



EAST PARK ENERGY

East Park Energy

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**Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Volume 2 – Technical Appendices**

Appendix 5-4: Effects at Viewpoints

September 2024

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EAST PARK ENERGY

Preliminary Environmental Information Report Volume 2 – Technical Appendices

Appendix 5-4: Effects at Viewpoints

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1.0 Effects at Viewpoints

- 1.1.1 The following tables (Tables 1-1 to 1-82) provide a detailed description of the existing baseline and the effects of construction and operation of the Scheme on each of the 82 representative viewpoints.
- 1.1.2 The locations of representative viewpoints are shown in **PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-4a** (Viewpoint and Receptor Locations).
- 1.1.3 Baseline photographs are presented for all 82 viewpoints. Photomontage visualisations of the opening year of Scheme (Year 0) are presented from:
- Viewpoint 3 (**PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-7b**);
 - Viewpoint 21 (**PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-21c and 5-21d**);
 - Viewpoint 23 (**PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-27d, 5-27e and 5-27f**);
 - Viewpoint 36 (**PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-40c and 5-40d**);
 - Viewpoint 42 (**PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-46e and 5-46f**);
 - Viewpoint 51 (**PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-55c and Figure 5-55d**);
 - Viewpoint 57 (**PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-61c and 5-61d**);
 - Viewpoint 62 (**PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-66c**);
 - Viewpoint 68 (**PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-72e, 5-72f, 5-72g and 5-72h**);
and
 - Viewpoint 76 (**PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-80c and 5-80d**).
- 1.1.4 Views are described below in relative terms of short, medium or long-distance distance from the nearest physical operational stage component of the Proposed Scheme, which for the purpose of this assessment considers:
- Short-range – 0 to 100m.
 - Medium-distance – 101 to 500m.
 - Long-distance – greater than 501m.

Viewpoint 1 assessment

Viewpoint 1: View from Bridleway M8 (Parish of Melchbourne and Yelden)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-5		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 504491, 266174	Elevation: 82m AOD	Direction of view: South-east
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside. It is located adjacent to Eastfield Farm Barns, however the property is surrounded by mature trees which would screen views out and so the focus is on the bridleway.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view which is partially restricted by adjacent hedgerow, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view towards the Site (approximately 2.1km from the boundary of Site A) facing a south-easterly direction.</p> <p>The view is across gently rolling, large-scale farmland defined by hedgerows and hedge trees. Long-distance views of the surrounding landscape are available, with blocks of woodland along hillsides and glimpsed views of the spires of St. Nicholas Church in Swineshead and Church of All Saints at Little Staughton above the tree line. Further east, wind turbines can be seen along the horizon in the long-distance.</p> <p>A glimpsed view of fields within Site A is available, however the fields form only a minor element of the far reaching views from this viewpoint and they are set amongst tree cover within the lower reaches of the landscape. Site B is glimpsed in the far distance while Sites C and D are screened by gentle undulations in the intervening topography.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the western eastern boundary of Site A would further screen the solar array within this part of the Scheme. Similar planting on the western boundary of Site B would assist in screening that component of the Scheme.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site A albeit located in the far distance and at a lower position within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and/or character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Low. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Minor Adverse which is Not Significant.</p>		

Operation effect:

The solar array within Site A would be evident at long-distance from this Viewpoint. It would be set within a lower position within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit its visual influence. A low ridge located on the eastern extent of Site A would screen Sites C and D and partially screen Site B, in combination with scattered tree and hedgerow cover on field boundaries. Associated infrastructure, such as roads and fencing, is unlikely to be identifiable at this distance from the Site.

The solar array in Site A would be set at a lower position within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit its visual influence. It would partly appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond. Site B would be glimpsed in the view behind Site A.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view, in particular Site A, would form a visible but minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and/or character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Low**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worse-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect would also be **Reversible**, i.e. when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, the view would be restored to something similar to the current baseline. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on the north-western boundary of Site A in particular, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 2 assessment

Viewpoint 2: View from Bridleway 6 (Parish of Swineshead)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-6		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 504918, 266196	Elevation: 74m AOD	Direction of view: South-east
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view towards the Site (approximately 1.8km from the boundary of Site A) facing a south-easterly direction.</p> <p>Views comprise gently rolling, arable fields segregated by a wide ditch in the foreground. Open views of the wider countryside are available, however the woodland that lines the hillside is the central feature of the view, with the spire of St. Nicholas Church in Swineshead visible above the tree line. Glimpsed views of residential properties are also evident between the trees.</p> <p>A glimpsed view of fields within Site A is available, however the fields form only a minor element of the far reaching views from this viewpoint and they are set amongst tree cover within the lower reaches of the landscape. Site B is glimpsed in the far distance while Sites C and D are screened by gentle undulations in the intervening topography.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the western boundary of Site A would further screen the solar array within this part of the Scheme. Similar planting on the western boundary of Site B would assist in screening that component of the Scheme.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site A albeit located in the far distance and at a lower position within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and/or character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Low. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Minor Adverse which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site A would be evident at long-distance from this Viewpoint. It would be set within a lower position within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which</p>		

would limit its visual influence. A low ridge located on the eastern extent of Site A would screen Sites C and D and partially screen Site B, in combination with scattered tree and hedgerow cover on field boundaries. Associated infrastructure, such as roads and fencing, is unlikely to be identifiable at this distance from the Site.

The solar array in Site A would be set at a lower position within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit its visual influence. It would partly appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond. Site B would be glimpsed in the view behind Site A.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a visible but minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and/or character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Low**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect would also be **Reversible**, i.e. when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, the view would be restored to something similar to the current baseline. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on the north-western boundary of Site A the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 3 assessment

Viewpoint 3: View from BOAT 7 (Parish of Swineshead) near Swineshead Wood		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-7a and 5-7b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 506147, 266520	Elevation: 73m AOD	Direction of view: South-east
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view towards the Site (approximately 1km from the boundary of Site A) facing in a south-easterly direction.</p> <p>Views consist of rolling arable farmland bound by hedgerows and trees. Immediate views are of a partially open boundary between adjacent fields. Open, distant views of hillside are lined with hedgerows and scattered tree cover are available, however this is partially interrupted by industrial and agricultural warehouses which can be glimpsed through the trees to the south and east.</p> <p>Relatively open views of Site A are available from this slightly elevated viewpoint, however the fields form only a minor element of the far reaching views from this viewpoint and they are set amongst tree cover within the lower reaches of the landscape. Site B is glimpsed in the far distance while Sites C and D are screened by gentle undulations in the intervening topography.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the western boundary of Site A would further screen the solar array within this part of the Scheme. Similar planting on the western boundary of Site B would assist in screening that component of the Scheme.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site A albeit located at long-distance and at a lower position within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations. Operations within Site B would be glimpsed at most due to the additional distance from this viewpoint and the screening effect of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and/or character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Low. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Minor Adverse which is Not Significant.</p>		

Operation effect:

The solar array within Site A would be evident at long-distance from this Viewpoint. It would be set within a lower position within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit its visual influence. A low ridge located on the eastern extent of Site A would screen Sites C and D and partially screen Site B, in combination with scattered tree and hedgerow cover on field boundaries. Associated infrastructure, such as roads and fencing, is unlikely to be identifiable at this distance from the Site.

The majority of the solar array in Site A would be set at a lower position within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit its visual influence. It would partly appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond. The very southern extent of Site A would be located on slightly higher ground, however it would not breach the visible horizon to any notable extent and would be less evident than the northern extent of Site A, which would be closer to this viewpoint.

Site B would be glimpsed in the view behind Site A and would comprise a very small component of the view.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a visible but minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and/or character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Low**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on the north-western boundary of Site A, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 4 assessment

Viewpoint 4: View from Church of St Nicholas in Swineshead		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-8a and 5-8b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 505783, 265833	Elevation: 49m AOD	Direction of view: South-east
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of the views available from Swineshead and a specific view from beside the Church of St Nicholas. It consists of the church graveyard and surrounding residential properties.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of the centre of Swineshead, including adjacent residential properties, it is considered to be of High susceptibility to visual change and users would attribute Medium value to the views, despite the absence of a designated landscape within the view.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This viewpoint is approximately 1.1km from the boundary of Site A which is a south-easterly direction.</p> <p>The view includes the southern end of the church building and the graveyard and gravestones contained within a strong boundary of evergreen trees and shrubs. To the east, residential properties along High Street can be seen which block wider views of the area.</p> <p>The Site cannot be seen from this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Not required for this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Construction effects:</p> <p>No change.</p>		
<p>Operation effects:</p> <p>No change.</p>		

Viewpoint 5 assessment

Viewpoint 5: View from junction between Swineshead Road and Melchbourne Road		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-9		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 505047, 264086	Elevation: 52m AOD	Direction of view: North-east
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Low</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of local road users and largely comprises Swineshead Road.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of road users passing by reasonably quickly and with views focused onto the road, it is considered to be of Low susceptibility to visual change. With regards value attributed to the view from this viewpoint, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view towards the Site (approximately 0.8km from the Site boundary) in a north-easterly direction.</p> <p>Immediate views comprise Swineshead Road, aligned by large-scale, open agricultural fields to the east which are bound by intermittent tree planting associated with Riseley Brook. Glimpsed views of a large, single dwelling set amongst a backdrop of woodland planting are also evident in the longer distance.</p> <p>The landform rises to the east forming a ridge along the western boundary of Site A which screens longer range views of the landscape. Along this ridge, a small copse of woodland and hedgerow planting can be seen, further screening Site from view.</p> <p>Due to the combination of vegetation and undulating topography, views of Sites B, C and D are screened.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree planting within an existing hedgerow which is located on the south-western boundary of Site A would further screen the solar array within the very south-western extent of Site A, which is the closest part of the Site to this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be screened within Sites B, C and D and glimpsed at most within a small extent of Site A. Working areas within the very south-western and western extents of Site may be glimpsed at long-distance, with some operations possibly evident on the horizon, albeit to a very limited extent.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a visible but only very minor element within the view of the horizon, without materially affecting the overall quality and/or character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Low. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Minor Adverse which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site A would be evident at long-distance from this Viewpoint and the vast majority would be screened by intervening topographic undulations and hedgerow and tree cover.</p>		

A low ridge located on the eastern extent of Site A would screen Sites B, C and D in combination with scattered tree and hedgerow cover on field boundaries. Associated infrastructure, such as roads and fencing, is unlikely to be identifiable at this distance from the Site.

The south-western extent of solar array in Site A would be set at a slightly higher position within the landscape than this viewpoint and there is a potential for glimpsed views of the very western extent of the array, however hedgerow on the western field boundary of the Site would screen panels from view.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Negligible**, which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect would also be **Reversible**, i.e. when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, the view would be restored to something similar to the current baseline.

Following the establishment of additional tree planting on the south-western boundary of Site A the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, ensuring that at most there would be glimpsed views during winter months and the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Negligible** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 6 assessment

Viewpoint 6: View from Footpath A4 (Parish of Swineshead)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-10a and 5-10b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 505980, 265487	Elevation: 47m AOD	Direction of view: East
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users adjacent to Swineshead Road and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a medium-distance view towards the Site at approximately 0.5km from the boundary of Site A. The viewpoint is set in a low position, similar to the height of the Site.</p> <p>Towards the east the view comprises a gently rolling, large-scale arable landscape punctuated by small copses of woodland and bound by hedgerows and hedge trees. Views towards a set of large agricultural buildings (Sunny Farm) to the north-east are possible.</p> <p>Views of Site A are available towards the east with partial screening by intervening tree cover and hedgerow. Towards the south, views consist of Swineshead Road bound by wide verges and low hedgerows with occasional trees which screens the southern extent of Site A. Sites B, C and D are set behind Site A and screened from view.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the western boundary of Site A would further screen the solar array within this part of the Scheme.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site A located at medium-distance and at a similar level within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations. Small blocks of woodland and hedgerow trees in the intervening landscape would filter parts of the construction operations.</p> <p>Operations within Site B, C and D are unlikely to be visible due to the screening effect of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and/or character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Low. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Low. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Minor Adverse which is Not Significant.</p>		

Operation effect:

The solar array within Site A would be evident at medium-distance from this Viewpoint. It would be located at a similar height to the viewpoint, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit its visual influence. A low ridge located on the eastern extent of Site A would screen Sites B, C and D, in combination with scattered tree and hedgerow cover on field boundaries. Associated infrastructure such as fencing located on the western extent of Site A would likely be identifiable at this distance from the Site.

The majority of the solar array in Site A would be set at a lower position within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit its visual influence. There would be a slight tilt to face this viewpoint, increasing its potential visibility. Small blocks of woodland and hedgerow trees in the intervening landscape would filter parts of the Scheme. It would partly appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond. The very southern extent of Site A would be largely screened by trees and hedgerow located beside Swineshead Road.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form visible but minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and/or character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Low**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect would also be **Reversible**, i.e. when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, the view would be restored to something similar to the current baseline. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on the western boundary of Site A the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. The effect at Year 10 is considered to be **Long-term**. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 7 assessment

Viewpoint 7: View from Footpath A3 (Parish of Swineshead)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-11a and 5-11b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 506522, 265883	Elevation: 44m AOD	Direction of view: South-east
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a medium-distance view towards the Site at approximately 0.4km from the boundary of Site A and faces in a south-easterly direction.</p> <p>Views are across generally flat, large-scale arable land bound by mature hedgerows and punctuated by small groups of tree planting. The landform gently dips to the east where Pertenhall Brook intersects the fields. In the distance the spire of the Church of St. Peter can be seen between the trees.</p> <p>Views of Site A are available towards the south-east with partial screening by intervening tree cover and hedgerow. Sites B, C and D are set behind Site A and screened from view.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the north-western and western boundary of Site A would further screen the solar array within this part of the Scheme.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site A located at medium-distance and at a similar level within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations. Small blocks of woodland and hedgerow trees in the intervening landscape would filter parts of the construction operations.</p> <p>Operations within Site B, C and D would not be visible due to the screening effect of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Medium. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Moderate-Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site A would be evident at medium-distance from this Viewpoint. A low ridge located on the eastern extent of Site A would screen Sites B, C and D, in combination with</p>		

scattered tree and hedgerow cover on field boundaries. Associated infrastructure such as fencing located on the western extent of Site A would be identifiable at this distance from the Site.

The majority of the solar array in Site A would be set at a lower position within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit its visual influence. There would be a slight tilt to face this viewpoint, increasing its potential visibility. Small blocks of woodland and hedgerow trees in the intervening landscape would filter parts of the Scheme. It would partly appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Medium**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**. At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Moderate-Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on the western boundary of Site A, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, with planting screening or softening views of much of the solar infrastructure. The level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to **Moderate Adverse** which from this location would be **Not Significant** due to the distance between the viewpoint and the Scheme, and the solar infrastructure being visually integrated within the existing landscape fabric by the mitigation planting.

Viewpoint 8 assessment

Viewpoint 8: View from Bridleway 1 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-12a, 5-12b and 5-12c		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 506261, 264917	Elevation: 47m AOD	Direction of view: East
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view which is partially restricted by adjacent hedgerow, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view towards the Site (approximately 100m from the boundary of Site A) facing a northerly, easterly and southerly direction.</p> <p>Views are across gently undulating, large-scale arable farmland bound by ditches and hedgerows with hedge trees. Small copses of woodland are scattered across the plain. Long-distance views of the surrounding wooded hillsides are available towards the north-east. A large scale industrial farm interrupts the otherwise remote nature of the view from this viewpoint. Church of St Peter, Pertenhall is glimpsed amongst woodland cover.</p> <p>Views of Site A are available towards the south-east with partial screening by intervening tree cover and hedgerow. Sites B, C and D are set behind Site A and screened from view.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the western boundary of Site A would further screen the solar array within this part of the Scheme.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site A, located at short-distance and at a similar level within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations within Sites B, C and D. Small blocks of woodland and hedgerow trees in the intervening landscape would filter parts of the construction operations.</p> <p>Operations within Site B, C and D would not be visible due to the screening effect of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view at close-distance and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		

Operation effect:

The solar array within the western extent of Site A would be evident at close-distance from this Viewpoint. It would rise from a lower position within the landscape, similar to the height of the viewpoint, up onto the low hills behind, elevating its visual influence. The low ridge located on the eastern extent of Site A would screen Sites B, C and D. Associated infrastructure such as fencing located on the western extent of Site A would be identifiable at this distance from the Site.

Within the elevated extent of Site A there would be a slight tilt to face this viewpoint, increasing its potential visibility. The field boundary hedgerow between the viewpoint and the Scheme would partly screen views. The solar infrastructure would appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level would limit the change to the view.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view, would form a highly prominent element within the view and result in noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **High**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as the hedgerow within the view would have a greater screening effect in summer. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of hedgerow planting on the western boundary of Site A, and the management of existing hedgerows at a greater height, the Scheme would be further screened in the view, particularly during summer months. The proposed mitigation would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, therefore the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to **Moderate Adverse** which from this location would be **Not Significant** due to the limited amount of solar infrastructure that would be visible, and that the overall characteristics of the view across open fields towards hedgerows would be retained.

Viewpoint 9 assessment

Viewpoint 9: View from Bridleway 37 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-13a and 5-13b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 505957, 263843	Elevation: 71m	Direction of view: North
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This view is situated at the most southerly tip of the boundary of Site A, facing towards the north. The view consists of undulating, open arable farmland bounded by hedgerows and hedge trees. To the west and north, a strong boundary of mature hedgerow and tree planting is evident. Views are contained landform in the immediate vicinity of the field, providing no intervisibility with the wider landscape in this direction.</p> <p>To the east, open uninterrupted views of the surrounding countryside are evident with long-distance views of Keysoe village and the spire of the Church of St. Mary set amongst lines of trees and woodland.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the southern eastern boundary of Site A would further screen the solar array within this part of the Scheme.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within the southern extent of Site A, located at short-distance and on a rising landform which would elevate the solar array at close-range.</p> <p>Operations within the northern extent of Site A and the majority of Site B, C and D would not be visible due to the screening effect of landform and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a highly prominent element within the view at close-distance and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. However, the construction operations would not disrupt the long-range views across the lower valley, limiting the visual change. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Medium-High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Moderate-Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		

Operation effect:

The solar array within the southern extent of Site A would be evident at close-distance from this Viewpoint across the west of the view. The topography to the east of Site A in the foreground of the view would screen the northern extent of Site A and Sites B, C and D, in combination with scattered tree and hedgerow cover on field boundaries. Associated infrastructure such as fencing would be prominent at this close distance.

The addition of the Scheme to the view, would form a prominent element within the view and result in notable change to the view. However, the Scheme would not disrupt the long-range views across the lower-lying landscape to the east, somewhat limiting the visual change. The scale of visual effect would be **Medium-High**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

There would be negligible seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there is limited existing hedgerow and tree cover on the boundary of the Site in this location. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Moderate-Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of the woodland belt between the footpath and the solar infrastructure, the Scheme would be better integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and whilst a change to the view would remain, the change would be the introduction of tree planting screening views across a field to the west. The worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to **Moderate Adverse** which from this location would be **Not Significant** due to the change in view relating to the introduction of planting, whilst open views across the landscape to the east are retained.

Viewpoint 10 assessment

Viewpoint 10: View from Bridleway 44 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe), part of the North Bedfordshire Heritage Trail

Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-14

Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref:

505496, 262420

Elevation:

72 AOD

Direction of view:

North-east

Visual receptor sensitivity: High

This viewpoint is representative of right of way users on a designated trail and consists of open views of the countryside.

As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of **Medium-High** susceptibility to visual change.

With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, However it a designated trail which indicates **High** value.

Existing view:

This is a long-distance view towards the Site (approximately 1.5km from the Site boundary) in a north-easterly direction. The view comprises gently rolling, arable farmland bound by hedgerows. The immediate view shows a small copse of woodland to the east.

Open, long-distance views of the surrounding landscape are available, particularly towards the east as the topography gently rises. A key feature of the view in this direction is the spire of Keysoe Church, which can be seen above the tree line. Residential dwellings are also evident in this direction, scattered amongst the trees.

Glimpsed views of Site A and B are possible to the north and north-east, however the Site forms a very minor element of the expansive views available. Site is slightly more elevated and screened by a rise in the landform, while Site B is set in a slightly lower position and largely screened by intervening woodland belts.

Proposed mitigation:

Additional tree planting and hedgerow planting on the southern boundary of Sites A and B would further screen the solar array.

Construction effect:

Construction operations would be screened within Sites C and D and glimpsed at most within a small extent of Sites A and B. Working areas within the very southern extents of Sites A and B may be glimpsed at long-distance, with some operations possibly evident on the horizon, albeit to a very limited extent.

The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a visible but only very minor element within the view of the horizon, without materially affecting the overall quality and/or character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Low**. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is **Short-term**.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Operation effect:

The solar array within Sites A and B would be evident at long-distance from this Viewpoint and the vast majority would be screened by intervening topographic undulations and hedgerow and tree cover. A low ridge located on the southern extent of Site A would screen the majority of Site A from view with only possibly glimpsed views, however it would set the very southern extent of the array at a slightly higher position within the landscape than this viewpoint. Associated infrastructure, such as roads and fencing, is unlikely to be identifiable at this distance from the Site.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Negligible**, which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect would also be **Reversible**, i.e. when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, the view would be restored to something similar to the current baseline.

Following the establishment of additional tree planting on the south-western boundary of Site A, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Negligible** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 11 assessment

Viewpoint 11: View from Footpath 12 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe), part of the North Bedfordshire Heritage Trail		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-15		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 506609, 262233	Elevation: 56m AOD	Direction of view: North-east
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users on a designated trail and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, However it a designated trail which indicates High value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view towards the Site (1.4km from Site boundary) in a north and north-easterly direction.</p> <p>The immediate view is across generally undulating, large-scale arable land contained by hedgerows. Longer distance views comprise small copses of woodland along hillsides and a network of hedgerows forming strong boundaries to fields.</p> <p>Telegraph posts form a strong feature of the landscape from this viewpoint, reducing the overall quality of the view.</p> <p>From this viewpoint, long-distance, glimpsed views of Site A are available along the horizon to the north.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree planting and hedgerow planting on elevated southern boundary of Site A would further screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be screened within Sites B, C and D and glimpsed at most within a small extent of Site A. Working areas within the very southern extent of Sites A may be glimpsed at long-distance, with some operations possibly evident on the horizon, albeit to a very limited extent.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a visible but only very minor element within the view of the horizon, without materially affecting the overall quality and/or character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Low. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Minor Adverse which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site A would be evident at long-distance from this Viewpoint and the vast majority would be screened by intervening topographic undulations. A low ridge located on the southern extent of Site A would screen the majority of Site A from view with only possibly glimpsed</p>		

views, however it would set the very southern extent of the array at a slightly higher position within the landscape than this viewpoint. Associated infrastructure, such as roads and fencing, is unlikely to be identifiable at this distance from the Site.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a visible but minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and/or character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Low**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worse-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on the southern boundary of Site A, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 12 assessment

Viewpoint 12: View from Footpath 34 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-16a, 5-16b and 5-16c		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 506714, 264314	Elevation: 72m AOD	Direction of view: West
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it is an elevated position which includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view of Site A, situated on its southern boundary.</p> <p>Views are of gently sloping arable fields bound by small blocks of woodland, with the public footpath leading north-east between two adjacent fields. The rising landform to the west and north contains views of the wider surroundings from this viewpoint, however it is different to the east where the topography slopes downwards revealing open, long-distance views of the surrounding countryside. From this viewpoint, views comprise undulating farmland dominated by a strong network of hedgerow boundaries and woodland copses. In the medium-distance, a solar farm can be seen between tree plantations. In addition, three large wind turbines can be seen in the longer distance, breaking the skyline.</p> <p>Open views of the elevated southern extent Site A are available from this viewpoint, with glimpsed views of Site B in the long-distance, set at a lower position and heavily screened by tree cover in the intervening landform. Sites C and D are glimpsed in the long-distance, however they are largely screened from view.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the southern boundary of Sites A and B would further screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within the southern extents of Site A and B. Site A is at a short-distance to the west, and Site B is in the middle-distance in the lower part of the valley landscape.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a highly prominent element within the view at close-distance and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		

Operation effect:

The solar array within the southern extent of Site A would be prominent at close-distance from this Viewpoint. Associated infrastructure such as fencing or transformers located in the southern extent of Site A would be prominent from this close distance. The parts of the Scheme within Site B would appear as a tonal change offset within the arable fields in the distance.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view, in particular Site A, would form a highly prominent element within the view to the west and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The parts of the Scheme in Site B would be more recessive but add to the extent of solar development visible. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **High**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

There would be negligible seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there is limited existing hedgerow and tree cover on the boundary of Site A in this location, albeit views of Site B may alter given the higher level of intervening deciduous vegetation cover. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, therefore the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to **Moderate Adverse** which from this location would remain a **Significant** effect due to the changes in the foreground of views west as a result of the introduction of planting, and the extent of solar development also visible across Site B to the east.

Viewpoint 13 assessment

Viewpoint 13: View from Bridleway 40 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-17a, 5-17b, 5-17c and 5-17d		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 506672, 264564	Elevation: 72m AOD	Direction of view: All directions
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley and the spire of St. Nicholas Church, Swineshead which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view of Site A, situated centrally within the southern extents of the Site.</p> <p>Views are across gently undulating, large-scale arable farmland with open, long-distance views of the surrounding landscape, particularly towards the north where a large agricultural set of buildings are evident. Towards the east, a collection of farm buildings can be seen partially concealed by tree planting and bound by mature hedgerows, all of which screen Sites B, C and D from view.</p> <p>Towards the south are open views of the countryside, punctuated by woodland and lined with hedgerows and hedge trees. The spire of St. Nicholas Church, Swineshead can be seen in the distance above the tree line. Along the horizon, several wind turbines break the skyline.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the boundary of Site A would further screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within the southern extent of Site A located at close-distance to the south. Construction activity within the north and west of Site A would be predominantly by the existing landform.</p> <p>Operations within Sites B, C and D would be screened from view.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a highly prominent element within the view at close-distance but in a specific direction to the south and result in substantial change to the view. The scale of visual effect would be High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p>		

The solar array within the southern extent of Site A would be evident at close-distance from this Viewpoint. Associated infrastructure such as fencing would be prominent at this distance from the Site.

The solar array within the northern extent of Site A would be glimpsed in a low position and predominantly screened by intervening landform.

The addition of the Scheme to the view would form a prominent element within the view to the south and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would be **High**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

There would be negligible seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there is limited existing hedgerow and tree cover on the boundary of Site A in this location.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of hedgerow and woodland belt planting between the footpath and the solar infrastructure, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view with limited influence of solar infrastructure in the view. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, therefore the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to **Moderate Adverse** which from this location would be a **Not Significant** effect due to the change in view relating to the introduction of planting to the south and north, whilst open views across the landscape to the north and west are retained.

Viewpoint 14 assessment

Viewpoint 14: View from Bridleway 37 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-18a, 5-18b, 5-18c and 5-18d		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 507296, 264645	Elevation: 54m AOD	Direction of view: All directions
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This viewpoint is located in proximity to Site A, however Site B is most visible, situated on the boundary of a neighbouring solar farm. Sites A, C and D are largely screened from view. Site is screened from view by a rise in the landform to the west and a woodland block to the south-west.</p> <p>Views primarily comprise arable farmland and a large solar farm to the south. Woodland planting to the western edge of the solar farm conceals wider views of the surroundings. Views from other aspects are also screened due to the rising landform, although glimpsed views of nearby Brook End and Keysoe are available as the topography gently slopes down towards the south-west. From this viewpoint, the rooftops of a large farmstead and the spire of St. Mary the Virgin can be seen above the trees.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the western boundary of Site B would further screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Viewpoint 14 is located on an access track which would be evident at close-range.</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within the eastern extent of Site A, and western extent of Site B.</p> <p>Construction operations within Sites C and D would be screened from view by a combination of landform and vegetation.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view at a middle-distance and beyond an existing solar farm. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Medium. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Moderate Adverse which due to the discordant appearance of construction activity is judged to be Significant.</p>		

Operation effect:

The solar array within the eastern extent of Site A and western extent of Site B would be visible at medium- and long-distance from this Viewpoint. The solar array would be set behind an operational solar array, and at a lower position within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view, would form a visible and reasonably conspicuous element to the view, intensifying the existing views of solar development. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Medium**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

There would be seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there is existing hedgerow and tree cover across Site B that would filter and break up views of the Scheme in Site B during summer.. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Moderate Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of woodland belt planting and hedgerows within Site A and Site B, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, therefore the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 15 assessment

Viewpoint 15: View from Footpath 29 (Parish of Pertenhall)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-19a, 5-19b, 5-19c and 5-19d		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 507797, 265106	Elevation: 40m AOD	Direction of view: North-west
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of footpath users and consists of open views of the surrounding countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view of Site A, situated on its eastern boundary, while Sites B, C and D are screened by vegetation cover within the adjacent settlements of Pertenhall and Green End.</p> <p>Views comprise undulating, agricultural fields which rise to form a small hillside towards the south west. Fields are lined with a mix of mature and new hedgerow planting with hedge trees. Immediately to the east, a small copse of woodland can be seen concealing farm buildings.</p> <p>Wider views of the surroundings are available towards the north, where wooded hillsides can be seen in the distance. Breaks in tree cover reveal occasional farms and residential dwellings in longer views, with glimpses of large industrial warehouses towards the north-west. St Peter's Church, Pertenhall is glimpsed amongst the trees in the long-distance.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the eastern boundary of Site A would further screen the solar array within this part of the Scheme.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible across the fields to the north and north-west in the close- and middle-distance.</p> <p>Operations within Site B, C and D would not be visible due to the screening effect of vegetation within the Pertenhall area.</p> <p>Given the close proximity to the construction operations to the north-west, the visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a highly prominent element within the view at close-distance and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within the northern extent of Site A would be evident at close-distance from this Viewpoint. It would be set at a similar to the height of the viewpoint. The hill located directly to the</p>		

west of the Site would screen the majority of Site A and limit the change to the view. Landform and vegetation would screen Sites B, C and D.

Associated infrastructure such as fencing would be identifiable at this distance from the Site.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would be **Medium**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Moderate Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of hedgerow planting on the western side of the footpath that the viewpoint is located, and the establishment of further woodland and hedgerow to the north, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Moderate Adverse** but from this location would be **Not Significant** due to the change in view relating to the introduction of planting obstructing views, whilst open views across the landscape to the north and north-east are retained.

Viewpoint 16 assessment

Viewpoint 16: View from Footpath 11 (Parish of Pertenhall) at the Chadwell Spring		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-20a, 5-20b and 5-20c		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 507904, 265427	Elevation: 34m AOD	Direction of view: South-west
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view of Site A, situated close to its eastern boundary, while Sites B, C and D are screened by vegetation cover within the adjacent settlements of Pertenhall and Green End.</p> <p>Views consist of gently rolling agricultural land bound by steams and hedgerows. To the south west, the landform rises to form a small hillside lined with trees. Two large farmsteads interspersed by tree planting are the central features of views towards the east and south-east, along with Pertenhall Brook which runs east to west.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the eastern boundary of Site A would further screen the solar array within this part of the Scheme.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site A located at short-distance and at a similar level within the landscape. Small blocks of woodland and hedgerow trees in the intervening landscape would filter some parts of the construction operations.</p> <p>Operations within Site B, C and D would be screened due to intervening tree and hedgerow cover within the Pertenhall area.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a prominent element within the view at close-distance and resulting in substantial change to the quality and character of the view west. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Medium-High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Moderate-Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within the northern extent of Site A would be evident at close-distance from this viewpoint. It would be located at a similar height of the viewpoint and would rise onto a slightly elevated landform further west. Associated infrastructure such as fencing would be identifiable at this distance from the Site.</p> <p>The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a prominent element within part of the view and result in change to the quality and character of part of the available view. The scale of</p>		

visual effect would be **Medium-High**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Moderate-Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, therefore the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to **Moderate Adverse** which from this location would be a **Significant** effect due to the open views into the closest parcel of solar panels not being screened by any vegetation.

Viewpoint 17 assessment

Viewpoint 17: View from Footpath 12 (Parish of Pertenhall)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-21a and 5-21b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 508000, 265900	Elevation: 41.69m	Direction of view: South-east and South West
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a medium-distance view towards Site A which is approximately 0.5km north of the Site boundary.</p> <p>Views are across gently undulating, arable fields interspersed with tree planting. Swineshead Road is a central feature of views from this viewpoint, and the view is across open boundaries on adjacent fields. Towards the south-east, the rooftops of several buildings and the spire of the Church of St. Peter can be glimpsed between the trees.</p> <p>Open views of Site A are available from this viewpoint while Sites B, C and D are screened from view by tree cover in the vicinity of Pertenhall.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the northern and eastern boundary of Site A would further screen the solar array within this part of the Scheme.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site A, located at middle to long-distance and at a slightly lower position within the landscape.</p> <p>Operations within Site B, C and D would be screened due to intervening tree and hedgerow cover within the Pertenhall area.</p> <p>There would be separation in the view between the viewpoint and the Scheme, and as such the visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would be visible and conspicuous, but not prominent. There would be a noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Medium. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Moderate Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within the northern extent of Site A would be evident at middle- to long-distance from this viewpoint. It would be located at a similar height of the viewpoint and would rise onto a</p>		

slightly elevated landform further west. Associated infrastructure such as fencing would not likely be identifiable at this distance from the Site.

There would be separation in the view between the viewpoint and the Scheme, and as such the addition of the Scheme to the existing view, There would be a notable change to the quality and character of part of the available view, but the foreground and backdrop of the view remain as existing. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Medium**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Moderate Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of woodland belt and hedgerow planting on the northern boundaries of Site A, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, therefore the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to **Minor Adverse** which would be **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 18 assessment

Viewpoint 18: View from Bridleway A1 (Parish of Pertenhall)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-22a and 5-22b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 507733, 266178	Elevation: 45m	Direction of view: South-east and South West
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a medium-distance view towards Site A, approximately 420m north-east of the Site boundary.</p> <p>Views comprise gently rolling arable farmland bound by hedgerows and regular intervals of hedge trees. In the distance views of wooded hillsides are available, with the spire of Church of St. Peter visible above the tree line.</p> <p>Open views of Site A are available from this viewpoint while Sites B, C and D are screened from view by tree cover in the vicinity of Pertenhall.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the northern and eastern boundary of Site A would further screen the solar array within this part of the Scheme.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site A, located at medium-distance and at a similar level within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations.</p> <p>Operations within Site B, C and D would not be visible due to the screening effect of intervening landform and vegetation.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would be Medium. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Moderate Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site A would be evident at medium-distance from this Viewpoint. It would be set within a lower position within the landscape, similar to the height of the viewpoint, with low hills</p>		

behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit its visual influence. Intervening tree cover and landform undulations would screen Sites B, C and D.

The Scheme would appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view, would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would be **Medium**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Moderate Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on the northern boundary of Site A, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to **Minor-Moderate Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 19 assessment

Viewpoint 19: View from Footpath 138/32 (Parish of Kimbolton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-24a and 5-24b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 508050, 266418	Elevation: 62m AOD	Direction of view: South-east and South West
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view towards Site A (approximately 0.8km north-east of the Site boundary)</p> <p>Views are of gently undulating arable farmland interspersed with trees and occasional hedgerows. Long-distance views comprise wooded hillsides and small settlements visible between the trees. Glimpsed views of the spire of the Church of St. Peter are available, although it barely breaks the skyline from this viewpoint and is mostly concealed by the surrounding trees.</p> <p>Relatively clear views of Site A are available from this elevated aspect while Sites B, C and D are largely screened from view by tree cover in the vicinity of Pertenhall.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the northern and eastern boundary of Site A would further screen the solar array within this part of the Scheme.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site A, located at long-distance and at a lower level within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations. Small blocks of woodland and hedgerow trees in the intervening landscape would filter parts of the construction operations.</p> <p>Operations within Site B, C and D would not be perceptible due to the screening effect of intervening tree and hedgerow cover, with glimpsed long-distance views of Site B at most.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Medium. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Moderate Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within the northern extent of Site A would be evident from this viewpoint. It would be set within a lower position within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect</p>		

which would limit its visual influence. Intervening tree cover and landform undulations would screen Sites B, C and D.

Small blocks of woodland and hedgerow trees in the intervening landscape would filter parts of the Scheme. The Scheme would appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would be **Medium**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Moderate Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of tree, hedgerow and woodland belt planting, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 20 assessment

Viewpoint 20: View from junction between Kimbolton Road and Wood End Lane in Pertenhall		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-24a and 5-24b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 508852, 265858	Elevation: 45m AOD	Direction of view: South
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Low</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of local road users on Kimbolton Road.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of road users passing by reasonably quickly and with views focused onto the road, it is considered to be of Low susceptibility to visual change. With regards value attributed to the view from this viewpoint, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view towards Sites A and B (approximately 1km north-east from the boundary of Site A).</p> <p>View show sloping agricultural fields interspersed by telephone poles and bound by mature hedgerows. In the distance, tree planting is prominent feature of the view. Towards the south west, Kimbolton Road is a prominent, detracting element of views. The road is bound by hedgerow and tree planting to the north, and to the south features an open boundary into the adjacent field which is lined by a small ditch. Road signage and bollards line the road at regular intervals.</p> <p>Glimpsed views of fields within Sites A and Site B are possible, although they play a minor part in wider views due to the long-distance nature of the viewpoint and the intervening screening by tree cover. Sites C and D are screened from view.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting on the northern boundary of Sites A and B would assist in screening it from view.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be screened within Sites C and D and glimpsed at most within a Sites A and B. Working areas within the very northern extents of Sites A and B may be glimpsed at long-distance, with some operations possibly evident on the horizon, albeit to a very limited extent.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a visible but only very minor element within the view of the horizon, without materially affecting the overall quality and/or character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Low. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Minor Adverse which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site B would be evident at long-distance from this Viewpoint and the vast majority would be screened by intervening topographic undulations and hedgerow and tree cover. Sites C and D would be screened by a combination of landform undulations and intervening tree</p>		

and hedgerow cover. Associated infrastructure, such as roads and fencing, is unlikely to be identifiable at this distance from the Site.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form visible but minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and/or character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Low**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect would also be **Reversible**, i.e. when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, the view would be restored to something similar to the current baseline. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on the western boundary of Site B, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 21 assessment

Viewpoint 21: View from Footpath 5 (Parish of Pertenhall)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-25a, 5-25b, 5-25c and 5-25d		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 509043, 265790	Elevation: 59m AOD	Direction of view: South
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view towards Sites A and B (approximately 1.2km from the northern boundary of Site B) and although close to Viewpoint 20, it is more elevated and has a slightly different aspect over Pertenhall to the south.</p> <p>Views are of gently undulating agricultural fields bound by hedgerows and hedge trees. Long-distance views of the surrounding countryside are available, however this is filtered by intervening woodland and tree planting. Towards the south, glimpsed views of Great Staughton Road can be seen. Further south west, residential dwellings punctuate the landscape. Most notably, the spire of the Church of St. Peter stands prominently in the view. Long-distance views of the spire of All Saints Church can also be glimpsed along the horizon to the south-east.</p> <p>Glimpsed views of fields within Sites A and Site B are possible, although they play a small part in wider views due to the long-distance nature of the viewpoint and the intervening screening by tree cover. Sites C and D are screened from view.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting on the northern boundary of Sites A and B would assist in screening it from view.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Sites A and B, albeit located in the distance and at a lower position within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would be Medium. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Moderate Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p>		

The solar array within Sites A and B would be evident across the view. The Scheme would be set within a lower position within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit its visual influence. Sites C and D would be screened by a combination of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover. Associated infrastructure, such as roads and fencing, would not be perceptible at this distance from the Site.

The solar array in Sites A and B would be set at a lower position within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence. It would appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond. The view of the Church of St. Peter spire, and All Saints Church, further in the distance, would be retained.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would be **Medium**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the view which would filter and screen parts of the Site in summer months. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Moderate Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of planting across the Scheme it would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Moderate Adverse** which from this location would be **Significant** due to the wide extent of the view in which there would be direct views of solar infrastructure.

Viewpoint 22 assessment

Viewpoint 22: View from Church of St Peter in Pertenhall		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-26a and 5-26b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 508407, 265419	Elevation: 40m AOD	Direction of view: South
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This view is representative of views from the Church of St. Peter, it is located on the western façade of the building.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of visitors to the church, experiencing a brief view of the surroundings before entering the enclosed church, it is considered to be of Medium susceptibility to visual change and users would attribute Medium value to the views, despite the absence of a designated landscape within the view.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a medium-distance view in the direction of Sites A and B, which are approximately 340m north-east from the boundary of Site A.</p> <p>Views are of the entrance to the Church and the graveyard is bound by tall brick walls to the south. To the west, boundaries consist of post and wire fencing and occasional shrub and tree planting. Clear views of the neighbouring residential dwelling are available, along with its garden which is scattered with trees.</p> <p>The Site cannot be seen from this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Not required for this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Construction effects:</p> <p>No change.</p>		
<p>Operation effects:</p> <p>No change.</p>		

Viewpoint 23 assessment

Viewpoint 23: View from Footpath 20 (Parish of Pertenhall)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-27a, 5-27b, 5-27c, 5-27d, 5-27e and 5-27f		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 509307, 265223	Elevation: 59m AOD	Direction of view: South
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view towards Sites A and B and the viewpoint is approximately 0.8km from the northern boundary of Site B.</p> <p>Views are across arable fields, bound by hedgerows and single trees. Long-distance views of the surrounding countryside are available, punctuated by hedgerows and trees. Views towards two church spires can be glimpsed to the west and south, particularly that of Church of St. Peter. Views are interrupted by Telegraph posts and cables which impede on the scenic quality of the surroundings. Immediate views are of a large farm building to the east, alongside a single residential dwelling.</p> <p>Glimpsed views of fields within Sites A and Site B are possible, although they play a small part in wider views due to the long-distance nature of the viewpoint and the intervening screening by tree cover. Sites C and D are screened from view.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting on the northern boundary of Sites A and B would assist in screening it from view.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Sites A and B, with Site B most evident, albeit located in the distance and at a lower position within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a prominent element within the view and result in noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would be Medium-High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Moderate-Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Sites A and B would be evident across the view, with Site B most evident. The Scheme would be set within a lower position within the landscape, with low hills behind</p>		

creating a backcloth effect which would limit its visual influence. Sites C and D would be screened by a combination of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.

The Scheme would appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond. The view of the Church of St. Peter spire would be retained.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view, in particular Site B and to a lesser extent Site A, would form a prominent element within the view and result in noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Medium-High**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Moderate-Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment planting across the Scheme it would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Moderate Adverse** which from this location would be **Significant** due to the wide extent of the view in which there would be direct views of solar infrastructure.

Viewpoint 24 assessment

Viewpoint 24: View from Great Staughton Road		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-28a, 5-28b and 5-28c		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 508516, 264695	Elevation: 35m AOD	Direction of view: South
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: High</p> <p>This viewpoint is located on Great Staughton Road and is representative of the views available from the adjacent row of residential properties.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of residential properties, it is considered to be of High susceptibility to visual change. With regards value attributed to the view from this viewpoint, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is of local, or Low, value, however, the overall sensitivity remains high for residential receptors.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a medium-distance view towards Sites B which is approximately 0.2km to the north.</p> <p>Views from properties on Great Staughton Road is open onto adjacent arable fields lined by ditches. Residential properties line the road to the north and south, bound by a mix of hedgerows, fencing and tree planting. Telephone poles and wires line the roadside, along with road signage which is a detracting element of existing views.</p> <p>There are long-distance views to the south where open views of the surrounding countryside are available, including a long-distance view of the spire of St. Mary the Virgin in the vicinity of a low, wooded rise in the landform which forms the horizon in that direction.</p> <p>Views of Sites A, C and D are screened from view.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting on the northern boundary of Site B would assist in screening it from view.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site B, located in the medium-distance and at a similar position within the landscape, with a low rise in the landform behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a prominent element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would be Medium-High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Moderate-Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site B would be evident at medium-distance from this Viewpoint. Sites A, C and D would be screened by a combination of landform and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The solar array in Site B would be set at a similar height within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence. It would partly appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above</p>		

ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond. The view of the spire of St. Mary the Virgin would be retained.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would be **Medium**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Moderate Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on the northern boundary of Site B and along the watercourse to the east, the Scheme would be predominantly screened in the view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Moderate Adverse** but from this location would be **Not Significant** due to the distance between the viewpoint and the Scheme, and that the change in view relates predominantly to views of planting rather than solar infrastructure.

Viewpoint 25 assessment

Viewpoint 25: View from Footpath 26 (Parish of Little Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-29a, 5-29b and 5-29c		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 508797, 264548	Elevation: 32m AOD	Direction of view: South
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view of Site B, situated on its northern boundary.</p> <p>Views are across generally flat, arable fields within Site B bound by mature hedgerows and trees. Towards the south west, the spire of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin can be seen above the tree line. In other directions, wider views are restricted by the boundary vegetation and landform.</p> <p>Sites A, C and D are screened from view.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting on the northern boundary of Site B would assist in screening it from view.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site B, located at close-distance and at a similar position within the landscape, with a low rise in the landform behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a dominant element within the view and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site B would be evident at close-distance from this Viewpoint. The Scheme would be set within a similar, low position within the wider landscape.</p> <p>Sites A, C and D would be screened by a combination of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover. Associated infrastructure, such as roads and fencing, would be identifiable at this close-distance to the Site.</p> <p>The public footpath would be set within a corridor that is minimum 20m wide between the watercourse and the solar infrastructure. The solar array in Site B would obstruct views towards</p>		

the low hills in the long-distance and the view of the spire of St. Mary the Virgin would be partly screened.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a dominant element within the view and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **High**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

Given the proximity of the Scheme, there would be negligible difference between summer and winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be Long-term. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of woodland, tree and hedgerow planting between the footpath and the solar infrastructure, the Scheme would be integrated into the view and solar infrastructure would be screened, particularly during summer months. However, while the solar array would be partially screened, long-distance views of the church would be restricted and so the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would be **Moderate Adverse** and from this location be **Significant** due to loss of views towards the Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

Viewpoint 26 assessment

Viewpoint 26: View from Footpath 35 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-30a, 5-30b and 5-30c		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 507643, 263975	Elevation: 43m	Direction of view: North-east
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view in the direction of Site B, approximately 0.1km south-west of the Site boundary.</p> <p>Views consist of gently rising arable fields, bound by a mix of mature and newly planted hedgerows with hedge trees. Wider views are contained to the immediate fields by the combination of topographic undulation and boundary vegetation, however glimpsed views of a small cluster of properties at the northern extent of Brook End can be seen between the trees to the east.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the western boundary of Site B would further screen the solar array within this part of the Scheme.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be glimpsed within Site B and at close-range on the brow of the adjacent low hill to the north and north-east. Operations within Site B would be glimpsed at most due to the screening effect of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover on the brow of the low hill.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and/or character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Low. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Minor Adverse which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site B would be evident at close-distance from this Viewpoint while the vast majority of the Scheme, including the majority of Site B, would be screened by intervening topographic undulations and hedgerow and tree cover. A low ridge located on the north-western extent of Site B would screen much of the Scheme in combination with scattered tree and hedgerow cover on field boundaries.</p>		

The north-western extent of solar array in Site B would be set at a slightly higher position within the landscape than this viewpoint and there is a potential for glimpsed views of the very northern extent of the array, however hedgerow on the western field boundary of the Site would screen panels from view.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view, would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Negligible**, which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect would also be **Reversible**, i.e. when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, the view would be restored to something similar to the current baseline.

Following the establishment of additional tree planting on the north-western boundary of Site B, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Negligible** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 27 assessment

Viewpoint 27: View from Footpath 112 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-31a, 5-31b, 5-31c and 5-31d		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 508017, 263894	Elevation: 38m	Direction of view: All directions
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is situated on the western boundary of Site B and comprise short-distance views of Site B, while Sites A, C and D are screened from view.</p> <p>Views to the north consist of arable farmland bound by a ditch which allows open views of the adjacent B660. This boundary is also lined with telephone poles and cables. Views in other directions consist of tree lined boundaries and rough pasture with scrub vegetation. Towards the west, residential properties can be seen on the adjacent side of the B660, bound by mature hedgerows and trees.</p> <p>Open views of Site B are available from this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the north-western boundary of Site B would further screen the solar array within this part of the Scheme.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site B located at short-distance and at a similar level within the landscape.</p> <p>Construction operations within Site A, C and D would be screened due to intervening landform undulations and tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a prominent element within the view at close-distance and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within the north-western extent of Site B would be evident at close-distance from this Viewpoint. It would be located at a similar height of the viewpoint and would rise onto a slightly elevated landform further east. Associated infrastructure such as fencing located on the eastern extent of Site A would be identifiable at this distance from the Site.</p>		

Small blocks of woodland and hedgerow trees in the intervening landscape would filter parts of the Scheme.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a prominent element within the view and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **High**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of woodland belt planting along the B660 and adjacent to the footpath the Scheme would be entirely screened. The baseline views across an open field would ultimately be replaced by a view onto trees, which would not be out of character with existing views in the area. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, therefore the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to **Moderate Adverse** which from this location would be **Not Significant** due to the change relating to views only of woodland planting which would not be out of character with existing views onto woodland either along the road or to footpaths to the west.

Viewpoint 28 assessment

Viewpoint 28: View from Footpath 6 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-32		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 507553, 262878	Elevation: 54.8 AOD	Direction of view: North-west
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view towards the Site, 1km from the Site boundary facing in a north-westerly direction towards Site A.</p> <p>The view comprises mixed pastoral and arable fields bound by hedgerows. From this viewpoint the southern boundary of Brook End can be seen with garden trees filtering views of the village. Large agricultural buildings contained by an earth bund and tree planting are a central feature of this view.</p> <p>Long-distance views of the surrounding landscape are evident to the north-west as the topography gently rises to a low ridge which forms the horizon in that direction, punctuated by small blocks of woodland, hedgerows and the tips of wind turbines.</p> <p>Glimpsed views of Site A are available from this viewpoint, however the majority of the Site is screened from view.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting on the southern boundary of Site A would assist in screening it from view.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be potentially glimpsed within Site A, located at long-distance. The majority of construction would be screened by intervening landform undulation and tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The construction operations associated with the Scheme would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site A would be glimpsed at long-distance from this Viewpoint and the vast majority would be screened by intervening topographic undulations. A low ridge located on the southern extent of Site A would screen the majority of Site A from view with only possibly glimpsed views. Associated infrastructure, such as roads and fencing, is unlikely to be identifiable at this distance from the Site.</p>		

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Negligible**, which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect would also be **Reversible**, i.e. when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, the view would be restored to something similar to the current baseline.

Following the establishment of additional tree planting on the southern boundary of Site A, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Negligible** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 29 assessment

Viewpoint 29: View from Church of St Mary the Virgin in Keysoe		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-33		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 507400, 262476	Elevation: 74m AOD	Direction of view: North-east
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of the views available from the Church of St Mary. It consists of the church graveyard and a small number of adjacent residential properties.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of residential properties, it is considered to be of High susceptibility to visual change. With regards value attributed to the view from this viewpoint, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is of local, or Low, value, however, the overall sensitivity remains high for residential receptors.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This viewpoint is located 1.4km from Site B, which is in a north-easterly direction.</p> <p>The view comprises the church graveyard to the east of the building, containing gravestones and bound by tree planting and picket fencing.</p> <p>Through the trees, glimpsed views of the neighbouring village of Keysoe can be seen. However, due to the contained nature of the viewpoint, no views of the Site are available.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Not required for this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Construction effects:</p> <p>No change.</p>		
<p>Operation effects:</p> <p>No change.</p>		

Viewpoint 30 assessment

Viewpoint 30: View from Footpath 64 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-34		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 507276, 262584	Elevation: 64m AOD	Direction of view: North
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view towards the Site at 1.3km from Site B, facing in a northerly direction. The view is across an open, undulating agricultural plain bound by mature hedgerow and trees. Long-distance views of the surrounding wooded hillsides can be seen as the topography gently rises to the north-west.</p> <p>The rooftops of the residential properties at Brook End village can be glimpsed through garden tree planting as the landform slopes down to the west. Above this tree line, glimpsed views of a solar farm are evident.</p> <p>From this viewpoint, glimpsed views of Site A are available, while the majority of the Site is screened by intervening topographic undulations and tree cover.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting on the southern boundary of Site A would assist in screening it from view.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be potentially glimpsed within Site A, located at long-distance. The majority of construction would be screened by intervening landform undulation and tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The construction operations associated with the Scheme would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site A would be glimpsed at long-distance from this Viewpoint and the vast majority would be screened by intervening topographic undulations. A low ridge located on the southern extent of Site A would screen the majority of Site A from view with only possibly glimpsed views. Associated infrastructure, such as roads and fencing, is unlikely to be identifiable at this distance from the Site.</p> <p>The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p>		

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect would also be **Reversible**, i.e. when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, the view would be restored to something similar to the current baseline. Following the establishment of additional tree planting on the southern boundary of Site A, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Negligible** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 31 assessment

Viewpoint 31: View from Bridleway 1 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-35		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 507809, 262610	Elevation: 65.4 AOD	Direction of view: North-east
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and views of the countryside which are partially restricted by adjacent hedgerow.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users with partially restricted views, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a medium-distance views towards Site B (0.3km from the Site boundary) facing a north-east direction.</p> <p>Views comprise generally flat, arable farmland contained by mature hedgerows and trees which limit wider views of the surroundings. The entrance into the field allows longer distance views of the landscape, which show wooded hillsides and scattered farmsteads.</p> <p>Glimpsed views of Site B are available from the viewpoint, however the intervening vegetation and landform undulation screens Sites A, C and D.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting on the southern boundary of Site A would assist in screening it from view.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be potentially glimpsed within Site B, located at long-distance. The majority of construction would be screened by intervening landform undulation and tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The construction operations associated with the Scheme, would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site B would be glimpsed at long-distance from this Viewpoint and the vast majority would be screened by intervening topographic undulations. Associated infrastructure, such as roads and fencing, is unlikely to be identifiable at this distance from the Site.</p> <p>The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p> <p>At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be Long-term. The effect would also be Reversible, i.e. when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, the view would be restored to something similar to the current baseline. Following the establishment of additional tree planting on the southern boundary of Site B, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the</p>		

mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Negligible** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 32 assessment

Viewpoint 32: View from Footpath 47 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-36a, 5-36b and 5-36c		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 508035, 263325	Elevation: 46m AOD	Direction of view: North and East
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view of Site B, situated on its western boundary.</p> <p>The view comprises flat, large-scale arable farmland to the north which rises up steeply towards the east. Field boundaries consist of hedgerow and hedge trees. Boundary vegetation to the north-eastern boundary of the immediate field is weak, comprising occasional scrub and tree planting, this affords wider ranging views in this direction showing residential properties and the spire of St. Peter's Church in the distance.</p> <p>Woodland planting to the west of the B660 screens views of the wider landscape, including Site A. However, open views of Site B are available.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the western boundary of Site B would further screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within the western extent of Site B located at close-distance.</p> <p>Operations within Sites A, C and D would not be visible due to the screening effect of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a highly prominent element within the view at close-distance and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within the western extent of Site B would be evident at close-distance from this viewpoint. Associated infrastructure such as fencing located on the western extent of Site B would also be identifiable at close-distance. Sites A, C and D would be screened from view.</p>		

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view, would form a highly prominent element within the view and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **High**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

There would be negligible seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there is limited existing hedgerow and tree cover on the boundary of Site B in this location.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting alongside the footpath the Scheme would be predominantly screened from views, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, therefore the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to **Moderate Adverse** which from this location would be **Not Significant** due to views being along a green lane with no solar infrastructure expected to be visible.

Viewpoint 33 assessment

Viewpoint 33: View from Footpath 13 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-37a, 5-37b, 5-37c and 5-37d		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 508558, 263643	Elevation: 37.6 AOD	Direction of view: All directions
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This view is taken from the centre of Site B and consists of large-scale arable fields bound by ditches, hedgerows and hedge trees. The landform is generally flat and rises gently to the south-east.</p> <p>Open views of Site B are available, while Sites A, C and D are screened from view.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located directly adjacent to the footpath, within Site B would partially screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within the western extent of Site B located at short-distance.</p> <p>Operations within Sites A, C and D would not be visible due to the screening effect of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a highly prominent element within the view at close-distance and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within the western extent of Site B would be evident at close-distance from this viewpoint and it would surround the local footpaths. Associated infrastructure such as fencing located on the western extent of Site B would be identifiable at close-distance. Sites A, C and D would be screened from view.</p> <p>The public footpath would be set within a corridor that is minimum 20m wide between the solar infrastructure. The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a highly prominent element within the view and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be High. The Scheme would be in situ</p>		

for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

There would be negligible seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there is limited existing hedgerow and tree cover in this location, albeit views of Site B may alter given the higher level of intervening deciduous vegetation cover. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of woodland, tree and hedgerow planting the solar infrastructure would be screened in the view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view to **Moderate Adverse** which from this location would remain a **Significant** effect due to the extent of enclosure of the footpath network through the Scheme, however views would typically be of hedgerow lined 'green lanes' and not of infrastructure.

Viewpoint 34 assessment

Viewpoint 34: View from Footpath 4 (Parish of Bolnhurst and Keysoe)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-38a and 5-38b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 508851, 262191	Elevation: 71m AOD	Direction of view: North
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a medium-distance view towards the Site, approximately 0.4km from the boundary of Site B.</p> <p>The view is from a slightly elevated position across gently rolling farmland with hedgerow boundaries and hedge trees. Long-distance views of the surrounding countryside can be seen to the north-west, with glimpsed views of a large solar farm in the long-distance. Towards the east, the topography gently rises and screens further views of the landscape. A small copse of woodland can be seen in the immediate view, along with two wind turbines.</p> <p>Views of Site A, C and D are screened from this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting on the southern boundary of Site B would assist in screening it from view.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site B, located in the medium-distance and at a slightly lower position within the landscape, with a low rise in the landform behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Low. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Minor Adverse which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site B would be evident at medium-distance from this Viewpoint. Sites A, C and D would be screened by a combination of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover. Associated infrastructure would be evident on the southern boundary of the Site.</p> <p>The solar array in Site B would be set at a lower height within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence. It would partly appear as a tonal</p>		

change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Low**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the immediate intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect would also be **Reversible**, i.e. when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, the view would be restored to something similar to the current baseline. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on field boundaries within Site B, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 35 assessment

Viewpoint 35: View from Footpath 4 (Parish of Little Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-39a and 5-39b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 509042, 262783	Elevation: 61m AOD	Direction of view: North-east
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view of the site and is situated on the south-western boundary of Site B. Views are across a gently undulated field bound my mature woodland to the north, east and west. Glimpses of the wider landscape can be seen on the horizon towards the north-east. The public footpath can be seen clearly aligning the woodland edge to the east.</p> <p>Partial views of Site B are available from this viewpoint as it falls away to the north-east.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located directly adjacent to the footpath, on the boundary of Site B, would partially screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within the south-western extent of Site B located at short-distance.</p> <p>Operations within Sites A, C and D would not be visible due to the screening effect of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a highly prominent element within the view at close-distance and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within the south-western extent of Site B would be evident at close-distance from this viewpoint. Associated infrastructure such as fencing located on the western extent of Site B would be identifiable at close-distance.</p> <p>Sites A, C and D would be screened from view.</p> <p>The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available</p>		

view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Medium**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Moderate Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of woodland planting in the foreground, the Scheme would be screened from view. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Moderate Adverse** but from this location would be **Not Significant** as the change in view would relate only to the extent of planting in the foreground, which would screen all views but not be out of character with existing views at a local level.

Viewpoint 36 assessment

Viewpoint 36: View from Footpath 10 (Parish of Little Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-40a, 5-40b, 5-40c and 5-40d		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 509441, 262469	Elevation: 71m AOD	Direction of view: North
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view of the site and is situated on the southern boundary of Site B, with Sites A, C and D screened from view.</p> <p>This is an open, panoramic view across part of the Kym Valley. Views are of gently rolling arable fields bound by trees and scrub. Towards the west, glimpsed views of a large solar farm and industrial site can be seen through the trees. Wind turbines can also be seen along the horizon in this direction. To the east, the spire of All Saints Church at Little Staughton can be seen above the tree line. From this viewpoint, the silhouettes of electricity pylons can be glimpsed frequently along the tops of the hillsides on the horizon.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the southern boundary of Site B would further screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within the southern extent of Site B located at short-distance.</p> <p>Operations within Sites A, C and D would not be visible due to the screening effect of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a highly prominent element within the view at close-distance and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within the southern extent of Site B would be evident at close-distance from this Viewpoint. Associated infrastructure such as fencing located on the southern extent of Site B would be identifiable at close-distance. Sites A, C and D would be screened from view.</p>		

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view, would form a highly prominent element within the view and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **High**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

There would be negligible seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there is limited existing hedgerow and tree cover on the boundary of Site B in this location.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting alongside the footpath, the Scheme would be partially screened in the view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, therefore the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to **Moderate Adverse** which remains a **Significant** effect and reflects that the view would be more restricted than the baseline situation.

Viewpoint 37 assessment

Viewpoint 37: View from Footpath 3 (Parish of Little Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-41a, 5-41b, 5-41c and 5-41d		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 509715, 262772	Elevation: 58m AOD	Direction of view: All directions
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view of the site and is situated within Site B, towards the southern extents. Views are across large-scale, undulating arable fields which slope down towards the north revealing far reaching views of the surrounding landscape. Field boundaries consist of both mature and newly planted hedgerows. Undulations in the topography from this viewpoint contain wider views of the countryside towards the east, west and south. Open views of Site B are available from this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the southern boundary of Site B would further screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within the southern extent of Site B located at short-distance.</p> <p>Operations within Sites A, C and D would not be visible due to the screening effect of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a highly prominent element within the view at close-distance and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would be High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within the southern extent of Site B would be evident at close-distance from this viewpoint. Associated infrastructure such as fencing located on the southern extent of Site B would be identifiable at close-distance. Sites A, C and D would be screened from view.</p> <p>The addition of the Scheme to the existing view, would form a highly prominent element within the view and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would be High. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the</p>		

establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

There would be negligible seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there is limited existing hedgerow and tree cover on the boundary of Site B in this location.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting the Scheme would be partially screened in the view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, however the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Major Adverse** which remains a **Significant** effect and reflects that the view would be more restricted than the baseline situation.

Viewpoint 38 assessment

Viewpoint 38: View from Footpath 11 (Parish of Little Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-42a, 5-42b and 5-42c		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 509946, 262629	Elevation: 66m AOD	Direction of view: North, East and West
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view of the site and is situated on the southern boundary of Site B.</p> <p>Views are across large-scale, undulating arable fields, bound by hedgerows. Towards the north, long-distance views of the surrounding countryside are available as the topography gently slopes down. Views from other aspects are concealed by the topography and boundary vegetation. Open views of Site B are available from this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the southern boundary of Site B would further screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within the southern extent of Site B located at short-distance.</p> <p>Operations within Sites A, C and D would not be visible due to the screening effect of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a highly prominent element within the view at close-distance and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within the southern extent of Site B would be evident at close-distance from this viewpoint. Associated infrastructure such as fencing located on the southern extent of Site B would be identifiable at close-distance. Sites A, C and D would be screened from view.</p> <p>The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a highly prominent element within the view and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale</p>		

of visual effect would therefore be **High**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

There would be negligible seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there is limited existing hedgerow and tree cover on the boundary of Site B in this location.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Mitigation planting proposed across Site B would not screen the views of solar infrastructure in the foreground, in order to retain a viable field pattern following decommissioning. The level of effect at Year 10 would therefore remain **Major Adverse** which remains a **Significant** effect and reflects that the view would be more restricted than the baseline situation.

Viewpoint 39 assessment

Viewpoint 39: View from West End Road to the west of Little Staughton		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-43a and 5-43b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 509766, 262246	Elevation: 67m AOD	Direction of view: North
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Low</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of local road users on West End Road.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of road users passing by reasonably quickly and with views focused onto the road, it is considered to be of Low susceptibility to visual change. With regards value attributed to the view from this viewpoint, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a medium-distance view towards the Site (approximately 0.3km south of the boundary of Site B) facing a northerly direction.</p> <p>Views comprise West End Road directly adjacent, with open views into adjacent fields bound by ditches and grass verges. Residential properties can be seen further east along the road.</p> <p>To the north-west, open views of farmland are available, with the access gate into the field a central feature of the view. Wider views of countryside and the Site are interrupted by the gently rising topography. The Site is screened from view, mainly by the rise in landform to the north.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Not required for this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Construction effects:</p> <p>No change.</p>		
<p>Operation effects:</p> <p>No change.</p>		

Viewpoint 40 assessment

Viewpoint 40: View from Bridleway 23 (Parish of Little Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-44a and 5-44b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 509603, 261615	Elevation: 74m AOD	Direction of view: North
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view towards the Site at approximately 0.9km south of the boundary of Site B, facing broadly north.</p> <p>Views are across generally flat, large-scale, arable fields bound by hedgerows. Woodland planting can be seen in the distance towards the west largely concealing agricultural buildings and residential properties. The tops of two wind turbines can also be seen above the tree line. Towards the east the spire of All Saints Church can be seen amongst the trees, along with the rooftops of residential properties.</p> <p>No views of the Site are available.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Not required for this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Construction effects:</p> <p>No change.</p>		
<p>Operation effects:</p> <p>No change.</p>		

Viewpoint 41 assessment

Viewpoint 41: View from Bridleway 13 (Parish of Little Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-45a and 5-45b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 510264, 262781	Elevation: 64m AOD	Direction of view: North-west
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a medium-distance view towards the Site, approximately 0.2km from the boundary of Site B, facing broadly north-west.</p> <p>Views are across an arable field contained by hedgerows and trees. The landform is gently undulating. Due to the combination of topography and boundary vegetation, no further views of the surrounding landscape are available.</p> <p>No views of the Site are available.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Not required for this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Construction effects:</p> <p>No change.</p>		
<p>Operation effects:</p> <p>No change.</p>		

Viewpoint 42 assessment

Viewpoint 42: View from Footpath 4 (Parish of Little Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-46a, 5-46b, 5-46c, 5-46d, 5-46e and 5-43f		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 509798, 263298	Elevation: 41m AOD	Direction of view: West
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view of Site B, situated on its south-eastern boundary.</p> <p>Views are of gently undulating arable fields bound by mature hedgerows and trees. Wider views of the surrounding countryside are not available due to the gently rising topography and boundary vegetation. Towards the north, views comprise Green End road bound by grass verges and tall hedgerows on both sides.</p> <p>Open views of Site B are available towards the south west.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the south-eastern boundary of Site B would further screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within the south-western extent of Site B located at short-distance.</p> <p>Operations within Sites A, C and D would not be visible due to the screening effect of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a highly prominent element within the view at close-distance and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within the south-western extent of Site B would be evident at close-distance from this viewpoint. Associated infrastructure such as an access road and fencing located on the south-western extent of Site B would be identifiable at close-distance. Sites A, C and D would be screened from view.</p> <p>The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a highly prominent element within the view and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be High. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to</p>		

the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

There would be negligible seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there is limited existing hedgerow and tree cover on the boundary of Site B in this location.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on the southern boundary of Site B, the Scheme would be partially screened in the view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, however the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Major Adverse** which remains a **Significant** effect.

Viewpoint 43 assessment

Viewpoint 43: View from Footpath 11 (Parish of Little Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-47a, 5-47b, 5-47c and 5-47d		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 509930, 263132	Elevation: 42m AOD	Direction of view: West
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users on the edge of Little Staughton and consists of views of the adjacent fields.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view of Site B as the viewpoint is situated on its south-eastern boundary, adjoining the southern settlement edge of Green End, Little Staughton.</p> <p>Views are across undulating arable farmland bound by trees and hedgerows. Wider views of the landscape towards the south are restricted due to the rising topography. Towards the north, residential gardens bound by picket fencing and tree planting can be seen.</p> <p>Open views of Site B are available from this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the south-eastern boundary of Site B would further screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within the southern extent of Site B located at medium-distance.</p> <p>Operations within Sites A, C and D would not be visible due to the screening effect of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a highly prominent element within the view at close-distance and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within the south-western extent of Site B would be evident at medium-distance from this viewpoint. Associated infrastructure such as fencing located on the southern extent of Site B would be identifiable at close-distance. Sites A, C and D would be screened from view.</p> <p>The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a highly prominent element within the view and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be High. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to</p>		

the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

There would be negligible seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there is limited existing hedgerow and tree cover on the boundary of Site B in this location.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on the southern boundary of Site B, the Scheme would be partially screened within the view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, therefore the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to **Moderate Adverse** which from this location would remain a **Significant** effect due to the visibility of solar arrays across the skyline to the south-west.

Viewpoint 44 assessment

Viewpoint 44: View from Green End at the Crown Inn in Little Staughton		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-48a, 5-48b and 5-48c		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 510132, 263248	Elevation: 41m AOD	Direction of view: North
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Low</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of users of the pavement beside the road within Green End, Little Staughton.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of users of a pavement beside a road with views focused onto the road, it is considered to be of Low susceptibility to visual change. With regards value attributed to the view from this viewpoint, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a medium-distance view towards Site B which is just over 0.1km to the north.</p> <p>Views are contained along the main road which is orientated from east to west and bound by grass verges and mature hedgerows with trees on both sides. The road is also lined with telephone poles and signage. Glimpses of farm buildings can be seen through the hedgerows to the north. To the south, open views of a large residence can be seen set back from the roadside. Another neighbouring property is screened by trees.</p> <p>Due to the boundary vegetation associated with the roadside, only glimpsed views of the Site are available.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Not required for this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be potentially glimpsed within Site B, located at medium-distance, through gaps in hedgerow, particularly during winter months. The majority of construction would be screened by adjacent tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The construction operations associated with the Scheme would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site B would be glimpsed at medium-distance from this Viewpoint through gaps in hedgerow, particularly during winter months, however the vast majority would be screened by surrounding tree and hedgerow cover within Little Staughton.</p> <p>At Year 0, the addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p>		

Viewpoint 45 assessment

Viewpoint 45: View from Spring Hill in Little Staughton		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-49a and 5-49b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 510263, 263251	Elevation: 41m AOD	Direction of view: North
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Low</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of users of the pavement beside a road within Green End, Little Staughton.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of users of a pavement beside a road with views focused onto the road, it is considered to be of Low susceptibility to visual change. With regards value attributed to the view from this viewpoint, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view towards Site B at just less than 0.1km from the boundary.</p> <p>Views consist of Green End road bound by tall hedgerows and tree planting. The junction of Green End road and Spring Hill, with associated signage, can be seen towards the north-west. Towards the north-east, a large residential dwelling can be glimpsed above the hedges and between trees.</p> <p>No views of the Site(s) are available from this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Not required for this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be potentially glimpsed within Site B, located at medium-distance, through gaps in hedgerow, particularly during winter months. The majority of construction would be screened by adjacent tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The construction operations associated with the Scheme would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site B would be glimpsed at medium-distance from this Viewpoint through gaps in hedgerow, particularly during winter months, however the vast majority would be screened by surrounding tree and hedgerow cover within Little Staughton.</p> <p>The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p>		

Viewpoint 46 assessment

Viewpoint 46: View from The Kangaroo at the junction between Little Staughton Road and Great Staughton Road		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-50a, 5-50b, 5-50c and 5-50d		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 509728, 264278	Elevation: 32m AOD	Direction of view: All directions
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of a residential property.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of residential properties, it is considered to be of High susceptibility to visual change. With regards value attributed to the view from this viewpoint, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is of local, or Low, value, however, the overall sensitivity remains high for residential receptors.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view of Site B, situated within the northern extents of the Site.</p> <p>Views consist of Great Staughton Road bound by wide grass verges and tall hedgerows with trees. Towards the north-west, the junction of Great Staughton Road and Little Staughton Road, which is the main feature of the view. Directly to the north, The Kangaroo public house abuts the roadside.</p> <p>No views of the Site are available from this viewpoint due to hedgerow screening. However, it is assumed that there would be upper storey views from The Kangaroo.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the northern boundary of Site B would further screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be partially visible within the northern extent of Site B located at short- to medium-distance, from the upper storey of the property only.</p> <p>Operations within Sites A, C and D would not be visible due to the screening effect of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view at close-distance and result in change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would be Medium-High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Moderate-Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array would be partially visible over existing hedgerows from the upper storey of the property. Sites A, C and D would be screened from view.</p> <p>The addition of the Scheme to the existing view, would be predominantly screened by the existing hedgerow and would therefore form a minor element within the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Low. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment</p>		

of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

There would be negligible seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there is no existing hedgerow and tree cover on the boundary of Site B in this location.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Minor-Moderate Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. At Year 10, as the existing hedgerow and woodland planting further establishes the Scheme would be screened from view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting and management of hedgerows would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, therefore the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to **Minor Adverse** which remains a **Not Significant** effect.

Viewpoint 47 assessment

Viewpoint 47: View from Footpath 138/5 (Parish of Kimbolton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-51		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 510504, 266617	Elevation: 31m AOD	Direction of view: South
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the large-scale surrounding countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view towards Site B at 2km from the boundary.</p> <p>Views comprise generally flat, very large-scale arable land intersected by a small access lane/footpath which leads south to a large farm building. This building is a prominent feature of views from this viewpoint. Additional features in the view include telephone poles and cables which cross the view and lead out into the distance.</p> <p>Due to the long-distance nature of the view and intervening vegetation cover, the Site is barely perceptible.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Not required for this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be potentially glimpsed within Site B, located at long-distance, particularly during winter months. The majority of construction would be screened by intervening tree and hedgerow cover across the 2km distance from the Site.</p> <p>The construction operations associated with the Scheme would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site B would be potentially glimpsed, located at long-distance, particularly during winter months. The majority of the Scheme would be screened by intervening tree and hedgerow cover across the 2km distance from the Site.</p> <p>The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p>		

Viewpoint 48 assessment

Viewpoint 48: View from Footpath 1 (Parish of Little Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-52a, 5-52b and 5-52c		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 510495, 264300	Elevation: 32.59m	Direction of view: North, West and South
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the large-scale surrounding countryside and Great Staughton Road.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a medium-distance view towards Site B at approximately 150m from the Site boundary.</p> <p>Views mainly comprise Great Staughton Road bound by open fields to the north and wide grass verges to the south-west which adjoin with the garden boundaries of residential properties. Views of the wider landscape are available to the north, this consists of generally flat, large-scale arable fields bound by hedgerows and trees. Directly to the south, wider views are restricted by tree and hedgerow planting associated with the residential properties along the road.</p> <p>Given the proximity to the Site, relatively clear views of the southern extent of Site B are possible.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the northern boundary of Site B, would assist to screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within the northern extent of Site located at medium-distance.</p> <p>Operations within Sites A, C and D would not be visible due to the long distance from the Viewpoint and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Medium. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Moderate Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array would be visible to the north at medium-distance from this viewpoint. Sites A, C and D would be screened from view.</p> <p>The addition of the Scheme to the existing view, would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available</p>		

view. The scale of visual effect would be **Medium**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Moderate Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. Following the establishment of woodland belt planting between the viewpoint and the Scheme, the Scheme would be screened from view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 49 assessment

Viewpoint 49: View from Footpath 1 (Parish of Little Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-53a and 5-53b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 510512, 264147	Elevation: 30m AOD	Direction of view: South
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the surrounding countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view of Site B, situated on its north-eastern boundary.</p> <p>Views comprise generally flat, large-scale arable farmland, bound by mature hedgerows and trees. Due to the nature of the topography, combined with field boundary vegetation, wider views of the surroundings are restricted. Views also consist of a collection of farm buildings adjacent to the north, partly concealed by tree cover. Features in this view contain post and wire fencing and a metal access gate signposting the public footpath.</p> <p>Open views of Site B are available from this viewpoint, while Sites A, C and D are screened.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the western boundary of Site B would further screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible in the foreground at short-distance.</p> <p>Operations within Sites A, C and D would not be visible due to the screening effect of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a highly prominent element within the view at close-distance and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array would be evident at close-distance from this viewpoint. Associated infrastructure such as fencing would be visible at close-distance. Sites A, C and D would be screened from view.</p> <p>The addition of the Scheme to the existing view, would form a highly prominent element within the view and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be High. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to</p>		

the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

There would be negligible seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there is no existing hedgerow and tree cover on the boundary of Site B in this location.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of hedgerow planting between the footpath and the solar infrastructure, the Scheme would be screened from view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, therefore the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to **Moderate Adverse** which from this location would be a **Not Significant** effect due to views only being onto a hedgerow, and with no solar infrastructure visible.

Viewpoint 50 assessment

Viewpoint 50: View from Footpath 1 (Parish of Little Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-54a and 5-54b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 510553, 263819	Elevation: 31m	Direction of view: North-west
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the surrounding countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view of Site B, situated on its north-eastern boundary.</p> <p>Views comprise generally flat, large-scale arable farmland bound by mature hedgerows. Due to this, wider views of the surroundings are mostly contained, with only glimpses of residential rooftops above the hedgerows. The woodland associated with the eastern edge of Spring Hill can be seen towards the south west.</p> <p>Glimpsed views of Site B can be seen through gaps in the hedgerow.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the northern boundary of Site B, would assist to screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be partially visible within the eastern extent of Site B glimpsed between gaps in hedgerows.</p> <p>Operations within Sites A, C and D would not be visible due to the long distance from the Viewpoint and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a minor element within the view with existing hedgerows screening the majority of construction. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Low. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Minor Adverse which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array would be predominantly screened by the existing hedgerows to the north and west of the viewpoint.</p> <p>Sites A, C and D would be screened from view.</p>		

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a minor element within the view, glimpsed through gaps in hedgerows. The view up to the church at Little Staughton would not be obstructed. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Low**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing vegetation within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect would also be **Reversible**, i.e. when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, the view would be restored to something similar to the current baseline. There would be limited change from the Year 0 view and the effect would remain **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 51 assessment

Viewpoint 51: View from Footpath 5 (Parish of Little Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-55a, 5-55b, 5-55c and 5-55d		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 510674, 262978	Elevation: 63m AOD	Direction of view: North-west
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a medium-distance view towards the Site, approximately 0.5km south-east of the boundary of Site B which is located in a north-westerly direction. It is located adjacent to All Saints Church.</p> <p>Views consist of gently sloping, pastoral and arable fields bound by hedgerows and occasional woodland belts. Glimpsed views of the residential properties of Little Staughton can be seen amongst the intervening tree cover. Open, long-distance views of the surrounding landscape are available to the north-west, where a strong network of boundary hedgerows can be seen traversing the fields. Glimpsed views of wind turbines are also evident from this viewpoint.</p> <p>Fields within Site B are evident in the medium to long-distance. Sites C and D are screened from view, while Site A is glimpsed at most in the long-distance, beyond Site B.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located throughout field boundaries within Site B would assist to screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site B, located in the medium-distance and at a lower position within the landscape, with a low rise in the landform behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a prominent element within the view and result in noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p>		

The solar array within Site B would be evident at medium-distance from this Viewpoint. Sites A, C and D would be screened by a combination of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.

The solar array in Site B would be set at a lower height within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence. It would partly appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond. This is a relatively expansive and large-scale landscape which would reduce the perceived scale of the Scheme.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Medium-High**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Moderate-Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on field boundaries within Site B, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Moderate Adverse** which from this location would be **Significant** due to the extent of the Scheme visible.

Viewpoint 52 assessment

Viewpoint 52: View from Church of All Saints at Little Staughton		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-56a, 5-56b and 5-56c		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 510723, 263000	Elevation: 62m	Direction of view: East, North and West
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of the Church setting where the focus of views are on the church and the graveyard, and less of the wider surroundings, it is therefore considered to be of Medium susceptibility.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a medium-distance view towards Site B, which is approximately 0.5km south-east of the boundary of Site B, which is in a north-westerly direction.</p> <p>Views are of the northern façade of the church building and the adjoining grave yard with occasional, scattered gravestones. The graveyard is bound by tree planting and a gappy hedgerow which enclosed the view.</p> <p>Filtered views of the wider countryside are available towards the north as the hedgerow and telephone post interrupt the view. The adjacent field is bound by mature hedgerows and in the distance, further views of a strong network of boundary hedges can be seen along the distant hillsides.</p> <p>Glimpsed views of fields within Site B are evident in the medium to long-distance. Sites C and D are screened from view, while Site A is glimpsed at most in the long-distance, beyond Site B.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located throughout field boundaries within Site B would assist to screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations within Site B would be glimpsed through boundary tree cover, located in the medium-distance and at a slightly lower position within the landscape, with a low rise in the landform behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Low. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Minor Adverse which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site B would be glimpsed through boundary tree cover at medium-distance from this Viewpoint. Sites C and D would be screened by a combination of landform undulations</p>		

and intervening tree and hedgerow cover, while Site A would be glimpsed at most, behind Site B. Associated infrastructure would be evident on the southern boundary of the Site.

The solar array in Site B would be set at a lower height within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence. It would partly appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond. This is a relatively expansive and large-scale landscape which would reduce the perceived scale of the Scheme.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Low**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the immediate intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect would also be **Reversible**, i.e. when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, the view would be restored to something similar to the current baseline. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on field boundaries within Site B, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 53 assessment

Viewpoint 53: View from Footpath 213/1 (Parish of Great Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-57a, 5-57b and 5-57c		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 510880, 263022	Elevation: 62m AOD	Direction of view: North
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This Viewpoint is located approximately 0.8km south of the boundary of Site B, facing broadly to the north.</p> <p>Views comprise gently rolling farmland bound by hedgerows. Towards the east, open long-distance views of the surrounding landscape are available. From this viewpoint, woodland boundaries are a focal element of the view. Beyond this, wind turbines can be seen along the horizon. Farm buildings can also be viewed as the topography gently slopes down. To the north, views are mostly contained by the mature hedgerow planting which bounds the field. To the west the spire of the nearby Church of All Saints can be seen above the hedgerows and the rooftops of the residential properties of Little Staughton line the horizon.</p> <p>The Site is screened from view largely, with the extent between Sites C and D glimpsed within the lower part of the valley.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Not required for this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be potentially glimpsed within the section between C and D, located at long-distance. The majority of construction would be screened by intervening landform undulation and tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The construction operations associated with the Scheme would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site C may be glimpsed at long-distance from this Viewpoint and the vast majority would be screened by intervening topographic undulation and intervening tree and hedgerow cover. Associated infrastructure, such as roads and fencing, is unlikely to be identifiable at this distance from the Site.</p>		

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Negligible**, which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 54 assessment

Viewpoint 54: View from Footpath 213/1 (Parish of Great Staughton), adjacent to a Scheduled Monument		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-58a, 5-58b and 5-58c		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 511463, 263137	Elevation: 59m AOD	Direction of view: North-east and North-west
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view towards Site B, with the Site approximately 0.9km north of this position.</p> <p>Views are across gently rolling farmland with long-distance views of the surrounding countryside towards. From this viewpoint, the spire of the Church of All Saints can be seen amongst the trees. To the north-east, scrub vegetation and tree planting screens wider views of the landscape and Sites C and D.</p> <p>There is a view of fields within Site B evident in the medium to long-distance. Sites C and D are screened from view, while Site A is glimpsed at most in the long-distance, beyond Site B.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located throughout field boundaries within Site B would assist to screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site B, located in the medium-distance and at a lower position within the landscape, with a low rise in the landform behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Medium. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Moderate Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p>		

The solar array within Site B would be evident at medium-distance from this Viewpoint. Sites A, C and D would be screened by a combination of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.

The solar array in Site B would be set at a lower height within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence. It would partly appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond. This is a relatively expansive and large-scale landscape which would reduce the perceived scale of the Scheme.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Medium**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Moderate Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on field boundaries within Site B, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Moderate Adverse** which from this location would be **Significant** due to the extent of the Scheme that would be seen in the view.

Viewpoint 55 assessment

Viewpoint 55: View from Footpath 213/1 (Parish of Great Staughton), adjacent to Scheduled Monument

Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-59a and 5-59b

Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref:

511624, 263180

Elevation:

58m AOD

Direction of view:

North-west

Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium

This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.

As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of **Medium-High** susceptibility to visual change.

With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or **Low**, value.

Existing view:

This is a long-distance view towards Site B and C and is located approximately 0.8km from the Site boundary, facing broadly north.

Views towards the north-west are of boundary hedgerows with a small pond and surrounding wetland vegetation, glimpsed views of the wider countryside are available in the immediate view above the hedgerows. To the north-east views comprise a field bound by hedgerows with glimpsed views of the wider surroundings available as the landform gently slopes down to reveal more of the landscape beyond, where wind turbines can be seen prominently along the horizon.

This viewpoint is set back on a low plateau and so views of the wider landscape are restricted by the edge of the hill in the foreground.

Glimpsed views of Site B and C are available from this viewpoint, however the Sites A and D are screened from view.

Proposed mitigation:

Additional tree and hedgerow planting located throughout field boundaries within Sites B and C would assist to screen the solar array.

Construction effect:

Construction operations would be visible within Sites B and C, located in the long-distance and at a slightly lower position within the landscape. The edge of the hill in the foreground would restrict views of the wider landscape, limiting the visibility of construction operations. In addition, a low rise in the landform behind the Site would create a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations.

The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Low**. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is **Short-term**.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Operation effect:

The solar array within Sites B and C would be evident at medium-distance from this Viewpoint. Site D would be screened by a combination of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover, while Site A would be glimpsed at most, behind Site B. Associated infrastructure would be evident on the southern boundary of the Site.

The solar array in Site B would be set at a lower height within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence. The edge of the hill in the foreground would restrict views of the wider landscape, limiting the visibility of construction operations and in addition, a low rise in the landform behind the Site would create a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations.

The solar array would in part appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond. This is a relatively expansive and large-scale landscape which would reduce the perceived scale of the Scheme.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Low**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the immediate intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect would also be **Reversible**, i.e. when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, the view would be restored to something similar to the current baseline. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on field boundaries within Site B, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 56 assessment

Viewpoint 56: View from Footpath 213/2 (Parish of Great Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-60a, 5-60b and 5-60c		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 512009, 263350	Elevation: 48m AOD	Direction of view: North
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a medium-distance view towards Site B and C, with a distance of approximately 0.4km from the boundary of Site C, facing in a broadly northwards direction.</p> <p>Views comprise open rolling farmland punctuated by small copses of woodland. Glimpsed views of the village of Staughton Highway can be seen through the trees towards the north.</p> <p>At long-distance, pylons and electricity lines can be seen above the tree line, crossing the horizon. Wind turbines are also evident on the skyline from this viewpoint.</p> <p>Due to the absence of boundary vegetation between the immediate and adjacent field, open views of the western extent of Site C are evident, albeit its eastern extent is screened by landform undulation. Views of Site B are glimpsed due to adjacent hedgerow screening. Sites A and D are screened from view.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located at the western extent of Site C in particular would assist to screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site C and, to a much lesser extent, Site B in the distance. Operations would be located in the medium-distance and at a slightly lower position within the landscape, with a low rise in the landform behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of Site C would form a prominent element within the view and result in noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		

Operation effect:

The western extent of the solar array within Site C would be evident at medium-distance from this Viewpoint, with the eastern extent screened by intervening topographic undulations. Sites A and D would be screened by a combination of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover, while Site B would be of negligible visibility.

The solar array in Site C would be set at a lower height within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence and the partial screening effects of occasional woodland blocks. The arrays would partly appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond. This is a relatively expansive and large-scale landscape which would reduce the perceived scale of the Scheme.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Medium-High**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Moderate-Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on field boundaries within Site C, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Moderate Adverse** which from this location would remain **Significant** due to the extent of the Scheme which would be seen in the view that would not be screened by vegetation.

Viewpoint 57 assessment

Viewpoint 57: View from Footpath 213/1 (Parish of Great Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-61a, 5-61b, 5-61c and 5-61d		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 512373, 263130	Elevation: 54m AOD	Direction of view: North and East
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a close-range view taken from the south-western boundary of Site C, facing in northerly and easterly directions.</p> <p>Views consist of large-scale arable fields with strong hedgerow boundaries and small copses of woodland scattered throughout the landscape. Long-distance views of the surrounding countryside are available, with wooded hillsides and electricity pylons punctuating the skyline. The topography flattens out more towards the east, while to the north there is gentle undulation.</p> <p>Towards the north glimpsed views of residential properties at Staughton Highway can be seen. To the east, long-distance views of a large solar farm are available, albeit largely filtered by a tree cover.</p> <p>Views of Site C are available, however views of Site D are only glimpsed due to the long-distance nature of the viewpoint from it. Sites A and B are screened.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the southern extent of Site C in particular would assist to screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site C located at close-distance and at a lower position within the landscape, with a low rise in the landform behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The viewpoint is from a gap in the hedgerow and the view would only be experienced briefly. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Medium. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Moderate Adverse which is Significant.</p>		

Operation effect:

The solar array within Site C would be evident at close-distance from this Viewpoint. Sites A and C would be screened by landform undulations, while Site D would be visible in the background.

The solar array in Site C would be set at a lower height within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence. Its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond. This is a relatively expansive and large-scale landscape which would reduce the perceived scale of the Scheme. Site D would be glimpsed in the long-distance to the east.

In the Option 1 scenario, the East Park BESS and East Park Substation would be partly visible in front of New Wood, but due to the change in elevation and the position of the panels between the footpath and the BESS/Substation they would be partly screened and not dominant features in the view. The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The viewpoint is from a gap in the hedgerow and the view would only be experienced briefly. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Medium-Low**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Minor-Moderate Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on field boundaries within Site C, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Minor-Moderate Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 58 assessment

Viewpoint 58: View from Footpath 213/1 (Parish of Great Staughton), adjacent to a Scheduled Monument

Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-62a, 5-62b and 5-61c

Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref:

512855, 263070

Elevation:

41m AOD

Direction of view:

North

Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High

This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.

As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of **Medium-High** susceptibility to visual change.

With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates **Medium** value.

Existing view:

This is a close-range view taken from the south-western boundary of Site C and it faces in a northerly direction.

Views are available through gaps in hedgerow and are likely to be much more screened during summer months. Views through the gap in the hedge are across gently rolling, large-scale arable farmland, bounded by hedgerows. Long-distance views are available towards the north and comprise a low wooded hillsides with electricity pylons punctuating the skyline.

Open views of Site C are available from this viewpoint, while Sites A, B and D are screened.

Proposed mitigation:

Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the southern extent of Site C in particular would assist to screen the solar array.

Construction effect:

Construction operations would be visible within Site C through a gap in the hedgerow, located at middle-distance and at a slightly lower position within the landscape, with a low rise in the landform behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations.

The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The viewpoint is from a gap in the hedgerow and the view would only be experienced briefly. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Medium**. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is **Short-term**.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be **Moderate Adverse** which is **Significant**.

Operation effect:

The solar array within Site C would be evident from this viewpoint, albeit through a very brief gap in the hedgerow. Sites A, B and D would be screened by landform undulations and vegetation cover.

The solar array in Site C would be set at a lower height within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence. Its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond. This is a relatively expansive and large-scale landscape which would reduce the perceived scale of the Scheme.

In the Option 1 scenario, the East Park BESS and East Park Substation would be partly visible in front of New Wood, but due to the change in elevation and the position of the panels between the footpath and the BESS/Substation they would be partly screened and not dominant features in the view.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. Adjacent hedgerow would screen much of the view from this right of way. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Medium-Low**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be a notable seasonal difference in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Minor-Moderate Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 as the hedgerow is managed to close the gap in which the Scheme is visible and the level of effect would reduce to **Minor Adverse**, which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 59 assessment

Viewpoint 59: View from Footpath 213/23 (Parish of Great Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-63a and 5-63b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 512404, 262465	Elevation: 56m AOD	Direction of view: North-east
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium-High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is not a designated trail, however it includes views over part of the Kym Valley which indicates Medium value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view towards Site D and is approximately 0.7km from the boundary of Site C, with the view orientated in north-easterly direction.</p> <p>Views are across gently rolling arable farmland bound by a combination of hedgerow, woodland and ditches. Open views of the surrounding landscape are available towards the north-east, where electricity pylons and wind turbines are evident on horizon. Towards the north-west, wider views are contained by the gently sloping topography and woodland trees.</p> <p>Glimpsed views of Site D are available from this viewpoint, but only form a minor element of wider views. Site C is screened by a low hill in the intervening landscape and Sites A and B are screened by topographic undulation and tree cover.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located at the western extent of Site D would assist to screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site D, located in the long-distance and at a slightly lower position within the landscape. The edge of the hill in the foreground would restrict views of the wider landscape, limiting the visibility of construction operations, particularly of Site C which is the closest Site. In addition, a low rise in the landform behind Site D would create a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Low. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Minor Adverse which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p>		

The solar array within Site D would be evident at long-distance from this Viewpoint. Sites A and B would be screened by a combination of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover, while Site C would be screened by a low hill to the north, despite being the closest part of the Site. Associated infrastructure would be evident on the southern boundary of the Site.

The solar array in Site D would be set at a lower height within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence. In addition, a low rise in the landform behind the Site would create a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations.

The solar array would in part appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond. This is a relatively expansive and large-scale landscape which would reduce the perceived scale of the Scheme.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Low**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the immediate intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect would also be **Reversible**, i.e. when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, the view would be restored to something similar to the current baseline. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on field boundaries within Site D, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 60 assessment

Viewpoint 60: View from Footpath 213/2 (Parish of Great Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-64a and 5-64b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 512135, 264164	Elevation: 30m AOD	Direction of view: South
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a medium-distance view towards the Site at approximately 0.4km from the boundary of Site C, facing in a southerly direction.</p> <p>Views are across generally flat pastoral fields bound by post and wire fencing. Towards the north, an access lane can be seen following the boundary of a residential garden. Small blocks of woodland occasionally break up the view across the landscape.</p> <p>Site C is evident in the view while Sites A, B and D are screened.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located at the northern extent of Site C in particular would assist to screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site C. Operations would be located in the medium-distance and at a similar level within the landscape, with the southern extent of Site C on a gently rising landform which would partially elevate it within the view.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of Site C would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Medium-High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Moderate Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>Site C would be evident at medium-distance from this Viewpoint. Sites A, B and D would be screened by a combination of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The solar array in Site C would be set at a similar height within the landscape, albeit its southern extent would rise onto a low hillside, elevating it slightly within the view, albeit in the long-distance. This is a relatively expansive and large-scale landscape which would reduce the perceived scale of the Scheme.</p>		

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view, would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Medium**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Moderate Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on the northern field boundary of Site C, the Scheme would be predominantly screened within the view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to as **Minor-Moderate Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 61 assessment

Viewpoint 61: View from Church of St Andrew in Great Staughton		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-65		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 512400, 264673	Elevation: 25m AOD	Direction of view: South-east
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of the Church setting where the focus of views are on the church and the graveyard, and less of the wider surroundings.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of visitors to the church, experiencing a brief view of the surroundings before entering the enclosed church, it is considered to be of Medium susceptibility to visual change and users would attribute Medium value to the views, despite the absence of a designated landscape within the view.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a medium-distance view towards the Site at approximately 0.3km from the boundary of Site C, facing a south-easterly direction.</p> <p>The view includes the church graveyard with gravestones and well maintained lawn. The graveyard is bound by tree planting and the River Kym to the south. Glimpsed views of the adjacent field can be seen through the trees.</p> <p>The Site is largely screened from view by trees bounding the graveyard.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Not required for this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be potentially glimpsed within Site C, located at medium-distance. The majority of construction would be screened by tree cover on the boundary of the graveyard, particularly during winter months.</p> <p>The construction operations associated with the Scheme would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site C would be glimpsed at medium-distance from this Viewpoint and the vast majority would be screened by tree cover on the boundary of the graveyard, particularly during winter months. Associated infrastructure, such as roads and fencing, is unlikely to be identifiable at this distance from the Site.</p> <p>The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect at Years 0 and 10 would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p>		

Viewpoint 62 assessment

Viewpoint 62: View across Birds Meadow from The Causeway towards River Kym		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-66a, 5-66b and 5-66c		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 512467, 264698	Elevation: 25m AOD	Direction of view: South-east
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Low</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of users of the pavement beside Causeway Road.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of users of a pavement beside a road with views focused onto the road, it is considered to be of Low susceptibility to visual change. With regards value attributed to the view from this viewpoint, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a medium-distance view towards the Site at approximately 0.3km from the northern boundary of Site C and it faces in a south-easterly direction.</p> <p>Views to the west comprise the Church of All Saints bounded by the River Kym to the south, to the east open pastoral fields bound by fencing along the Causeway Road can be seen. Views from this viewpoint mainly comprise fields punctuated by small blocks of woodland and intermittent tree planting.</p> <p>Long-distance views of Sites C and, to a lesser extent Site D, are available from this viewpoint. Sites A and B are screened from view.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located throughout field boundaries within Site C in particular would assist to screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations within Site C and, to a lesser extent Site D, would be glimpsed through boundary tree cover, located in the long-distance and at a similar position within the landscape. Site C would rise in height onto a low hill at its southern extent, increasing the visibility of operations within that part of the Site.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Low. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Minor Adverse which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site C, and to a lesser extent Site D, would be glimpsed through boundary tree cover at long-distance from this Viewpoint. Sites A and D would be screened from view. Associated infrastructure would be evident on the southern boundary of the Site.</p> <p>Site C would rise in height onto a low hill at its southern extent, increasing the visibility of operations within that part of the Site. It would partly appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not</p>		

disrupt any views of the landscape beyond. This is a relatively expansive and large-scale landscape which would reduce the perceived scale of the Scheme.

In the Option 1 scenario, the East Park BESS and East Park Substation would be screened by New Wood and would not be visible.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Low**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the immediate intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect would also be **Reversible**, i.e. when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, the view would be restored to something similar to the current baseline. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on field boundaries within Site C, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 63 assessment

Viewpoint 63: View from Footpath 219/9 (Parish of Great Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-67a and 5-67b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 511797, 265154	Elevation: 29m AOD	Direction of view: South
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view towards the Site (approximately 1km from the boundary of Site C) facing a south-east and south westerly direction.</p> <p>Views are of generally flat, arable farmland bound by hedgerows. Towards the south-east woodland can be seen with the spire of the Church of St. Andrew evident amongst the trees. The residential properties of Great Staughton can also be glimpsed through the trees.</p> <p>To the south west, the landform gently rises forming a horizon which mostly terminates further views of the wider landscape, however some glimpsed views of the wider countryside are available. In particular the rooftops of some residential properties can be seen along with a long-distance view of the spire of the Church of All Saints.</p> <p>Glimpsed views of Site B can be seen from this viewpoint in the long-distance, however Sites A, C and D are screened from view.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Not required for this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be potentially glimpsed within Site B, located at long-distance. The majority of construction would be screened by intervening landform undulation and tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The construction operations associated with the Scheme would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site B would be glimpsed at long-distance from this Viewpoint and the vast majority would be screened by intervening topographic undulation and intervening tree and hedgerow cover. Associated infrastructure, such as roads and fencing, is unlikely to be identifiable at this distance from the Site.</p>		

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a barely discernible change to the view at Years 0 and 10. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Negligible**, which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 64 assessment

Viewpoint 64: View from Footpath 213/3 (Parish of Great Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-68a and 5-68b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 513066, 264333	Elevation: 28m AOD	Direction of view: South
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view of Site C at approximately 0.1km from the Site boundary facing a southerly direction.</p> <p>Views are of undulating pastoral land bound by intermittent hedgerow, hedge trees and post and wire fencing. Views to the west are of the footpath with boundary fencing to the south and scrub vegetation to the north, a timber container can be seen in the neighbouring field. Glimpsed views of arable farmland (the Site) can be seen from both aspects, between the trees which line the River Kym.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located throughout field boundaries within Site C in particular would assist to screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations within Site C and, to a lesser extent Site D, would be glimpsed through boundary tree cover, located in the long-distance and at a similar position within the landscape. Site C would rise in height onto a low hill at its southern extent, increasing the visibility of operations within that part of the Site.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Low. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Minor Adverse which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site C, and to a lesser extent Site D, would be glimpsed through boundary tree cover at long-distance from this Viewpoint. Sites A and D would be screened from view. Associated infrastructure would be evident on the southern boundary of the Site.</p> <p>Site C would rise in height onto a low hill at its southern extent, increasing the visibility of operations within that part of the Site. It would partly appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not</p>		

disrupt any views of the landscape beyond. This is a relatively expansive and large-scale landscape which would reduce the perceived scale of the Scheme.

In the Option 1 scenario, the East Park BESS and East Park Substation would be screened by intervening vegetation and New Wood and would not be visible.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Low**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the immediate intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect would also be **Reversible**, i.e. when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, the view would be restored to something similar to the current baseline. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on field boundaries within Site C, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 65 assessment

Viewpoint 65: View from Footpath 213/28 (Parish of Great Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-69a and 5-69b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 513516, 264304	Elevation: 23m AOD	Direction of view: South
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a medium-distance view towards the Site at approximately 0.4km from the boundary of Site C, facing in a southerly direction.</p> <p>Views are of the River Kym in the foreground and rolling agricultural pasture punctuated by woodland and tree planting. Towards the east a small farmstead can be seen on the horizon.</p> <p>Wider views of the surrounding landscape are mostly contained due to the undulating topography, however glimpsed views of Site C are available. Sites A, B and D are screened from view.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located throughout field boundaries within Site C in particular would assist to screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations within Site C would be glimpsed through nearby tree cover, located in the long-distance and at a similar position within the landscape. Site C would rise in height onto a low hill at its southern extent, increasing the visibility of operations within that part of the Site.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Low. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Minor Adverse which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site C would be glimpsed through boundary tree cover at long-distance from this Viewpoint. Sites A and D would be screened from view. Associated infrastructure would be evident on the southern boundary of the Site.</p> <p>Site C would rise in height onto a low hill at its southern extent, increasing the visibility of operations within that part of the Site. It would partly appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not</p>		

disrupt any views of the landscape beyond. This is a relatively expansive and large-scale landscape which would reduce the perceived scale of the Scheme.

In the Option 1 scenario, the East Park BESS and East Park Substation would be predominantly screened by New Wood, with the easternmost extent of the BESS partly visible against a backdrop of solar panels.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Low**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the immediate intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect would also be **Reversible**, i.e. when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, the view would be restored to something similar to the current baseline. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on field boundaries within Site C, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 66 assessment

Viewpoint 66: View from Moor Road near Mill View		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-70a and 5-70b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 513719, 264098	Elevation: 28m AOD	Direction of view: South
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Low</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of local road users of Moor Road. It is located adjacent to Mill View property which is surrounded by trees and therefore it is not representative of that receptor.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of road users passing by reasonably quickly and with views focused onto the road, it is considered to be of Low susceptibility to visual change. With regards value attributed to the view from this viewpoint, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a medium-distance view towards the Site, 0.4km from the boundary of Site C with views towards the from the south-west to south-east.</p> <p>Views are across generally flat, arable farmland with open views of the surrounding countryside. Fields are bound with hedgerows and lined with trees. The immediate view includes Moor Road towards the east with an open boundary into the adjacent field, clear views of electricity pylons and power lines are evident from this viewpoint.</p> <p>Views of Site C and D are available from this viewpoint, while Sites A and B are screened from view.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located at the northern extents of Sites C and D would assist to screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Sites C and D, located in the long-distance and at a similar position within the landscape. A subtle rise in the landform behind Site D would elevate some of the construction operations within the southern extent of the Site.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Medium. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Minor-Moderate Adverse which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Sites C and D would be evident at long-distance from this Viewpoint. Sites A and B would be screened by a combination of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The solar array in Sites C and D would be set at a similar height within the landscape, rising partially onto a subtle rise in the landform at their southern extents. However, the large-scale of the arable landscape and presence of pylons in the view would limit the change that would occur due to the relatively low level solar development.</p>		

The solar array would in part appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond. This is a relatively expansive and large-scale landscape which would reduce the perceived scale of the Scheme.

In the Option 1 scenario, the East Park BESS and East Park Substation would be partially visible to the north of New Wood in Site C, with the easternmost extent of the BESS partly visible against a backdrop of solar panels.

In the Option 2 scenario, the East Park BESS and East Park Substation would be partially visible along the western boundary of Site D, with some screening afforded by existing woodland. The BESS/Substation would be seen against a backdrop of solar panels within Site D.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Medium** for both the Option 1 and Option 2 scenarios. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Minor-Moderate Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on field boundaries within Sites C and D, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Minor-Moderate Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 67 assessment

Viewpoint 67: View from Moor Road near Roman Field Cottage		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-71a, 5-71b and 5-71c		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 513606, 263270	Elevation: 28m AOD	Direction of view: All directions
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: High</p> <p>This viewpoint is located on Moor Road and is representative of the views available from the adjacent Roman Field Cottage.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of residential properties, it is considered to be of High susceptibility to visual change. With regards value attributed to the view from this viewpoint, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is of local, or Low, value, however, the overall sensitivity remains high for residential receptors.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This viewpoint is a short-distance view taken from the south-eastern corner of Site C.</p> <p>Views towards the north and west consist of Moor Road, with broadly flat and large-scale arable farmland to either side and bound my mature hedgerows. However to the north, the boundary to the road is open on its eastern side as the road approaches the driveway of Roman Field Cottage. This allows views of the wider setting, including electricity pylons and wind turbines above the tree line. In the foreground, telephone poles and wires form a strong detracting feature of the view.</p> <p>Towards the south, views are more open and are of the wooded hillsides at long-distance which are interrupted by farm buildings and conifer plantations.</p> <p>Fields within Sites C and D to the west and east of the property, respectively, with Site C most visible due to minor undulations in the landform which screen much if Site D.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located at the eastern extent of Site C and the western extent of Site D would assist to screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>The construction of the cable route would be evident at close-range and the use of a temporary access road.</p> <p>Construction operations would be partially visible within Sites C and D, located in the long-distance and at a similar position within the landscape. A subtle rise in the landform behind Site D would elevate some of the construction operations within the southern extent of the Site.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Medium. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Moderate Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p>		

The solar array within Site C would be partially visible at medium-distance from this Viewpoint, and part of Site D at long-distance. Sites A and B would be screened by a combination of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.

The solar array in Site C would be predominantly screened by the existing hedgerow along Moor Road but seen from upper storey windows to the distant west of the view. The solar array in Site D would be visible along the western boundary of Site D in the distance, forming a small vertical feature that would appear as a tonal change in colour.

In the Option 1 scenario, the East Park BESS and East Park Substation would be partly visible to the south of New Wood in Site C, but due to the intervening hedgerow along Moor Road and the position of the panels between the viewpoint and the BESS/Substation they would be predominantly screened and not dominant features in the view.

In the Option 2 scenario, the East Park BESS and East Park Substation would be partly visible along the western edge of Site D, but with screening from existing woodland. The building of the East Park Substation would be the most notable feature along the boundary.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a relatively minor element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Medium-Low** for both the Option 1 and Option 2 scenarios. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Moderate Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on field boundaries and once existing hedgerows have been actively managed to increase their heights, the Scheme would be further screened within the view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view for either Option 1 or Option 2. The level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to as **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 68 assessment

Viewpoint 68: View from Bridleway 112/7 (Parish of Hail Weston)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-72a, 5-72b, 5-72c, 5-72d, 5-72e, 5-72f, 5-72g and 5-72h		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 513684, 263077	Elevation: 34m AOD	Direction of view: All directions
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This viewpoint is situated midway between Site C and D, approximately 0.2km south of Site C and approximately 0.5km west from Site D. It is slightly elevated above the Site.</p> <p>Views towards Site C to the north-west consist of open, gently rolling farmland with long-distance views of the wider countryside. The immediate view includes a single residential dwelling (Roman Field Cottage) and isolated farm buildings set within tree planting. The landform rises gently to the south, beyond the Site, screening wider views in this direction.</p> <p>Towards the east, the landscape is influenced by infrastructure, with electricity pylons, power lines and wind turbines evident within the view.</p> <p>Views of Site are available from this viewpoint, However Site D is mostly screened by the rising topography.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located at the eastern extent of Site C and the western extent of Site D would assist to screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>The construction of the cable route would be evident at in the middle distance of the view between Site C and Site D.</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Sites C and D, located in the middle-distance and at a similar position within the landscape. A subtle rise in the landform behind Site D would elevate some of the construction operations within the southern extent of the Site.</p> <p>For the Option 2 scenario, the impact of construction would be slightly greater due to the closer position of the BESS and Substation in Site D, than the more distant position in Site C for Option 1. Overall this is a negligible change considering the level of construction activity that would be visible.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a prominent element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view, regardless of the Option 1 or Option 2 scenario. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Medium-High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p>		

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be **Moderate-Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

Operation effect:

The solar array within Site C would be evident at medium-distance from this viewpoint and at a slightly closer distance for Site D. Sites A and B would be screened by a combination of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.

In the Option 1 scenario, the East Park BESS and East Park Substation would be partly to the south of New Wood in Site C, but due to the change in elevation and the position of the panels between the footpath and the BESS/Substation they would be predominantly screened and not dominant features in the view. In the Option 1 scenario the view west would be of solar panels extending along the full edge of Site D.

In the Option 2 scenario, the East Park BESS and East Park Substation would be seen between existing blocks of woodland to the east at Site D, with open views onto each along the western edge of Site D, with solar panels to the north and south. In the Option 2 scenario the view towards Site C would only consist of solar infrastructure.

The solar array in Site C would occupy a relatively narrow part of the view in the middle-distance, with closer panels appearing in some detail but the more distant parts of Site C appearing as a tonal change. At Site D the solar array would occupy a wide portion of the view to the east and the southern extent of the Site would sit partly across the skyline.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a prominent element within the view and result in noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view.

For Option 1 the scale of visual effect would be **Medium-High**. For Option 2 the scale of visual effect would be **High**.

The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, for Option 1 the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Moderate Adverse** which is **Significant**. For Option 2 the level of visual effect would be **Moderate-Major Adverse**, which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on field boundaries within Sites C and D, the Scheme would be better integrated and screened within the view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view. The level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to **Moderate Adverse** which is **Significant** for both Option 1 and Option 2.

Viewpoint 69 assessment

Viewpoint 69: View from Footpath 213/12 (Parish of Great Staughton)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-73a and 5-73b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 513501, 262142	Elevation: 51m AOD	Direction of view: North-east
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view towards Sites D at approximately 0.6km from the south-western boundary of Site D, facing a north-easterly direction.</p> <p>Views comprise generally relatively flat and large-scale arable farmland with open, long-distance views of the surrounding landscape. Towards the east is a large solar farm and several wind turbines and electricity pylons which cross the horizon are evident to the north and north-east. To the west, woodland is a key feature of the immediate view and screens further views out.</p> <p>Partially restricted views of Site D are available from this viewpoint, while Sites A, B and C are screened by gentle landform undulations.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located at the western extent of Site D would assist to screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site D, located in the long-distance and at a slightly lower position within the landscape. The edge of the hill in the foreground would restrict views of the wider landscape, limiting the visibility of construction operations, particularly of Site C which is the closest Site. In addition, a low rise in the landform behind Site D would create a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Low. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Minor Adverse which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site D would be evident at long-distance from this Viewpoint. Sites A and B would be screened by a combination of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover, while Site C would be screened by a low hill to the north. Associated infrastructure would be evident on the southern boundary of the Site.</p>		

The solar array in Site D would be set at a lower height within the landscape, with low hills behind creating a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence. In addition, a low rise in the landform behind the Site would create a backcloth effect which would limit the visual influence of construction operations.

The solar array would in part appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond. This is a relatively expansive and large-scale landscape which would reduce the perceived scale of the Scheme.

In the Option 2 scenario, the East Park BESS and East Park Substation would not be visible as a result of the intervening landform.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Low**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the immediate intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect would also be **Reversible**, i.e. when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, the view would be restored to something similar to the current baseline. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on field boundaries within Site D, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 70 assessment

Viewpoint 70: View from Bridleway 27 (Parish of Staploe)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-74a and 5-74b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 513744, 261375	Elevation: 50m AOD	Direction of view: North
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is long-distance view towards Sites C and D at approximately 1.2km from the boundary of Site D, facing a north-east and north-westerly direction.</p> <p>Views are across generally flat, arable farmland bound by hedgerows and woodland to the west. Small copses of woodland punctuate fields to the east, where a large solar farm is situated amongst the trees. Further east, electricity pylons and wind turbines cross the horizon.</p> <p>Glimpsed views of Site D are available from this viewpoint while Sites A, B and C are screened by the intervening landform.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Not required for this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be potentially glimpsed within Site D, located at long-distance. The majority of construction would be screened by intervening landform undulation and set behind an operational solar array.</p> <p>The construction operations associated with the Scheme would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site D would be glimpsed at long-distance from this Viewpoint and the vast majority would be screened by intervening topographic undulation and set behind an operational solar array. Associated infrastructure, such as roads and fencing, is unlikely to be identifiable at this distance from the Site.</p> <p>The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p>		

Viewpoint 71 assessment

Viewpoint 71: View from Footpath 112/5 (Parish of Hail Weston)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-75a and 5-75b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 514125, 262415	Elevation: 41m AOD	Direction of view: North
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view towards the Site at approximately 0.1km from the southern boundary of Site D, facing a northerly direction.</p> <p>Views are of gently rolling, open arable farmland. To the west, the public footpath can be seen leading north towards a small waterbody. To the east and south, a solar farm is evident at close-range. New hedgerow planting aligns the boundary of the field in the immediate view. The adjacent field is punctuated by an electricity pylon which forms a focus of the view. At long-distance wind turbines can be seen along the horizon.</p> <p>Open views of Site D are available from this viewpoint while Sites A, B and C are screened.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the southern extent of Site D in particular would assist to filter views of the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site D located in the middle-distance and at a slightly lower position within the landscape.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a prominent element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Medium-High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Moderate Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site D would be evident at close-distance from this Viewpoint. Sites A, B and C would be screened by landform undulations.</p> <p>The solar array in Site C would be set at a lower height within the landscape, rising up onto low hills behind. It would largely appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site. This is a relatively expansive and large-scale landscape, which includes pylons to the</p>		

north and a solar array to the south, which would reduce the perceived scale of the Scheme. The East Park BESS and Substation would not be visible.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Medium-High**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Moderate Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on field boundaries within Site D, the Scheme would be better integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Moderate Adverse** which from this location would be **Significant** due to the extent of the Scheme visible.

Viewpoint 72 assessment

Viewpoint 72: View from unnamed road, part of the Three Shires Way		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-76a and 5-76b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 513154, 265893	Elevation: 42m AOD	Direction of view: South
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: High</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users on a designated trail and consists of open views of the countryside, including electrical transmission lines comprising pylons and poles.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users in open countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, However it a designated trail which indicates High value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view towards the Site, located approximately 1.5km north of the boundary of Site C, facing in a southerly direction.</p> <p>Views are across gently rolling farmland bound by hedgerows and woodland towards the west. Filtered views of the surrounding countryside are available to the east but mostly show woodland planting. Between the trees residential properties and farm buildings can be seen. Towards the west views consist of a small road leading north, lined with grass verges and mature hedgerows.</p> <p>Glimpsed views of Sites C and D are available from this viewpoint, however they form only a minor element of the view from this distance and due to intervening tree cover screening much of the Sites from view. Pylons are evident on the horizon, close to Sites C and D. Sites A and B are</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Not required for this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be potentially glimpsed within Sites C and D, located at long-distance, particularly during winter months. The majority of construction would be screened by intervening tree and hedgerow cover across the 1.5km distance from the Site.</p> <p>The construction operations associated with the Scheme would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Sites C and D would be potentially glimpsed, located at long-distance, particularly during winter months. The majority of the Scheme would be screened by intervening tree and hedgerow cover across the 2km distance from the Site.</p> <p>The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p>		

Viewpoint 73 assessment

Viewpoint 73: View from Bridleway 213/4 (Parish of Great Staughton), part of the Three Shires Way

Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-77a and 5-77b

Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref:

514118, 264901

Elevation:

25.5 AOD

Direction of view:

South

Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium

This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside, including electrical transmission lines comprising pylons and poles.

As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of **Medium-High** susceptibility to visual change.

With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or **Low**, value.

Existing view:

This is a long-distance view towards the Site at approximately 1.2km north of the boundary of Site D and facing in a southerly direction.

The immediate view is partially restricted by adjacent trees. Views through the gap in tree cover are across rolling agricultural pasture, bound by mature hedgerows and punctuated by riparian tree planting that aligns the River Kym as it weaves through the landscape from east to west. There are wide ranging views across the countryside which mostly show woodland planting in the distance. Electricity pylons form run across the view from this viewpoint.

Glimpsed views of Sites C and D are available, however they form a very small part of the wider view owing to the long-distance nature of the viewpoint. Sites A and B are screened from view.

Proposed mitigation:

Not required for this viewpoint.

Construction effect:

Construction operations would be potentially glimpsed within Sites C and D, located at long-distance, particularly during winter months. The majority of construction would be screened by intervening tree and hedgerow cover across the 1.5km distance from the Site.

The construction operations associated with the Scheme would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Negligible**, which is **Not Significant**.

Operation effect:

The solar array within Sites C and D would be potentially glimpsed, located at long-distance, particularly during winter months. The majority of the Scheme would be screened by intervening tree and hedgerow cover across the 2km distance from the Site.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Negligible**, which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 74 assessment

Viewpoint 74: View from Bridleway 207/12 (Parish of Southoe and Midloe), part of the Three Shires Way

Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-78

Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref:

515409, 264421

Elevation:

25.9 AOD

Direction of view:

South West

Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium

This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside.

As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of **Medium-High** susceptibility to visual change.

With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or **Low**, value.

Existing view:

This is a long-distance view towards the Site at approximately 1.1km north-east of the boundary of Site D.

Views consist of generally flat arable fields with open views towards the wider countryside which are interrupted by electricity pylons, associated power lines and telegraph posts.

Views of Site D are available in the long-distance, with the southern extent of the Site rising onto higher ground to face the viewpoint, however they form a small part of the wider view owing to the long-distance nature of the viewpoint. Sites A and B are screened by landform undulations, while Site C is screened by intervening tree cover.

Proposed mitigation:

Additional tree and hedgerow planting within Site D would assist to screen the solar array.

Construction effect:

Construction operations would be visible within Site D, located in the long-distance and at a slightly elevated position within the landscape. Sites A, B and C would be screened from view. The view is relatively large-scale and expansive and existing infrastructure within the view, comprising pylons and telegraph poles, would be evident in front of the construction activity within the Site.

The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Low**. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is **Short-term**.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Operation effect:

The solar array within Site D would be evident at long-distance from this Viewpoint. Sites A, B and C would be screened from view. Associated infrastructure would be evident on the southern boundary of the Site. The view is relatively large-scale and expansive and existing infrastructure

within the view, comprising pylons and telegraph poles, would be evident in front of the construction activity within the Site.

The solar array would in part appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and its low level height, at 3m above ground level, would not disrupt any views of the landscape beyond. This is a relatively expansive and large-scale landscape which would reduce the perceived scale of the Scheme.

In the Option 2 scenario, the East Park BESS and East Park Substation would be partially visible set amongst the proposed solar arrays, but would be predominantly screened by landform and vegetation, and would not be dominant features in the view.

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Low**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the immediate intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect would also be **Reversible**, i.e. when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, the view would be restored to something similar to the current baseline. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on field boundaries within Site D, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Minor Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 75 assessment

Viewpoint 75: View from Bridleway 207/13 (Parish of Southoe and Midloe), part of the Three Shires Way		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-79		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 516488, 264464	Elevation: 39m AOD	Direction of view: South West
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside, including electrical transmission lines comprising pylons and poles.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view towards the Site at approximately 1.9km from the north-eastern boundary of Site D, facing in a south westerly direction.</p> <p>Views are across generally flat, large-scale arable fields bound by hedgerow planting and broken up by rows of hedgerow and small copses of woodland in the distance. The intervening vegetation filters views of farmsteads and the edge of a solar farm at long-distance.</p> <p>Glimpsed views of Site D are available from this viewpoint in the long-distance. Sites A, B and C are screened from view.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Not required for this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be potentially glimpsed within Site D, located at long-distance, particularly during winter months. The majority of construction would be screened by intervening tree and hedgerow cover across the 1.5km distance from the Site.</p> <p>The construction operations associated with the Scheme, in particular Site D operations and the cable route construction, would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within Site D would be potentially glimpsed, located at long-distance, particularly during winter months. The majority of the Scheme would be screened by intervening tree and hedgerow cover across the 2km distance from the Site.</p> <p>The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect at Years 0 and 10 would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p>		

Viewpoint 76 assessment

Viewpoint 76: View from B645 near Wood View		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-80a, 5-80b, 5-80c and 5-80d		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 515114, 263572	Elevation: 23m AOD	Direction of view: South West and South-east
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Low</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of local road users and largely comprises the B645.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of road users passing by reasonably quickly and with views focused onto the road, it is considered to be of Low susceptibility to visual change. With regards value attributed to the view from this viewpoint, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a medium-distance view towards the Site at approximately 0.3km from the north-eastern boundary of Site D, facing in a south westerly and south-easterly direction.</p> <p>Views are of the B645 bound by open fields to the south and hedgerows to the north. Towards the south, views of the wider landscape are available, showing tree planting and electricity pylons in the distance. Towards the south-east, the Wood View residence can be seen alongside a driveway leading to a farmstead partially screened by woodland planting.</p> <p>This is a large-scale landscape, flat landscape which includes some prominent vertical elements within the view.</p> <p>Views of Site D are available from this viewpoint, while Sites A and B are screened. Site C is glimpsed in the long-distance, behind Site D, however it is barely perceptible in the view.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting within Site D would assist to screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site D, located in the long-distance and at a slightly elevated position within the landscape. Construction operations within Sites A and B would be screened from view, with Site C screened by a combination of intervening vegetation cover and by operations within Site D which would be in the intervening view. The visibility of construction on the sky-line would disrupt some long-range views from this receptor, however the view is relatively large-scale and expansive and existing infrastructure within the view, comprising pylons and telegraph poles, would be evident in front of the construction activity within the Site.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Medium. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Low. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Minor-Moderate Adverse which is Not Significant.</p>		

Operation effect:

The solar array within Site D would be evident at long-distance from this Viewpoint. Sites A, B and C would be screened from view. Associated infrastructure would be evident on the northern boundary of the Site. The view is relatively large-scale and expansive and existing infrastructure within the view, comprising pylons and telegraph poles, would be evident in front of the construction activity within the Site.

The solar array would in part appear as a tonal change in the appearance of the arable fields within the Site and while it is a low level development, at 3m above ground level, it would partially restrict longer range views of the landscape beyond and would appear on the visible skyline. However, this is a relatively expansive and large-scale landscape which would reduce the perceived scale of the Scheme.

In the Option 2 scenario, the East Park BESS and East Park Substation would be screened by a combination of the intervening solar panels and the change in elevation.

The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a reasonably conspicuous element within the view and result in some noticeable change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **Medium**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

At Year 0 there would be some seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there are existing deciduous trees within the immediate intervening view which provide a partial screen. However, the assessment is based on a worst-case of winter views.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Minor-Moderate Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on field boundaries within Site D, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. While the mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would remain as **Minor-Moderate Adverse** which is **Not Significant**.

Viewpoint 77 assessment

Viewpoint 77: View from Bridleway 112/7 (Parish of Hail Weston)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-81a, 5-81b, 5-81c and 5-81d		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 514658, 263028	Elevation: 40m AOD	Direction of view: North
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside, including electrical transmission lines comprising pylons and poles.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view of Site D, situated on the Site's eastern boundary. Views are across open, flat arable farmland. Blocks of woodland and electricity pylons line the horizon. Directly adjacent to the east, large agricultural farm buildings are evident with a conifer shelterbelt aligning its boundary. Towards the west the bridleway is the main focus of the view, with open boundaries into adjacent fields.</p> <p>Open views of Site D are available from this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the eastern boundary of Site D would further screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site D located at short-distance.</p> <p>Operations within Sites A and B would not be visible due to the screening effect of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover. Operations within Site C would be potentially glimpsed at long-distance, however operations within Site D would likely screen Site C.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a highly prominent element within the view at close-distance and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array across Site D would be evident at close-distance from this viewpoint.. Sites A, B and C would be screened from view.</p> <p>In the Option 2 scenario, the East Park BESS and East Park Substation would be partly visible in the west of Site D with partial screening from intervening fencing and solar infrastructure such that they would not be dominant in the view.</p>		

The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a highly prominent element within the view and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be **High** for either the Option 1 or Option 2 scenarios. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

There would be negligible seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there is limited existing hedgerow and tree cover on the boundary of Site B in this location.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of woodland, tree and hedgerow planting alongside the bridleway, the Scheme would be substantially screened within the view, particularly during summer months. There would be glimpsed views out through gaps in the vegetation of the solar infrastructure to the north and south. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, therefore the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to **Moderate Adverse** which remains a **Significant** effect and reflects that the view would remain substantially more restricted than the baseline situation.

Viewpoint 78 assessment

Viewpoint 78: View from Footpath 112/5 (Parish of Hail Weston)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figures 5-82a and 5-82b		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 514988, 262439	Elevation: 34m AOD	Direction of view: North-west
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside, including electrical transmission lines comprising pylons and poles.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a short-distance view of Site D, situated on the Site's south-eastern boundary.</p> <p>Views are of relatively flat and large-scale arable fields punctuated by woodland blocks. Towards the north-west, the rooftop of a residential property can be seen on the horizon, adjacent to a conifer plantation. Silhouettes of electricity pylons can also be seen in the distance. Towards the west, a large block of woodland forms the central feature of views and screens further views of the landscape.</p> <p>Open views of Site D are available from this viewpoint as it is set within a large-scale landscape. Sites A, B and C are screened from view.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Additional tree and hedgerow planting located on the eastern boundary of Site D would further screen the solar array.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be visible within Site D located at short-distance.</p> <p>Operations within Sites A, B and C would not be visible due to the screening effect of landform undulations and intervening tree and hedgerow cover.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a highly prominent element within the view at close-distance and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be High. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Major Adverse which is Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effect:</p> <p>The solar array within the southern extent of Site D would be evident at close-distance from this viewpoint. Associated infrastructure such as fencing located on the eastern extent of Site D would be identifiable at close-distance. Sites A, B and C would be screened from view.</p> <p>The addition of the Scheme to the existing view would form a highly prominent element within the view and result in substantial change to the quality and character of the available view. The scale</p>		

of visual effect would therefore be **High**. The Scheme would be in situ for up to 10 years prior to the establishment of mitigation planting (and consideration of the Year 10 assessment), therefore the Year 0 visual effect is considered to be **Medium-term**.

There would be negligible seasonal differences in visual effect (i.e. between summer and winter) as there is limited existing hedgerow and tree cover on the boundary of Site B in this location.

Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor at Year 0 is considered to be **Major Adverse** which is **Significant**.

At Year 10 of operation and beyond, the effect is considered to be **Long-term**. The effect is considered to be **Partially Reversible** because when the solar array and associated infrastructure is removed after 40 years of operation, while the solar array and associated infrastructure would be removed, the view would be altered from the baseline situation as the planting implemented at Year 0 would remain. Following the establishment of tree and hedgerow planting on the eastern boundary of Sites D, the Scheme would be further integrated into the view, particularly during summer months. The mitigation planting would benefit the Scheme and reduce the change to this view, therefore the worst-case level of effect at Year 10 would reduce to **Moderate Adverse** which remains a **Significant** effect and reflects that the view would be more restricted than the baseline situation.

Viewpoint 79 assessment

Viewpoint 79: View from junction between B645 and High Street at Hail Weston		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-83		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 516027, 262312	Elevation: 34m AOD	Direction of view: West
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Low</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of local road users and largely comprises the B645 and High Street.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of road users passing by reasonably quickly and with views focused onto the road, it is considered to be of Low susceptibility to visual change. With regards value attributed to the view from this viewpoint, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view of the Site at approximately 1km east of the boundary of Site D and it faces a westerly direction.</p> <p>Views consist of the junction between the B645 and High Street, with the B645 bound by fencing to the south and grass verge and tree planting to the north. Road signage and Telegraph posts and cables align the road in several locations.</p> <p>Towards the south-west residential properties can be seen. Wider views directly south show generally flat, open pasture with woodland blocks screening further views of the landscape.</p> <p>No views of Sites A, B, C or D are available from this viewpoint, however the cable route component of the eastern extent of the Site is visible to the south-west.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Not required for this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Construction effects:</p> <p>Construction operations associated with the eastern extent of the cable route would be evident located in the long-distance to the south-west.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Low. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Minor Adverse which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effects:</p> <p>No change.</p>		

Viewpoint 80 assessment

Viewpoint 80: View from Duloe Road		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-84		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 516338, 260488	Elevation: 27m AOD	Direction of view: East
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Low</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of local road users and largely comprises the Duloe Road.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of road users passing by reasonably quickly and with views focused onto the road, it is considered to be of Low susceptibility to visual change. With regards value attributed to the view from this viewpoint, there is no designated landscape within the view and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view towards the Site at approximately 2.3km south-east of the boundary of Site D and it faces a westerly direction.</p> <p>Views are of Dunloe Road rising gently towards the west, bound by grass verges with hedge and tree planting on both sides. Sites A, B, C and D are screened from view.</p> <p>To the east and south-east there are views through gaps in hedgerow and tree cover beside the road, out across large-scale arable fields towards the cable route component of the eastern extent of the Site.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Not required for this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Construction effects:</p> <p>Construction operations associated with the eastern extent of the cable route would be evident located in the long-distance to the south-west.</p> <p>The visual changes associated with the construction of the Scheme would form a visible but only very minor element within the view, without materially affecting the overall quality and character of the available view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Low. The construction period would be for a maximum of 30 months which is Short-term.</p> <p>Combining all of these considerations, the level of visual effect on this receptor during construction is considered to be Minor Adverse which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effects:</p> <p>No change.</p>		

Viewpoint 81 assessment

Viewpoint 81: View from Footpath 23 (Parish of Staploe)		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-85		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 515295, 259961	Elevation: 34m AOD	Direction of view: North
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside, including electrical transmission lines comprising pylons and poles.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view towards the site (approximately 2.4km south-east of the boundary of Site D) facing a north-westerly direction.</p> <p>Views consist of a generally flat agricultural plain, with woodland planting in the distance lining the horizon. The rooftops of residential properties at Staploe can be seen, along with a strong procession of electricity pylons and associated power lines which form the main focus of the view. Towards the west, farm buildings and larger isolated dwellings can be glimpsed amongst the trees.</p> <p>Glimpsed, long-distance views of the solar farm south of Site D can be seen on the horizon between tree groups. No views of the Site is available from this viewpoint due to the woodland planting and long-distance nature of the viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Not required for this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Construction effects:</p> <p>The construction effects are likely to be screened by intervening hedgerow and therefore there would be No change to the view during construction.</p>		
<p>Operation effects:</p> <p>The Scheme would be screened by intervening hedgerow and therefore there would be No change to the view during operation.</p>		

Viewpoint 82 assessment

Viewpoint 82: View from Footpath 8A (Parish of Staploe) at the Eaton Socon Substation		
Refer to PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-86		
Ordnance Survey (OS) Grid Ref: 515929, 258663	Elevation: 21m AOD	Direction of view: North-west
<p>Visual receptor sensitivity: Medium</p> <p>This viewpoint is representative of right of way users and consists of open views of the countryside, including electrical transmission lines comprising pylons and poles.</p> <p>As this viewpoint is representative of right of way users within the countryside, typically experiencing a relatively short duration of view, it is considered to be of Medium-High susceptibility to visual change.</p> <p>With regards value attributed to the view from this receptor, there is no designated landscape within the view, it is not a designated trail and it is of local, or Low, value.</p>		
<p>Existing view:</p> <p>This is a long-distance view of the overall Site from its eastern extent, approximately 2.4km from the southern boundary of Site D.</p> <p>Views are of generally flat, open arable fields bound by mature hedgerows and trees. Towards the north, glimpsed views of a nearby farmstead and electricity pylons are available. Wider views of the landscape are mostly restricted due to the level topography from this viewpoint. To the east, there is a large-substation, Eaton Socon Substation, which is largely screened by trees.</p>		
<p>Proposed mitigation:</p> <p>Not required for this viewpoint.</p>		
<p>Construction effect:</p> <p>Construction operations would be potentially glimpsed within the vicinity of the existing Eaton Socon Substation, which is the tie-in point, located directly to the east. The majority of construction would be screened by intervening tree and hedgerow beside the Substation.</p> <p>The construction operations associated with the Scheme would form a barely discernible change to the view. The scale of visual effect would therefore be Negligible, which is Not Significant.</p>		
<p>Operation effects:</p> <p>The Scheme at the eastern extent of the site would be hidden below ground and the landscape restored immediately following construction. Therefore there would be No change to the view.</p>		