in the case of ground-mounted solar panels it should be noted that with effective screening and appropriate land topography the area of a zone of visual influence could be zero*."

Planning Practice Guidance (2023), Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

This guidance identifies several different considerations for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, including visual impact, mitigation through screening, and glint and glare. This guidance further sets out the ways in which a strategy can be developed for low carbon energy projects, specific planning considerations for solar and batter storage systems.

Appendix 12.2: LVIA Methodology

Assessment Methodology

The following section provides a detailed methodology used to undertake this Chapter.

Applicable Guidance

The following guidance has been used to inform the scope and approach of this Chapter, and to assist in the identification and mitigation of likely significant effects:

- Guidelines for LVIA, 3rd Edition (GLVIA3)[19] will be the primary source of guidance for the assessment of landscape and visual effects as referenced in NPS EN-1, footnote 244.
- Natural England's publication 'An Approach to Landscape Character'[20].
- The Landscape Institute's technical note regarding the assessment of landscapes outside national designations[21].
- The Landscape Institute's Infrastructure Technical Guidance Note 04/2020[22].
- The Landscape Institute's Tranquillity Technical Guidance Note 2017[23].
- The Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 06/19: Visual Representation of Development Proposals, 2019[24].
- The Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 2/19: 'Residential Visual Amenity Assessment' (2019)[25].

Establishment of the Baseline

The landscape and visual baseline has been informed by relevant policy and guidance as well as desk based review of OS mapping, aerial photography, and topographical data.

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[19] Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition

[20] https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5aabd31340f0b64ab4b7576e/landscape-character-assessment.pdf

[21] https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/publication/tgn-02-21-assessing-landscape-value-outside-national-designations/

[22] https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/technical-resource/infrastructure-guidance/

[23] https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/technical-resource/tranquillity/

[24] https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/visualisation/

[25] https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/technical-resource/rvaa/

Field surveys have also been undertaken to review and record baseline landscape character and visual amenity across our Site and Study Area. Fieldwork has been undertaken in winter conditions.

Landscape Baseline and Receptors

GLVIA3 defines landscape receptors as "*aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal*".

Landscape receptors have been identified via a review of published landscape character assessments, maps and aerial photography, relevant planning policy and fieldwork surveys.

Landscape character is defined by GLVIA3 as "*a distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse*".

Published landscape character assessments at the national, regional and district level have been reviewed to identify Landscape Character Types (LCT) and Landscape Character Areas (LCA) across the study area. To enable a more detailed assessment of the existing landscape character at a scale more relevant to our Project, Village Character Areas (VCAs) have been identified via desk study and fieldwork surveys in line with Natural England's An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment. These VCAs have informed the landscape assessment.

Visual Baseline

Visual receptors are defined in GLVIA3 as "*individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a proposal*". This includes residents, users of public rights of way (PRoW) and motorists. A computer-generated zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) was prepared based on 3-dimensional models of existing terrain and our Project. GLVIA3 defines the ZTV as "*a map, usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible*." The ZTV will be updated as the design of our Project progresses through until preparation of our Project Environmental Statement.

The purpose of the ZTV is to:

- Identify the theoretical extents of our Project's visibility i.e. the locations from which it could potentially appear in existing views;
- Assist in the identification of the Study Area;
- Identify visual receptors likely to be affected by our Project;
- Identify locations that are representative of the views experienced by visual receptors at different locations within the Study Area (representative viewpoints); and
- Inform the design, including the extent and type of proposed mitigation.

Visual Receptors

An initial list of visual receptors likely to experience change to their visual amenity due to construction, operation or decommissioning of our Project has been identified through analysis of the ZTV and through field surveys. Visual receptors identified are categorised into the following categories:

- Residents;
- Users of public rights of way; and
- People travelling on roads.

Visual receptors who are likely to experience similar views have been grouped as a single receptor group.

Representative Viewpoints

In line with GLVIA3, initial viewpoints have been selected for illustration of the visual effects likely to be experienced by visual receptors. The viewpoints have been selected to inform and illustrate the visual assessment, capturing views experienced by visual receptors and demonstrating the difference in visibility across different viewing distances, elevation, and orientations from across the Study Area. All representative viewpoints have been located in publicly accessible locations.

Photographs have been captured from each representative viewpoint in line with the requirements for 'Type 1s' as set out in the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 06/19: Visual Representation of Development Proposals, 2019.

Sensitivity of Receptors

Paragraph 5.39 of GLVIA3 states that "*landscape receptors need to be assessed firstly in terms of their sensitivity, combining judgements of their susceptibility to the type of change or development proposed and the value attached to the landscape*".

Landscape Value

Landscape value refers to the relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society. The assessment of the value of each landscape receptor has been informed by the information set out in the baseline, including any relevant landscape designations, geographic criteria and valued features as set out in GLVIA3 Box 5.1, e.g. aesthetic, perceptual, or experiential value and in the Landscape Institute's technical note regarding the assessment of landscapes outside national designations.

Table 4 sets out the criteria for the assessment of landscape value.

Table 4: Criteria for the Assessment of Landscape Value

Classification	Value Criteria
High	High quality landscapes which are likely to be protected by a landscape-specific designation, or landscapes with abundant evidence of natural, cultural, perceptual, or recreational capital. These are likely to include, but are not limited to: a. Designated landscapes, such as Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas, or local authority landscape designations; b. Landscapes adjacent to designated landscapes which exhibit elements that underpin the designation; c. Landscapes which are highly representative of the key characteristics of the relevant LCAs within published Landscape Character Assessments; d. Landscapes which are consistently in good condition; e. Landscapes exhibiting distinctive features that may be referenced in art or literature and/or a high scenic and perceptual quality; and f. Landscapes with a high degree of widespread tranquillity.
Medium	'Everyday' landscapes which may include elements of community importance or aspects of natural, cultural, perceptual or recreational capital. These are likely to include, but are not limited to: a. Landscapes which are partially representative of the key characteristics of the relevant LCAs within published Landscape Character Assessments; b. Landscapes which are mostly in moderate condition; c. Landscapes that have some scenic or perceptual qualities that may have some cultural association; d. Landscapes with some areas of tranquillity; and e. Landscapes with few detracting elements.
Low	Landscapes with weak or discordant elements and characteristics which detract from the quality of the area. These are likely to include, but are not limited to: a. Landscapes which exhibit few of the key characteristics of the relevant LCA within published Landscape Character Assessments; b. Landscapes in poor condition; c. Landscapes with limited scenic or perceptual qualities with limited or no cultural association; d. Landscapes which have a limited or no sense of tranquillity; and e. Landscapes with multiple detracting elements, or detracting features that affect a large extent of the area.

Landscape Susceptibility

GLVIA3 (paragraph 5.40) defines landscape susceptibility as:

"the ability of the landscape receptor (whether it be overall character of condition of a particular landscape type or area, or an individual element and/or features, or a particular aesthetic and perceptual aspect) to accommodate the proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies".

The following aspects of the landscape are considered to be particularly susceptible to the change proposed:

- Overall agricultural character of the landscape;
- Sense of remoteness from development;
- Vegetation pattern formed by the network of hedgerows that form field boundaries; and

- The agricultural setting of existing settlements.

Landscape susceptibility has been assessed with reference to the criteria set out in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Landscape Susceptibility Criteria

Classification	Susceptibility Criteria
High	The landscape is less able to accommodate change associated with our Project without excessive changes to existing landscape features or the landscape character. Landscape features, such as landform and vegetation, and overall character offer limited potential for change without being fundamentally altered to accommodate our Project. These are likely to include, but are not limited to: a. Landscapes which are smaller or more intimate in scale; b. Landscapes with little or no existing infrastructure; c. Landscapes which are open and therefore afford a wider intervisibility with the surrounding landscape; and d. Landscapes with a notable vegetation structure which can't easily be replaced if removed.
Medium	The landscape is able to accommodate change associated with our Project to some extent without excessive changes to existing landscape features or the landscape character. This may include, but is not limited to: a. Medium-scale landscapes; b. Landscapes with some infrastructure present; c. Partially enclosed landscapes, by nature of topography or vegetation; and d. Landscapes with a common or easily replaceable vegetation structure.
Low	The landscape is able to accommodate change associated with our Project without excessive changes to existing landscape features or the landscape character. These are likely to include, but are not limited to: a. Large-scale landscapes; b. Landscapes influenced by infrastructure; and c. Enclosed landscapes, for example those with flat and low lying topography with existing screening features.

Landscape Sensitivity

Landscape value and landscape susceptibility are assessed separately and then combined to define the sensitivity of the landscape receptor, with reference to the criteria set out in **Table 6**. Generally, value and susceptibility are given even weightings when combined, however, every situation is different and professional judgement will be applied to determine if the weighting deviates from this. Landscape sensitivity can also be expressed as the intermediate levels of 'low-medium' and 'medium-high'.

Table 6: Landscape Sensitivity Definitions

Classification	Sensitivity Definition
High	Typically landscapes of high value which have little opportunity to accommodate our Project. This is likely to include designated landscapes which are of high quality. The landscape is likely to comprise rare or important elements that combine to create a strong sense of place.
Medium	Typically landscapes of medium value with some opportunity to accommodate the type of development which is proposed. The change experienced would not lead to a major change to the landscape elements or character.
Low	Typically landscapes of low value or quality, comprising features and elements that combine to create an indistinct and / or discordant character. These landscapes generally have opportunity to accommodate the type of development which is proposed without major loss of key or important elements.

Visual Value

The value attached to views experienced will been considered in line with GLVIA3, paragraph 6.37, which identifies the following indicators of value:

- Views associated with heritage assets or planning designations;
- Appearances in guidebooks or tourist maps or proximity to facilities such as parking or interpretive materials; and
- References to views in literature or art.

Visual value will be assessed in line with the criteria set out in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Visual Value Criteria

Classification	Visual Value Criteria
High	Views of high quality or distinctive elements, or viewing places which are within landscape designations. These are likely to include, but are not limited to: a. Viewpoints specified within guidebooks, OS maps or Landscape Character Assessments; b. Views from historic landscapes, such as Registered Parks and Gardens and/or designated heritage assets; and c. High quality views noted within Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans.
Medium	Views of ordinary landscapes with common elements. Unlikely to be designated or promoted. Views may include local landmarks.
Low	Views of moderate to poor quality landscapes with some detracting features..

Visual Susceptibility

The susceptibility of visual receptors results from parameters, such as:

- The occupation or activity of people experiencing the view at particular locations; and
- The extent to which their attention or interest may therefore be focussed on the views and the visual amenity they experience at particular locations.

GLVIA3 notes that visual receptors "*most susceptible to change"* include residents at home and visitors engaged in outdoor recreation whose attention is likely to be focused on the landscape and particular views. Visitors to heritage assets where the view is important, and communities where views contribute to the landscape setting are also noted as indicators of susceptibility.

The criteria used to assess susceptibility is listed in **Table 8**.

Table 8: Visual Susceptibility Criteria

Classification	Visual Susceptibility Criteria
High	People whose attention or interest is focused on their view or it is a key reason for visiting the location. These are likely to include: a. Residents at home; b. People engaged in outdoor recreation where the view is a key reason for visiting the location, for example promoted routes/long distance trails or PRoW within designated landscapes; and c. Visitors to heritage assets, or other attractions, where views are an important contributor to the experience.

Classification	Visual Susceptibility Criteria
Medium	People for whom the view is relevant to their experience, but unlikely to be the specific reason for visiting. These are likely to include, but are not limited to: a. People walking on public rights of way who would have an appreciation of the view; b. Users of the local road network where views are transitory but the surrounding landscape forms part of the experience; and c. People at their place of work where views contribute to the quality of working life.
Low	People passing through the area at higher speeds or where their attention is not focused on their surroundings. These are likely to include, but are not limited to: a. People travelling at higher speeds on the road network; b. People engaged in outdoor sport or recreation which does not depend on an appreciation of views of the landscape; c. People travelling by train; and d. People at their place of work where the setting is not important to the quality of working life / focus is on work and not their surroundings.

Visual Sensitivity

Paragraph 6.31 of GLVIA3 states that "*each visual receptor, meaning the particular person or group of people likely to be affected at a specific viewpoint should be assessed in terms of both their susceptibility to change in views and visual amenity and also the value attached to particular views*."

The sensitivity of a visual receptor has been derived from a combination of value and susceptibility. A description of sensitivity is provided in **Table 9**. Generally, value and susceptibility are given even weightings when combined, however, every situation is different and professional judgment will be applied to determine if the weighting deviates from this. Visual sensitivity can also be expressed as the intermediate levels of 'low-medium' and 'medium-high'.

Table 9: Visual Sensitivity Description

Classification	Visual Sensitivity Description
High	People with a particular interest or appreciation of a high quality view, for example people visiting promoted viewpoints or designated landscapes, residents with high quality views, or people visiting heritage assets or other attractions where the view is an important contributor to the experience.
Medium	People with a general interest or appreciation of the view and/or a view of moderate quality elements that may be important to the local community value.
Low	People whose interest or appreciation of the view is secondary to the activity or short in duration, for example motorists travelling at high speeds along the major road network, or a view of limited value.

Magnitude of Effect

GLVIA3 notes that magnitude is informed by combining considerations of the scale, extent, and duration of an effect. The LVIA will consider the duration of effects as:

- Short term: 0–2 years;
- Medium term: 2–5 years; and
- Long term: over 5 years.

Magnitude of Landscape Effects

Table 10 sets out the criteria used to determine the magnitude of landscape effects. Reference will be made to the noise assessment chapter to incorporate potential impacts on tranquillity in the ES.

Table 10: Landscape Magnitude of Effect Criteria

Classification	Landscape Magnitude of Effect Criteria
High	Substantial alteration to the aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape receptor through the addition or removal of features. Likely to affect a large proportion of the receptor. Likely long term but may be reversible.
Medium	Partial alteration to the aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape receptor through the addition or removal of features. Likely to affect a moderate extent of the receptor. Likely medium or long term but may be reversible.
Low	Subtle alteration to the aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape receptor through the addition or removal of features. Likely to affect a small proportion of the receptor. Likely short or medium term but may be reversible.
Very Low	Very slight alteration to the landscape receptor which may impact a limited area or no key characteristics. Likely short or medium term but may be reversible.
None	No change to the physical or perceptual qualities of the landscape receptor

Magnitude of Visual Effects

Table 11 sets out the criteria used to determine the magnitude of visual effects.

Table 11: Visual Magnitude of Effect Criteria

Classification	Visual Magnitude of Effect Criteria
High	Substantial alteration to the composition of the existing view (e.g. widespread loss of characteristic features or the addition of new features within the view) and/or high degree of exposure to view (e.g. long-term, close, direct, or open views). Likely long term but may be reversible.
Medium	Partial change to the composition of the existing view (e.g. noticeable loss of some characteristic features or the addition of new features within the view) and/or medium degree of exposure to view (e.g. medium-term, middle-distance or partially screened views). Likely medium or long term but may be reversible.
Low	Subtle change to existing view (e.g. limited loss of characteristic features or the addition of new features within the view) and/or low degree of exposure to view (e.g. medium term, long-distance, substantially screened or glimpsed views). Likely short or medium term but may be reversible.
Very Low	Barely perceptible change to the existing view and/or very brief exposure to view.
None	No change to visual amenity/views.

Significance of Effect

The significance of landscape and visual effects has been determined by considering the relationship between the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of effect. **Table 12** provides a guide showing how these two elements are combined. However, this conclusion will principally be made on professional judgement. Where this differs from the guide provided a reasoned explanation is provided within the assessment.

Table 12: Level of effect guide

Sensitivity	Magnitude of Effect				
	High	**Medium**	**Low**	**Very Low**	**None**
High	Major	Major or Moderate	Moderate or Minor	Moderate or Minor	Neutral
Medium-High	Major or Moderate	Major or Moderate	Moderate or Minor	Minor or Negligible	Neutral
Medium	Major or Moderate	Moderate	Moderate or Minor	Minor or Negligible	Neutral
Low-Medium	Moderate or Minor	Moderate or Minor	Minor	Negligible	Neutral
Low	Moderate or Minor	Moderate or Minor	Minor or Negligible	Negligible	Neutral

Following identification of the level of effect, an assessment of significance is provided. Major and moderate effects (adverse or beneficial) are typically considered to be significant. Minor, negligible, and neutral effects are considered not significant.

Relationship to Glint and Glare Assessment

Glint and glare resulting from our Project has potential to contribute to landscape and visual effects. Consideration of glint and glare will therefore be incorporated into the magnitude of effects in preparation of the Environmental Statement (ES).

Consideration of lighting during construction, operation and decommissioning

Potential effects arising from the use of lighting, as part of our Project, on landscape and visual receptors is considered in the same way as all other proposed elements as set out in the Description of Development, i.e. is considered as part of the magnitude of effect for each receptor. Further detail regarding the baseline nighttime conditions across the study area, based on CPRE's England's Light Pollution and Dark Skies map[26], and any associated change that would contribute to magnitude of change, will be provided in the ES

[26] England's Light Pollution and Dark Skies (cpre.org.uk)

Appendix 12.3: Landscape Character Areas and Likely Landscape Effects

The following table sets out the relationship between the published landscape character areas and the village character areas.

Table 3.1: Published Landscape Character Areas and Local Village Character Areas across the study area

National	Local Planning Authority	Regional Character Area	Landscape Type	Landscape Character Parcel	Draft Policy Zone	Local Village Character Area
National Character Area 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales	Newark and Sherwood	Trent Washlands[1] (TW) *(an extensive area, extending from the south-west of Newark-on-Trent to our Site, where it covers the River Trent and associated plains between the river and North and South Clifton)*	TW River Meadowlands *(covers the northern part of the Trent Washlands, between the River Trent and North and South Clifton)*	Trent Washlands 25 Trent Washlands 28	Trent Washlands 17: Besthorpe River Meadowlands	North Clifton South Clifton Dunham Fledborough
		As above	As above	Trent Washlands TW 27	Trent Washlands PZ 19: Grange Farm River Meadowlands	
		As above	As above	As above	Trent Washlands PZ 43: Grassthorpe River Meadowlands	Normanton on Trent
		As above	TW Village Farmlands *(covers farmland across the TW, mainly bordering the watercourses and large lakes)*	Trent Washlands TW26	Trent Washlands PZ 18 – Low Marnham, Carlton and Sutton on Trent	Marnham
		East Nottinghamshire Farmlands[2] (ENF) *(an extensive area extending from the eastern side of Newark-on-Trent to the northern edge of the study area.)*	ENF Village Farmlands *(covers most of the regional character area, consisting of arable land and woodland)*	ES01	East Nottinghamshire Farmlands PZ 01: North Clifton Village Farmlands	North Clifton South Clifton
		As above	ENF Village Farmlands with Plantations *(mostly covers the northern part of the ENF, consisting of well enclosed farmland and high amount of woodland)*	ES02, ES03 & ES05	East Nottinghamshire Farmlands PZ 02: Wigsley Village Farmlands with Plantations	Thorney Wigsley Spalford
		Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands (MNF)[3] *(an extensive area extending to the west of the River Trent and to the south-west of the study area)*	MNF Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands with Ancient Woodlands *(covers the northern and southern parts of the MNF, consisting of undulating land with farmlands and ancient woodland covering the south-west part of the study area)*	MN37	MN PZ 16: Scarthingmoor Village Farmlands with Ancient woodland	
	Bassetlaw	Trent Washlands[4] (as above)	TW Village Farmlands (as above)	TW 29	Trent Washlands PZ 20 Dunham on Trent Village Farmlands	Dunham Ragnall Fledborough
		As above	TW River Meadowlands (as above)	TW 28	Trent Washlands PZ 44 Fledborough Holme River Meadolwands	Fledborough

		As above	As above	TW 30	Trent Washlands PZ 45: Dunham Laneham River Meadowlands	
		Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands (as above)		MN17	MNF PZ 07: Stokeham	East Drayton
		As above		MN18 MN21 MN22	MNF PZ 08: Upton, Laneham	
		As above		MN20 MN27	MNF PZ 09: Esat Drayton	Darlton Ragnall Dunham
		As above		MN28, MN29, MN30, MN31, MN32	MNF PZ 12: Normanton on Trent	Skegby Fledborough High Marnham Low Marnham
	West Lindsey			Landscape Character Area 2 Trent Valley[5]		Laughterton Kettlethorpe Newton on Trent

[1] Trent Washlands, https://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/media/newark-and-sherwood/images-and-files/planning-policy/pdfs/adopted-lca/4.-Trent-Washlands.pdf
[2] East Nottinghamshire Farmlands, https://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/media/newark-and-sherwood/images-and-files/planning-policy/pdfs/adopted-lca/5.East-Notts.pdf
[3] Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands, https://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/media/newark-and-sherwood/images-and-files/planning-policy/pdfs/adopted-lca/3.-Mid-Notts.pdf
[4] Bassetlaw, https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-services/planning-policy/core-strategy-and-development-policies/core-strategy-adopted-development-plan/submission-documents/landscape-character-assessments-study/
[5] West Lindsey, https://www.west-lindsey.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2022-02/West%20Lindsey%20Landscape%20Character%20Assessment%20Part%201.pdf

The following table sets out the likely landscape effects of the Proposed Development

Table 3.2: Likely preliminary landscape effects

Landscape Receptor	Published Character Key Features	Sensitivity	Construction Phase (temporary, short term and reversible)	Year 1	Year 15	Decommissioning Phase (temporary, short term and reversible)
National Character Areas						
National Character Area 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales	• Gently undulating and low lying landform and River Trent • Agricultural land use • Regular pattern of medium to large scale fields • Very little semi-natural habitat • Extraction of sand and gravel	Medium value due to cultural association and varying areas of tranquillity. Medium susceptibility due to the generally open character of the landscape and the extent of existing infrastructure. Medium sensitivity	Very low impact due to very small scale and localised extent of construction activity in relation to the wider extent of the NCA, such that professional opinion considers no change to the NCA. Neutral effect (not significant)	Very low impact due to very small scale and localised extent of Proposed Development in relation to the wider extent of the NCA, such that professional opinion considers no change to the NCA.	Very low impact due to very small scale and localised extent of Proposed Development in relation to the wider extent of the NCA, such that professional opinion considers no change to the NCA. Neutral effect (not significant	Very low impact due to very small scale and localised extent of decommissioning phase in relation to the wider extent of the NCA, such that professional opinion considers no change to the NCA. Neutral effect (not significant).

	deposits within the Trent flood plain • A predominantly rural and sparsely settled areas with small villages and dispersed farms • Immense coal-fired power stations exert a visual influence.			Layout responds positively to SEO through protecting and enhancing the woodland and hedgerow networks, along with the range of ecosystems. The Proposed Development would also enhance the floodplains of the River Trent and their ecological interest through the proposed planting. No impact to recreational value. Neutral effect (not significant)		
Regional Character Areas						
Trent Washlands *(an extensive area, extending from the south-west of Newark-on-Trent to the central part of our Site, where it covers the River Trent and associated plains between the river and North and South Clifton)*	n/a	Medium value due to cultural association. Medium susceptibility due to open character and existing land uses. Medium sensitivity.	Very low impact due to very small scale and localised extent of construction activity in relation to the wider extent of the area, such that professional opinion considers no change to the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	Very low impact due to very small scale and localised extent of Proposed Development in relation to the wider extent of the area, such that professional opinion considers no change to the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	Very low impact due to very small scale and localised extent of Proposed Development in relation to the wider extent of the area, such that professional opinion considers no change to the area. Neutral effect (not significant	Very low impact due to very small scale and localised extent of decommissioning phase in relation to the wider extent of the area, such that professional opinion considers no change to the area. Neutral effect (not significant).
East Nottinghamshire Farmlands *(an extensive area extending from the eastern side of Newark-on-Trent to the northern edge of the study area, including our Site)*	n/a	High value due to cultural association, including Conservation Areas. Medium susceptibility due to open character and existing land uses. High sensitivity.	Very low impact due to very small scale and localised extent of construction activity in relation to the wider extent of the area, such that professional opinion considers no change to the area. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	Very low impact due to very small scale and localised extent of Proposed Development in relation to the wider extent of the area, such that professional opinion considers no change to the area. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	Very low impact due to very small scale and localised extent of Proposed Development in relation to the wider extent of the area, such that professional opinion considers no change to the area. Negligible adverse effect (not significant	Very low impact due to very small scale and localised extent of decommissioning phase in relation to the wider extent of the area, such that professional opinion considers no change to the area. Negligible adverse effect (not significant).
Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands (MNF) *(an extensive area extending to the west of the River Trent)*	n/a	Medium value due to cultural association. Medium susceptibility due to open character and existing land uses. Medium sensitivity.	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)
Landscape Types						

TW River Meadowlands *(covers the central part of our Site, and land adjacent to the River Trent, including between the River Trent and North and South Clifton)*	• Meandering river channels, often defined by flood banks • Sparsely populated with few buildings • Permanent pasture and flood meadow • Steep wooded bluffs • Willow holts • Long sinuous hedges • Pollarded willows • Regular pattern of medium to large size arable fields, breaking down and becoming open in many areas • Hedgerow trees main component of tree cover	Medium value due to recreational value, scenic and perceptual quality, as well as cultural association along with few detracting elements. Medium susceptibility due to medium pattern of fields and areas of open character. Medium sensitivity.	Very low impact due to very small scale and localised extent of construction activity in relation to the wider extent of the area, such that professional opinion considers no change to the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	Very low impact due to very small scale and localised extent of Proposed Development in relation to the wider extent of the area, such that professional opinion considers no change to the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	Very low impact due to very small scale and localised extent of Proposed Development in relation to the wider extent of the area, such that professional opinion considers no change to the area. Neutral effect (not significant	Very low impact due to very small scale and localised extent of decommissioning phase in relation to the wider extent of the area, such that professional opinion considers no change to the area. Neutral effect (not significant).
TW Village Farmlands *(covers farmland across the TW, mainly bordering the watercourses and large lakes, extending to the south-west part of the study area)*	• Broad flat river terraces Regular pattern of medium-to large-sized fields, breaking down and becoming open in many areas • Hedgerow trees main component of tree with cover with Ash being the principle species • Willow pollards • Predominantly arable with permanent	Medium value due to cultural association. Medium susceptibility due to open character and existing land uses. Medium sensitivity.	No physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant	No physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant).

	pasture around settlements and roads • Nucleated villages with traditional red brick and pantile roofed buildings • Sand and gravel quarries					
ENF Village Farmlands *(covers most of the regional character area, consisting of arable land and woodland, including the central part of the study area including our Site)*	• Free-draining sandy soils • Variable pattern of land use and land holding • Mixed small-scale geometric plantations with birch, oak and Scots pine • Acidic grassland and grass heaths • Bracken, gorse and broom along hedgerows and roadside verges	High value due to cultural association, including Conservation Areas. Medium susceptibility due to open character and existing land uses. High sensitivity.	Very low impact as construction activity of solar panels in north-west of area, but with construction activity for mitigation areas reflecting general farming activity. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	Very low impact as localised change in land use for solar panels, with increased infrastructure character in the north-west of the area. Negligible adverse effect (significant)	Very low impact due to reduced perception of continued change in land use due to establishment of proposed planting, along with beneficial change to vegetation cover from establishment of mitigation areas. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	Very low impact as localised decommissioning activity of solar panels in north-west of area, but with reduced perception in comparison to construction phase due to increased vegetation cover. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)
ENF Village Farmlands with Plantations *(mostly covers the northern part of the ENF, consisting of well enclosed farmland and high amount of woodland including our Site)*	• Remote rural character • Broad low lying terrace • Gently sloping hills associated with Liassic outcrop • Acidic sandy soils • Intensively managed arable farmlands • Enclosed medium distance views, often to wooded edges Variable pattern of woodland and hedgerow trees	High value due to cultural association. Medium susceptibility due to enclosure from woodlands and vegetation patterns. High sensitivity	Very low impact as construction activity localised to the northern part of the area. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	Very low impact as change in land use for solar panels, with increased infrastructure character in the northern part of area. Mitigation areas not established. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	Very low impact due to reduced perception of continued change in land use due to establishment of proposed planting, along with beneficial change to vegetation cover from establishment of mitigation areas. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	Very low impact as localised decommissioning activity of solar panels in north and east of PZ, with reduced perception in comparison to construction phase due to increased vegetation cover. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)

	• Regular pattern of hedged fields and rural lanes • Small rural villages and isolated farmsteads • Vernacular style red brick and pantile roofed buildings					
MNF Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands with Ancient Woodlands *(covers the northern and southern parts of the MNF, consisting of undulating land with farmlands and ancient woodland in the south-west part of the study area)*	• Varied undulating topography • Ancient woodlands, often prominently sited on hill tops • Well-defined pattern of hedged fields • Streams defined by lines of trees and permanent pasture • Traditional pattern of farms and small rural villages • Red brick buildings with pantile roofs • Quiet country lanes • Small remnant orchards and permanent pastures around villages	Medium value due to cultural association. Medium susceptibility due to open character and existing land uses. Medium sensitivity.	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)
West Lindsey Landscape Character Area 2 Trent Valley	• Low-lying, gently undulating landform with higher terrain to east and south of Gainsborough • Significant blocks of	High value due to historic parkland. Medium susceptibility due to enclosure from woodland considered alongside established vegetation patterns. High sensitivity.	Low impact due to very localised extent of construction activity in relation to the wider geographic area. Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Low impact due to very localised change in land uses, consolidated to a part of the character area with A57. Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Very low impact due to reduced perception of the Proposed Development from vegetation being in leaf. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	Low impact due to very localised extent of decommissioning activity in relation to the wider geographic area. Minor adverse effect (not significant)

	deciduous woodland, good hedgerows and hedgerows trees create a relatively enclosed landscape • River Trent and its adjacent washlands are enclosed by steep flood embankments • Historic parkland landscapes including a medieval deer park, and landmarks such as the ruins of Torksey Castle • Main roads are significant features in the landscape; recent development concentrated along the main roads, bypassing original village centres; • Views towards the west are dominate by the power stations along the River Trent					
Landscape Character Parcel						
Trent Washlands 25	n/a	Medium value due to representative of published landscape character studies. Medium susceptibility due to enclosure from buildings and vegetation.	None, due to no physical change to landscape features and no perception of the construction activity. Neutral effect (not significant)	None – no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	None – no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	None, due to no physical or perceived changes. Neutral effect (not significant)

		Medium sensitivity				
Trent Washlands 26	n/a	Medium value due to representative of published landscape character studies. Medium susceptibility due to influence of existing infrastructure and enclosure from buildings and vegetation. Medium sensitivity	Very low impact, due to no physical change to landscape features and very limited perception of the construction activity. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	None – no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	None – no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	Very low impact, due to no physical change to landscape features and very limited perception of the construction activity. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)
Trent Washlands 27	n/a	Medium value due to representative of published landscape character studies. Medium susceptibility due to enclosure from buildings and vegetation. Medium sensitivity	None, due to no physical change to landscape features and no perception of the construction activity. Neutral effect (not significant)	None – no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	None – no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	None, due to no physical or perceived changes. Neutral effect (not significant)
Trent Washlands 28	n/a	Medium value due to representative of published landscape character studies. Medium susceptibility due to enclosure from buildings and vegetation. Medium sensitivity	None, due to no physical change to landscape features and no perception of the construction activity. Neutral effect (not significant)	None – no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	None – no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	None, due to no physical or perceived changes. Neutral effect (not significant)
Trent Washlands 29	n/a	Medium value due to some detracting features of A47 and overhead pylons considered with areas of listed buildings and vegetation cover and varied filed patterns. Low due to large scale landscape and influence of existing infrastructure. Low-medium sensitivity	Low impact due to construction activity across central and southern parts of area, including cable route and perception of wider construction activity. Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Low impact as change in land use across central and southern parts of area but perceived in context of existing infrastructure. Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Very low impact due continued change in land use but with reduced perception of the Proposed Development, effect would reduce. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	Low impact due to construction activity across central and southern parts of area and perception of wider construction activity. Minor adverse effect (not significant)
Trent Washlands 30	n/a	High value due to pasture and stated good condition and association with the River Trent. High susceptibility due to the River Trent and vegetation patterns.	No impact, due to no physical change nor perception of the construction activity.	No impact, due to no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)

		High sensitivity.	Neutral effect (not significant)			
East Nottinghamshire Farmlands 01	n/a	High value due to Conservation Area and representative of published landscape character studies. Medium susceptibility due to influence of existing infrastructure and enclosure from buildings and vegetation. High sensitivity	Low impact as construction activity of solar panels, but with construction activity for mitigation areas reflecting general farming activity. Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Low impact as localised change in land use for solar panels, with increased infrastructure character Mitigation areas not established. Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Very low impact due to reduced perception of continued change in land use due to establishment of proposed planting, along with beneficial change to vegetation cover from establishment of mitigation areas. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	Low impact as localised decommissioning activity of solar panels, but with reduced perception in comparison to construction phase due to increased vegetation cover. Minor adverse effect (not significant)
East Nottinghamshire Farmlands 02	n/a	Medium value due to being representative of published landscape character. Medium susceptibility due to enclosure from woodlands and vegetation patterns. Medium sensitivity	Low impact as construction activity locliased to the western part of the area. Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Low impact as change in land use for solar panels, with increased infrastructure character. Mitigation areas not established. Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Very low impact due to reduced perception of continued change in land use due to establishment of proposed planting, along with beneficial change to vegetation cover from establishment of mitigation areas. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	Low impact as localised decommissioning activity of solar panels, with reduced perception in comparison to construction phase due to increased vegetation cover. Minor adverse effect (not significant)
East Nottinghamshire Farmlands 03	n/a	High value due to cultural association, including Conservation Areas. Medium susceptibility due to open character and existing land uses. High sensitivity.	No impact, due to the distance from the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to the distance from the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to the distance from the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to the distance from the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)
East Nottinghamshire Farmlands 05	n/a	High value due to cultural association, including Conservation Areas. Medium susceptibility due to open character and existing land uses. High sensitivity.	No impact, due to the distance from the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to the distance from the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to the distance from the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to the distance from the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)
Mid Nottinghamshire Farmlands 17	n/a	Medium value due to cultural association. Medium susceptibility due to open character and existing land uses. Medium sensitivity.	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)

Mid Nottinghamshire Farmlands 18	n/a	Medium value due to cultural association. Medium susceptibility due to open character and existing land uses. Medium sensitivity.	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)
Mid Nottinghamshire Farmlands 20	n/a	Medium value due to cultural association. Medium susceptibility due to open character and existing land uses. Medium sensitivity.	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)
Mid Nottinghamshire Farmlands 21	n/a	Medium value due to cultural association. Medium susceptibility due to open character and existing land uses. Medium sensitivity.	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)
Mid Nottinghamshire Farmlands 22	n/a	Medium value due to cultural association. Medium susceptibility due to open character and existing land uses. Medium sensitivity.	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)
Mid Nottinghamshire Farmlands 27	n/a	Medium value due to cultural association. Medium susceptibility due to open character and existing land uses. Medium sensitivity.	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)
Mid Nottinghamshire Farmlands 28	n/a	Medium value due to cultural association. Medium susceptibility due to open character and existing land uses. Medium sensitivity.	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)
Mid Nottinghamshire Farmlands 29	n/a	Medium value due to cultural association. Medium susceptibility due to open character and existing land uses.	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)

		Medium sensitivity.				
Mid Nottinghamshire Farmlands 30	n/a	Medium value due to cultural association. Medium susceptibility due to open character and existing land uses. Medium sensitivity.	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)
Mid Nottinghamshire Farmlands 31	n/a	Medium value due to cultural association. Medium susceptibility due to open character and existing land uses. Medium sensitivity.	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)
Mid Nottinghamshire Farmlands 32	n/a	Medium value due to cultural association. Medium susceptibility due to open character and existing land uses. Medium sensitivity.	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)
Mid Nottinghamshire Farmlands 37	n/a	Medium value due to cultural association. Medium susceptibility due to open character and existing land uses. Medium sensitivity.	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact due to the construction phase not being located within the area. Neutral effect (not significant)
Policy Zones						
ENF PZ 01: North Clifton Village Farmlands	• Flat with occasional undulating landform around villages • Medium distance views to frequent shelterbelts and mixed plantations • Dominant views to the west and north of power stations and power lines • Mixture of intensive arable	High value due to Conservation Area and representative of published landscape character studies. Medium susceptibility due to influence of existing infrastructure and enclosure from buildings and vegetation. High sensitivity	Medium impact as construction activity of solar panels in north and east of PZ, but with construction activity for mitigation areas reflecting general farming activity. **Moderate adverse effect (significant)**	Medium impact as localised change in land use for solar panels, with increased infrastructure character in the northern part and eastern parts of area. Mitigation areas not established. **Moderate adverse effect (significant)**	Low impact due to reduced perception of continued change in land use due to establishment of proposed planting, along with beneficial change to vegetation cover from establishment of mitigation areas. Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Medium impact as localised decommissioning activity of solar panels in north and east of PZ, but with reduced perception in comparison to construction phase due to increased vegetation cover. **Moderate adverse effect (significant)**

	fields with strongly trimmed hedges and some low intensity farming with permanent improved pasture Poor condition, low sensitivity. Action: Create.					
ENF PZ 02: Wigsley Village Farmlands with Plantations *(covers land across the eastern part of the study area, including our Site)*	• Flat with occasional undulating landform around villages • Medium distance views to frequent shelterbelts and mixed plantations • Dominant views to the west of power stations and power lines • Mixture of intensive arable fields with strongly trimmed hedges and some low intensity farming with permanent improved pasture • Numerous fragmented blocks of mixed deciduous woodland, coniferous plantations and some remnant Parkland • Watercourses drain land to the	Medium value due to being representative of published landscape character. Medium susceptibility due to enclosure from woodlands and vegetation patterns. Medium sensitivity	Medium impact as construction activity localised to the western part of the area. **Moderate adverse effect (significant)**	Medium impact as change in land use for solar panels, with increased infrastructure character in the western part of area. Mitigation areas not established. **Moderate adverse effect (significant)**	Low impact due to reduced perception of continued change in land use due to establishment of proposed planting, along with beneficial change to vegetation cover from establishment of mitigation areas. Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Medium impact as localised decommissioning activity of solar panels in north and east of PZ, with reduced perception in comparison to construction phase due to increased vegetation cover. **Moderate adverse effect (significant)**

	east, (Ox Pasture Drain and Wigsley Drain) Moderate sensitivity, very low sensitivity. Action: Create					
TW 17: Besthorpe River Meadowlands *(covers the central part of our Site, between the River Trent and North and South Clifton)*	• A flat, low lying landscape against the River Trent • Medium to large scale fields in arable production • Hawthorn hedgerows with hedgerow trees along lanes and tracks • Deciduous woodland scrub associated with restored quarry sites • Open long distance views often with pylon lines and power stations on the skyline Moderate condition, low sensitivity. Actions: Create and reinforce	High value due to River Trent and association, recreation and biodiversity. Medium susceptibility due to hydrological features and river plains but with some infrastructure present. High sensitivity	Medium impact due to low degree of change from construction of mitigation areas, akin to general farming activity but high perception of wider construction activity. **Moderate adverse effect (significant)**	Low impact due to mitigation areas not fully established and representing perception of fields in winter, along with an increased perception of solar panels and associated equipment, resulting in a more developed setting to the river corridor. Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Medium impact due to the establishment of the proposed planting responding positively to the stated landscape actions and reduced perception of the solar panels and associated equipment. **Moderate beneficial (significant)**	Medium impact due to the perception of the decommissioning across the remainder of our Project and alteration of vegetation cover. Effect remains significant due to removal of improved vegetation cover. **Moderate adverse effect (significant)**
TW 18: Low Marnham, Carlton and Sutton on Trent River Meadowlands *(covers land in the south-west part of our Site, around Low Marnham and not within our Site)*	• A flat, low lying landscape • Medium scale fields in arable production • Smaller fields of pasture around villages • Red brick and pantile roofed villages	Medium value due to representative of published landscape character studies. Medium susceptibility due to influence of existing infrastructure and enclosure from buildings and vegetation. Medium sensitivity	Very low impact, due to no physical change to landscape features and very limited perception of the construction activity. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	None – no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	None – no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	Very low impact, due to no physical change to landscape features and very limited perception of the construction activity. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)

	• Narrow lanes often enclosed by mixed species hedges Moderate condition, moderate sensitivity. Actions: Conserve and create					
TW PZ 19: Grange Farm River Meadowlands *(land at the south-west edge of the study area, not covering our Site)*	• Land use predominantly arable farming • Small to medium-sized semi-irregular fields • Trimmed Hawthorn hedgerows, which are gappy in places • Hedgerow trees and roadside trees are common • Isolated farms Moderate condition, moderate sensitivity. Action: Conserve and Create	Medium value due to representative of published landscape character studies. Medium susceptibility due to enclosure from buildings and vegetation. Medium sensitivity	None, due to no physical change to landscape features and no perception of the construction activity. Neutral effect (not significant)	None – no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	None – no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	None, due to no physical or perceived changes. Neutral effect (not significant)
Trent Washlands PZ 20 Dunham on Trent Village Farmlands *(covering land to the west of the River Trent, including within our Site)*	• Predominantly a large scale arable landscape • Small scale pastoral landscape around Dunham • Views dominated by power stations and pylons • Hedgerows often missing or gappy • Some hedgerow trees and	Medium value due to some detracting features of A47 and overhead pylons considered with areas of listed buildings and vegetation cover and varied filed patterns. Low due to large scale landscape and influence of existing infrastructure. Low-medium sensitivity	High impact due to construction activity across central and southern parts of area, including cable route and perception of wider construction activity. **Moderate adverse (significant)**	High impact as change in land use across central and southern parts of area but perceived in context of existing infrastructure. **Moderate adverse (significant)**	Medium impact due continued change in land use but with reduced perception of the Proposed Development, effect would reduce. **Moderate adverse (significant)**	High impact due to construction activity across central and southern parts of area and perception of wider construction activity. Reduced effect due to change in existing character due to presence of solar panels. **Moderate adverse (not significant)**

	roadside trees present • Busy road to the north (A57) • Nucleated village characterised by red brick and pantile roofed buildings • Long distance views across open landscape Moderate condition, moderate sensitivity. Action: Conserve and Create					
TW PZ 43: Grassthorpe River Meadowlands *(covers land in the south-west part of the study area, across Normanton on Trent, not our Site)*	• Small to medium-sized irregular fields of species rich pasture • Strong mixed species hedgerows • Hedgerow trees including Ash, Sycamore and Horse Chestnut • Large mature trees along Grassthorpe Beck/Town Lane are a prominent feature • Nucleated village characterised by red brick and pantile roofed buildings • Restricted views within Grassthorpe and along roads/tracks	Medium value due to field pattern and vegetation cover. Medium susceptibility due to enclosure from vegetation. Medium sensitivity	Very low impact, due to no physical change to landscape features and very limited perception of the construction activity. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	None – no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	None – no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	Very low impact, due to no physical change to landscape features and very limited perception of the construction activity. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)

	with tall hedgerows. Very good condition, low sensitivity Action: Conserve and Reinforce					
Trent Washlands PZ 44 Fledborough Holme River Meadolwands *(covers a small area of land adjacent to the River Trent)*	• Flat, open topography • Irregular fields of species-rich flood meadow and pasture • Small area of "holme" grassland • Unimproved pasture with wetter areas containing Willow and Thorn • Small oxbow • Trees and riparian vegetation associated with ditches and watercourses • Open views Good condition, high sensitivity. Action: Conserve.	High value due to River Trent and "holme" grassland and vegetation cover. High susceptibility due to open character. High sensitivity	Low impact due to perception of surrounding construction activity and with very limited physical change within the area, which would reflect the scale of agricultural activity. Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Low impact due to limited establishment of mitigation areas and more developed character in the setting of the area. Minor adverse (not significant)	Very low impact due to improved vegetation cover due to the establishment of the mitigation area and reduced perception of the wider Proposed Development. Negligible beneficial (not significant)	Low impact due to perception of surrounding construction activity and with very limited physical change, reflecting the scale of agricultural activity. Minor adverse effect (not significant)
Trent Washlands PZ 45: Dunham Laneham River Meadowlands (covers	• Flat topography • Linear strips of improved and unimproved pasture which follow the course of the River Trent • Willows and scrubby riparian vegetation associated with watercourses	High value due to pasture and stated good condition and association with the River Trent. High susceptibility due to the River Trent and vegetation patterns. High sensitivity.	No impact, due to no physical change nor perception of the construction activity. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)

	• Pollarded willows • Grass flood bank Good condition, high sensitivity. Action: Conserve					
MNF PZ 7: Stokeham *(covering land in the north-west part of the study area, not our Site)*	• Intensive arable farmland. • Predominantly flat open landscape. • Well maintained hedgerow field boundaries. • Narrow hedged lanes. • Traditional village of Stokeham, includes listed buildings. • Two SINCs; deciduous woodland and grazed grassland. • Small blocks of woodland. • North Beck and associated woodland. Poor condition, moderate sensitivity. Action: Restore and Create	Low value due to consideration of the stated low condition alongside limited scenic quality. Medium susceptibility due to enclosure to landscape and vegetation patterns. Medium sensitivity.	No impact, due to no physical change nor perception of the construction activity. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)
MNF PZ 08: Upton, Laneham *(land in the north-west part of the study area)*	• North Beck with network of streams and associated woodland corridors. • Arable landscape. • Hedgerows and water channels	Medium value due to perceptual qualities but with some detracting features in proximity to the A57. High susceptibility due to watercourses, vegetation patterns and small scale landscape. Medium-high sensitivity.	No impact, due to no physical change nor perception of the construction activity. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)

	as field boundaries. • Small scale settlement. • Small clumps/linear sections of woodland along watercourses. • Improved and unimproved grassland adjacent to watercourses. • Five SINCs; predominantly grassland. Good condition, high sensitivity. Action: Conserve					
MNF PZ 09: East Drayton *(covering land in the north-west part of the study area, including our Site)*	• Irregularly shaped agricultural fields; intensive arable farmland dominant. • Strongly trimmed well maintained hedgerows, particularly along roadsides. • Network of streams and ditches across the landscape. • Small areas of settlement; predominantly of traditional style, including listed buildings. • Low tree cover. • Large scale flat landscape with open views.	Medium value due to field pattern and generally moderate condition with some detracting features of the A57 and A6075. Susceptibility high due to open character. Medium-high sensitivity.	Medium impact due to construction activity located to the south of the A57 and limited perception of the wider construction activity. **Moderate adverse effect (significant)**	Medium impact due to change in land use and increased infrastructure in southern part of the character area, but concentrated to between existing settlement pattern. **Moderate adverse effect (significant)**	Low impact due to the reduced perception of the Proposed Development from the establishment of the planting. Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Medium impact due to decommissioning activity located to the south of the A57 and limited perception of the wider construction activity. **Moderate adverse effect (significant)**

MNF PZ 12: Normanton on Trent *(covering the western part of the study area, including our Site)*	• Marnham power station. • Open arable farmland. • Vernacular building style throughout the Policy Zone and at Normanton-on-Trent. · • Site of the mediaeval village of Woodcotes. · • Ditch/watercourse network across the area, sometimes alongside hedgerows. · • Long distance views. · • Pylons and high voltage overhead power lines. • Railway line. • Narrow hedged lanes. Good condition, High sensitivity. Action: Conserve.	Low value due existing power station and overhead pylons which are detracting features. Medium susceptibility due to existing infrastructure considered alongside open character of the landscape. Low-medium sensitivity.	High impact due to physical changes to landform during construction phase, including for cable routes, presence of machinery and perception of wider construction activity. **Moderate adverse effect (significant)**	Medium impact due to land for the cable route reflecting existing baseline and more localised change in character. **Moderate adverse effect (significant)**	Low impact due to reduced perception of the solar panels and associated equipment due to vegetation in leaf. Minor adverse effect (significant)	Medium impact due to physical changes during decommissioning phase. **Moderate adverse effect (significant)**
MNF PZ 16: Scarthingmoor Village Farmlands with Ancient woodland *(covering land in the south-west part of the study area)*	• Gently undulating topography, with some flat areas to the north. • Numerous small mainly disused oil boreholes. • Numerous streams and drains and associated riparian vegetation.	Medium value due to representativeness of the published study. Medium susceptibility due to enclosure to landscape and vegetation patterns. Medium sensitivity.	No impact, due to no physical change nor perception of the construction activity. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to no physical change nor perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)

	• Linear sections of mixed deciduous woodland • Intensive arable farming • Improved permanent pasture adjacent to isolated farms Good condition, low sensitivity. Action: Reinforce					
Local Village Character Areas defined by the Applicant						
East Drayton	• Small scale ribbon settlement pattern, concentrated around the junction of Darlton Road and Retford Road. • Consistent use of red brick and redeveloped farm buildings across the eastern part of the village in contrast to bungalows and more varied architecture in the western part of he village. • Established vegetation patterns around the perimeter of the settlement results in a defined transition between village	Low value due to limited perceptual characteristics which exhibits few of the published landscape character key characteristics. Medium susceptibility due to existing vegetation patterns considered with existing infrastructure. Low-medium sensitivity	No impact, due to the distance from the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to the distance from the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to the distance from the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to the distance from the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)

	and surrounding farmland. • Agricultural association					
Dunham	• Small scale concentrated settlement adjacent to the A57 and extending between Laneham Road and River Trent. • St Oswalds Park mobile homes across the northern part of the area. • Listed buildings to the south of A57. • Setting includes arable land and the river.	Low value due to limited perceptual characteristics which exhibits few of the published landscape character key characteristics. Low susceptibility due to existing infrastructure. Low sensitivity	No impact, due to the distance from the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to the distance from the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to the distance from the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to the distance from the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)
Ragnall	• Very small scale residential area adjacent to Main Street with intermittent settlement pattern. • Post war semi-detached two storey properties in the northern part of area • Period farm buildings in southern part of the area, including St Leonard Church, listed building. • Arable setting.	Medium value due to perceptual characteristics. Medium susceptibility due to existing vegetation patterns considered with existing infrastructure. Medium sensitivity	Low impact due to perception of construction activity to the north-west and south-east of the area. Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Low impact due to change to extent of arable setting. Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Very low impact, due to the reduced perception of the Proposed Development. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	Low impact due to perception of construction activity to the north-west and south-east of the area. Minor adverse effect (not significant)

Darlton	• Small ribbon settlement pattern adjacent to the A47 and Woodcoates Road • Varied two storey and bungalow properties adjacent A47. • St Giles Church, Darlton Hall and listed building at eastern edge of area. • Larger barns and redevelopment farm buildings adjacent to Woodcoates Road. • Arable setting.	Medium value due to perceptual characteristics and cultural association. Low susceptibility due to existing infrastructure. Low-medium sensitivity	Very low impact due to perception of construction activity to the south-east of the area. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	Very low impact due to change to extent of arable setting. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	No impact, due to the reduced perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	Very low impact due to perception of construction activity to the north-west and south-east of the area. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)
Fledborough	• Intermittent and very small scale settlement pattern • St Gregory's Church and Manor House listed buildings in eastern part of area. • Arable setting include the River Trent.	Medium value due to perceptual characteristics. Medium susceptibility due to existing vegetation patterns considered with existing infrastructure. Medium sensitivity	Medium impact due to perception of construction activity to the north and south of the area, including cable route. **Moderate adverse effect (significant)**	Low impact due to change to extent of arable setting. Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Very low impact, due to the reduced perception of the Proposed Development. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	Medium impact due to perception of decommissioning activity to the north of the area. Minor adverse effect (not significant)
Skegby	• Very small cluster of a low number of properties and farm building adjacent to Skegby Road. • Listed buildings at Skegby Manor • High degree of vegetation cover	Medium value due to perceptual characteristics. Medium susceptibility due to existing vegetation patterns considered with existing infrastructure. Medium sensitivity	Medium impact due to perception of construction activity to the east of the area. **Moderate adverse effect (significant)**	Low impact due to change to extent of arable setting. Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Very low impact, due to the reduced perception of the Proposed Development. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	Medium impact due to perception of decommissioning activity to the east of the area. Minor adverse effect (not significant)

	• Arable setting with influence of pylons to the south.					
High Marnham	• Marnham Hall and high degree of vegetation cover in the southern part of area • Recreational and visitor land uses via Marnham Lake • Caravan sites across the northern part of the area • Arable setting, including River Trent • Notable infrastructure setting to the north of the area	Medium value due to perceptual characteristics and cultural association. Low susceptibility due to existing infrastructure. Low-medium sensitivity	Low impact due to perception of construction activity to the south of the area for the cable route Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Very low impact due to change to extent of arable setting. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	No impact, due to the reduced perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to the reduced perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)
Low Marnham	• Very small scale settlement pattern clustered around Saint Wilfrids Church • Arable setting including perceived relationship to High Marnham	Medium value due to perceptual characteristics. Medium susceptibility due to existing vegetation patterns considered with existing infrastructure. Medium sensitivity	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)
Normanton on Trent	• Small scale ribbon settlement adjacent to Tuxford Road and South Street • St Mathews Church and listed buildings • Consistent pattern of two	Medium value due to perceptual characteristics and cultural association. Low susceptibility due to existing infrastructure. Low-medium sensitivity	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)

	storey brick properties. • High degree of vegetation, including at Normanton Hall • Arable setting with infrastructure influence to the north.					
Laughterton	• Medium scale residential area adjacent to the A1133 • High degree of vegetation cover bordering settlement. • Recreational and arable setting.	Medium value due to perceptual characteristics and cultural association. Low susceptibility due to existing infrastructure. Low-medium sensitivity	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)
Kettlethorpe	• Small scale settlement clustered around St Peter's and St Paul's Church • Listed buildings at Kettlethorpe Hall • High degree of vegetation cover bordering settlement • Arable setting	Medium value due to perceptual characteristics and cultural association. Medium susceptibility due to existing vegetation patterns. Medium sensitivity	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)
Newton on Trent	• Medium scale settlement pattern concentrated between the A57 and A1133 • Established roadside vegetation adjacent to A57 • Church of St Peter one of	Medium value due to perceptual characteristics and cultural association. Low susceptibility due to existing infrastructure. Low-medium sensitivity	Low impact due to perception of construction activity to the south of the area for the cable route Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Very low impact due to change to extent of arable setting. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	No impact, due to the reduced perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to the reduced perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)

	several listed buildings. • Arable setting to north-west, with defined division from arable land uses to south via A57					
Thorney	• Small scale ribbon settlement pattern adjacent to Main Street • High degree of vegetation cover bordering settlement and at Thorney Hall • Listed buildings • Recreation and visitor land uses in setting • Variety of architectural styles, between two storey and bungalow properties • Arable setting	Medium value due to perceptual characteristics and cultural association. Medium susceptibility due to existing vegetation patterns. Medium sensitivity	Low impact due to perception of construction activity to the south of the area for the cable route Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Very low impact due to change to extent of arable setting. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	No impact, due to the reduced perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No impact, due to the reduced perception of the Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)
Wigsley	• Small scale ribbon settlement pattern adjacent to Top Road • Two storey and bungalow red brick properties • Arable setting	Medium value due to perceptual characteristics. Medium susceptibility due to existing vegetation patterns considered with existing infrastructure. Medium sensitivity	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)
Spalford	• Small scale residential settlement clustered around Sand Lane • High degree of vegetation cover • Numerous PRoW	Medium value due to perceptual characteristics. Medium susceptibility due to existing vegetation patterns considered with existing infrastructure. Medium sensitivity	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)	No change due to distance from Proposed Development. Neutral effect (not significant)

	• Two storey red brick buildings, including contemporary development • Arable setting					
North Clifton	• Small scale clustered settlement pattern around the High Street • Consistent scale of two storey red brick properties, with contemporary buildings • Some listed buildings • Arable setting, including the River Trent and the vegetated dismantled railway line to the south	Medium value due to cultural association. Medium sensitivity due to existing infrastructure.	Medium impact due to perception of the construction activity. **Moderate adverse effect (significant)**	Low impact due to perception of panels to the north of the area. Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Very low impact due to reduced perception of the Proposed Development and improved setting from the mitigation areas. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	Medium impact due to perception of the decommissioning. **Moderate adverse effect (significant)**
South Clifton	• Clustered settlement pattern to the south of Church of St George • Conservation Area • Arable setting, including the River Trent and vegetated railway embankment to the north	High value due to conservation area. Medium susceptibility due to existing infrastructure. High sensitivity	Low impact due to perception of the construction activity. Minor adverse effect (not significant)	Very low impact due to perception of panels to the north of the area. Negligible adverse effect (not significant)	No impact due to reduced perception of the Proposed Development and improved setting from the mitigation areas. Neutral effect (not significant)	Low impact due to perception of the decommissioning. Minor adverse effect (not significant)

Appendix 12.4: Likely Preliminary Significant Visual Effects2

Visual receptor (group)	Representative viewpoint	Sensitivity	Construction Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)	Operation Year 1 effect	Operation Year 15 Construction Effect		Decommissioning Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)
Residents of villages							
Residents of East Drayton	50, 51	Medium value due to moderate quality elements in views. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium - high sensitivity	Very low impact since construction would be barely perceptible. Minor adverse (not significant)	No impact since our Project would not be visible. Neutral	No impact since our Project would not be visible. Neutral		No impact since our Project would not be visible. Neutral
Residents of Darlton	46	Low value due to presence of some detracting elements in views. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium sensitivity	Low impact since construction would be a subtle change, introducing activity in the background of views. Minor adverse (not significant)	Low impact since our Project would be a subtle change, introducing new elements in the background of views. Minor adverse (not significant)	Very low impact since our Project would be barely perceptible. Negligible adverse (not significant)		Low impact since decommissioning would be a subtle change, introducing activity in the background of views. Minor adverse (not significant)
Residents of Dunham on Trent	55	Low value given common and detracting features in view. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium sensitivity	Very low impact since construction would be barely perceptible. Minor adverse (not significant)	Very low impact since our Project would be barely perceptible. Negligible adverse (not significant)	Very low impact since our Project would be barely perceptible. Negligible adverse (not significant)		Very low impact since decommissioning would be barely perceptible. Minor adverse (not significant)

Visual receptor (group)	Representative viewpoint	Sensitivity	Construction Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)	Operation Year 1 effect	Operation Year 15 Construction Effect		Decommissioning Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)
Residents north of Ragnall	56	Medium value given moderate quality but lack of designation. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium - high sensitivity	Medium impact since construction activity would be a partial change to the view. **Moderate adverse (significant)**		Medium impact since introduction of solar PV panels would be result in a partial change to the view. **Moderate adverse (significant)**	Low impact since mitigation planting would screen Solar PV panels. Minor adverse (not significant)	Medium impact since decommissioning activity would be a partial change to the view. **Moderate adverse (significant)**
Residents of Ragnall	47	Low value given presence of several detracting features. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium sensitivity	High impact since construction activity would be a substantial alteration to views. **Major adverse (significant)**		High impact given some views of solar PV panels at close range. **Major adverse (significant)**	Medium impact given establishment of screening, limiting visual impact of solar PV panels. **Moderate adverse (significant)**	High impact since construction activity would be a substantial alteration to views. **Major adverse (significant)**
Residents of east Fledborough	27	Low value given presence of several detracting features. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium sensitivity	Medium impact since construction activity would change part of resident's views. **Moderate adverse (significant)**		Medium impact since solar PV panels would change part of the background of views. **Moderate adverse (significant)**	Low impact given establishment of screening, limiting visual impact of solar PV panels. Minor adverse (not significant)	Medium impact since decommissioning activity would change part of the background of views. **Moderate adverse (significant)**

Visual receptor (group)	Representative viewpoint	Sensitivity	Construction Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)	Operation Year 1 effect	Operation Year 15 Construction Effect		Decommissioning Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)
Residents of central Fledborough	40	Low value given the prominence of detracting features. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium sensitivity	High impact given the introduction of construction activity across a wide extent of the view. **Major adverse (significant)**		Medium impact since solar PV panels would be visible in the middle distance part of the view. **Moderate adverse (significant)**	Low impact given establishment of screening, limiting visual impact of solar PV panels. Minor adverse (not significant)	High impact given the introduction of decommissioning activity across a wide extent of the view. **Major adverse (significant)**
Residents of west Fledborough	39	Low value given the prominence of detracting features. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium sensitivity	Medium impact given the introduction of construction activity across part of the view. **Moderate adverse (significant)**		Medium impact since solar PV panels would be visible in the middle distance part of the view **Moderate adverse (significant)**	Low impact given establishment of screening, limiting visual impact of solar PV panels. Minor adverse (not significant)	Medium impact given the introduction of decommissioning activity across part of the view. **Moderate adverse (significant)**
Residents of High Marnham	29	Low value given the prominence of detracting features. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium sensitivity	None since construction activity would not be visible. Neutral		None since our Project would not be visible. Neutral	None since our Project would not be visible. Neutral	None since decommissioning activity would not be visible. Neutral
Residents of Newton on Trent	5	Low value given the prominence of low quality features.	None since construction activity would not be visible. Neutral		None since our Project would not be visible. Neutral	None since our Project would not be visible. Neutral	None since decommissioning activity would not be visible. Neutral

Visual receptor (group)	Representative viewpoint	Sensitivity	Construction Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)	Operation Year 1 effect	Operation Year 15 Construction Effect		Decommissioning Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)
		High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium sensitivity					
Residents of Low Marnham	30	Low value given presence of detracting features. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium sensitivity	None since construction activity would not be visible. Neutral	None since our Project would not be visible. Neutral	None since our Project would not be visible. Neutral		None since decommissioning activity would not be visible. Neutral
Residents of Skegby	35	Low value given presence of detracting features. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium sensitivity	Medium impact since construction activity would change part of the view for a short duration. **Moderate adverse (significant)**	Medium impact since solar PV panels activity would change part of the background of views. **Moderate adverse (significant)**	Low impact given establishment of screening, limiting visual impact of solar PV panels. Minor adverse (not significant)		Medium impact since decommissioning activity would change part of the background of views. **Moderate adverse (significant)**
Residents of Spalford	17	Low value given view of common and featureless agricultural landscape. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium sensitivity	None since construction activity would not be visible. Neutral	None since our Project would not be visible. Neutral	None since our Project would not be visible. Neutral		None since decommissioning activity would not be visible. Neutral
Residents of South Clifton	19, 20	Medium value given combination of moderate quality and detracting elements.	None since construction activity would not be visible. Neutral	None since our Project would not be visible. Neutral	None since our Project would not be visible.		None since decommissioning activity would not be visible.

Visual receptor (group)	Representative viewpoint	Sensitivity	Construction Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)	Operation Year 1 effect	Operation Year 15 Construction Effect	Decommissioning Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)
		High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium - high sensitivity			Neutral	Neutral
Residents of North Clifton	22, 23, 24	Medium value given combination of moderate quality and detracting elements. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium - high sensitivity	Medium impact given proximity to construction activity, including the potential cable crossing, north of the village. **Moderate adverse (Significant)**	Low impact given potential alteration to a small part of wider visual amenity. Minor adverse (not significant)	Low impact given the establishment of mitigation planting. Minor adverse (not significant)	Low impact given limited intervisibility with decommissioning activity north of the village. Minor adverse (not significant)
Residents of Newton on Trent	5	Low value given the prominence low quality features. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium sensitivity	None since construction activity would not be visible. Neutral	None since our Project would not be visible. Neutral	None since our Project would not be visible. Neutral	None since decommissioning activity would not be visible. Neutral
Residents of Normanton on Trent	31	Low value given the prominence low quality and detracting features. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium sensitivity	Low impact since construction would occur across part of the background of the view. Minor adverse (not significant)	Low impact since solar PV panels would be visible across part of the background of the view. Minor adverse (not significant)	Very low impact given the effect of intervening vegetation. Negligible adverse (not significant)	Low impact since decommissioning activity would occur across part of the background of the view. Minor adverse (not significant)
Individual residential properties						

Visual receptor (group)	Representative viewpoint	Sensitivity	Construction Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)	Operation Year 1 effect	Operation Year 15 Construction Effect		Decommissioning Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)
Residents within the eastern part of our Site	9	Low value given combination of moderate quality and detracting elements. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium sensitivity	High impact given proximity to construction activity. **Major adverse (Significant)**		Medium impact since a peripheral part of the view would be altered. **Moderate adverse (significant)**	Low impact given the establishment of mitigation planting. Minor adverse (not significant)	Medium impact given proximity to decommissioning activity. **Moderate adverse (Significant)**
Residents within the western part of our Site	39	Low value given the prominence of detracting features. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium sensitivity	High impact given the introduction of construction activity across part of the view. **Major adverse (significant)**		Medium impact since solar PV panels would be visible in the middle distance part of the view **Moderate adverse (significant)**	Low impact given establishment of screening, limiting visual impact of solar PV panels. Minor adverse (not significant)	Medium impact given the introduction of decommissioning activity across part of the view. **Moderate adverse (significant)**
Residents north of our Site,	52	Medium value given moderate quality elements High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium-high sensitivity	Low since construction would occupy part of the distant background. Minor adverse (not significant)		Very low since the introduction of solar PV panels in the distant background would be barely perceptible. Negligible adverse (not significant)	Very low since the introduction of solar PV panels in the distant background would be barely perceptible. Negligible adverse (not significant)	Low since decommissioning would occupy part of the distant background. Minor adverse (not significant)

Visual receptor (group)	Representative viewpoint	Sensitivity	Construction Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)	Operation Year 1 effect	Operation Year 15 Construction Effect		Decommissioning Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)
Residents east of our Site	11	Low value given combination of moderate quality and detracting elements. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium sensitivity	Low since construction would occupy part of the middle distance in part of the view. Minor adverse (not significant)		Low since solar PV panels would occupy part of the middle distance in part of the view. Minor adverse (not significant)	Very low given the establishment of mitigation planting Negligible adverse (not significant)	Low since decommissioning activity would occupy part of the middle distance in part of the view. Minor adverse (not significant)
Residents south of our Site	13	Low value given combination of moderate quality and detracting elements. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium sensitivity	High impact given proximity to construction activity. **Major adverse (Significant)**		Medium impact given the introduction of solar PV panels across part of the view. **Moderate adverse (significant)**	Low impact given the establishment of mitigation planting. Minor adverse (not significant)	Medium impact given proximity to decommissioning activity. **Moderate adverse (Significant)**
Residents located south west of our Site	33	Low value given presence of detracting elements. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium sensitivity	None since construction activity would not be visible. Neutral		None since our Project would not be visible. Neutral	None since our Project would not be visible. Neutral	None since decommissioning activity would not be visible. Neutral
Residents west of our Site	37, 45	Low quality given the featureless landscape with detracting features. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium sensitivity	Medium since construction, including installation of our Project's western substation, may occupy part of the middle distance section of the view. **Moderate adverse (significant)**		Medium since our Project's western substation may occupy part of the middle distance section of the view. **Moderate adverse (significant)**	Medium since our Project's western substation may occupy part of the middle distance section of the view.	Low since decommissioning activity would be a subtle introduction to the middle distance part of the view. Minor adverse (not significant)

Visual receptor (group)	Representative viewpoint	Sensitivity	Construction Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)	Operation Year 1 effect	Operation Year 15 Construction Effect		Decommissioning Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)
						Moderate adverse (significant)	
Residents beyond 1km west of our Site	36a 36b	Medium quality given the presence of common elements free from detracting features. High susceptibility since view is important for residents. Medium - high sensitivity	Low since construction would occupy part of the distant background. Minor adverse (not significant)	Very low since the introduction of solar PV panels in the distant background would be barely perceptible. Negligible adverse (not significant)	Very low since the introduction of solar PV panels in the distant background would be barely perceptible. Negligible adverse (not significant)		Low since decommissioning would occupy part of the distant background. Minor adverse (not significant)
			People walking on PRoW				
People walking on PRoW within the western edge of our Site, west of Main Street	41	Medium value on account of common elements free from detracting features. Medium susceptibility since people walking on the PRoW are likely to have an appreciation of the view. Medium sensitivity	High impact given the potential for close range views of construction of the western substation. **Major adverse (significant)**	High impact given the potential for close range views of the western substation. **Major adverse (significant)**	High impact given the potential for close range views of the western substation. **Major adverse (significant)**		High impact given the potential for close range and direct views of decommissioning. **Major adverse (significant)**
People walking on PRoW within the western part of our Site, east of Main Street	42, 28	Low value on account of poor quality and detracting elements.	High impact given the potential for direct views of construction. **Moderate adverse (significant)**	Medium impact given the potential direct views of solar PV panels beyond areas of ecological and landscape mitigation.	Low impact given the establishment of mitigation planting.		High impact given the potential for close range and direct views of decommissioning.

Visual receptor (group)	Representative viewpoint	Sensitivity	Construction Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)	Operation Year 1 effect	Operation Year 15 Construction Effect		Decommissioning Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)
		Medium susceptibility since people walking on the PRoW are likely to have an appreciation of the view. Low - medium sensitivity			**Moderate adverse (significant)**	Minor adverse (not significant)	**Moderate adverse (significant)**
People walking on PRoW within the eastern side of our Site, west of A1133	24	Low value given the combination of moderate quality elements and detracting features. Medium susceptibility since people walking on the PRoW are likely to have an appreciation of the view. Low - medium sensitivity	High impact given the potential for direct views of construction including installation of the cable route across the River Trent. **Moderate adverse (significant)**		Medium impact since given the introduction of solar PV panels across part of the view. **Moderate adverse (significant)**	Low impact given the establishment of mitigation planting. Minor adverse (not significant)	Medium impact given the removal of solar PV panels at close range (but retention of the cable route). **Moderate adverse (significant)**
People walking on PRoW within the eastern side of our Site, east of A1133.	9	Low value given combination of moderate quality and detracting elements. Medium susceptibility since people walking on the PRoW are likely to have an appreciation of the view Low - medium sensitivity	High impact given proximity to construction activity. **Moderate adverse (Significant)**		Medium impact since a part of the view would be altered by introduction of solar PV panels. **Moderate adverse (significant)**	Low impact given the establishment of mitigation planting. Minor adverse (not significant)	Medium impact given proximity and direct views of decommissioning activity. **Moderate adverse (Significant)**
People walking on the Trent Valley Way	1, 2, 18	Low value given presence of detracting features. High susceptibility given that people are walking on a promoted route. Medium sensitivity	Medium impact given potential for middle distance views of construction activity, including cable route, experienced for a short duration. **Moderate adverse (significant)**		Low impact given visibility of solar PV panels experienced for a short duration along the route. **Minor adverse (significant)**	Very low impact given establishment of mitigation planting. Negligible adverse (not significant)	Low impact given potential for middle distance views of decommissioning activity (excluding cable route) experienced for a short duration. **Moderate adverse (significant)**

Visual receptor (group)	Representative viewpoint	Sensitivity	Construction Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)	Operation Year 1 effect	Operation Year 15 Construction Effect		Decommissioning Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)
People walking/cycling over on Sustrans route over Fledborough Viaduct	10, 12, 25, 26, 34	Medium value given series of distinctive elements, balanced by several detracting features. High susceptibility given that people are walking on a promoted route. Medium high sensitivity	Low impact given that people are likely to experience a low degree of exposure to construction for a short duration. **Moderate adverse (significant)**		Low impact given that people are likely to experience fleeting glimpses of solar PV panels. **Moderate adverse (significant)**	Very low impact given that the establishment of mitigation planting. Minor adverse (not significant)	Low impact given that people are likely to experience a low degree of exposure to decommissioning for a short duration. **Moderate adverse (significant)**
People walking on PRoW north west of our Site	48, 49	Low value given combination of moderate quality and detracting elements. Medium susceptibility since people walking on the PRoW are likely to have an appreciation of the view Low - medium sensitivity	Medium impact given visibility of construction activity, including site access, in part of the background. **Moderate adverse (significant)**		Low impact given visibility of solar PVs in part of the background. Minor adverse (not significant)	Low impact, as reported for year 1 as rising land would limit effect of mitigation planting. Minor adverse (not significant)	Medium impact given visibility of decommissioning activity in part of the background. **Moderate adverse (significant)**
People walking on PRoW north of our Site	53	Low value given combination of moderate quality and detracting elements. Medium susceptibility since people walking on the PRoW are likely to have an appreciation of the view Low - medium sensitivity	Low impact given that construction may introduce a subtle change to part of the background. Minor adverse (not significant)		Very low impact since new elements in the view would be barely perceptible. Negligible adverse (not significant)	Very low impact since new elements in the view would be barely perceptible. Negligible adverse (not significant)	Low impact given that decommissioning may introduce a subtle change to part of the background. Minor adverse (not significant)
People walking on PRoW north east of our Site	7	Low value given combination of moderate quality and detracting elements.	None since construction activity would not be visible. Neutral		None since our Project would not be visible. Neutral	None since our Project would not be visible. Neutral	None since decommissioning activity would not be visible. Neutral

Visual receptor (group)	Representative viewpoint	Sensitivity	Construction Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)	Operation Year 1 effect	Operation Year 15 Construction Effect		Decommissioning Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)
		Medium susceptibility since people walking on the PRoW are likely to have an appreciation of the view Low - medium sensitivity					
People walking on Birkland Lane	14	Medium value given view of common elements. Medium susceptibility since people walking on the PRoW are likely to have an appreciation of the view Medium sensitivity	Medium impact given partial change due to introduction of construction activity in middle ground. **Moderate adverse (significant)**	Low impact since solar PV panels would cause a subtle change in the middle ground. Minor adverse (not significant)	Very low impact since solar PV panels would be barely perceptible. Negligible adverse (not significant)		Medium impact given partial change due to introduction of decommissioning activity in middle ground. **Moderate adverse (significant)**
People walking on PRoW south east of our Site	17	Low value given combination of moderate quality and detracting elements. Medium susceptibility since people walking on the PRoW are likely to have an appreciation of the view Low - Medium sensitivity	None since construction activity would not be visible. Neutral	None since our Project would not be visible. Neutral	None since our Project would not be visible. Neutral		None since decommissioning activity would not be visible. Neutral
People walking on PRoW west of our Site	37, 45	Low quality given the moderate quality landscape with detracting features. Medium susceptibility since people walking on the PRoW are likely to have an appreciation of the view Low medium sensitivity	Medium since construction, including installation of our Project's western substation, may occupy part of the middle distance section of views. **Moderate adverse (significant)**	Medium since our Project's western substation, may occupy part of the middle distance section of views. **Moderate adverse (significant)**	Medium since our Project's western substation, may occupy part of the middle distance section of views.		Low since decommissioning activity would be a subtle introduction to the middle distance part of views. Minor adverse (not significant)

Visual receptor (group)	Representative viewpoint	Sensitivity	Construction Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)	Operation Year 1 effect	Operation Year 15 Construction Effect		Decommissioning Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)
						Moderate adverse (significant)	
People travelling on the River Trent	1	Low value given the prominence of detracting features. High susceptibility since people travelling on the river are likely to have an appreciation of the view. Medium sensitivity	Low impact since construction activity may be visible at long range for a small part of the route. Minor adverse (not significant)	Very low since only parts of our Project located on elevated land would be visible. Minor adverse (not significant)	Very low since only parts of our Project located on elevated land would be visible. Minor adverse (not significant)		Low impact since decommissioning activity may be visible at long range for a small part of the route. Minor adverse (not significant)
			People travelling by road				
People travelling on A57	8, 46	Low value since views are dominated by carriageway of A57 and include detracting features. Low susceptibility since people's attention is directed towards the road rather than the view. Low sensitivity	Medium impact given introduction of construction access points connecting to the road and sections of visibility of wider construction activity. **Moderate adverse (significant)**	Low impact given introduction of solar PV panels at an oblique angle to parts of the journey. Minor adverse (not significant)	Very low impact given effect of vegetation and establishment of mitigation planting. Minor adverse (not significant)		Medium impact given introduction of decommissioning access points connecting to the road and sections of visibility of wider decommissioning activity. **Moderate adverse (significant)**
People travelling on A1133	4, 16	Low value given the prominence of detracting features. Low susceptibility since people's attention is directed towards the road rather than the view. Low sensitivity	Medium impact since construction activity would occur at close range but be experienced for a short duration. **Moderate adverse (significant)**	Medium impact since solar PV panels and eastern substation would be visible at close to mid-range. Minor adverse (not significant)	Low impact given establishment of mitigation planting. Minor adverse (not significant)		Medium impact since decommissioning activity would occur at close range but be experienced for a short duration. **Moderate adverse (significant)**

Visual receptor (group)	Representative viewpoint	Sensitivity	Construction Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)	Operation Year 1 effect	Operation Year 15 Construction Effect		Decommissioning Effect (temporary, short term and reversible)
People travelling on Main Street	39, 43, 47, 56	Low value given variety of moderate quality elements and detracting features Low susceptibility since people's attention is directed towards the road rather than the view. Low sensitivity	Medium impact since construction activity would occur at close range but be experienced for a short duration. **Moderate adverse (significant**		Medium impact since solar PV panels would be visible at close to mid-range. Minor adverse (not significant)	Low impact given establishment of mitigation planting. Minor adverse (not significant)	Medium impact since decommissioning activity would occur at close range but be experienced for a short duration. **Moderate adverse (significant)**

Appendix 12.5: Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan

Introduction

This Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (OLEMP) forms part of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report and includes provision for the successful establishment and future management of biodiversity and landscaping works. A detailed OLEMP will be developed post statutory consultation and submitted with the Environmental Statement.

This OLEMP sets out the measures and practices that will be implemented to establish, monitor, and manage landscape and ecology mitigation and enhancement (biodiversity net gain) measures embedded in the design.

Purpose of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan

The overarching aim of this OLEMP is to set out the measures and prescriptions for:

- Mitigation against the effects of our Project on the landscape, biodiversity and heritage features;
- The enhancement of biodiversity, landscape, and green infrastructure value within our Site;
- Securing compliance with relevant national and local planning policies; and
- Habitat creation and management with the aim of providing significant ecological enhancements while strengthening green infrastructure within the area.

Our Project has been designed, as far as is practicable, to avoid or reduce effects on landscape, heritage, and biodiversity features through the implementation and provision of planting, species-specific mitigation, and habitat creation.

This document outlines the landscape, biodiversity and heritage impact avoidance measures that would be implemented prior to, and during, construction of our Project, as well as the habitat restoration, enhancement, management, and monitoring measures to be implemented once our Project is operational.

Management Prescriptions

Introduction

This section describes how existing and new habitats will be protected and/or implemented. These habitats are:

- Existing retained trees and shrubs (including existing hedgerows with trees, woodland, and mature trees);
- Hedgerow (with trees);
- Woodland (including woodland buffers and tree belts);
- Individual trees (including scattered trees); and
- Species-rich grassland.

Native Planting – general principles

The following steps and working methods will be included:

- Areas identified for planting will be clearly marked out and agreed with the Landscape Clerk of Works (LCoW) in advance.
- Planting will take place in the first available planting season and at a time of year appropriate to the species being planted.
- Plants will be inspected by the LCoW at the nursery and on delivery to site prior to planting.
- Plants will be planted in double staggered row at 5 plants per metre in single species groups of 3, 5 or 7's. Specimen trees to be planted at 10m intervals as hedgerow trees.
- Plants will be protected from strimming activities and damage from animals with individual biodegradable spiral guards, supported by a bamboo cane for hedgerow plants or double staked 300x60cm weld mesh guard for specimen trees. The type of guard selected appropriate to species and growth habit.
- Trees will be staked to protect against wind-rock.

Existing retained trees and shrubs

Existing hedgerows with trees, woodland and mature trees will be retained. Removal of existing hedgerow, trees and woodland will only occur where access is required. These crossings will, wherever possible, be located at current field access locations or in areas where there are existing gaps in the hedgerow.

Existing hedgerows will be allowed to grow in width and height under positive management for biodiversity. Dependent on location, hedgerows will be allowed to increase in height of approximately 3m and a width of between 2m and 3m.

Function

The primary function of the retained trees and shrubs will be to maintain established habitats, visual amenity and character of the landscape and provide a structure for the addition of the new planting and other features of the solar farm development.

Implementation

During construction the retained vegetation will be protected. Measures to be employed will include the use of clearly defined stand-offs, managing the structure and integrity of the retained vegetation, and undertaking any pruning outside of the bird breeding season and in accordance with hedgerow regulations.

Retained trees will be periodically inspected by an arboriculturist during construction. Where construction works are adjacent to retained trees, works will be undertaken under a watching brief to record root loss and to recommend further arboricultural works where required.

Defunct hedgerows will be gapped up, with emphasis on producing additional species diversity. The hedgerows will be managed in a rolling programme to ensure that no hedgerow is cut more than once in each three-year period, to maximise flower and fruit production.

No fences, tracks (other than field entrances), solar panels or other electrical infrastructure will be located within 5m of the centre line of a hedgerow. Within this buffer zone a variety of habitats may be established including species-rich grassland nectar flower mix margins (some tailored for seed sources favoured by turtle dove), flower-rich margins, winter bird mix margins, cultivated areas for arable plants and autumn sown bumble bird mix.

A buffer will be maintained around retained individual trees. Management of the grassland buffer is detailed under species-rich grassland below.

Hedgerow with trees

New hedgerows with trees will be established to supplement the existing, retained hedgerows with trees.

Function

Hedgerows with trees provide both a valuable habitat, forming important wildlife corridors and a visual screening function. Hedgerow height is important to screen views and the hedgerows will be maintained at a height of approximately 3m and 'infilled' where there are gaps in existing hedgerows.

Implementation

A specification for hedgerows will be developed based on the indicative species presented in the following table.

Table 13 Indicative mix for hedgerows

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Root	Form	% Mix
Acer campestre	Field Maple	40-60cm	BR	Transplant	20
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	40-60cm	BR	Transplant	10
Corylus avellana	Hazel	40-60cm	BR	Transplant	10
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	40-60cm	BR	Transplant	30
Malus sylvestris	Crab Apple	40-60cm	BR	Transplant	5
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	40-60cm	BR	Transplant	10

Rosa canina	Dog Rose	40-60cm	BR	Transplant	10
Viburnum opulus	Guelder Rose	40-60cm	BR	Transplant	5

Hedgerows

New hedgerows will be established to supplement the existing, retained hedgerows and to expand the existing network of hedgerow across our Site. The proposed hedgerows across our Project will restore previously lost connectivity and create a new habitat network for local wildlife through the planting of native and species-rich hedgerow.

Function

Hedgerows provide a valuable habitat, forming important wildlife corridors, a visual screening function and establish formal boundaries. Hedgerow height is important to screen views and the hedgerows will be maintained at a height of approximately 3m and 'infilled' where there are gaps in existing hedgerows.

Implementation

A specification for hedgerows will be developed based on the indicative species, sizes and percentages presented in **Table 13**.

Woodland – Proposed woodland and native tree belts

Proposed woodland and native tree belts will be established to introduce new areas of woodland and provide screening in sensitive areas of our Project.

Function

Proposed areas of woodland and native tree belts will be planted to provide visual and physical screening while providing better connectivity and habitat for local wildlife.

Trees will be managed to achieve their maximum mature height for the species in order to provide maximum screening and biodiversity enhancement opportunities.

Implementation

A specification for proposed woodland and native tree belts will be developed based on the indicative species, sizes and percentages presented in **Table 14**..

Table 14 Indicative mix for proposed woodland and tree belts

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Root	Form	% Mix
Acer campestre	Field Maple	175-200cm	Root ball	Feather	10
Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam	175-200cm	Root ball	Feather	10
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	40-60cm	BR	Transplant	10

Corylus avellana	Hazel	40-60cm	BR	Transplant	10
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	40-60cm	BR	Transplant	15
Ilex aquifolium	Holly	40-60cm	Cell grown	1L	5
Prunus padus	Bird Cherry	175-200cm	Root ball	Feather	10
Quercus robur	English Oak	175-200cm	Root ball	Feather	15
Tilia cordata	Small Leaved Lime	175-200cm	Root ball	Feather	5
Torminalis glaberrima	Wild Service tree	175-200cm	Root ball	Feather	10

Individual trees

Individual trees will be planted along field boundary edges, within existing and proposed new hedgerow and in larger areas of grassland to supplement existing retained trees and provide further screening and ecological benefits.

Function

Proposed planting of individual trees will restore individual trees to the landscape and provide visual amenity and enhance biodiversity across our Project, creating important opportunities for nesting birds and creating habitats for invertebrates and small mammals.

Implementation

A specification for individual trees will be developed based on the indicative species, sizes and percentages presented in **Table 15**
.

Table 15 Indicative mix for proposed individual trees

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Root	Form	% Mix
Acer campestre	Field Maple	175-200cm	Root ball	Feather	5
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	175-200cm	Root ball	Feather	10
Betula pubescens	Downy Birch	175-200cm	Root ball	Feather	10
Crataegus laevigata	Midland Hawthorn	175-200cm	Root ball	Feather	15
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	175-200cm	Root ball	Feather	5
Populus nigra	Black Poplar	175-200cm	Root ball	Feather	15
Prunus padus	Bird Cherry	175-200cm	Root ball	Feather	10
Quercus robur	English Oak	175-200cm	Root ball	Feather	15
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	175-200cm	Root ball	Feather	10
Torminalis glaberrima	Wild Service tree	175-200cm	Root ball	Feather	5

Species-Rich Grassland

Species-rich grassland will be established across our Project, under the PV panels, field margins and buffer zones/mitigation areas. The type of mix will vary across our Site and will consider ground conditions and soil types to establish a diverse and successful sward of grasses and wildflowers.

Function

By establishing a diverse sward of grasses and wildflowers biodiversity will increase, enhancing value for wildlife. The mixes used for the open areas, verges and field margins will provide a variety of wildflowers to both enhance biodiversity and to provide a valuable food source and habitat to local invertebrates and wildlife.

Implementation

The exact location and proportion of seed types will be tailored to conditions on site and to the needs of our Site's biodiversity. The buffer zones around our Site vary dependent on the location of panels/roads/residential properties.

A specification for species-rich grassland will be developed based on the indicative species, sizes and percentages presented in the following tables, although this may be subject to change based on the prevailing soil types.

Table 16 Indicative mix No.1 for proposed species-rich grass beneath solar panels

Botanical Name *Wildflowers*	Common Name	% Mix
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	0.8
Agrimonia eupatoria	Agrimony	0.4
Arctium minus	Lesser Burdock	0.1
Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed	1.4
Centaurea scabiosa	Greater Knapweed	1.0
Chaerophyllum temulum	Rough Chervil	0.8
Cruciata laevipes	Crosswort	0.5
Daucus carota	Wild Carrot	1.0

Dipsacus fullonum	Wild Teasel	1.6
Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet	0.8
Galium album	Hedge Bedstraw	1.8
Knautia arvensis	Field Scabious	0.8
Lathyrus pratensis	Meadow Vetchling	0.4
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy – (Moon Daisy)	1.6
Lotus corniculatus	Birdsfoot Trefoil	0.4
Malva moschata	Musk Mallow	1.6
Plantago lanceolota	Ribwort Plantain	1.8
Poterium sanguisorba	Salad Burnet	1.6
Silene dioica	Red Campion	1.2
Vicia cracca	Tufted Vetch	0.4

Table 17 Indicative mix No.2 for proposed species-rich grass beneath solar panels

Botanical Name	Common Name	% Mix
Grasses		
Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow Foxtail (w)	4.0
Cynosurus cristatus	Crested Dogstail	20
Dactylis glomerata	Cocksfoot (w)	16
Festuca rubra ssp rubra	Strong-creeping red fescue	12
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire Fog	8
Lolium perenne	Perennial Ryegrass (w)	4
Cruciata laevipes	Smooth-stalked Meadow-grass	6.4

Schedonorus arundinaceus (Festuca arundinacea)	Tall Fescue (w)	9.6

Table 18 Indicative mix for proposed species-rich grass in field margins and hedgerows

Botanical Name *Wildflowers*	Common Name	% Mix
Agrimonia eupatoria	Agrimony	0.5
Alliaria petiolara	Garlic Mustard	1.0
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley	0.5
Arctium minus	Lesser Burdock	1.0
Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed	2.0
Chaerophyllum temulum	Rough Chervil	0.4
Cruciata laevipes	Crosswort	0.8
Daucus carota	Wild Carrot	0.8
Dipsacus fullonum	Wild Teasel	1.5
Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet	0.4
Galium album	Hedge Bedstraw	1.5
Geum urbanum	Wood Avens	0.4
Geranium pratense	Meadow Crane's-bill	0.3
Lathyrus sylvestris	Narrow-leaved Everlasting-pea	1.0
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy – (Moon Daisy)	1.2
Malva moschata	Musk Mallow	1.0
Origanum vulgare	Wild Marjoram	0.3
Plantago lanceolota	Ribwort Plantain	0.8

Primula veris	Cowslip	0.6
Rumex acetosa	Common Sorrel	0.4
Silene dioica	Red Campion	2.0
Silene vulgaris	Bladder Campion	0.8
Vicia cracca	Tufted Vetch	0.8

Table 19 Indicative mix for proposed species-rich grass in field margins and hedgerows No.2

Botanical Name *Grasses*	Common Name	% Mix
Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent (w)	2.4
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal-grass (w)	1.6
Brachypodium sylvaticum	False Brome (w)	0.8
Cynosurus cristatus	Crested Dogstail	48
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hair-grass (w)	1.6
Festuca rubra	Red fescue	19.2
Poa nemoralis	Wood Meadow-grass	6.4

Table 20 Indicative mix for proposed species-rich grass in buffer zones/mitigation areas

Botanical Name *Wildflowers*	Common Name	% Mix
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	0.75
Agrimonia eupatoria	Agrimony	0.3
Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed	1.5
Daucus carota	Wild Carrot	0.9

Galium verum	Lady's Bedstraw	1.5
Knautia arvensis	Field Scabious	0.45
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy – (Moon Daisy)	1.27
Malva moschata	Musk Mallow	1.8
Plantago lanceolota	Ribwort Plantain	1.8
Poterium sanguisorba	Salad Burnet	0.9
Primula veris	Cowslip	0.3
Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup	0.75
Silene dioica	Red Campion	1.5
Rhinanthus minor	Yellow Rattle	0.98
Rumex acetosa	Common Sorrel	0.3

Botanical Name	Common Name	% Mix
Grasses		
Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent (w)	8.5
Cynosurus cristatus	Crested Dogstail	29.75
Festuca rubra	Red fescue	25.5
Phleum bertolonii	Smaller Cat's-tail (w)	4.25
Poa nemoralis	Wood Meadow-grass	17

Woodland edge/Scrub planting

Woodland edge and scrub planting will be introduced in areas where existing woodland and vegetative corners lie within our Project. Scrub will be strategically placed to afford wildlife maximum benefit and provide habitat and a valuable food source. Woodland edge planting will sit adjacent to existing areas of woodland, of which there are few, and will provide a natural edge to the parcels of development land.

Function

Proposed planting of scrub and woodland edge will provide a visual connection to the landscape beyond our Project while enhancing biodiversity across our Project. These areas of scrub and woodland edge will help to create important opportunities for nesting birds and creating habitats for invertebrates and small mammals.

Implementation

A specification for woodland edge/scrub will be developed based on the indicative species, sizes and percentages presented below.

Table 21 Indicative mix for woodland edge/scrub.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Root	Form	% Mix
Acer campestre	Field Maple	60-80cm	BR	Transplant	10
Betula pubescens	Downy Birch	60-80cm	BR	Transplant	5
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	40-60cm	BR	Transplant	10
Corylus avellana	Hazel	40-60cm	BR	Transplant	10
Crataegus laevigata	Midland Hawthorn	40-60cm	BR	Transplant	20
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	40-60cm	BR	Transplant	20
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	40-60cm	BR	Transplant	15
Quercus robur	English Oak	80-100cm	BR	Transplant	5

Salix caprea	Goat Willow	60-80cm	BR	Transplant	5

Ditches (holding permanent water)

Ditches across our Project will be retained and maintained with new crossings minimised to keep habitat connectivity.

No development (other than at crossing points) will take place within 5m of the bank top.

Function

Ditches will be managed to provide habitat for fish and other aquatic and semi-aquatic fauna, with new or upgraded crossings designed to maintain connectivity.

Riparian zones will be managed for biodiversity and will be supplemented with a species rich seed mix, such as that shown in **Tables 4 through to 6**.

Implementation

The exact location and proportion of seed types will be tailored to conditions on site and to the needs of our Site's biodiversity.

A specification for species-rich grassland will be developed based on the indicative species, sizes and percentages presented the following tables.

Habitat Creation

Opportunities will be taken to create the following habitat within and close to the proposed infrastructure (location and extent yet to be determined).

In areas within the application boundary, but on which infrastructure (other than transmission cables) will not be situated, a range of habitats may be created including:

- Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh along the River Trent;
- Species rich grassland managed for skylark and other local conservation priorities; and
- Scrub/grassland mosaic.

These areas provide large areas of additional habitats and wide corridors to encourage habitat connectivity.

Local priorities being targeted will be:

- Skylark;
- Turtle dove;
- Barn owl;
- General farmland bird community;
- Water vole;
- Harvest mouse;
- Bats;
- Pollinators;
- Green and brown hairstreak butterflies;
- Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh;
- Hedgerow/hedgerow trees; and
- Arable field margins.

Scrub

Scrub patches can be valuable for a range of invertebrates (such as hairstreak butterflies) and birds. Strategically located scrub patches building on existing resource (e.g. scrub along the Sustrans route that runs east west across our Site) will be the focus of developing this opportunity.

Creation of temporary scrapes and pools

Providing temporary scrapes and pools will create habitat heterogeneity for the benefit of reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates, birds and bats. These are likely to be focused in field corners to provide connectivity to adjacent hedgerows, ditches and existing tree groups.

Creation of reptile hibernacula

Providing strategically located reptile hibernacula will also provide opportunities for a range of other species including invertebrates and small mammals.

Creation of bee banks

Bee banks will be located across our Site in areas sheltered from the prevailing winds in a south to south/east facing position. These banks will also provide opportunities for a range of other species including invertebrates, herptiles and small mammals.

Creation of beetle banks

Creation of beetle banks running across fields on a roughly east west orientation between rows of panels will provide connectivity across the arrays for invertebrates, small mammals, herptiles and birds.

Species rich grassland

Species rich grassland will be created under and around solar panels and other infrastructure. This may take various forms including use of shade tolerant mixes, tussocky areas, wildflower meadow and wetland meadow mixes.

Implementation

The exact location and proportion of seed types will be tailored to conditions on site and to the needs of our Site's biodiversity.

Approximate extent of Site

PRoW (Footpath) 116/1/1

River Trent

Properties on Main St, Ragnall

Properties on Roberts Close

Viewpoint 1

View west from Trent Valley Way

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Orientation: west
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 08.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
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CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

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DATE 30/04/2024	REV -

Viewpoint 2a View east from FP9

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 08.03.2024

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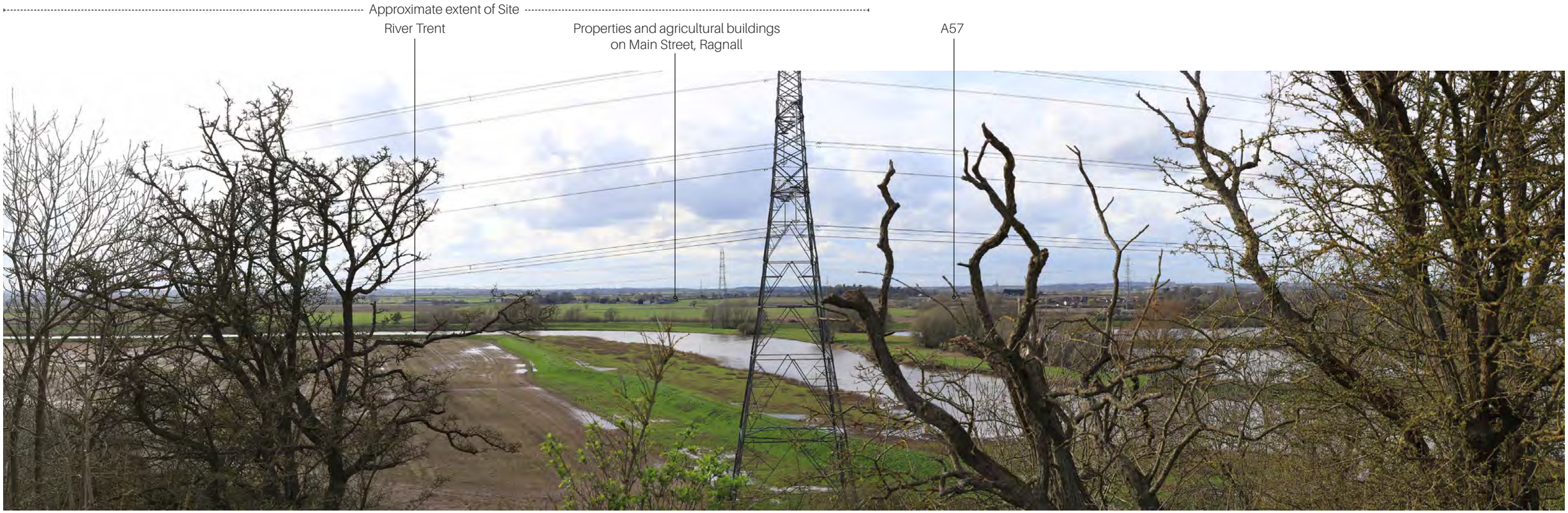
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -



Viewpoint 2b

View west from FP9

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: west
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 08.03.2024

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DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Viewpoint 3 View south from Dunham Toll Bridge

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 08.03.2024

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DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Viewpoint 4a View north east from A1133

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 08.03.2024

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DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-5
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Poultry sheds on Northfield Lane

Poultry sheds on Mill Lane

Watson Farms

Viewpoint 4b View east from A1133

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 08.03.2024

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DATE 30/04/2024	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Residential properties on High St

High St

A57

Viewpoint 5

View south from Newton on Trent

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: south
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 08.03.2024

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CHECKED BY **SG**	
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Residential properties on A1133

A1133

Viewpoint 6 View south from A1133, south of Laghterton

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: south
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 08.03.2024

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DATE 30/04/2024	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Wind turbines at Furrowland

Viewpoint 7 View south from footpath east of Kettlethorpe

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: south
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 08.03.2024

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DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-9
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Vegetation along A57

Viewpoint 8 View south from A57, east of Newton on Trent

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: south
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 08.03.2024

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DRAWING NO. 12-6-10

DATE **30/04/2024**

REV -

Viewpoint 9a View north from Moor Farm on bridleway BW10

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 07.03.2024

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DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Mill Farm Poultry Sheds

BW10

Viewpoint 9b View north from Moor Farm on bridleway BW10

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 07.03.2024

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DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

National Cycle Network
Route 647

Moor Barn Farm

Moor Farm

Viewpoint 10 View west from Sustrans Route, National Cycle Route 647

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: west
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 07.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
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CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** / CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-13
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

National Cycle Network Route 647

Wheatholme Lane

Farm on Moor Lane

Mill Farm

Viewpoint 11 View west from footpath BW09

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: west
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 07.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-14
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

National Cycle Network
Route 647

Viewpoint 12 View west from Sustrans Route, National Cycle Route 647

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: west
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 07.03.2024

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DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY JG CHECKED BY SG	DRAWING NO. 12-6-15
DATE 30/04/2024	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Moor Farm

Wind turbine at Furrowland

Mill Farm

Viewpoint 13 View north from Moor Lane

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 07.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
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DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-16
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Viewpoint 14 View north from Birkland Lane

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 07.03.2024

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DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-17
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Wigsley Park

Viewpoint15 View west from Top Road, Wigsley

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: west
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 07.03.2024

ICENI PROJECTS LIMITED
Da Vinci House 44 Saffron Hill
London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY JG CHECKED BY SG	DRAWING NO. 12-6-18
DATE 30/04/2024	REV -

Viewpoint 16 View west from A1133, by junction with Vicarage Road

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: west
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 07.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** / CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-19
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

PRoW (footpath)

Farm off of A1133

Residential property at junction of High Street and A1133

Viewpoint 17 View north from Spalford

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 07.03.2024

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London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY JG CHECKED BY SG	DRAWING NO. 12-6-20
DATE 30/04/2024	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Viewpoint 18 View north from Clifton Hill (South Clifton)

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 07.03.2024

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London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-21
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Residential properties on High Street

Viewpoint 19 View north South Clifton

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 07.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-22
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Church Lane

Viewpoint 20 View south from North Clifton Primary School

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: south
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 07.03.2024

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London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY JG CHECKED BY SG	DRAWING NO. 12-6-23
DATE 30/04/2024	REV -

Viewpoint 21 View north from foothpath 2, west of St. George's Church, North and South Clifton

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 07.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** / CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-24
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Viewpoint 22 View south from Footpath 1, south of North Clifton

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: south
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 07.03.2024

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London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-25
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Trent Lane

Residential properties along Main Street

Residential properties along Laneham Road

St Oswald's Church, Dunham

Viewpoint 23 View west from Trent Lane, west of North Clifton

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: west
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 07.03.2024

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London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG**
CHECKED BY **SG**
DATE **30/04/2024**
DRAWING NO. 12-6-26
REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Residential properties along Main Street

Residential properties along Laneham Road

Residential properties along Main Street

Viewpoint 24 View north from North Clifton

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-27
CHECKED BY **SG**	
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

National Cycle Network
Route 647

Agricultural buildings
along Main Street

National Grid Cottam
Substation

Viewpoint 25a View north west from Fledborough Viaduct, east of the River Trent

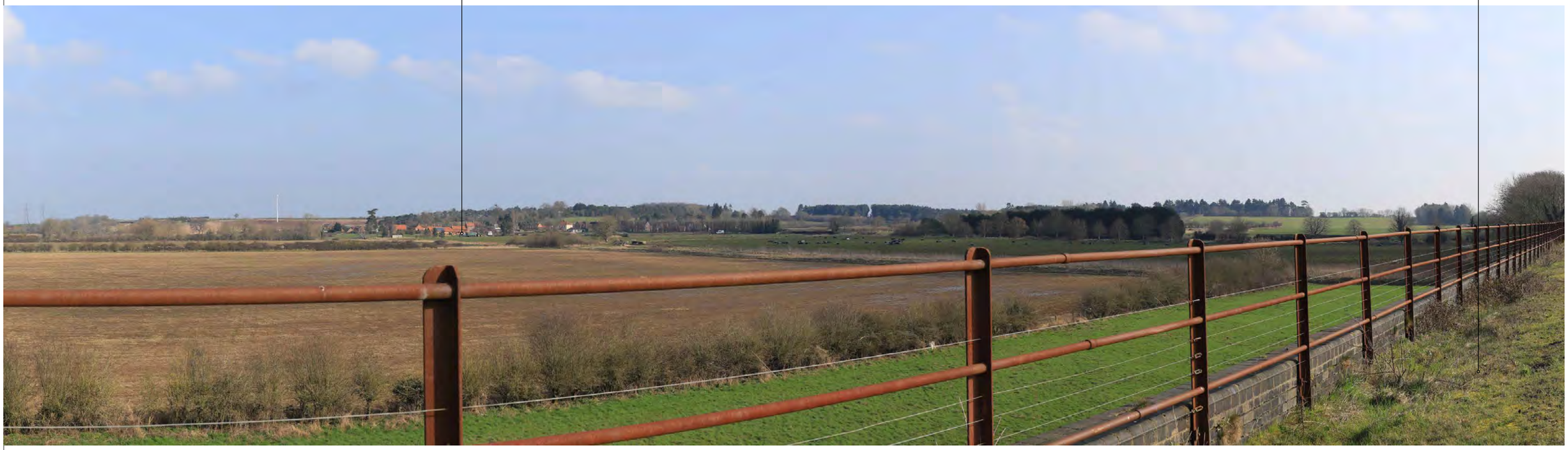
Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north west
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

ICENI PROJECTS LIMITED
Da Vinci House 44 Saffron Hill
London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY JG CHECKED BY SG	DRAWING NO. 12-6-28
DATE 30/04/2024	REV -



Viewpoint 25b View north east from Fledborough Viaduct, east of the River Trent

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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Da Vinci House 44 Saffron Hill
London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-29
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Viewpoint 26a View north west from Fledborough Viaduct, west of the River Trent

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north west
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

ICENI PROJECTS LIMITED
Da Vinci House 44 Saffron Hill
London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-30
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

River Trent

North Clifton

National Cycle Network
Route 647

Viewpoint 26b View north east from Fledborough Viaduct, west of the River Trent

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

ICENI PROJECTS LIMITED
Da Vinci House 44 Saffron Hill
London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY JG CHECKED BY SG	DRAWING NO. 12-6-31
DATE 30/04/2024	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Saint George the Martyr North and South Clifton

Fledborough Viaduct

Residential properties off of Hollow Gate Lane

PRoW (footpath 4)

Viewpoint 27

View south from Footpath 4, west of River Trent

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: south
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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Da Vinci House 44 Saffron Hill
London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-32
CHECKED BY **SG**	
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Residential properties off of Hollow Gate Lane

Agricultural buildings along Main Street

Viewpoint 27b View south west from Footpath 4, west of River Trent

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: south
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-33
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Viewpoint 28a View south from Footpath 10, north of Fledborough

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: south
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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Da Vinci House 44 Saffron Hill
London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-34
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

St Gregory's Church

Residential properties off of Hollow Gate Lane

Viewpoint 28b View east from Footpath 10, north of Fledborough

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY JG CHECKED BY SG	DRAWING NO. 12-6-35
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Properties off of Hollowgate Lane

Viewpoint 29 View north from Hollowgate Lane, High Marnham

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY JG CHECKED BY SG	DRAWING NO. 12-6-36
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Viewpoint 30 View north from footpath 2, Low Marnham

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-37
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Viewpoint 31 View north from footpath 8, east of Normanton on Trent

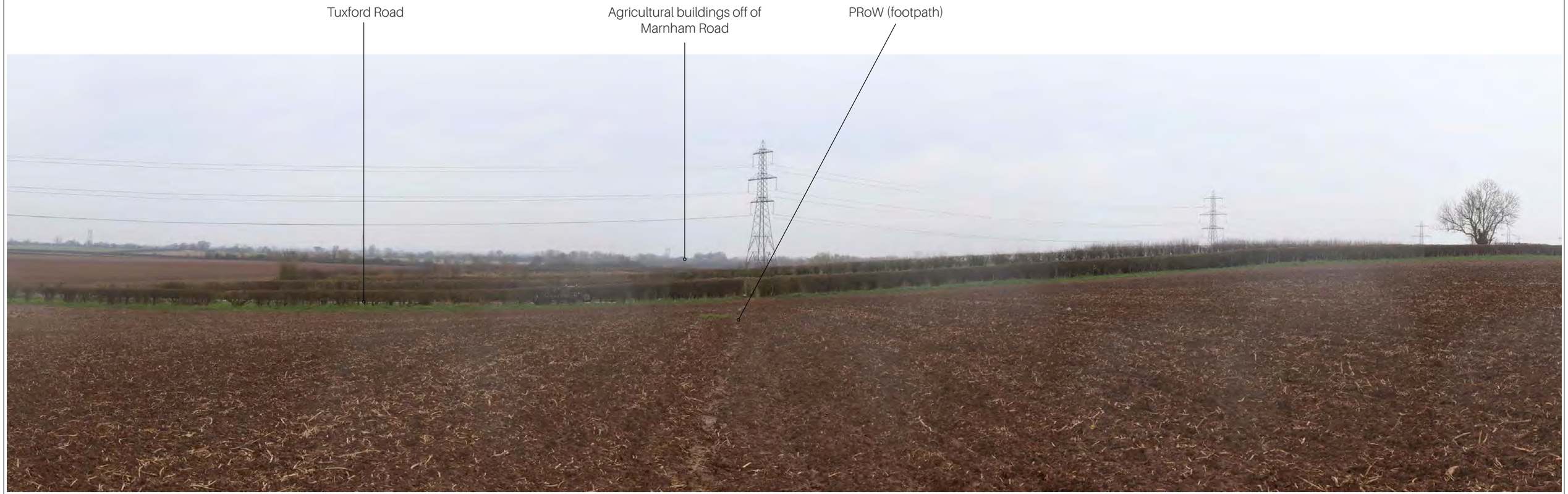
Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

ICENI PROJECTS LIMITED
Da Vinci House 44 Saffron Hill
London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG**
CHECKED BY **SG**
DRAWING NO. 12-6-38
DATE **30/04/2024**
REV -



Viewpoint 32 View north from footpath 4, south of Tuxford Road

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-39
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Tuxford Road

Viewpoint 33 View east from along Tuxford Road

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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Da Vinci House 44 Saffron Hill
London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-40
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

National Cycle Network
Route 647

Viewpoint 34a View east along Sustrans route, National Cycle Route 647

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY JG CHECKED BY SG	DRAWING NO. 12-6-41
DATE 30/04/2024	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Residential property on Fledborough Road

National Grid Cottam Substation

Residential property on Fledborough Road

Fledborough Road

Viewpoint 34b

View north on Fledborough Road

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY JG CHECKED BY SG	DRAWING NO. 12-6-42
DATE 30/04/2024	REV -

JG Pears Newark

Viewpoint 35 View east from Skegby Road

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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Da Vinci House 44 Saffron Hill
London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-43
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Lodge farm

Viewpoint 36a View north east along BW4

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 12.03.2024

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London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-44
CHECKED BY **SG**	
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Merryfield's Farm

Viewpoint 36b View south east along BW4

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: south east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 12.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-45
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Viewpoint 37a View north east along footpath 1, north east of Wells Farm

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 05.03.2024

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London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-46
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

PRoW (Footpath) 98/7/1

Viewpoint 38a View north west from BW3

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north west
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 05.03.2024

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London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG**
CHECKED BY **SG**

DRAWING NO. 12-6-47

DATE **30/04/2024**

REV -

Approximate extent of Site

National Grid Cottam Substation

Residential buildings along Main St

PRoW (Footpath) 98/7/1

Viewpoint 38b View north east from BW3

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 05.03.2024

ICENI PROJECTS LIMITED
Da Vinci House 44 Saffron Hill
London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG**
CHECKED BY **SG**

DRAWING NO. 12-6-48

DATE **30/04/2024**

REV -

Viewpoint 39 View north east Main Street, Fledborough

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 05.03.2024

ICENI PROJECTS LIMITED
Da Vinci House 44 Saffron Hill
London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-49
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Hollow Gate Lane

Residential properties off of Hollow Gate Lane

Fledborough Viaduct

Viewpoint 40a View east along Hollow Gate Lane,, Fledborough

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 05.03.2024

ICENI PROJECTS LIMITED
Da Vinci House 44 Saffron Hill
London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-50
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Industrial unit

Lawrence JG Farm

Viewpoint 40b View south from Hollow Gate Lane,, Fledborough

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: south
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 05.03.2024

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Da Vinci House 44 Saffron Hill
London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG**
CHECKED BY **SG**
DRAWING NO. 12-6-51
DATE **30/04/2024**
REV -

Viewpoint 41 View north from BW3

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY JG CHECKED BY SG	DRAWING NO. 12-6-52
DATE 30/04/2024	REV -

Viewpoint 42a View north from FP2

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-53
CHECKED BY **SG**	
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Viewpoint 42b View east from FP2

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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London, ECN1 8FH

PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-54
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Main Street

Agricultural buildings along Main Street

Viewpoint 43a View north west from FP2, east of Ragnall

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: north west
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** / CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-55
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Viewpoint 43b View east from FP2, east of Ragnall

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY JG CHECKED BY SG	DRAWING NO. 12-6-56
DATE 30/04/2024	REV -

Viewpoint 43c View south from FP2, east of Ragnall

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: south
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY JG CHECKED BY SG	DRAWING NO. 12-6-57
DATE 30/04/2024	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Agricultural buildings off Farhill Lane

Viewpoint 44 View west from FP4, west of Ragnall

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: west
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY JG
CHECKED BY SG

DRAWING NO. 12-6-58

DATE 30/04/2024

REV -

Viewpoint 45 View east from America Farm

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-59
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Viewpoint 46 View east along A1133, east of Darlton

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY JG CHECKED BY SG	DRAWING NO. 12-6-60
DATE 30/04/2024	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Agricultural building on Main Street

St Leonard's Church cemetary

Viewpoint 47a View west from St Leonard Church, Ragnall

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: west
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** / CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-61
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

St Leonard's Church cemetary

Viewpoint 47b View west from St Leonard Church, Ragnall

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: west
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY JG CHECKED BY SG	DRAWING NO. 12-6-62
DATE 30/04/2024	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

Residential building off of A57
(Whimpton Moor)

PRoW (footpath)

Viewpoint 48 View south east from footpath 2, north east of Darlton

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: south east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG**
CHECKED BY **SG**
DRAWING NO. 12-6-63
DATE **30/04/2024**
REV -

Approximate extent of Site

PRoW (Footpath) 91/3/2

Residential building on Southbeck Lane

Viewpoint 49

View south east from footpath 3, south east of East Drayton

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: south east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG**
CHECKED BY **SG**

DRAWING NO. 12-6-64

DATE **30/04/2024**

REV -

Viewpoint 50 View south east from East Drayton

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: south east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-65
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Long Lane

Viewpoint 51 View south east from Long Lane, East Drayton

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: south east
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-66
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

PRoW (footpath 14)

Viewpoint 52 View south from BW14

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: south
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY JG CHECKED BY SG	DRAWING NO. 12-6-67
DATE 30/04/2024	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

PRoW (bridleway 14)

Viewpoint 53 View south from BW14

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: south
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-68
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Viewpoint 54 View south from Trent Valley Way, south of Laneham

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: south
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-69
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Approximate extent of Site

PRoW (footpath) 93/7/1

Residential buildings off Horne Lane

Viewpoint 55

View south from footpath 7, south of Dunham on Trent

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: south
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** / CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-70
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

Viewpoint 56 View west from north Ragnall

Type: Type 1
Projection: Cylindrical
48% @ A3, 96% @ A1
Camera: Canon EOS 6D MkII
Lens: Canon 50mm

Looking direction: west
HfoV: 90 degrees
Date captured: 06.03.2024

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PROJECT	One Earth Solar Farm
DRAWING TITLE	Appendix 12-6: Representative Viewpoint Photography
CLIENT	One Earth Solar Ltd

DRAWN BY **JG** CHECKED BY **SG**	DRAWING NO. 12-6-71
DATE **30/04/2024**	REV -

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