



**Proposed solar farm and battery energy
storage system on land adjacent to the
A614, Worksop, S80 3PA**

Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

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SUMMARY

The Applicant is seeking consent for a 40MW output ground mounted solar farm on five arable fields immediately east of Blyth Road (A614), six kilometres southeast of Worksop, Nottinghamshire. The Proposed Development involves construction of the following elements:

- Solar panels arranged in a two stacked portrait format on a fixed frame. The lower edge of the panel will be approximately 900mm above ground and the upper edge approximately 3m above. The lines of panels will follow the contours. The panel and frame will have a 4.78m width with 3.5m between rows.
- 17 containers (12.21m x 2.48m x 2.91m) housing inverters and transformers, painted green, distributed among the panels.
- A substation and battery compound located within the centre of the Site (120m x 70m in total plan).
- Fencing and security cameras.
- Upgrading the existing access onto Blyth Road.

The Site does not lie within an area subject to a protective landscape designation and is not within Green Belt. There are several significant heritage assets nearby including the Registered Park and gardens of Clumber Park and Thoresby Hall. The Site lies within the Bothamstall Landscape Character Area which is described as having *“an enclosed nature and the landform is apparent, resulting in low visibility. A strong sense of place combined with low visibility gives moderate landscape sensitivity overall”*. This is clearly characteristic of the Site which is largely screened from the surrounding landscape by high levels of mature tree cover around its perimeter, often with a significant evergreen content. The Site is also divided up internally by mature belts of conifers, which combined with topography, further disguise its extent and visibility.

The Proposed Development will not result in any significant changes to landform or natural drainage and will not result in the loss of any significant landscape features such as woodland, trees or hedges. The Proposed Development will result in a Moderate to Major adverse effect on the character of the fields which comprise the Site. Regarding the wider landscape, the area is synonymous with Sherwood Forest and the plantations in the area do confer a sense of being within a forested area, but the plantations allow views through to the modern agricultural farmland and overhead transmission lines, which weakens the effect. The replacement of some of the farmland with solar panels will weaken this perception further, introducing electrical infrastructure into the landscape. Initially the effect on the character of the landscape immediately to the south and west of the Application Site will be Moderate adverse without mitigation.

To mitigate this, it is proposed to establish fifteen-metre-wide bands of native scrub native along the south and west boundaries which will close off the views to the farmland to users of Blyth Road and Robin Hoods Way, conferring a sense of deeper, more natural, forest which will reinforce the positive aspects of the Sherwood/Bothamstall character area. It will also screen the existing transmission lines from view.

The effect on the landscape character of the area once established will be Minor beneficial. The existing screening on the east side of the Application Site is sufficient that there will be no adverse effects on the character of the wider landscape. A small area of countryside to the north will be visually influenced by the proposed solar farm, but it will be a Minor adverse effect and it is not a large area. Overall, the effect of the proposed solar farm on the character of the landscape immediately beyond the Application Site is considered to be Neutral as beneficial effects outweigh minor adverse effects.

Regarding the effect of the Proposed Development on visual amenity, the facility will be largely screened from the surrounding landscape by mature woodland and plantation. The only significant views of the proposed solar farm will be in winter through the trunks of the narrower tree belts from the long-distance footpath Robin Hoods Way which runs along the southern boundary and from Blyth Road which runs along the west boundary. The car park of the Clumber Park Hotel will afford a clear view of the solar farm, while views from within the hotel will be largely restricted by tree cover. The proposed planting along these boundaries which will be of sufficient depth that it will be an effective screen, even in winter. Larger tree stock will be planted adjacent to the hotel car park to provide faster and taller screening to the car park. Part of the solar farm will be visible from less than 1 square kilometre of countryside to the north, but there are no sensitive visual receptors in this area apart from a single dwelling 1.1 km away. The residual visual effect on the residents of this property will initially be Moderate adverse.

The substantial existing screening to the Application Site means that the Proposed Development will not have any significant adverse effects on the setting of heritage assets, including the nearby Grade I Registered Park and Gardens of Clumber Park and Thoresby Hall. These Park and Gardens also benefit from substantial screening tree cover around their perimeters.

Regarding cumulative effects, a solar farm lies 3.4km to the north, alongside the Mansfield Road but will not be inter-visible with the Proposed development. There will be a sequential cumulative effect to travellers in winter if they pass the Proposed Solar Farm on the Blyth Road and then travel for more than 3km along the Mansfield Road. Initially this will confer the sense that ground mounted solar is a more common feature of the landscape, but certainly not a dominant one. The cumulative effect will decline to Negligible as the mitigation associated with both schemes becomes effective. At the end of its operational life the solar panels, private substation, inverters and fencing will be removed, and the land returned to agriculture. Stone bases will be excavated and taken off site for reuse or recycling. The ground will be decompacted, topsoiled and regraded. The trees and scrub planted as part of the mitigation will be retained and the remaining area returned to agriculture.

It is concluded that the Proposed Development will have some adverse landscape and visual effects, but none will be significant in the medium to long term once mitigating tree and scrub planting has established. The proposed planting will beneficially enhance the sense of passing through a forest landscape to those travelling past the Site along the Blyth Road and Robin Hoods Way (as opposed to the current view of arable farmland crossed by electricity pylons and transmission lines). The Proposed

Development is temporary and so the temporary adverse effects should be weighed against the benefits of renewable energy in contributing to combating climate change.

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The Applicant is seeking consent for a 40MW output ground mounted solar farm on five arable fields immediately east of Blyth Road (A614), six kilometres southeast of Worksop, Nottinghamshire. The Site is located within **Figures 1 and 2** within **Appendix A** (Figures). For ease of reference the fields are numbered 1 to 5 in **Figure 2** and are referred as such throughout this report. The Site is 88.72 hectares (ha), of which 73.92 Ha will be covered by equipment.
- 1.2. Sightline Landscape has been appointed by the Applicant to assess the likely landscape and visual effects arising from the Proposed Development.

Purpose of the LVIA

- 1.3. The main objectives of the Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVA) are:
 - To describe the landscape character of the site and its surroundings, evaluate its sensitivity to change and, taking into account the magnitude of change, assess the effect that the proposal would have on the local landscape character.
 - To identify potential visual receptors (i.e. people who would be able to see the development), evaluate their sensitivity to change and, taking into account the magnitude of change, assess the effect that the proposal would have on visual amenity. Residential visual amenity issue is excluded from this LVIA because the Proposed Development is considered to be sufficiently distant from residential properties that it will not fall into the threshold of requiring an assessment.
 - To identify landscape elements associated with the site, evaluate their sensitivity to change and, taking into account the magnitude of change, assess the effect the proposals would have on landscape elements.
 - To identify mitigation measures and opportunities for landscape character and visual amenity enhancement, in order to mitigate, offset or reduce the predicted adverse effects.
- 1.4. The LVIA assesses the operational stage of the Proposed Development only, as the construction and decommissioning stages would be of short and temporary duration. Any potential effects brought about by the construction and decommissioning stages are likely to be lower or similar to those assessed post construction. The effects are therefore assessed at Year 1, immediately post completion, and at Year 7 to take into account proposed mitigation and enhancement measures. The assumed average vegetative growth is taken as 0.35m per year.

Methodology

- 1.5. This assessment has followed guidance set out in the 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment', Third Edition (Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Assessment, 2013). The full method of assessment is presented in Appendix B. The assessment seeks to identify impacts which are either so beneficial or so adverse that they should be a significant consideration in determining the application. The levels of significance are set out in Table 1.

Table 1: Levels of impact and their significance

Level of Impact	Significance
Major adverse	The Proposed Development will cause substantial degradation of the landscape character/landscape features/existing views. These adverse effects are key factors in the decision-making process. These effects are generally, but not exclusively, associated with sites or features of international, national or regional importance that are likely to suffer a most damaging impact and loss of resource integrity. However, a major change in a site or feature of local importance may also enter this category. A Significant Effect.
Moderate adverse	The Proposed Development will cause a readily noticeable degradation of the landscape character/elements/existing views. These adverse effects may be important but, are not likely to be key decision-making factors. The cumulative effects of such factors may influence decision-making if they lead to an increase in the overall adverse effect on a particular resource or receptor.
Minor adverse	The Proposed Development will cause small degradation of the landscape character/elements/existing views. These adverse effects may be raised as local factors. They are unlikely to be critical in the decision-making process.
Negligible adverse	A barely perceptible Adverse change to the landscape/view
Neutral	Adverse effects are equally offset by Beneficial effects of a similar nature.
Negligible Beneficial	A barely perceptible Beneficial change to the landscape/view.
Minor Beneficial	The Proposed Development will cause a small improvement to the landscape character/elements/ existing views.
Moderate Beneficial	The Proposed Development will cause a readily noticeable improvement to the landscape character/elements/ existing views.
Major Beneficial	The Proposed Development will cause substantial improvement in landscape character/elements/existing views. In making a decision about the proposal this advantageous effect may be considered to compensate to some degree for other, non-landscape, adverse effects. A Significant Effect.

Data Collection

- 1.6. Existing background Information on the study area has been sourced from:
1. Ordnance Survey – 1:50,000 and 1:25,000 scale maps.
 2. Bassetlaw District Council and Nottinghamshire County Council websites.
 3. Google Earth and measuring tools within it.
 4. Layouts and drawings supplied by One Planet Developments Ltd.

Limitations to Survey Methods

- 1.7. Sightline Landscape visited the Site and surrounding area on the 27th January 2024. The weather was overcast but visibility was good and the deciduous vegetation was out of leaf, representing a time of maximum visibility across the landscape.
- 1.8. The landscape character and views have been assessed from public vantage points. Although there is no right in planning law to a view from a private property, visual impact assessment protocol normally requires such views to be considered. In this case, however, it was impractical to seek access to private property.

Photography and Imaging

- 1.9. Photographs illustrating views from each viewpoint were taken using a Sony Alpha 7 digital camera with a Tamron 18-300mm lens, set at a focal length of 50 mm. The camera has a full frame sensor, and is set level both vertically and horizontally, 1.5 m above ground from publicly accessible locations. For each view two photographs are presented, one a panorama to show the view in context. This is taken as a continuous pan with at a focal length of 35mm set in portrait format.
- 1.10. The second photograph is a single frame shot taken at a 50mm in landscape format. If this image page is printed at A3 the view is of a similar scale and extent to that which the human eye perceives, if the A3 sheet is held 400 – 500m in front of the viewer.

Determination of the study area

- 1.11. The extent of the visual study area has been determined during the site visit the Site is surrounded by mature plantations which significantly limit its visibility and allow a determination of its potential visibility to be easily determined.
- 1.12. The study area for landscape character extends as far as a 3 km radius.

2 LANDSCAPE PLANNING CONTEXT

Planning Policy

- 2.1. The Local Development Plan is the Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2037 (Bassetlaw District Council). Policy ST40 seeks to protect and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity and states that all new development should make provision for at least 10% net biodiversity gain on site, or where it can be demonstrated that for design reasons this is not practicable, off site through an equivalent financial contribution.
- 2.2. Policy ST37 seeks to ensure development respects Landscape Character. It states that:

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

 - a) *it protects and where possible enhances the distinctive qualities of the relevant landscape character policy zone, as identified in the Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment 2009.”*

2.3. Policy ST51: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation states:

“Development that generates, shares, transmits and/or stores zero carbon and/or low carbon renewable energy including community energy schemes will be supported and expected to demonstrate an operational and/or economic need for the development in that location, and subject to the satisfactory resolution of all relevant site specific and cumulative impacts upon: that the scheme could have on the area, taking into account operational and approved developments, as well as any proposed intensification to operational or approved proposals. An assessment should address cumulative a) location, setting and position in the wider landscape, resulting from its siting and scale; and landscape impacts, as well as b) natural and heritage assets and their settings; c) air and water quality; d) hydrology and hydrogeology; e) the best and most versatile agricultural land; ecology; traffic and transport; f) existing highway capacity and highway safety; g) noise, light, glare, smell, dust, emissions or flicker; h) aviation and radar; i) recreation and local amenity impacts”.

Landscape and Historical Designations

- 2.4. The Site lies within Countryside but is not subject to any protective landscape designations. The Site does not lie within the Green Belt.
- 2.5. Bothamsall Conservation Area lies 1.9Km to the southeast, but the Application Site does not form part of its setting.
- 2.6. Blyth Road forms the east boundary of Clumber Park, a Grade I Registered Park and Garden and there are numerous Listed buildings and structures within it, including Normanton Gate and Drayton Gate which lie 160m west of the Application Site. The effect of the Proposed Development on the landscape setting of Clumber Park and the heritage features within it is assessed in this report, but reference should also be made to the Heritage Statement which accompanies the application.
- 2.7. The northeast corner of Thoresby Park lies 320m southwest of the Application Site but the Site does not form part of its setting.
- 2.8. There is a Grade II listed bridge over the River Poulter, 190m north of the Application Site and Bothamsall Motte and Bailey Castle lies 1.8km to the southeast, but the Application Site does not form part of their landscape setting.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and Open Access Land

- 2.9. No PRoW lie within the Application Site but Footpath Elkesley FP6 runs just alongside the southern boundary; it is part of the Robin Hood Way Long Distance Walking Route. Bridleway Elkesley BW2 runs west to east alongside the River Poulter, 200m to the north of the Application Site. The Application Site is partially visible from these PRoW and the effect on the visual amenity of users is assessed in this report. While there are a few PRoW in the wider landscape, none afford views of the Application Site.
- 2.10. Designations are plotted on **Figure 3 (Appendix A)**.

3 LANDSCAPE BASELINE

Topography and Water Courses

- 3.1. The underlying geology is the Chester Formation, a Sandstone, pebbly (gravelly) sedimentary bedrock formed between 250 and 247.1 million years ago during the Triassic period. In Nottinghamshire, the formation comprises pinkish red or buff-grey, medium- to coarse-grained, pebbly, cross-bedded, friable sandstone. It forms a gently undulating landscape; a characteristic feature of the Application Site.
- 3.2. The lowest part of the Application Site is the boundary with the Blyth Road. The road drops from a high point of 51m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) by the northwest corner of the Site to 38m AOD, close to the crossing of the River Poulter. The river valley is typically at 26 - 31m AOD. The land within the application Site east of the road climbs to a high point in the centre of the Application Site to 56M AOD, and this high point extends further east. From this highpoint the land falls slightly to the south, to around 48m AOD along the Robin Hood Way. It also falls to the north, to around 33m AOD to the lip of the river valley. This creates slopes of around 1:32 and so not particularly steep and particularly suitable for ground mounted solar. The rising ground does potentially make the Proposed Development more visible, but it will be seen that this is not the case due to the substantial tree cover surrounding the Application Site.
- 3.3. The soil is free draining and so there are no significant ditches or watercourses within the Application Site.

Description of the Site and the immediate surroundings

The Site

- 3.4. The Site comprises five arable fields. Fields 1 and 2 are separated by a farm track and a small clump of trees. Fields 4 and 5 are separated by a 40m deep band of mature pine woodland and a 200m deep mix of mature pines and young plantation. A similar mixed age plantation separates Fields 1 and 5, varying in width from 130 – 280m deep. These plantations are excluded from the application area. Low cut, gappy and incomplete hawthorn hedges separate Fields 2, 3 and 4.
- 3.5. Two high voltage overhead transmission lines run north to south through Fields 4 and 5. There are two towers in Field 4 and Two towers in Field 5. The lines are intrusive elements within the landscape.
- 3.6. There are no other landscape features of value or significance within the Application Site. Access will be via an existing farm access onto Blyth Road. The access benefits from a dedicated right hand turn lane and adequate sight lines.
- 3.7. Panels are excluded from some parts of the fields due to various constraints and so the application boundary does not always extend up to the boundary woodland but avoids certain areas.
- 3.8. Views from within the Site are presented in **Figure 5.1 to Figure 5.12** and the locations where the photographs were taken are marked on **Figure 4**. The views are from the high points within each field and as well as showing the character of the Application Site they also show the almost complete visual enclosure of the Site due to the mature tree belts which surround it.

Land to the east

- 3.9. Mature woodland, mainly evergreen plantation, borders the east boundary of the Application Site and is up to 1.3km deep, occupying elevated ground known as Normanton Hill and Spitfire Hill. It entirely screens the Application Site from the landscape further east. The riparian corridor of the River Poulter runs around the northeast corner of the Site.

Land to the south

- 3.10. Mature woodland comprising deciduous tree belts and evergreen plantation borders the south boundary of the Application Site, it is around 112m deep where the overhead transmission line passes through but is over 275m deep in other areas. It is known as Normanton Larches. It entirely screens the Application Site from the landscape further south. The only exception is views from Robin Hoods way, which runs through this plantation, set 25m into it from the edge of the Application Site. The Application Site is visible through the trunks of the mature trees, particularly in winter. Views from this footpath are assessed in this report.
- 3.11. Land south of the plantation comprises farmland.

Land to the west

- 3.12. A 35m deep line of mature deciduous trees runs along the west boundary of the Application Site, separating it from Blyth Road (the A614) which is a well-used road which adversely affects the tranquillity of the locality. The tree belt substantially screens the Application Site to road users when the deciduous vegetation is in leaf, but views are possible in winter through the trunks of the trees. There is a break in this tree belt just beyond the southwest corner of the Application Site, occupied by the Clumber Park Hotel. It comprises an earlier, brick-built building (not listed) with late 20th century extensions in a matching brick style, housing hotel rooms and a spa. An evergreen tree belt on the east side of the hotel limits views of the Application Site from the hotel.
- 3.13. Clumber Park, the Grade I Park and Garden lies immediately west of Blyth Road, but the parkland is visually protected from the road by a belt of mainly deciduous woodland which is over 100m deep. This forms an effective screen even in winter. The Application Site is not visible from the open parkland or historic buildings further west.

Land to the north

- 3.14. Mature evergreen plantations over 180m deep lie immediately beyond the north boundary of the Application Site and screen Field 1 from view.

Landscape Character

- 3.15. Landscape character is defined as:

"A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements, be it natural (soil, landform) and/or human (for example settlement and development) in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse." (Natural England).

- 3.16. Impacts on the landscape may arise where the landscape character of the area is modified by the development. It is important to place the application site in its landscape context.
- 3.17. The Site lies within the Sherwood Landscape Character Area, Policy Zone 33: Bothamsall, as determined by the Bassetlaw Landscape Character Assessment, see **Figure 6**. The assessment describes the area as:

“The area lies south of the Poulter valley and east of Blyth Road [A614] which forms the western boundary. The village of Bothamsall is located outside the Policy Zone boundary to the southeast and Elkesley lie in the north-east. The River Meden follows the south-eastern boundary but lies just outside the area. Clumber Park is located immediately west of the Policy Zone. Topographically the Policy Zone is gently undulating with flat areas, sloping from higher ground in the east down towards the west. Elevated landform in the south allows open views across the area towards flatter, lower lying land in the north.

The northern section of the Policy Zone is dominated by interlocking areas of woodland and plantation, these are surrounded by arable fields which also occupy much of the remaining area. A pig farm covers part of the Policy Zone in the east, south of Normanton Larches Farm, an oil well is also located in close proximity, south-east of the farm. Spittalmoor Forest Farm is situated further south. Clumber Park Hotel is located on the western edge of the Policy Zone fronting Blyth Road [A614].

An historic avenue of trees remains along West Drayton Avenue which extends from Clumber in the west to West Drayton further east of the Policy Zone. This avenue now forms part of the Robin Hoods Way”.

Landscape Condition

- 3.18. The report states that:

“Landscape condition is very good. There is a unified pattern of elements with few detracting features within the Policy Zone except an oil well, pylons and high voltage power lines. Overall the area has a strongly unified visual appearance. Pig farming extends into the centre of the Policy Zone from the east, elsewhere the land is under intensive arable use interspersed with strong plantation and woodland blocks. There is some evidence of missing field boundaries in localised areas but generally the historic field pattern is intact. Woodland sometimes partially or entirely encloses fields. Two red brick farmhouses lie isolated within the landscape and no other settlement or development exist. The overall cultural integrity is considered good. Two SINCs lie within the Policy Zone and comprise valuable roadside verges and coniferous plantation. Tree cover is moderate to high and largely mature; significant woodland and mixed plantation blocks extend throughout the area into the surrounding landscape. Where hedgerows remain they are generally well maintained, though gappy in some places, and connect into woodland and plantation across the Policy Zone, most notably in the east and west, providing a strong green infrastructure throughout. Trees are apparent along roadside verges, however hedgerow trees are rarely seen. Deciduous woodland is more evident in the north. The ecological integrity is described as strong which overall gives a very strong habitat for wildlife/functional integrity. A strongly unified area with a very strong functional integrity gives a very good landscape condition”.

Landscape sensitivity

3.19. The character assessment states:

*“Features which give the area local distinctiveness are unique/rare of the Sherwood region and the continuity/time depth is historic [post 1600], giving a strong sense of place. The Policy Zone has an enclosed nature and the landform is apparent, resulting in low visibility. A strong sense of place combined with low visibility gives **moderate** landscape sensitivity overall”.*

Landscape Actions

3.20. The report recommends the following landscape actions are to be encouraged:

- Conserve historic field pattern, maintain existing hedgerows, restore and reinforce poor hedgerow boundaries where necessary.
- Conserve and enhance woodland/plantation blocks and connectivity across the area.
- Conserve and enhance hedgerow and tree planting along roadsides.
- Conserve ecological diversity and biodiversity of the designated SINC, enhance where appropriate.
- Seek opportunities to restore arable land to pastoral.

Summary on Landscape Value, Landscape susceptibility and Landscape sensitivity

3.21. The landscape quality of the Site is considered to be Medium to Low due to the detracting, transmission pylons, lines and the industrial scale of the arable farming and monocrop plantations. The Site is not considered to be a Valued Landscape but Medium to Low in value. This combined with the enclosed nature of the land means that it can absorb a development of this nature without significant adverse effects on the wider landscape. The landscape is considered to have a Medium to Low susceptibility. Combining Value with susceptibility gives the landscape a Medium to Low sensitivity to the type of development proposed (see Tables 1- 5 in appendix B for the assessment criteria).

4 VISUAL BASELINE

4.1. Visual receptors are “the different groups of people who may experience views of the development” (GLVIA, 3rd edition, para 6.3). A series of viewpoints have been chosen to convey the main potential visual impacts. These are not the only places where someone may see the Proposed Development but have been chosen to be sufficiently representative that an accurate overall assessment of impact can be made. The selection includes close views, medium distance views and long distant views and views covering all directions of the compass around the Site. The list of representative views is presented in **Table 3**. The photographs taken from each public viewpoint are presented in **Figure 8.1 to Figure 8.10** and are located on **Figure 7**. It has not been possible to take photographs from private properties and so the visual impacts from these receptors are estimated.

Table 3: Key Visual Receptors

Receptor	Distance	Sensitivity	Indicative Views
Robin Hoods Way (section Footpath Elkesley FP6)	25m	High, walkers on a Long-Distance Footpath	View 3, 4 and 5.
Blyth Road	35m	Low, travellers on a main road	View 6
Clumber Park Hotel	20m	Medium, Staff and visitors, views mainly from the car park.	View 7
Bridleway Elkesley BW2 as it passes through the Poulter Valley	200m	Medium, Users of the local bridleway	Views 8 and 9
Residents of Forest Farm	1.1km	Medium, single residence.	Private view not available

5 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Construction and Layout

5.1. The Proposed Development involves construction of the following elements:

- Solar panels arranged in a two stacked portrait format on a fixed frame. The lower edge of the panel will be approximately 900mm above ground and the upper edge approximately 3m above. The lines of panels will follow the contours. The panel and frame will have a 4.78m width with 3.5m between rows. The panels will face south apart from an area in the northeast corner of the Site, which are angled southwest to avoid potential glare issues.
- 17 containers (12.21m x 2.48m x 2.91m) housing inverters and transformers, painted green and distributed among the panels.
- A substation and battery compound located within the centre of the Site (within Field 5), 120m x 70m in total plan.
- Fencing and security cameras.
- Upgrading the existing access from Blyth Road.

5.2. The plans of the Proposed Development are presented in Appendix C.

Timescales for the proposed mitigation to become effective

5.3. The main form of mitigation is scrub planting along the western boundary with Blyth Road and the southern boundary near Robin Hoods Way. It will be planted as a mix of 600 – 800mm high transplants and feathered trees up to 1.8m high. It is anticipated that growth will be around 350mm per year for the first five years and 450mm per year and in years 5 – 10. The plants will need to gain a height of 2.5m to form an effective screen and so this is likely to take 6 -7 years. This is considered to be a reasonable timeframe to mitigate visual effects.

6 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT DURING CONSTRUCTION

- 6.1. Solar farms can be built out quickly using small plant to drive in piles and small cranes to lift control room containers and inverters into place. Given the dry sandy nature of the soil the construction works will resulting in little damage to the ground. Installation machinery is usually no larger than modern agricultural machinery. The landscape and visual effects will increase in magnitude as the solar farm is built out, until they reach the level of effect for Year 1, as determined by this application. Therefore, adverse effects arising from the construction process are not anticipated to be greater than the as built effects.

7 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACTS DURING OPERATION

Potential Impacts

- 7.1. The landscape impact assessment is assessed using the criteria set out in Appendix B. Once operational the main features of the Proposed Development which could potentially result in landscape and visual impacts are:
- Changes to land use;
 - Introduction of additional electrical infrastructure in the local landscape, reinforcing this negative impact of landscape character, and
 - Tree planting and better management of the existing hedges which will reinforce this positive aspect of landscape character.

Effect on Topography and Watercourses

- 7.2. Solar Farms are built out following the contours of the land and the tracks will be built to match the existing grades and so there is no requirement to change the topography of the Site and there are no water courses of significance on the Application Site. The soil is very free draining. The Proposed Development will have no effect on the topography or water regime of the Site.

Mitigation and residual impact

- 7.3. No mitigation is required, the residual effect on topography and water courses will be None.

Effect on trees and hedgerows and other landscape features

- 7.4. There is no need to remove any boundary or internal hedges apart from the loss of a short section (4m) to create an internal access.

Mitigation and residual impact

- 7.5. No mitigation required but it is proposed to establish scrub along the western and southern boundaries and trees in front of the hotel car park which will increase tree and scrub cover within the Application Site.

- 7.6. Once the planted tree and hedge cover has established there will be a Moderate beneficial effect on the extent of woody vegetation on the top of the headland.

Effect on the Landscape Character of the Site

The Proposed Development will substantially alter the character of the fields in which it is situated, replacing the rural character with one of a landscape containing low level electrical infrastructure. The sensitivity of the Site has been assessed as Medium, which combined with a High magnitude of change will result in a Moderate to Major adverse effect on the character of the fields which comprise the Site.

Proposed mitigation and residual impact

- 7.7. The proposed scrub planting around the boundary will establish a more enclosed character to the fields. Once established this planting will reduce the adverse effect on the landscape character of the Site to Moderate adverse.

Effect on the character of the landscape immediately beyond the Application Site

- 7.8. The area is synonymous with Sherwood Forest and the plantations in the area do confer a sense of being within a remnant forest, but the plantations allow views through to the modern agricultural farmland and overhead transmission lines, which weakens the effect. The replacement of some of the farmland with solar panels will weaken this perception further, introducing electrical infrastructure into the landscape. The effect on the character of the landscape immediately to the south and west of the Application Site will be Moderate adverse without mitigation.

Proposed mitigation and visual impact

- 7.9. The proposed native scrub planting on the south and west boundaries will close off the views to the farmland to users of Blyth Road and Robin Hoods Way, conferring a sense of deeper, more natural, forest which will reinforce the positive aspects of the Sherwood/Bothamstall character area. It will also screen the existing transmission pylons and lines from view. The effect on the landscape character of the area will be Minor beneficial. The existing screening on the east side of the Application Site is sufficient that there will be no effect on the character of the wider landscape. A small area of countryside to the north will be visually influenced by the proposed solar farm and there will be a Minor adverse effect, but it is not a large area.
- 7.10. Overall, the effect of the proposed solar farm on the character of the landscape immediately beyond the Application Site is considered to be Neutral as beneficial effects outweigh minor adverse effects.

Visual impact

- 7.11. A series of viewpoints have been chosen to illustrate the likely effect of the Proposed Development on those living, working and visiting the area. For each viewpoint photographs have been taken and are presented in **Figure 7** and are located on **Figure 8**. The likely visual effect of the Proposed Development is then determined by combining the sensitivity of the viewer with the magnitude of

change, using the criteria set out in **Appendix B**. It has not been possible to take photographs from private properties and so the visual impacts from these receptors are estimated. The assessment below is also presented in the figures for ease of reference with the actual photographs.

View 1 (Figure 8.1): View from the A614, Blyth Road as it approaches the Application Site from the south

Description of the existing view

- 7.12. Heading north the A614 runs through a semi-open rural landscape before it enters a section flanked by the Normanton Larches plantation to the right and the woodlands of Clumber Park to the left. The Normanton Larches plantation screens the Application Site from view.

Predicted change to the view without mitigation

- 7.13. No change, the Proposed Development will be screened by the plantation. This also applies to views from the open countryside further south and the few scattered farmsteads within it.

Visual effect without mitigation

- 7.14. No change.

Proposed mitigation and residual effect

- 7.15. No mitigation required; the residual effect will be No Change.

View 2 (Figure 8.2): View from a minor road which runs along the southside of the Normanton Larches Plantation

Description of the existing view

- 7.16. The road is flanked by the plantation to the left and a mature hedge to the south. The land further south is open farmland.

Predicted change to the view without mitigation

- 7.17. No change, the Proposed Development will be screened by the plantation which is sufficiently deep to form an effective screen in winter.

Visual effect without mitigation

- 7.18. No change.

Proposed mitigation and residual effect

- 7.19. No mitigation, the residual effect will be No Change.

View 3 (Figure 8.3): View from Robin Hoods Way (section Footpath Elkesley FP6) as it passes through the woods adjacent to Field 2

Description of the existing view

- 7.20. In winter, when the deciduous vegetation is out of leaf, there are views through to Field 2 and 3 of the Application Site. Fields 1 and 5 are obscured by the tree cover that occupies the ridge in the centre of the Application Site, which is visible. When the trees are in leaf the understorey significantly restricts views.

Predicted change to the view without mitigation

- 7.21. In winter it will be possible to see the perimeter deer fence with the first row of panels behind it.

Visual effect without mitigation

- 7.22. The sensitivity of the receptor is High and the magnitude of change Medium in winter and Low in summer, resulting in a Moderate to Major adverse effect on visual amenity in winter and Moderate in summer.

Proposed mitigation and residual effect

- 7.23. It is proposed to establish a fifteen-metre-deep band of scrub along the southern boundary. The scrub will include species which maintain a high degree of screening in winter such as holly, gorse, young beech and dense twiggy bushes such as hawthorn and blackthorn. The depth of planting will also ensure effective screening even in winter. The sensitivity is High but the magnitude of change in winter will be Low and Negligible in summer once the scrub has established, typically with seven years, resulting in a Moderate adverse effect in winter, Negligible in summer. Visually the more enclosed 'forest' setting to Robin Hoods Way will be beneficial compared to the existing view over farmland.

View 4 (Figure 8.4): View from Robin Hoods Way where there is a gap in the intervening tree belt (section Footpath Elkesley FP6)

Description of the existing view

- 7.24. The short section of Robin Hoods Way (40m) is more open as it passes Field 2. This represents the clearest view of the Application Site from this footpath.

Predicted change to the view without mitigation

- 7.25. There will be a clear view of the perimeter deer fence and the panels behind it, which will face the viewer, seen in summer and winter.

Visual effect without mitigation

- 7.26. The sensitivity of the receptor is High and the magnitude of change High, winter and summer resulting in a Major adverse effect on visual amenity summer and winter but only for a short section of the footpath.

Proposed mitigation and residual effect

- 7.27. It is proposed to establish a fifteen metre-deep band of scrub along the southern boundary. The scrub will include species which maintain a high degree of screening in winter such as holly, gorse and hawthorn. The depth of planting will also ensure effective screening even in winter. The sensitivity is High but the magnitude of change in winter will be Low and Negligible in summer once the scrub has established, typically with seven years, resulting in a Moderate adverse effect in winter, Negligible in summer. Visually the more enclosed 'forest' setting to Robin Hoods Way will be beneficial compared to the existing view over farmland.

View 5 (Figure 8.5): View from Robin Hoods Way as it passes Field 4

Description of the existing view

- 7.28. This view illustrates how the footpath becomes separated from the Application Site by deeper woodland which limits views, even in winter.

Predicted change to the view without mitigation

- 7.29. In winter it will just be possible to make out the deer fence and first line of panels, but they will not be particularly noticeable. It will not be possible to see the panels in summer.

Visual effect without mitigation

- 7.30. The sensitivity of the receptor is High and the magnitude of change will be Negligible in summer and Low in winter, resulting in a Negligible effect on visual amenity in summer and Moderate adverse in winter.

Proposed mitigation and residual effect

- 7.31. It is proposed to establish a fifteen-metre-deep band of scrub along the southern boundary. The scrub will include species which maintain a high degree of screening in winter such as holly, gorse and hawthorn. The depth of planting will also ensure effective screening even in winter. The sensitivity is High but the magnitude of change in winter will be Low and Negligible in summer once the scrub has established, typically with seven years, resulting in a Moderate adverse effect in winter, Negligible in summer. Visually the more enclosed 'forest' setting to Robin Hoods Way will be beneficial compared to the existing view over farmland.

View 6 (Figure 8.6): View from Blyth Road north of the Clumber Park Hotel

Description of the existing view

- 7.32. A mature tree belt separates the Application Site from the highway. In winter it affords views of the farmland which comprises the Application Site through the leafless branches. The plantations on the central ridge are visible, screening Field 5. In summer it is far harder to glimpse the Application Site as the view from Google earth illustrates.

Predicted change to the view without mitigation

- 7.33. The perimeter deer fence will be visible with the panels behind, seen end on with the framing visible but the panels less so.

Visual effect without mitigation

- 7.34. The sensitivity of the viewers is considered to be Low and the magnitude of change Negligible in summer, Medium in winter, resulting in a Negligible adverse effect in summer and Minor adverse in winter.

Proposed mitigation and residual effect

- 7.35. It is proposed to establish a fifteen-metre-deep band of scrub along the western boundary. The scrub will include species which maintain a high degree of screening in winter such as holly, gorse and hawthorn. The depth of planting will also ensure effective screening even in winter. The sensitivity is Low but the magnitude of change in winter and summer will be Negligible once the scrub has established, typically with seven years, resulting in a Negligible adverse effect in winter and summer. Visually the more enclosed 'forest' setting to the A road will be beneficial compared to the existing view over farmland.

View 7 (Figure 8.7): View from the car park of the Clumber Park Hotel*Description of the existing view*

- 7.36. The car park affords a clear view over the farmland, part of which forms the Application Site. The potentially more sensitive views from the hotel building are largely blocked by tree cover on its eastern boundary.

Predicted change to the view without mitigation

- 7.37. The proposed solar arrays will be visible within the fields, seen through the perimeter deer fence. The arrays will be viewed end on with the support framing more visible than the panels.

Visual effect without mitigation

- 7.38. The sensitivity is Medium and the magnitude of change High in summer and winter resulting in a Moderate - Major adverse effect on visual amenity winter and summer.

Proposed mitigation and residual effect

- 7.39. It is proposed to establish a woodland along the east boundary of the car park containing some larger nursery stock trees (which will include evergreens) to form a quicker screen. Once established the magnitude of change will reduce to Low in winter and Negligible in summer, resulting in a Minor adverse residual effect in winter and Negligible in summer.

View 8 (Figure 8.8): View from Bridleway Elkesley BW2 as it passes through the Poulter Valley, north of Field 1

Description of the existing view

- 7.40. The mature evergreen woodland north of the Application Site screens it from view. The woodland forms an attractive setting to the valley.

Predicted change to the view without mitigation

- 7.41. No change.

Visual effect without mitigation

- 7.42. No change.

Proposed mitigation and residual effect

- 7.43. No required, residual effect, no change.

View 9 (Figure 8.9): View from Bridleway Elkesley BW2 and it passes through the Poulter Valley, north of Field 5

Description of the existing view

- 7.44. There is a break in the tree cover on the northern boundary where the overhead transmission lines pass through. This allows a glimpsed view of Field 5 in winter.

Predicted change to the view without mitigation

- 7.45. It will be possible to glimpse a narrow band of panels in winter, seen from the rear. In summer the combination of deciduous trees in leaf and the reed bed will significantly restrict views.

Visual effect without mitigation

- 7.46. The sensitivity is Medium and the magnitude of change Low in winter and Negligible in summer, resulting in a Minor adverse effect in winter and Negligible in summer.

Proposed mitigation and residual effect

- 7.47. Willow and alder trees have recently been planted in the wetland, the tree shelters are visible in the photograph, and these will quickly screen the Proposed Development from view in winter and summer. No mitigation is required, and the residual effect will be Negligible.

7.48.

Table 4: Summary of Visual Effects

Viewpoint and Location	Visual receptors	Visual effect with no mitigation	Mitigation and visual effect once mitigation effective
View 1: View from the A614, Blyth Road as it approaches the Application Site from the south	Road users	No effect winter and summer	No effect winter and summer
View 2: View from from a minor road which runs along the southside of the Normanton Larches plantation	Road users	No effect winter or summer	No effect winter or summer
View 3: View from Robin Hoods Way as it passes through the woods adjacent to Field 2	Walker	Moderate to Major adverse effect on visual amenity in winter and Moderate in summer.	Establishing a band of scrub along the southern boundary.
View 4: View from a section of Robin Hoods Way where there is a gap in the intervening tree belt	Walkers	Major adverse effect on visual amenity summer and winter but only for a short section of the footpath.	Establishing a band of scrub along the southern boundary. Negligible effect on visual amenity in summer and Moderate adverse in winter.
View 5: View from Robin Hoods Way as it passes Field 4	Walkers	Negligible effect on visual amenity in summer and Moderate adverse in winter.	Establishing a band of scrub along the southern boundary. Negligible effect on visual amenity in summer and Moderate adverse in winter.
View 6: View from Blyth Road north of the Clumber Park Hotel	Road users	Negligible adverse effect in summer and Minor adverse in winter.	Scrub planting along the western boundary. Negligible winter and summer

Viewpoint and Location	Visual receptors	Visual effect with no mitigation	Mitigation and visual effect once mitigation effective
View 7: View from the car park of the Clumber Park Hotel	Visitors to the hotel	Moderate - Major adverse in winter and summer	Establishing a hedge and woodland screen along the boundary. Minor adverse residual effect in winter and Negligible in summer
View 8: View from bridleway Elkesley BW2 as it passes through the Poulter Valley, north of Field 1	Walkers and riders	No effect in summer and winter	No effect in summer and winter
View 9: View from bridleway Elkesley BW2 and it passes through the Poulter Valley, north of Field 5	Walkers and riders	Negligible in summer and winter	Existing tree planting will form a screen. Negligible

Effect on the visual amenity of residents

7.49. The only property which will afford views of the Proposed Development is Forest Farm, which lies 1.1 km north of Field 5. Occupants will be able to see the rear of some of the panels in Field 5 and part of the substation and associated ancillary equipment, but this will be situated deeper into the Site (1.6km away) and will be partially screened by existing plantations. The panels and substation will be seen through the two high voltage transmission lines and will be largely obscured when the deciduous trees on the northern boundary are in leaf. The sensitivity is Medium (only a single property) and the magnitude of change Medium, resulting in a Moderate adverse effect, summer and winter (although the effect will be less in summer when the intervening deciduous trees are in leaf). Since the view is through the gap in the trees required to accommodate the transmission lines, tree planting in the gap to screen the panels is not possible. Trees will, however, be planted on the northside of the substation to screen it from views to the north. The visual effect to those within Forest Farm will be Minor adverse in summer and Moderate adverse in winter.

Summary of the effect on visual amenity

- 7.50. The Application Site is largely screened from the surrounding landscape by mature woodland and plantation, most with a high content of evergreen trees such as Scots Pine. The only significant views of the proposed solar farm (prior to mitigation measures) will be in winter through the trunks of the narrower tree belts from the long-distance footpath Robin Hoods Way which runs along the southern boundary and from Blyth Road which runs along the west boundary. The car park of the Clumber Park Hotel will afford a clear view of the solar farm, while views from within the hotel will be largely restricted by tree cover.
- 7.51. It is proposed to plant a band of scrub along these southern and western boundaries which will be of sufficient depth that it is an effective screen, even in winter. Larger tree stock will be planted adjacent to the hotel car park to provide faster and taller screening to the car park. The topography and internal tree belts within the Application Site are beneficial in that they will break up the perceived expanse of the solar farm. There is no view where the whole of the solar farm will be visible.
- 7.52. Part of the solar farm will be visible from less than 1 square kilometre of countryside to the north, but there are no sensitive visual receptors in this area apart from a single dwelling 1.1 km away at the closest point to the Application Site. The residual visual effect on the residents of this property will be Moderate adverse.
- 7.53. It is concluded that in terms of visibility within the wider landscape the Proposed Development will only be visible from very few locations and even from these areas there will be no significant adverse effects.

Impact on heritage assets

- 7.54. The substantial existing screening to the Application Site means that the Proposed Development will not have any significant adverse effects on the setting of heritage assets, including the nearby Grade I Registered Park and Gardens of Clumber Park and Thoresby Hall. The Park and Gardens also benefit from substantial screening tree cover around their perimeters.

8 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

- 8.1. No other developments are consented but unbuilt or proposed in the immediate area around the Application Site and the high level of visual enclosure afforded by the plantations means that the potential for cumulative effect is low.
- 8.2. A solar farm lies 3.4km to the north, alongside the Mansfield Road but will not be inter-visible with the Proposed development. There will be a sequential cumulative effect to travellers in winter if they pass the Proposed Solar Farm on the Blyth Road and then travel more than 3km along the Mansfield Road. Initially this will confer the sense that ground mounted solar is a more common feature of the landscape, but certainly not a dominant one. The cumulative effect will decline to Negligible as the mitigation associated with both schemes becomes effective.

8.3. It is concluded that the Proposed Development will have no significant adverse cumulative effects.

9 DECOMMISSIONING

- 9.1. At the end of its operational life the solar panels, private substation, inverters and fencing will be removed, and the land returned to agriculture. Stone bases will be excavated and taken off site for reuse or recycling. The ground will be decompacted, topsoiled and regraded. The trees and scrub planted as part of the mitigation will be retained and the remaining area returned to agriculture or any other use subject to further planning approvals.

10 CONCLUSION

- 10.1. It is concluded that the Proposed Development will have some adverse landscape and visual effects, but none will be significant in the medium to long term once mitigating tree and scrub planting has established. The proposed planting will beneficially enhance the sense of passing through a forest landscape to those travelling past the Site along the Blyth Road and Robin Hoods Way (as opposed to the current view of arable farmland crossed by electricity pylons and transmission lines). The Proposed Development is temporary and so the temporary adverse effects should be weighed against the benefits of renewable energy in contributing to combating climate change.



Proposed solar farm and battery energy storage system on land adjacent to the A614, Worksop, S80 3PA

LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX A: FIGURES

MARCH 2024

Introduction

This appendix should be read in conjunction with the Normanton Larches Solar Farm Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment text document (Sightline Landscape). The Site comprises five arable fields immediately east of Blyth Road, six kilometres southeast of Worksop, Nottinghamshire. The Site is located within Figures 1 and 2. For ease of reference the fields are numbered 1 to 5 in Figure 2 and are referred as such throughout this report.

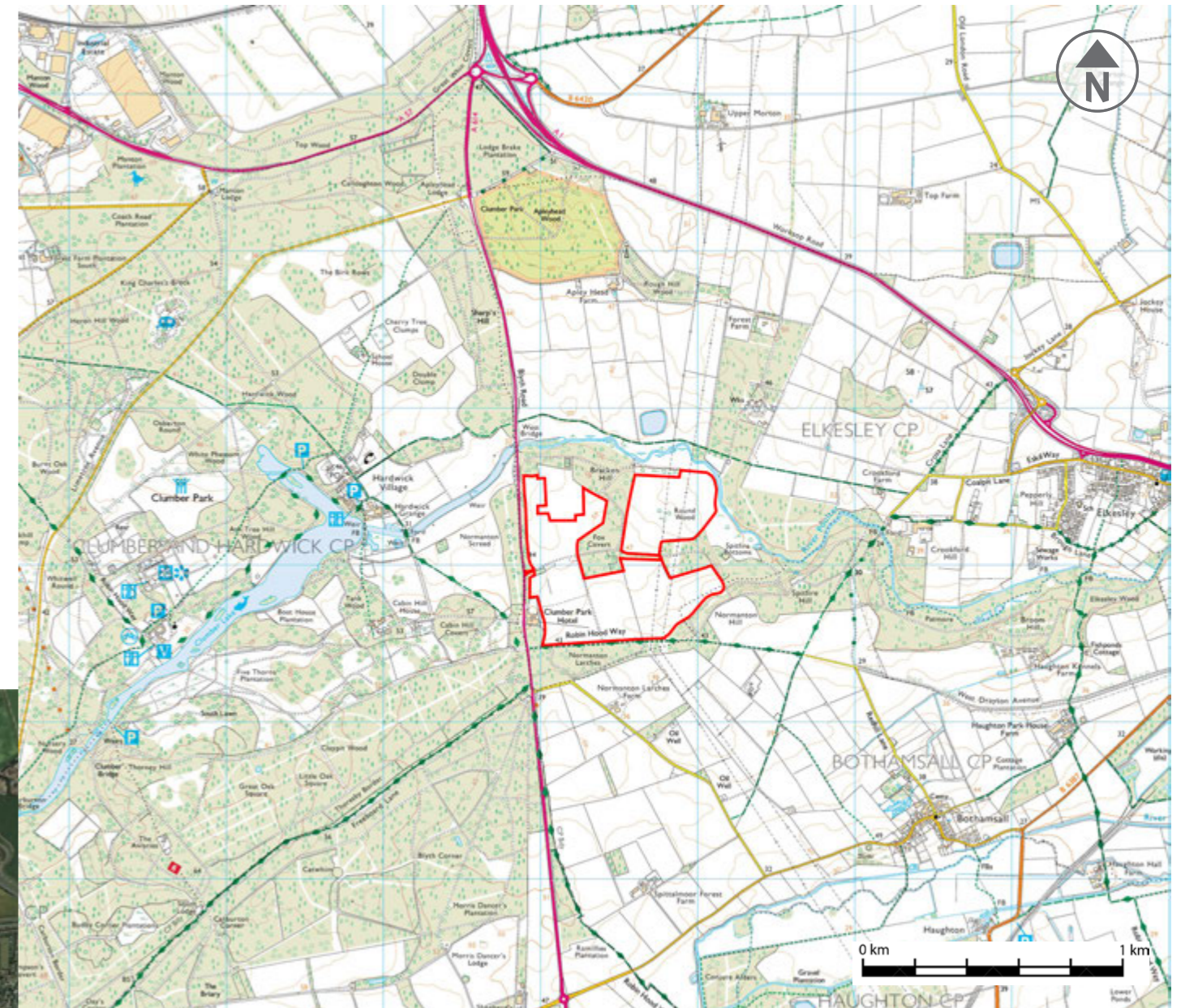


Figure 1: Location Plan

Figure 2: Aerial Plan

Figure 3: Designations

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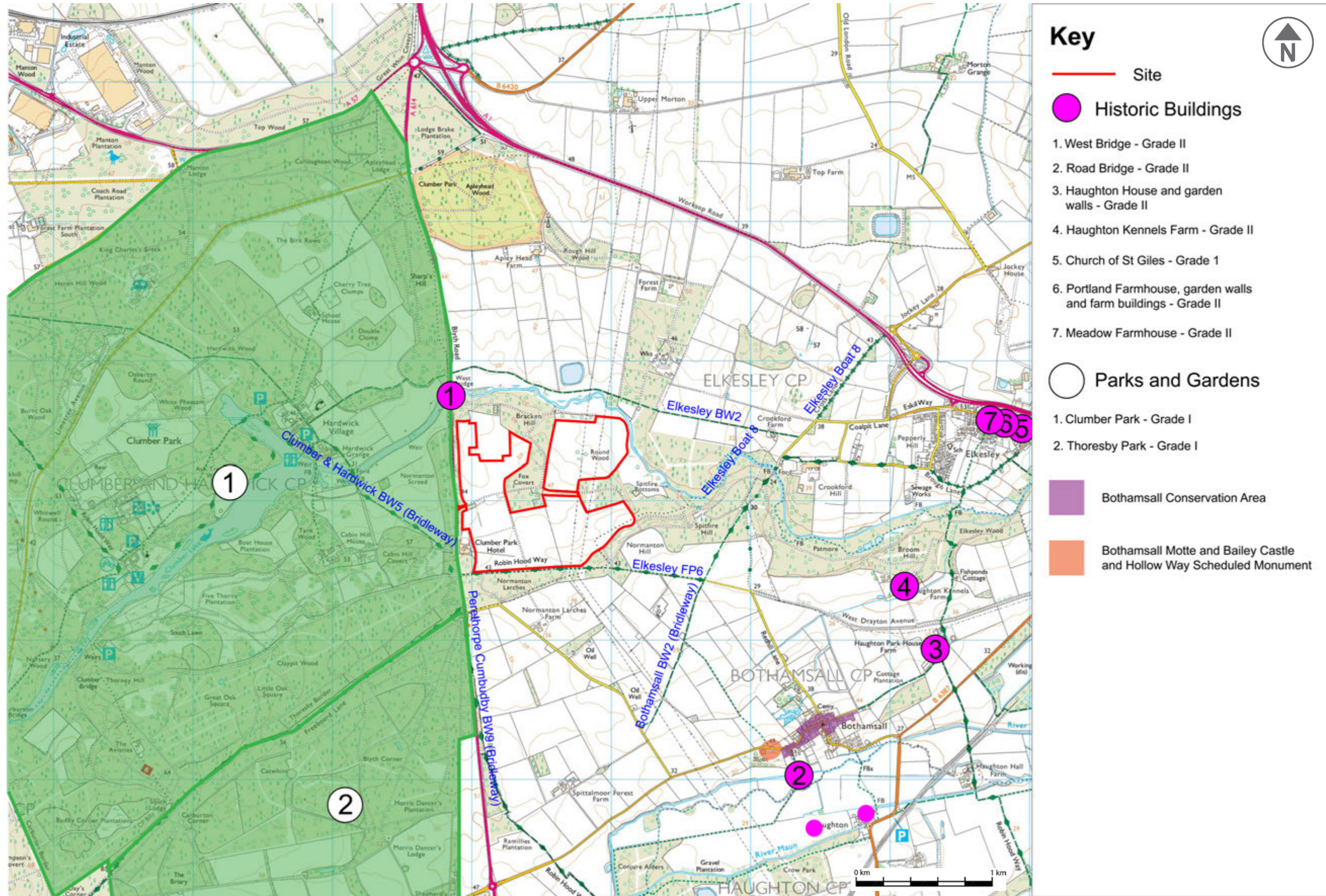


Figure 4: Internal Viewpoint Locations

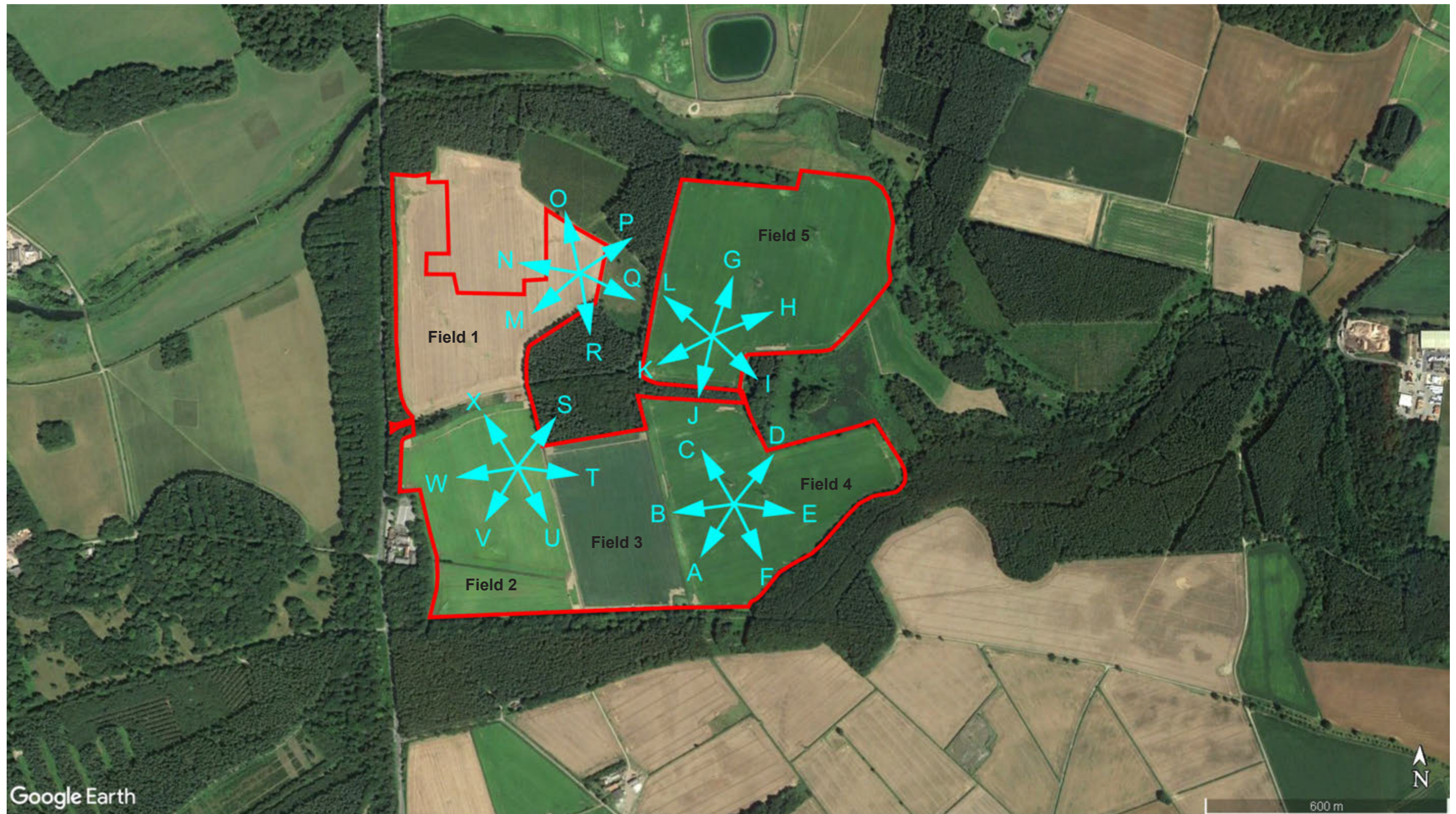


Figure 5.1: Internal viewpoints A & B



Photograph A

The first of a series of panoramic photographs from within Field 4. This photograph is looking southwest. It illustrates how the plantation along the southern boundary screens the Application Site from the landscape further south. The only break in the tree line is where the two high voltage transmission lines pass through the tree line. Robin Hoods Way runs along the southern boundary but is set back within the trees. It is proposed to screen views from this trail with scrub planting along the southern boundary. The internal hedges are low cut and gappy.

Photograph B

A continuation of Pan A, looking west, again illustrating the strong visual enclosure afforded by the surrounding woodlands.

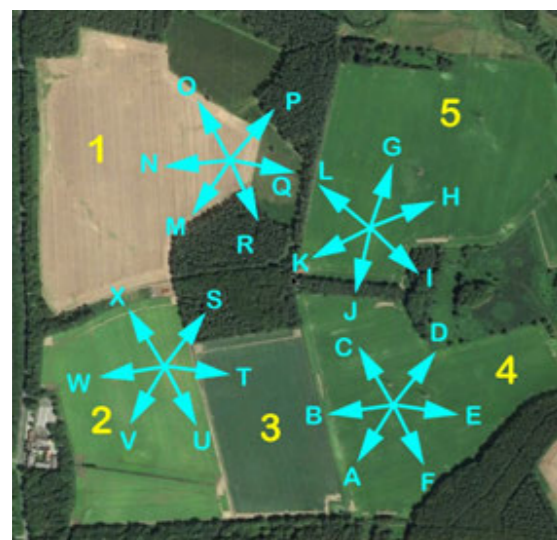


Figure 5.2: Internal viewpoints C & D



Photograph C

A continuation of Pan B, looking northwest towards the tree belt which runs across the ridge. This runs west to east across the Application Site. This part of the Application Site is screened by both trees and topography. The transmission lines are negative features of the landscape character.

Photograph D

A continuation of Pan C looking northeast, illustrating the complete visual enclosure of the Application Site. The screening will increase as young evergreen plantations gain stature.

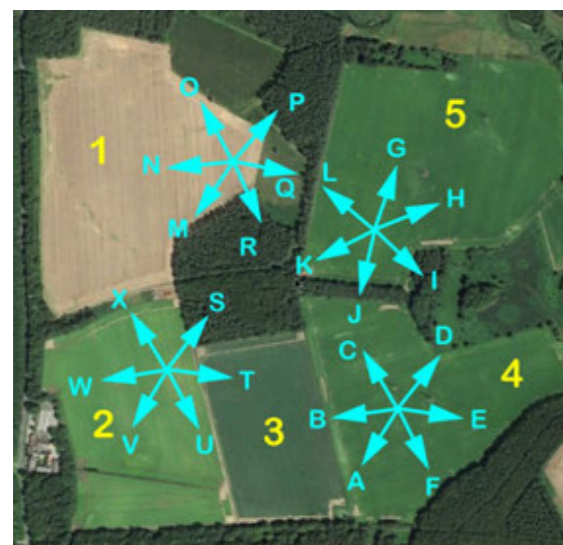


Figure 5.3: Internal viewpoints E & F



Photograph E

A continuation of Pan D, illustrating the high level of visual enclosure.

Photograph F

A continuation of Pan E, looking south along the transmission line corridor.

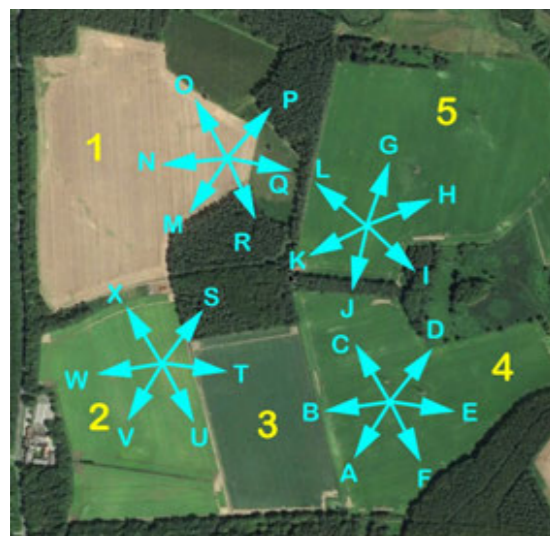


Figure 5.4: Internal viewpoints G & H



Photograph G

This is the start of a new set of panoramic photographs taken within Field 5. This view is looking north. It illustrates how a small area of countryside is visible from the Application Site, but the extent is limited by the plantations on the distant ridge. This landscape is adversely affected by the transmission lines and pig farm. A single dwelling, Forest Farm, is visible on the upper part of the slope. The gap in the boundary tree cover allows views of the Application Site from Bridleway Elkesley BW2, (View 9).

Photograph H

A continuation of Pan G, looking east, illustrating the high level of enclosure.

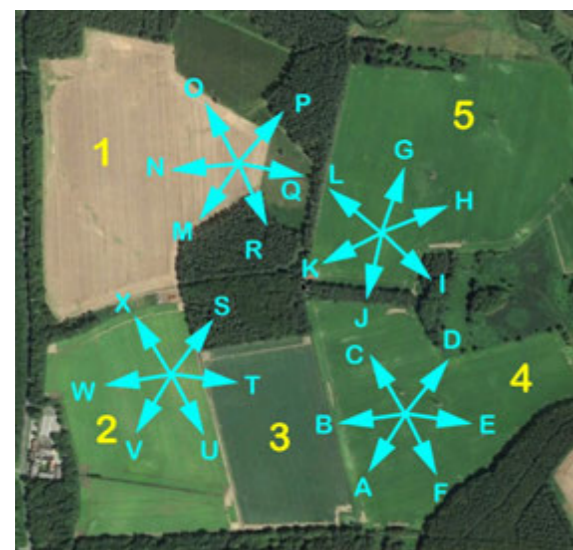


Figure 5.5: Internal viewpoints I & J



Photograph I

A continuation of Pan H, looking southeast towards the woodland which occupies the ridge within the Application Site. It is proposed to locate the substation and other central electrical infrastructure at this location to take advantage of the screening provided by the trees.

Photograph J

A continuation of Pan I looking south towards the woodland which occupies the ridge within the Application Site. It is proposed to locate the substation and other central electrical infrastructure at this location to take advantage of the screening provided by the trees.

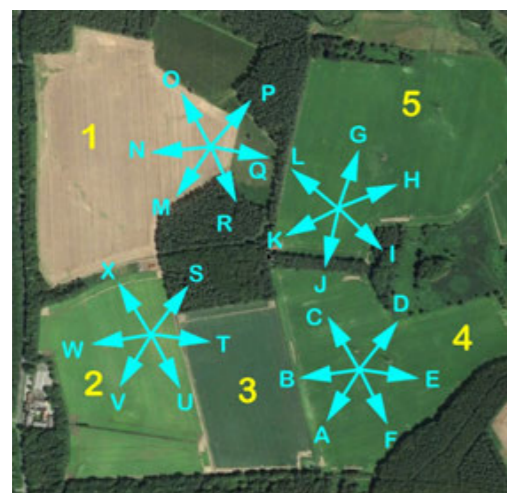


Figure 5.6: Internal viewpoint K & L

Photograph K

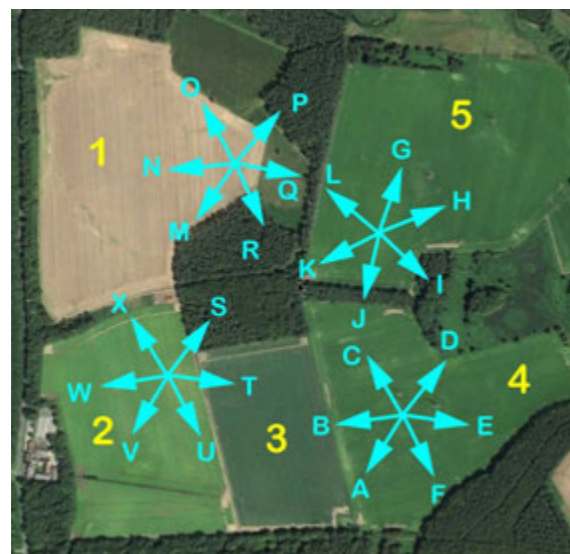
A continuation of Pan J looking southwest towards the woodland which occupies the ridge within the Application Site.



Field 5

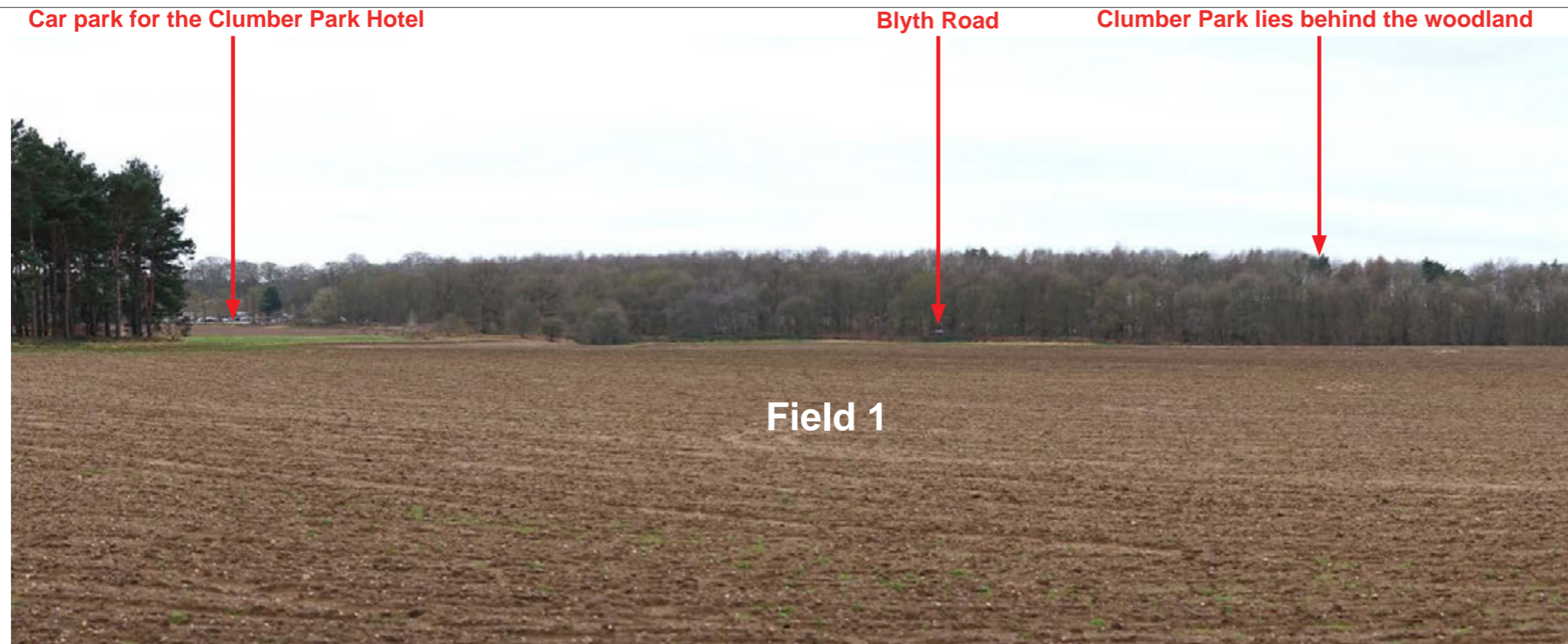
Photograph L

A continuation of Pan K, looking west towards the woodland which separates Fields 5 and 1.



Field 5

Figure 5.7: Internal viewpoint M & N



Photograph M

The start of a new series of panoramic photographs taken within Field 1, looking southwest. The car park of the Clumber Park Hotel can be seen to the left of the image. Elsewhere woodland forms a high level of enclosure with the only public views being afforded to users of Blyth Road from where the Application Site can be glimpsed through the trunks of the boundary tree belts, but mainly in winter.

Photograph N

A continuation of Pan M, looking west, illustrating the high level of visual enclosure.

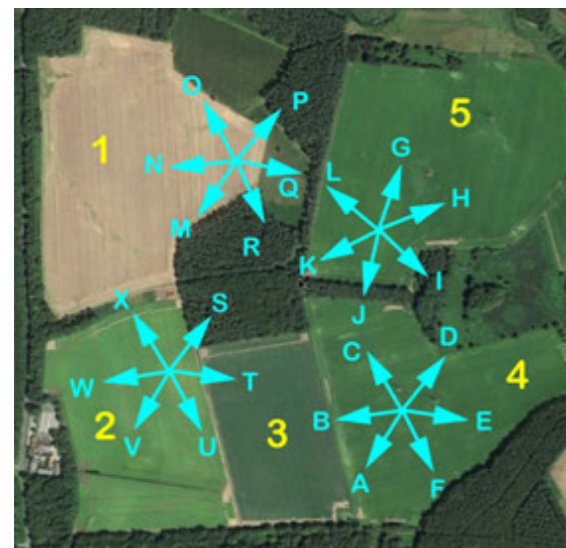


Figure 5.8: Internal viewpoint O & P

Trees screen the Site from the Poulter Valley



Photograph O

A continuation of Pan N, looking north, illustrating the high level of visual enclosure. The trees screen the Application Site from the section of Bridleway Elkersley BW2

Photograph P

A continuation of Pan O, looking northeast, illustrating the high level of visual enclosure which will increase as the young plantations gain stature.

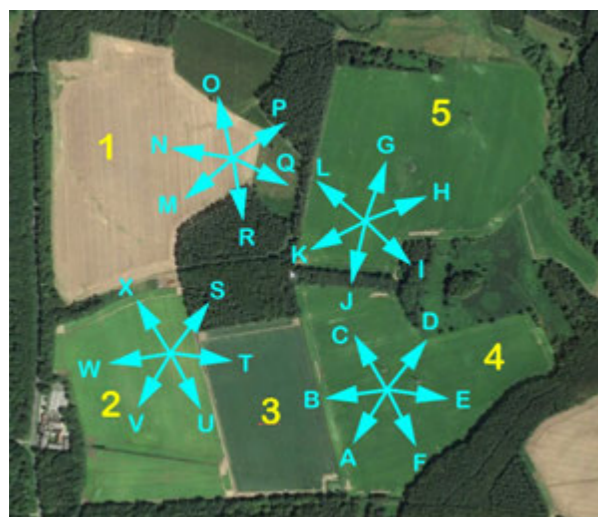


Figure 5.9: Internal viewpoint Q & R



Photograph Q

A continuation of Pan P, looking southeast, illustrating the high level of visual enclosure which will increase as the young plantations gain stature.

Photograph R

A continuation of Pan P, looking south, illustrating the enclosure provided by the plantations on the internal ridge.

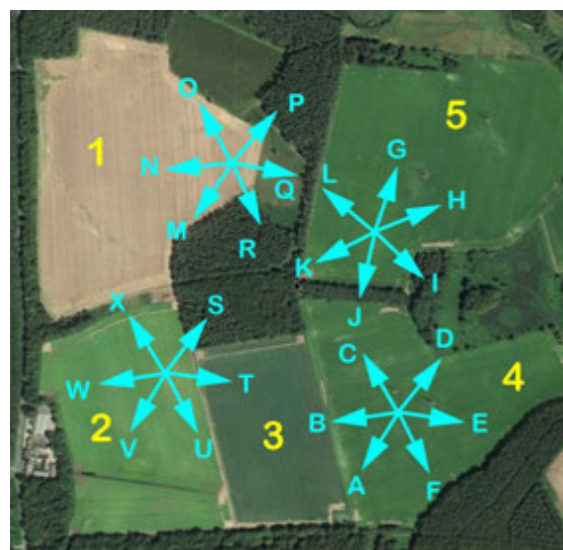


Figure 5.10: Internal viewpoint S & T



Photograph S

The start of a new series of panoramic photographs taken in Field 2, looking northeast. A view of the mature block of pine plantation which extends across the central ridge within the Application Site.

Photograph T

Looking east over Field 3 which is defined by low cut thorn hedges. The extensive wooded enclosure to the north is evident.

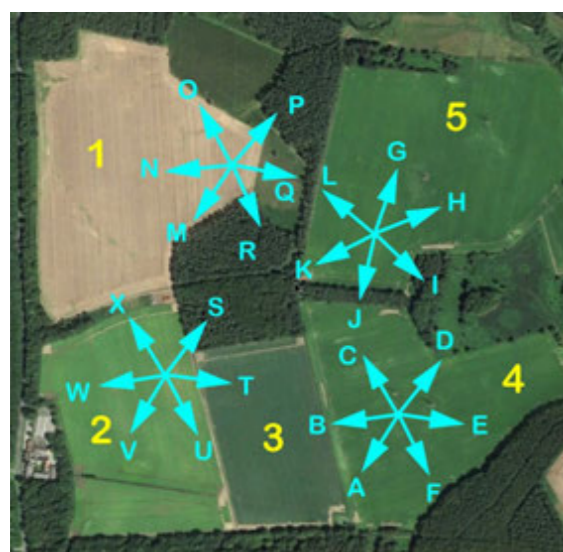


Figure 5.11: Internal viewpoint U & V

Viewpoint 19 down in the valley

Lock Wood

Photograph U

Looking southeast towards the wooded southern boundary.



Photograph V

Looking southwest towards the wooded southern boundary. Views of the Application Site are possible from Robin Hoods way, which passes through the woods (see Views 3 and 4). The trees screen the Application Site from Views further south, such as from the Blyth Road and the Thoresby Estate (see Views 1 and 2).

Viewpoint 4

Viewpoint 3

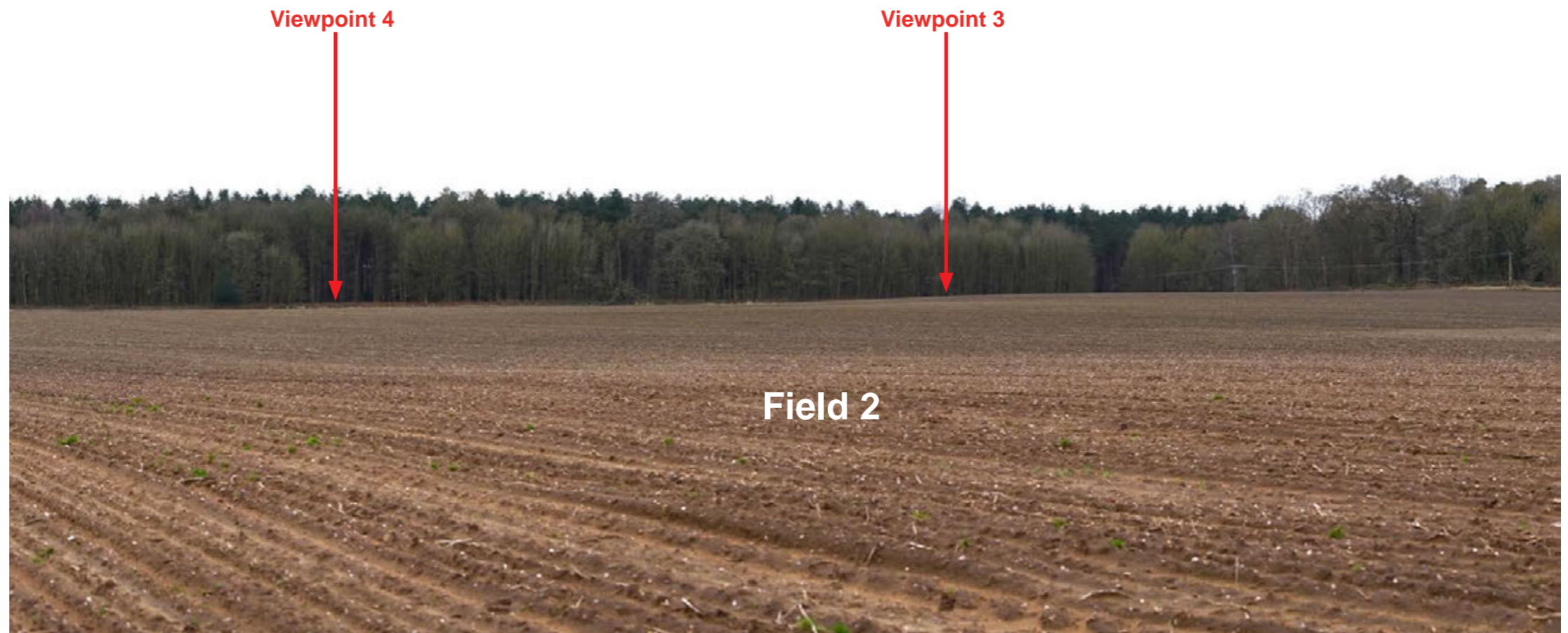
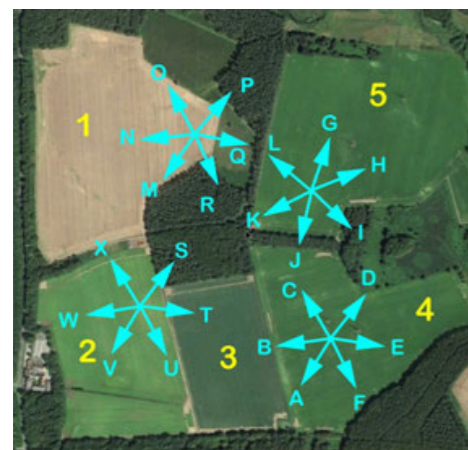
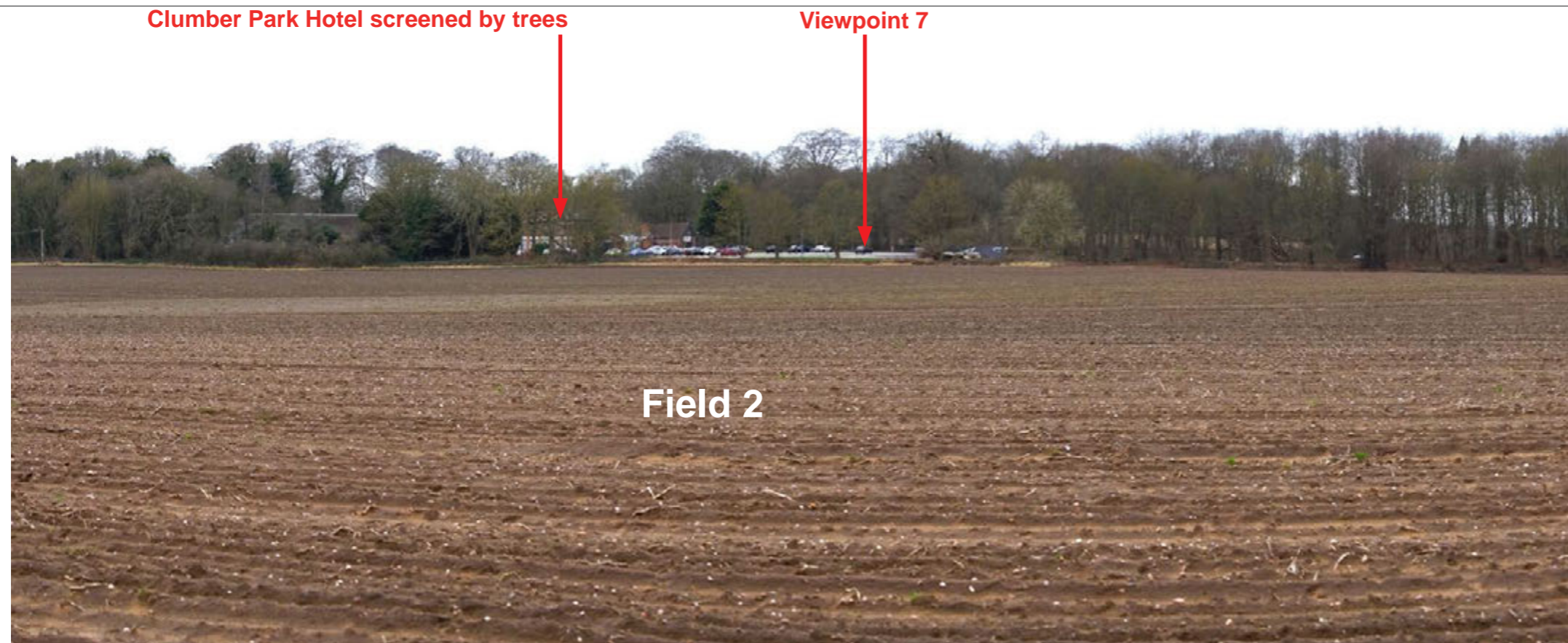


Figure 5.12: Internal viewpoint W & X



Photograph W

Looking west towards the Clumber Park Hotel. The majority of the hotel is screened by tree cover and the only clear views of the Application Site are from the car park (see View 7). It is proposed to plant a tree belt along the boundary with the car park and set the panels further back into the field to reduce the visibility of the panels and eventually entirely screen them from view.

Photograph X

View looking northwest towards Blyth Road which lies west of the boundary tree belt. Glimpsed views of the Application Site are afforded to passing travellers (see View 6). It is proposed to establish native scrub inside the boundary tree line which, once established, will screen the solar panels from view.

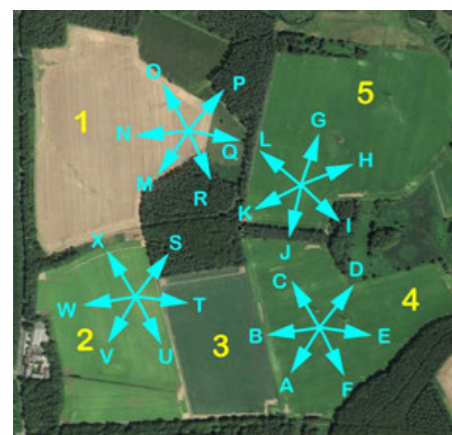


Figure 6: Landscape Character

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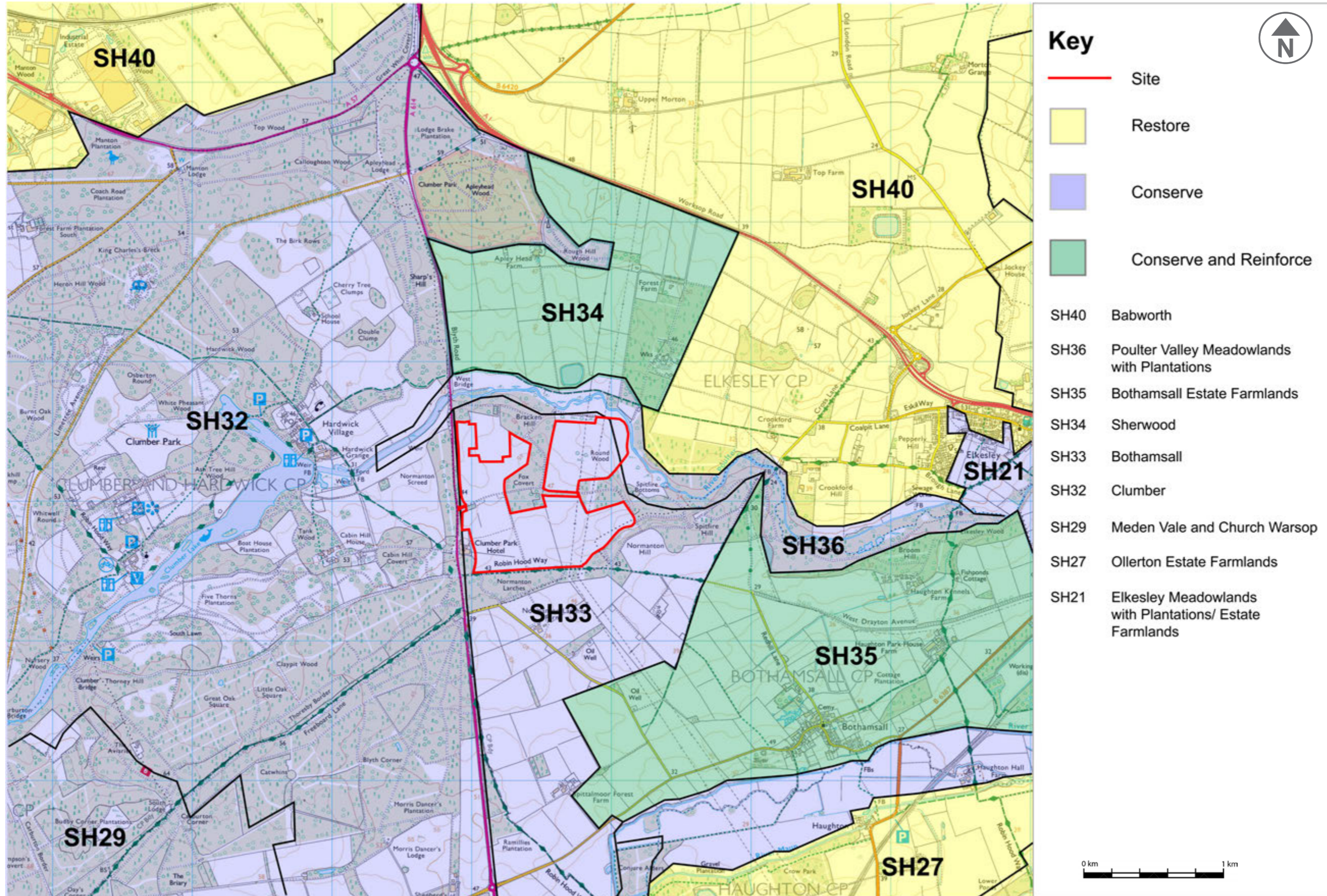


Figure 7: External Viewpoint Locations

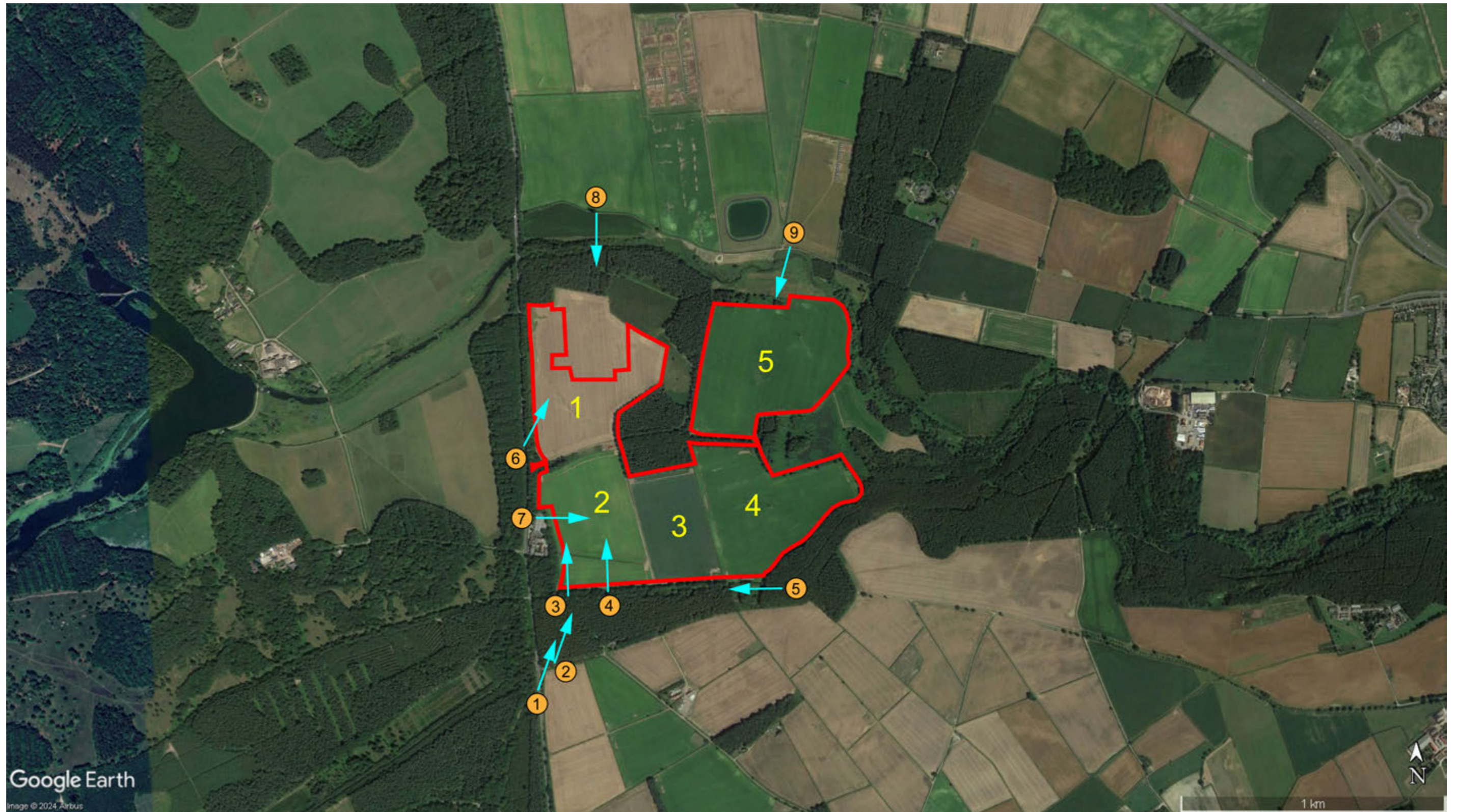


Figure 8.1: View from the A614, Blyth Road as it approaches the Application Site from the south (Panoramic View)



Viewpoint 1

Direction of view: Northeast

Distance to nearest site boundary: 379 m

Elevation: 48 m AOD

Grid reference: SK 64954 74118

Date photo was taken: 27.01.2024

The existing view

Heading north the A614 runs through a semi-open rural landscape before it enters a section flanked by the Normanton Larches plantation to the right and the woodlands of Clumber Park to the left. The Normanton Larches plantation screens the Application Site from view.

Predicted change to the view without mitigation

No change, the Proposed Development will be screened by the plantation. This also applies to views from the open countryside further south and the few scattered farmsteads within it.

Visual effect without mitigation

No change.

Proposed mitigation and residual effect

No mitigation required; the residual effect will be No Change.



Figure 8.1: View from the A614, Blyth Road as it approaches the Application Site from the south (Single Frame)



Figure 8.2: View from a minor road which runs along the southside of the Normanton Larches plantation (Panoramic View)



The Site lies behind the trees

Viewpoint 2

Direction of view: North northeast
 Distance to nearest site boundary: 282 m
 Elevation: 47 m AOD
 Grid reference: SK 64988 74214
 Date photo was taken: 27.01.2024

The existing view

The road is flanked by the plantation to the left and a mature hedge to the south. The land further south is open farmland.

Predicted change to the view without mitigation

No change, the Proposed Development will be screened by the plantation which is sufficiently deep to form an effective screen in winter.

Visual effect without mitigation

No change.

Proposed mitigation and residual effect

No mitigation, the residual effect will be No Change.

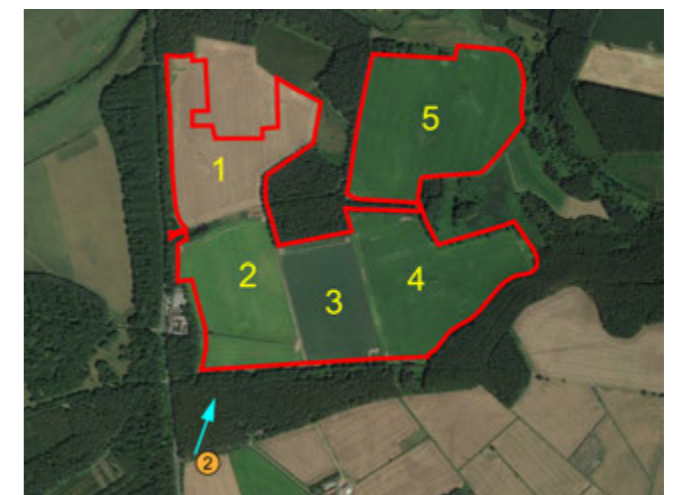
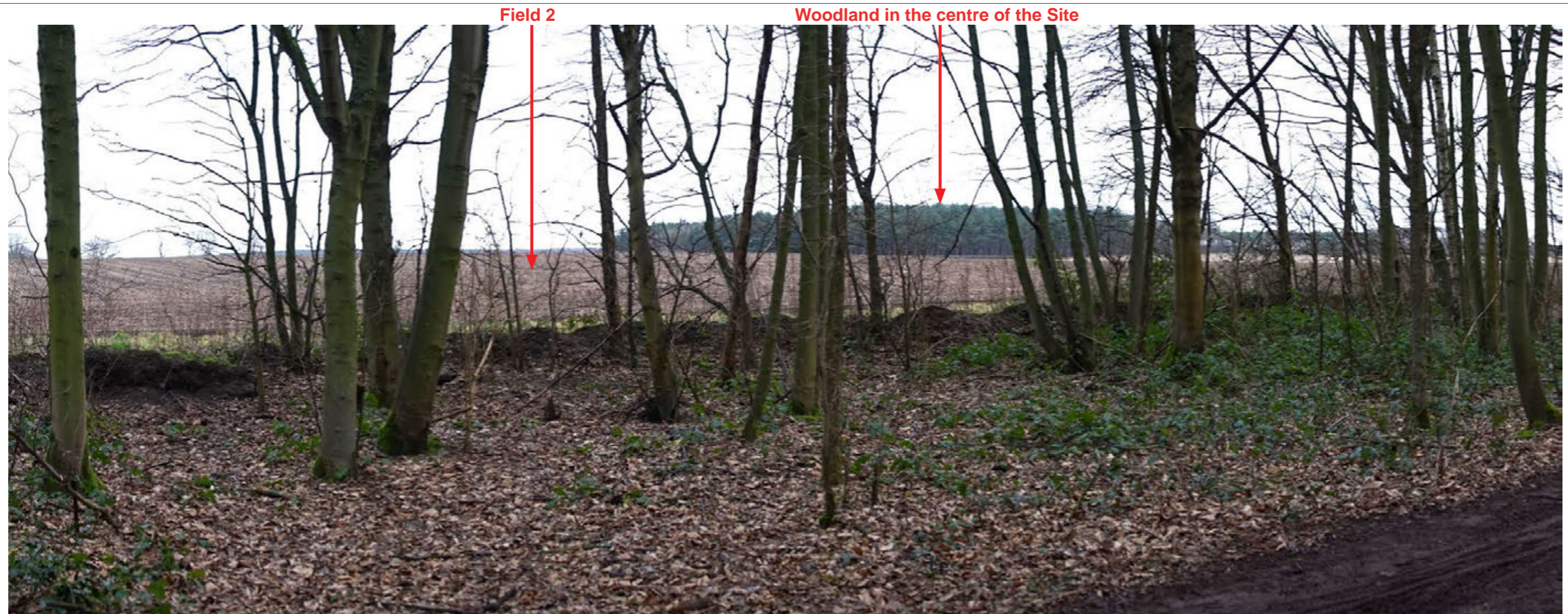


Figure 8.2: View from a minor road which runs along the southside of the Normanton Larches plantation (Single Frame)



Figure 8.3: View from Robin Hoods Way (section Footpath Elkesley FP6) as it passes through the woods adjacent to Field 2 (Panoramic View)



Viewpoint 3

Direction of view: North

Distance to nearest site boundary: 20 m

Elevation: 51 m AOD

Grid reference: SK 65062 74475

Date photo was taken: 27.01.2024

The existing view

In winter, when the deciduous vegetation is out of leaf, there are views through to Field 2 and 3 of the Application Site. Fields 1 and 5 are obscured by the tree cover that occupies the ridge in the centre of the Application Site, which is visible. When the trees are in leaf the understorey significantly restricts views.

Predicted change to the view without mitigation

In winter it will be possible to see the perimeter deer fence with the first row of panels behind it.

Visual effect without mitigation

The sensitivity of the receptor is High and the magnitude of change Medium in winter and Low in summer, resulting in a Moderate to Major adverse effect on visual amenity in winter and Moderate in summer.

Proposed mitigation and residual effect

It is proposed to establish a fifteen-metre-deep band of scrub along the southern boundary. The scrub will include species which maintain a high degree of screening in winter such as holly, gorse, young beech and dense twiggy bushes such as hawthorn and blackthorn. The depth of planting will also ensure effective screening even in winter. The sensitivity is High but the magnitude of change in winter will be Low and Negligible in summer once the scrub has established, typically within seven years, resulting in a Moderate adverse effect in winter, Negligible in summer. Visually the more enclosed 'forest' setting to Robin Hoods Way will be beneficial compared to the existing view over farmland.



Figure 8.3: View from Robin Hoods Way (section Footpath Elkesley FP6) as it passes through the woods adjacent to Field 2 (Single Frame)



Figure 8.4: View from Robin Hoods Way where there is a gap in the intervening tree belt (section Footpath Elkesley FP6) (Panoramic View)



Viewpoint 4

Direction of view: North

Distance to nearest site boundary: 14 m

Elevation: 48 m AOD

Grid reference: SK 65213 74493

Date photo was taken: 27.01.2024

The existing viewpoint

The short section of Robin Hoods Way (40m) is more open as it passes Field 2. This represents the clearest view of the Application Site from this footpath.

Predicted change to the view without mitigation

There will be a clear view of the perimeter deer fence and the panels behind it, which will face the viewer, seen in summer and winter.

Visual effect without mitigation

The sensitivity of the receptor is High and the magnitude of change High, winter and summer resulting in a Major adverse effect on visual amenity summer and winter but only for a short section of the footpath.

Proposed mitigation and residual effect

It is proposed to establish a fifteen metre-deep band of scrub along the southern boundary. The scrub will include species which maintain a high degree of screening in winter such as holly, gorse, young beech and hawthorn. The depth of planting will also ensure effective screening even in winter. The sensitivity is High but the magnitude of change in winter will be Low and Negligible in summer once the scrub has established, typically within seven years, resulting in a Moderate adverse effect in winter, Negligible in summer. Visually the more enclosed 'forest' setting to Robin Hoods Way will be beneficial compared to the existing view over farmland.



Figure 8.4: View from Robin Hoods Way where there is a gap in the intervening tree belt (section Footpath Elkesley FP6) (Single Frame)



Figure 8.5: View from Robin Hoods Way as it passes Field 4, heading west (Panoramic View)



Viewpoint 5

Direction of view: East

Distance to nearest site boundary: 14 m

Elevation: 43 m AOD

Grid reference: SK 65811 74530

Date photo was taken: 27.01.2024

The existing view

This view illustrates how the footpath becomes separated from the Application Site by deeper woodland which limits views, even in winter.

Predicted change to the view without mitigation

In winter it will just be possible to make out the deer fence and first line of panels, but they will not be particularly noticeable. It will not be possible to see the panels in summer.

Visual effect without mitigation

The sensitivity of the receptor is High and the magnitude of change will be Negligible in summer and Low in winter, resulting in a Negligible effect on visual amenity in summer and Moderate adverse in winter.

Proposed mitigation and residual effect

It is proposed to establish a fifteen-metre-deep band of scrub along the southern boundary. The scrub will include species which maintain a high degree of screening in winter such as holly, gorse and hawthorn. The depth of planting will also ensure effective screening even in winter. The sensitivity is High but the magnitude of change in winter will be Low and Negligible in summer once the scrub has established, typically within seven years, resulting in a Moderate adverse effect in winter, Negligible in summer. Visually the more enclosed 'forest' setting to Robin Hoods Way will be beneficial compared to the existing view over farmland.



Figure 8.5: View from Robin Hoods Way as it passes Field 4 (Single Frame)



Figure 8.6: View from Blyth Road north of the Clumber Park Hotel (Panoramic View)



Viewpoint 6

Direction of view: Northeast

Distance to nearest site boundary: 39 m

Elevation: 50 m AOD

Grid reference: SK 64890 75035

Date photo was taken: 27.01.2024

The existing view

A mature tree belt separates the Application Site from the highway. In winter it affords views of the farmland which comprises the Application Site through the leafless branches. The plantations on the central ridge are visible, screening Field 5. In summer it is far harder to glimpse the Application Site as the view from Google earth illustrates.

Predicted change to the view without mitigation

The perimeter deer fence will be visible with the panels behind, seen end on with the framing visible but the panels less so.

Visual effect without mitigation

The sensitivity of the viewers is considered to be Low and the magnitude of change Negligible in summer, Medium in winter, resulting in a Negligible adverse effect in summer and Minor adverse in winter.

Proposed mitigation and residual effect

It is proposed to establish a fifteen-metre-deep band of scrub along the western boundary. The scrub will include species which maintain a high degree of screening in winter such as holly, gorse and hawthorn. The depth of planting will also ensure effective screening even in winter. The sensitivity is Low but the magnitude of change in winter and summer will Negligible once the scrub has established, typically with seven years, resulting in a Negligible adverse effect in winter and summer. Visually the more enclosed 'forest' setting to the A road will be beneficial compared to the existing view over farmland.



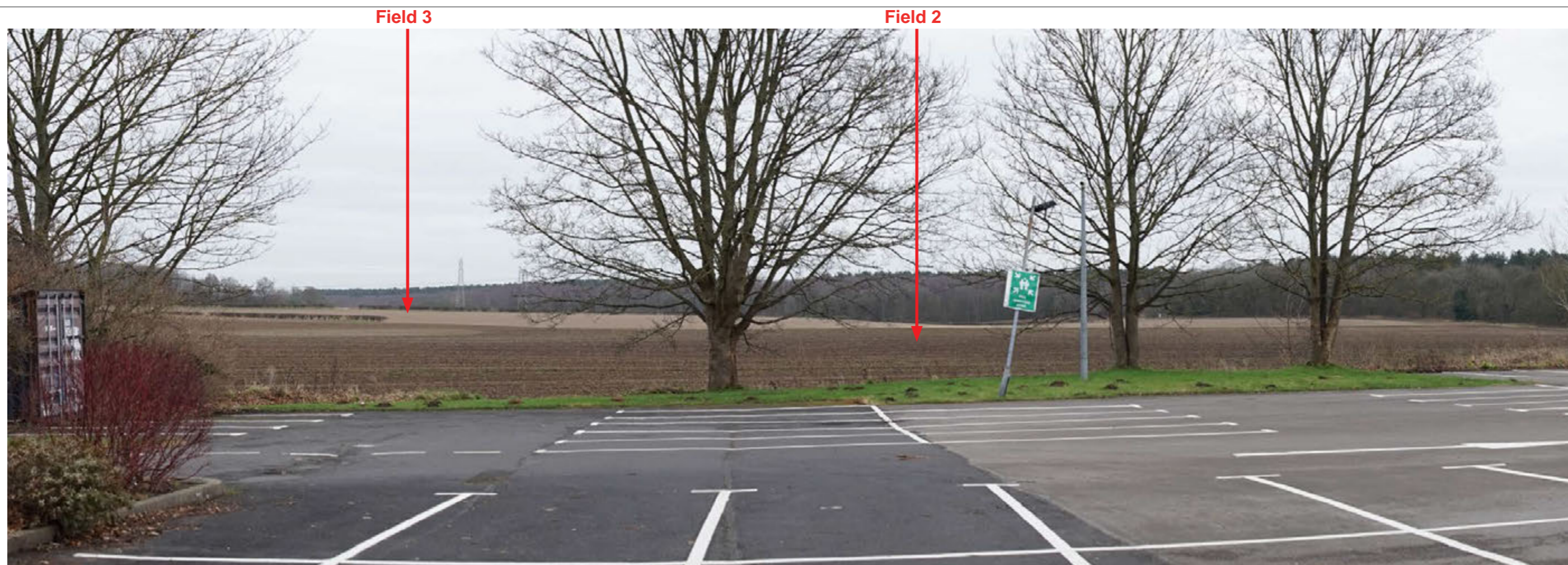
Figure 8.6: View from Blyth Road north of the Clumber Park Hotel (Single Frame)



Figure 8.6: View from Blyth Road north of the Clumber Park Hotel (Single Frame) - Summer View



Figure 8.7: View from the car park of the Clumber Park Hotel (Panoramic View)



Viewpoint 7

Direction of view: East

Distance to nearest site boundary: 39 m

Elevation: 52 m AOD

Grid reference: SK 64942 74766

Date photo was taken: 27.01.2024

The existing view

The car park affords a clear view over the farmland, part of which forms the Application Site. The potentially more sensitive views from the hotel building are largely blocked by tree cover on its eastern boundary.

Predicted change to the view without mitigation

The proposed solar arrays will be visible in the fields, seen through the perimeter deer fence. The arrays will be viewed end on with the support framing more visible than the panels.

Visual effect without mitigation

The sensitivity is Medium and the magnitude of change High in summer and winter resulting in a Moderate to Major adverse effect on visual amenity winter and summer.

Proposed mitigation and residual effect

It is proposed to plant a fifteen meter deep block of woodland along the boundary of the hotel and extending it further to the north and south. Planting will include some larger nursery stock trees which and some evergreens, to form a quicker screen. Once established the magnitude of change will reduce to Low in winter and Negligible in summer, resulting in a Minor adverse residual effect in winter and Negligible in summer.



Figure 8.7: View from the car park of the Clumber Park Hotel (Single Frame)



Figure 8.8: View from Bridleway Elkesley BW2 as it passes through the Poulter Valley, north of Field 1 (Panoramic View)



Viewpoint 8

Direction of view: South

Distance to nearest site boundary: 302 m

Elevation: 30 m AOD

Grid reference: SK 65150 75918

Date photo was taken: 27.01.2024

The existing view

The mature evergreen woodland north of the Application Site screens it from view. The woodland forms an attractive setting to the valley.

Predicted change to the view without mitigation

No change.

Visual effect without mitigation

No change.

Proposed mitigation and residual effect

No required, residual effect, no change.



Figure 8.8: View from Bridleway Elkesley BW2 as it passes through the Poulter Valley, north of Field 1 (Single Frame)



Figure 8.9: View from Bridleway Elkesley BW2 and it passes through the Poulter Valley, north of Field 5 (Panoramic View)



Viewpoint 9

Direction of view: South southwest

Distance to nearest site boundary: 188 m

Elevation: 27 m AOD

Grid reference: SK 65884 75792

Date photo was taken: 27.01.2024

The existing view

There is a break in the tree cover on the northern boundary where the overhead transmission lines pass through. This allows a glimpsed view of Field 5 in winter.

Predicted change to the view without mitigation

It will be possible to glimpse a narrow band of panels in winter, seen from the rear. In summer the combination of deciduous trees in leaf and the reed bed will significantly restrict views.

Visual effect without mitigation

The sensitivity is Medium and the magnitude of change Low in winter and Negligible in summer, resulting in a Minor adverse effect in winter and Negligible in summer.

Proposed mitigation and residual effect

Willow and alder trees have recently been planted in the wetland, the tree shelters are visible in the photograph, and these will quickly screen the Proposed Development from view in winter and summer. No mitigation is required, and the residual effect will be Negligible.

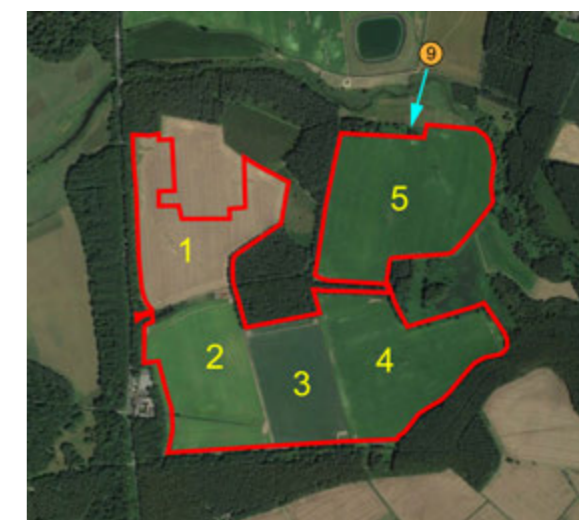


Figure 8.9: View from Bridleway Elkesley BW2 and it passes through the Poulter Valley, north of Field 5 (Single Frame)



APPENDIX B: LVIA METHODOLOGY

The study assesses the significance of the impact of the visual changes arising from the Proposed Development, together with the changes to the character and quality of the landscape.

The existing landscape character and the visual environment have been separately surveyed and assessed. The landscape assessment identifies characteristics, features and elements which constitute a particular landscape and its character. The visual baseline identifies existing views to, across or from the application site, and identifies the visual receptors, such as nearby residents or users of Public Rights of Way (PRoWs) who might be affected by the Proposed Development.

The assessment follows the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment – Third Edition', Landscape Institute/Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, 2013 (GLVIA 3).

GLVIA3 states within paragraph 1.17 that when identifying landscape and visual effects there is a “need for an approach that is in proportion to the scale of the project that is being assessed and the nature of the likely effects. Judgement needs to be exercised at all stages in terms of the scale of investigation that is appropriate and proportional.”

GLVIA3 recognises within paragraph 2.23 that “professional judgement is a very important part of LVIA. While there is some scope for quantitative measurement of some relatively objective matters much of the assessment must rely on qualitative judgements” undertaken by a landscape consultant or a Chartered Member of the Landscape Institute (CMLI).

A baseline study is undertaken to determine:

- 1) Relevant landscape designations on or near the Site;
- 2) Relevant planning designations and policies;
- 3) Landscape character;
- 4) The value of the landscape in terms of landscape features, cultural, historical and recreational values and its value to the community;
- 5) How susceptible is the landscape to the type of development proposed?
- 6) The contribution the Site makes to landscape character and its value;
- 7) How the landscape appears to people within the landscape (visual receptors), and
- 8) How does the Site fit in and contribute to these views?

The second part of the assessment examines the changes that would occur if the development were to be implemented. In terms of landscape, it describes the likely changes that would occur to landscape character, determines whether any landscape features would be lost or created and whether there would be any changes to community or cultural aspects. The significance of the effect of these is then determined. To determine the likely changes in visual amenity to people a series of viewpoints are selected from where the Proposed Development is likely to be visible. These are chosen to illustrate changes to views from a variety of sensitive views, such as those from PRoW, residential properties, roads etc. at a variety of distances, elevations and directions around the Site. They are presented as a series of photographs with a narrative describing the changes, and if required, the proposed mitigation and likely effectiveness.

Determination of the Study Area

Study areas are defined for landscape issues and visual issues. Sometimes these can be the same area but on occasion the landscape character area can be more extensive, particularly if two or more landscape character areas are close to the Site. The landscape character study area is determined following a review of published landscape character studies, topography and land cover.

The visual study area is determined by producing a Theoretical Zone of Visual Influence (TZVI). The TZVI is determined by running software (ESRI ArcGIS Viewshed run on 3 D LiDAR topographical map data) which calculates the potential visibility of the high point of the proposed development based on topography and certain elements within the landscape such as large blocks of woodland and large buildings. For extensive developments, such as solar farms, height markers are positioned at several high points based on topography and geographical spread. LiDAR is a radar-based system which picks up forms within the landscape (and has a distance error of 0.5 – 2 m and a height error of 10 cm) but it may not record all potentially screening elements such as hedgerows, walls or even deciduous woodland if the LiDAR data was gathered in winter. The software creates a raster image that indicates the potential visibility of the proposed development, known as the Theoretical Zone of Visibility (TZVI).

The model takes into account the curvature of the earth and light refraction, with observer heights of 2m. The publicly accessible areas where visibility is indicated were visited to see if the mast is likely to be visible or whether views will be blocked by trees, hedges or buildings.

Assessing the impact on Landscape Character

Landscapes can vary in quality, their value to communities and their susceptibility and these factors can be used to determine the sensitivity of the landscape to the proposed development. The criteria for quantifying the degree of quality, value, susceptibility and sensitivity, are set out in Tables 1 – 5.

LANDSCAPE QUALITY

The criteria set out in Table 1A are used to determine Landscape Quality (or Condition) and Table 1B sets out the meaning attributed to the determination of Value (see Table 5.2 in the main text for how the value has been determined).

Table 1A: Criteria for Judging Levels of Landscape Quality

Level of quality	Definition
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Outstanding landscapes' • Internationally and / or nationally-designated landscapes e.g. World Heritage Sites, National Parks, AONBs • Presence of internationally and / or nationally-designated areas / features of landscape, nature conservation, archaeological, historic, geological and / or other importance e.g. SACs, SSSIs, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and / or II* listed buildings, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Local Geodiversity Sites • Significant wider landscape / visual function e.g. Green Belt, context / setting of heritage asset, contribution to character of settlement of international or national importance • Landscapes in excellent condition and / or of very high quality as defined by appropriate criteria. • Significant cultural associations. • Exceptional representation of landscape area / type / characteristics and / or rare • Exceptional aesthetic and perceptual attributes and qualities e.g. significant scenic beauty, iconic views, very distinctive sense of place, very high degree of wildness /remoteness, tranquillity. • No or very few detractors present.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quality / qualities of, and / or features in, the landscape are likely to be the primary purpose of the visit. • Significant contribution to wider public amenity, access and recreation e.g. national trails, Open Access Land. • Significant Green Infrastructure assets. • Regionally / locally-designated landscapes e.g. Areas of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) which may be subject of strategy and / or guidance. • Presence of regionally / countywide-level designated areas / features of landscape, nature conservation, archaeological, historic, geological and / or other importance e.g. Country Parks, TPOs, National Forest Inventory, Priority Habitat Inventory sites, Local Wildlife Sites / Local Nature Reserves, Grade II Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Unregistered Historic Parks and Gardens, SMR / HER. Also National Trust land • Important wider, or significant local, landscape / visual function e.g. context / setting of heritage asset, contribution to character of settlement of regional importance, green gap, buffer zone etc. • Landscapes in very good condition and / or of high quality as defined by appropriate criteria. • Important cultural associations. • Very good representation of landscape area / type / characteristics and / or uncommon • Very good aesthetic and perceptual attributes and qualities e.g. high degree of scenic beauty, fine / key views, distinctive sense of place, high degree of wildness / remoteness, tranquillity. • Negligible / few detractors present. • The quality / qualities of, and / or features in, the landscape are likely to be one of the main reasons for the visit. • Important contribution to wider public amenity, access and recreation e.g. long-distance / themed trails, well-used public rights of way, Heritage Coast, Public Open Space / Local Green Space. May be protected by / subject of planning policy. • Important wider, or significant local Green Infrastructure assets. • Very high level of management, or care, or pristine natural / semi-natural environment
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Everyday' landscapes. • Undesignated landscapes although may be subject of strategy and / or guidance • Presence of undesignated, 'informally' designated and / or locally-important areas / features of landscape, nature conservation, archaeological, historic, geological and / or other interest. • Important local landscape / visual function e.g. context / setting of heritage asset, contribution to character of settlement, green gap, buffer zone etc. • Landscapes in good to fair condition and / or of moderate quality as defined by appropriate criteria but good potential for improvement. • Important local cultural associations. • Good to fair representation of landscape area / type / characteristics but common • Good to fair aesthetic and perceptual attributes and qualities e.g. moderate degree of scenic beauty, local key views, moderate sense of place, moderate degree of wildness / remoteness, tranquillity. • Some detractors present. • The quality / qualities of, and / or features in, the landscape are unlikely to be one of the main reasons for the visit, but make a positive contribution to the experience • Important contribution to local public amenity, access and recreation e.g. well-used public rights of way, green open spaces, common land. • Good local Green Infrastructure assets. • Good to fair level of management, environment in good to fair form and health.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscapes between 'Everyday' to 'Degraded'. • Undesignated landscapes unlikely to be subject of strategy and / or guidance (unless for restoration). • Few if any areas / features of landscape, nature conservation, archaeological, historic, geological and / or other interest. • Little or no local landscape / visual function.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscapes in fair to poor condition and / or of low quality as defined by appropriate criteria but some potential for improvement. • Few if any cultural associations. • Fair to poor representation of landscape area / type / characteristics and common • Few if any aesthetic and perceptual attributes and qualities: little sense of place, little or no sense of wildness / remoteness, tranquillity. • Several detractors present. • The quality / qualities of, and / or features in, the landscape are unlikely to be a reason for visiting. • Little or no contribution to public amenity, access and recreation. • Few Green Infrastructure assets. • Limited management, or care, environment in fair to poor form and health.
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LANDSCAPE VALUE

Table 1B: Criteria attributed to the assessment of Landscape Value

Landscape Value	Meaning	Typical Scale
Magnitude		
High	High importance (or quality) and rarity. No (or limited potential) for substitution. Strategy: Preserve.	International National
Medium	Medium importance (or quality) and rarity. Some potential for substitution/enhancement. Strategy: Preserve positive aspects which confer value but seek opportunities to enhance value.	Regional
Low	Low importance (or quality) or rarity. Can be substituted or significantly changed. Strategy: Seek opportunities to enhance value.	Local

LANDSCAPE SUSCEPTIBILITY

Susceptibility looks at how well suited the landscape is to absorb the type of development proposed without the likelihood of significant harm. Typically urban areas have a Low susceptibility to absorbing more urban development but open wilderness has potentially a High susceptibility. Some areas may be less susceptible due to high levels of enclosure from topography, woodland or the proximity to urban areas. The criteria for determining susceptibility are set out in Table 2.

Table 2: Criteria for Judging Levels of Landscape Susceptibility

Level of susceptibility	Definition
High	<p>Scale of enclosure – landscapes with a low capacity to accommodate the type of development being proposed owing to the interactions of topography, vegetation cover, built form, etc.</p> <p>Nature of land use – landscapes with no or little existing reference or context to the type of development being proposed.</p> <p>Nature of existing elements – landscapes with components that are not easily replaced or substituted (e.g. ancient woodland, mature trees, historic parkland, etc).</p> <p>Nature of existing features – landscapes where detracting features, major infrastructure or industry is not present or where present has a limited influence on landscape character.</p>
Medium	<p>Scale of enclosure – landscapes with a medium capacity to accommodate the type of development being proposed owing to the interactions of topography, vegetation cover, built form, etc.</p> <p>Nature of land use – landscapes with some existing reference or context to the type of development being proposed.</p> <p>Nature of existing elements – landscapes with components that are easily replaced or substituted.</p> <p>Nature of existing features – landscapes where detracting features, major infrastructure or industry is present and has a noticeable influence on landscape character.</p>
Low	<p>Scale of enclosure – landscapes with a high capacity to accommodate the type of development being proposed owing to the interactions of topography, vegetation cover, built form, etc.</p> <p>Nature of land use – landscapes with extensive existing reference or context to the type of development being proposed.</p> <p>Nature of existing features – landscapes where detracting features or major infrastructure is present and has a dominating influence on the landscape.</p>

LANDSCAPE SENSITIVITY

To calculate landscape sensitivity Landscape Quality is then combined with Susceptibility to ascertain the degree of sensitivity the landscape has to the type of development proposed as set out in Table 3.

Table 3: Criteria for assessing Landscape Sensitivity

Landscape Susceptibility	Quality		
Magnitude	High	Medium	Low
High	High Sensitivity	Medium – High Sensitivity	Medium sensitivity
Medium	Medium – High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low – Medium sensitivity
Low	Medium sensitivity	Low – Medium sensitivity	Negligible

MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE TO LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Table 4: Criteria for Judging Levels of Magnitude of change in relation to Landscape Character

Level of Magnitude	Definition
High adverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noticeable alteration to, or significant loss of, key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition. • Insertion of a negative feature which is absent from the landscape. • The size, scale and / or geographical extent of change is considered large due to the extent and proportion of loss of, or change to, existing landscape components. • Effects likely to be experienced at a large scale, influencing the character area and / or type within which the change is proposed. • Noticeable alteration to, or loss of, key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition, and / or the addition of uncharacteristic, conspicuous elements, features and / activities, would result in noticeable alteration to, or loss of, aesthetic and / or perceptual qualities. • The duration of effect would be considered long-term / permanent and would be very difficult to reverse in practical terms.
Medium adverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial alteration to, or loss of, key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition. • Insertion of a negative feature which is uncommon within the landscape. • The size, scale and / or geographical extent of change is considered medium due to the extent and proportion of loss of, or change to, existing landscape components. • Effects likely to be experienced at a moderate scale, influencing the character type within which the change is proposed but at a local level. • Partial alteration to, or loss of, key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition, and / or the addition of elements, features and / activities which are not uncharacteristic in the area, would result in partial alteration to, or loss of, aesthetic and / or perceptual qualities. • The duration of effect would be considered long-term / permanent but is potentially reversible.
Low adverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor or barely discernible alteration to key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition. • Insertion of a negative feature which is commonplace within the landscape. • The size, scale and / or geographical extent of change is considered small due to the extent and proportion of loss of, or change to, existing landscape components. • Effects likely to be experienced at a small scale, influencing the landscape within which the change is proposed at a local level. • Minor alteration to, or loss of, key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition, and / or the addition of elements, features and / activities which are characteristic in the area, would result in minor alteration to aesthetic and / or perceptual qualities. • The duration of effect may be considered long-term / permanent but is easily reversible; or, the duration may be medium-term
Neutral	Beneficial effects counterbalance adverse effects.
Low beneficial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small but noticeable improvements to key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition. • Insertion of a feature which makes a positive contribution to landscape character but is not particularly noticeable. • Removal of negative landscape elements but not particularly noticeable

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The size, scale and / or geographical extent of improvement is considered small due to the extent and proportion of new landscape components. • Beneficial effects likely to be experienced at a small scale, influencing the local landscape. • Small but noticeable improvements to existing, or addition of new, key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition would result in discernible improvements in aesthetic and / or perceptual qualities • Improvements are medium- to long-term.
Medium beneficial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noticeable improvements to key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition. • Insertion of a feature which makes a positive contribution to landscape character and is noticeable. • Noticeable removal of negative element(s) within the landscape. • The size, scale and / or geographical extent of improvement is considered medium due to the extent and proportion of new landscape components. • Beneficial effects likely to be experienced at a moderate scale, influencing the character type within which the change is proposed but at a local level. • Noticeable improvements to existing, or addition of new, key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition would result in noticeable improvements in aesthetic and / or perceptual qualities. • Improvements are long-term / permanent.
High beneficial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major improvements to key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition. • Insertion of a positive element within the landscape which is an obvious improvement. • Obvious removal of a negative element(s) within the landscape. • The size, scale and / or geographical extent of improvement is considered large due to the extent and proportion of new landscape components. • Beneficial effects likely to be experienced at a large scale, influencing the character area and / or type within which the change is proposed. • Major improvements to existing, or addition of new, key elements, features, characteristics and functions of the baseline condition would result in considerable improvements in aesthetic and / or perceptual qualities. • Improvements are long-term / permanent.

DETERMINING THE EFFECT ON LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

To determine the effect of a Proposed Development on Landscape Character the Magnitude of Change is combined with the degree of Landscape Sensitivity, as set out in Table 5.

Table 5: Matrix for determining the level of effect on landscape character

Magnitude of change	Landscape sensitivity		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Major	Moderate-Major	Moderate
Medium	Moderate-Major	Moderate	Minor
Low	Moderate	Minor	Negligible

DETERMINING VISUAL EFFECTS

Visual Receptor Sensitivity

Visual receptors are people who potentially would have a view of the proposed development. The sensitivity of a visual receptor depends on the susceptibility of the visual receptor to change and the value of the view.

Susceptibility to Change

The susceptibility of visual receptors to a potential change in the view is a function of their occupation and activity and the extent to which their attention is focused on the views. The land use planning system considers that public views are of greater value than views from private property because an individual has no 'right to a view'. Typically views from residential properties are considered to be of High sensitivity because the view from a dwelling is permanent but lower storey views from residential properties are generally considered to be of greater susceptibility to change than upper storey views, as these are the rooms in which residents spend more time experiencing the view. There are exceptions to this as some residences have living rooms on upper storeys and this has been taken into consideration if evident. If a scheme is deemed to have a potentially significant adverse visual effect on residents then a more in depth assessment is undertaken, a Residential Amenity assessment based on LI guidelines.

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING THE VALUE OF A VIEW

Table 6: Criteria for Judging the Value of a View

Level of value	Definition
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Views with high scenic value within designated landscapes including but not limited to World Heritage Sites, National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, etc. Likely to include key viewpoints on OS maps or reference within guidebooks, provision of facilities, presence of interpretation boards, etc.
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Views with moderate scenic value within undesignated landscape including urban fringe and rural countryside.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Views with unremarkable scenic value within undesignated landscape with partly degraded visual quality and detractors.

CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING THE SENSITIVITY OF THE VIEWER

Table 7: Criteria for Judging Levels of Receptor Susceptibility

Level of value	Definition
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receptors (tourists / visitors) within, or looking towards, internationally- or nationally- designated landscapes, areas and features such as World Heritage Sites, National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Grade I and II* listed buildings and other places where the landscape / feature is the main reason for the visit. People using popular and well used national trails and other designated routes where the view is likely to be the focus of attention. People living in residential properties. Communities where views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by residents in the area. People travelling through the landscape on roads, rail or other routes on recognised scenic routes or where there is a distinct awareness of views of their surroundings and their visual amenity.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People walking on national long distant trails or promoted walks, motorists on designated scenic routes, people walking in nationally designated landscapes
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receptors within, or looking towards, undesignated landscapes, areas and features of local importance, and in places where the landscape / feature is not necessarily part of the reason for the visit. • People engaged in outdoor recreation (such as walking local rural footpaths) whose attention is likely to be focused on the landscape and / or particular views, not on national trails or within designated landscapes. • People staying in hotels and healthcare institutions who are likely to appreciate and / or benefit from views of their surroundings. • Travellers on roads which have an attractive setting or scenic quality (rural or urban). • People working in premises where the views are likely to make an important contribution to the setting, and / or to the quality of working life.
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receptors in commercial and industrial premises, schools, playing fields etc. where the view is not central to the use. • People using main roads, infrequently used / inaccessible public rights of way and likely to be travelling for a purpose other than to enjoy the view • People moving past the view often at high speed (e.g. main roads, motorways and main line railways) and with little or no focus on or interest in the landscape through which they are travelling and significant roadside highway infrastructure (barriers, signs etc.).

Table 8: Criteria for Judging the Visual Sensitivity

Visual Susceptibility	View Value		
	High	Medium	Low
High	High Sensitivity	Medium – High Sensitivity	Medium sensitivity
Medium	Medium – High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low – Medium sensitivity
Low	Medium sensitivity	Low – Medium sensitivity	Negligible

Magnitude of Effect

The magnitude of effect evaluates the visual effects identified in terms of the size or scale of a development; the geographical extent of the area influenced; the nature of the effect (adverse or beneficial); and its duration and reversibility. More weight is usually given to effects that are greater in scale and long-term in duration. In assessing the duration of the effect, consideration is given to the effectiveness of mitigation, particularly where planting is proposed as part of the works which would change the scale of visual effect. The following aspects have been taken into consideration in determining the magnitude of visual effects on a receptor.

Size or Scale

The relative size or scale of the development within the view varies and reflects:

Scale of Change

The scale of change from the present views experienced has been considered with respect to the loss or addition of features in the view and changes in its composition, including the proportion of view occupied by the proposed development. For example the introduction of a development into a view where similar developments

or features already present is more likely to result in a lower scale of change than the introduction of a new development into a view where there is no or little development present.

Consideration of how the proposed development affects the main focus of the existing view is also important.

Nature of the View

The relative amount of time over which views of the proposed development would be experienced on each occasion, for example along a short length of a PRoW, and whether views would be full, partial or glimpsed. Any filtering or screening of a view by vegetation, landform or built form as the filtering or screening of even part of a development can reduce the scale of change on the view. Consideration has also been given to the extent of filtering in 'full leaf' and during winter.

Geographical Extent

The geographical extent of visual effects varies with different viewpoints and reflects:

Angle of View

The angle of view has been considered with changes to direct views generally considered to be of greater importance than changes in oblique or indirect views.

Distance between the Receptor and the Proposed Development

The distance between the receptor and the proposed development is important with the magnitude generally decreasing with distance.

Proportion of View Affected

The proportion of view affected is an important consideration, with a change to a large proportion generally having a greater effect than a change to a small proportion.

Topography and Landform

Consideration has been given to whether the proposed development would be looked down to, looked up to or whether it would be viewed on a level. Views up to a development are generally considered to be of greater magnitude due to the enhanced verticality of the structures than views down to a development where the apparent height appears reduced.

Table 9: Criteria for Judging Levels of Magnitude of Effect

Level of magnitude	Definition
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantial, obvious, loss or addition of features in the view. • Major change in the composition of the view • A major proportion of the view may be either blocked or occupied by the proposed development. • The development introduces colours or forms which draw the eye and are not commonplace in the view. • Views may be short-distance and direct. • Prominent position within the landscape, such as on the skyline or open hillside or open floodplain or plateau • Changes in the view may be visible over a large proportion of the view. The proposed development is permanent and irreversible. <p>Typically this would be where a development would be obvious to the casual viewer, seen in close proximity with a large proportion of the view affected with little or no filtering or backgrounding and there would be a</p>

	<p>great scale of change from the present situation for the long or medium-term.</p>
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readily noticeable loss or addition of features in the view. • Partial alteration to the existing view and/or the introduction of readily noticeable elements in the view. • There is some screening or backgrounding by landform, woodland, and or built form • The colours and forms are largely in keeping with the colours and forms within the surrounding landscape • Views may be middle-distance, direct or oblique. Views may be filtered by vegetation. • Partial loss of, or change to, sites visual function / contribution • The duration of effect would be considered long-term / permanent but is potentially reversible <p>Typically this would be where a development would be seen in views for the long or medium-term where a moderate proportion of the views is affected. There may be some screening or backgrounding which minimise the scale of change from the present situation.</p>
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The change in the view would not be readily noticeable. • Development would form a minor constituent of the view, being partially-visible, or at a sufficient distance to be a limited component of a view • The duration of effect may be considered long-term / permanent but is easily reversible; or, the duration may be medium-term • A significant part of the development is screened • It does not lie within a particularly prominent location within the landscape • Introduction of features which may already be present in views. <p>Typically this would be where a moderate or low proportion of the view would be affected for the short-term or the development would be visible for the long-term in distant views; where only a small proportion of the view is affected in the medium-term or long-term; where the medium-term or long-term effect is reduced due to a high degree of filtering, screening or backgrounding or where there is a low scale of change from the existing view.</p>
Negligible	<p>The change would be barely perceptible.</p>

DETERMING THE LEVEL OF VISUAL EFFECT

The magnitude and sensitivity are combined in the matrix Table 10, to determine the level of effect (whether beneficial or adverse) ranging from Major to Negligible.

Table 10: Matrix to determine the level of impact on visual amenity

Magnitude of change	Receptor sensitivity		
	High	Medium	Low
High	Major	Moderate-Major	Moderate
Medium	Moderate-Major	Moderate	Minor
Low	Moderate	Minor	Negligible

Duration and Reversibility of Visual Effects

These are separate but linked considerations.

Duration has been judged on a scale of:

- short-term: 0 to 5 years including the construction period and on completion;
- medium-term: 5 to 20 years including the establishment of replacement and proposed mitigation planting.
- long-term/permanent: 20 years onwards for the life of the proposed development.

Reversibility is a judgement about the prospects and the practicality of the visual effects being reversed. For example, while some forms of development can be considered permanent, others such as underground cable installation can be considered as reversible since the land will be reinstated. Reversibility is particularly relevant to construction effects as works will cease and land and most landscape features will be reinstated in the short-term.

Geographical extent of the effects

Effects can be experienced over different areas. For example, a tall structure could be visible at local, borough and district level. An impact on a nationally important feature would have an effect at National Level, and effect on a World Heritage Site would have an effect on International Level. Grade I and Grade II* listed structures are considered to be of national importance and so an effect on the setting of such structures would be on a National Level. The greater the extent of the effect greater weighting should be given to it.

- Local level: relating to the site and the immediate surroundings (ward);
- Borough level: relating to impacts within Borough/Local Authority/parish;
- District level: relating to the wider county area;
- Regional level: relating to the Region e.g. south east;
- National level: relating to England and Wales; and
- International: relating to Europe and beyond.

Viewing distances

Short distance – within 100m

Middle distance – 100 – 1000 m

Long distance – Over kilometre

Table 11: Recommended weight to be given to the magnitude of effect in decision making.

Level of magnitude	Definition in relation to decision making
Major adverse	The Proposed Development will cause an obvious substantial degradation of the landscape character/landscape features/existing views. These adverse effects are key factors in the decision-making process. These effects are generally, but not exclusively, associated with sites or features of international, national or regional importance that are likely to suffer a most damaging impact and loss of resource integrity. However, a major change in a site or feature of local importance may also enter this category.
Moderate to Major adverse	The Proposed Development will cause an easily noticeable degradation of the landscape character/elements/existing views. These adverse effects may be important and may be key decision-making factors (particularly if there are multiple Moderate to Major adverse effects). The cumulative effects of such factors may influence decision-making if they lead to an increase in the overall adverse effect on a particular resource or receptor.
Moderate adverse	The Proposed Development will cause noticeable degradation of the landscape character/elements/existing views. These adverse effects may be important but are not likely to be key decision-making factors. The cumulative effects of such factors may influence decision-making if they lead to an increase in the overall adverse effect on a particular resource or receptor.
Minor adverse	The Proposed Development will cause small but not readily perceived degradation of the landscape character elements/existing views. These adverse effects may be raised as local factors. They are unlikely to be critical in the decision-making process but are important in enhancing the subsequent design of the project.
Negligible	A barely perceptible effect. Such effects should not affect influence the decision-making process.
Neutral	Beneficial effects of a similar nature, on the same receptor, balance against adverse effects of a similar nature and so should not influence the decision-making process.
Minor beneficial	The Proposed Development will cause small improvement of the landscape character elements/existing views. These adverse effects may be raised as local factors. They are unlikely to be critical in the decision-making process but are important in enhancing the subsequent design of the project.
Moderate beneficial	The Proposed Development will cause noticeable, but not readily perceived, improvement of the landscape character/elements/existing views. These beneficial effects may be important, but are not likely to be key decision-making factors. The cumulative effects of such factors may influence decision-making if they lead to an increase in the overall beneficial effect on a particular resource or receptor.
Moderate – Major beneficial	The Proposed Development will cause an easily noticeable improvement of the landscape character/elements/existing views. These beneficial effects may be important and may be key decision-making factors (particularly if there are multiple Moderate to Major effects). The cumulative effects of such factors may influence decision-making if they lead to an increase in the overall beneficial effect on a particular resource or receptor.
Major beneficial	The Proposed Development will cause an obvious substantial improvement of the landscape character/landscape features/existing views. These beneficial effects are key factors in the decision-making process and should be balanced against any adverse effects.



Proposed solar farm and battery energy storage system on land adjacent to the A614, Worksop, S80 3PA

LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX C: DRAWINGS ILLUSTRATING KEY COMPONENTS

MARCH 2024

NORMANTON LARCHES SOLAR FARM

LANDSCAPE SPECIFICATION

PREPARATION

On completion of the construction of the solar farm infrastructure all deleterious construction materials and waste products shall be removed from site.

Make good any damaged/disturbed areas by infilling with topsoil previously stripped from hardstanding areas within the site, grading out and cultivating to marry in with existing levels.

PROPOSED PLANTING

Planting to be supplied in accordance with BS 3936-1:1992 Nursery Stock, specification for trees and shrubs, BS 3936-4:2007 Nursery Stock, BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape.

WOODLAND SCREEN PLANTING CLOSE TO THE HOTEL AND ALONGSIDE THE BATTERY STORAGE AND SUBSTATION COMPOUND

(Identified as W1 and W2 on the planting plan)

The plants are to be planted in a random mix in rows at 1.75m centres, with the plants within the rows at 1.75m staggered centres.

Table listing plant species and quantities for woodland screen planting, including Field Maple, Norway Maple, Birch, Hawthorn, Hazel, Beech, Holly, Scots Pine, Common Oak, etc.

NATIVE SCRUB PLANTING TO SCREEN VIEWS FROM THE A614 AND ROBIN HOODS WAY

(Identified as S1, S2, S3, S4 and S5 on the planting plan)

These areas shall be planted with a random mix of the following, in rows at 1.75m centres, with the plants within the rows at 1.75m staggered centres (equates to 8 rows deep):

Table listing plant species and quantities for native scrub planting, including Field Maple, Dogwood, Hazel, Hawthorn, Holly, Privet, Blackthorn, Dog Rose, Buckthorn, Rowan, Gorse, etc.

RIPARIAN EDGE TO THE RIVER POULTER

(Identified as R1 on the planting plan)

To be planted as a random mix at loose spacing of 3 - 5m, averaging 1 plant per 16m2.

Table listing plant species and quantities for riparian edge planting, including Rowan, Dogwood, Dog Rose, Purging Buckthorn, Goat willow, Osier Willow, etc.

PLANTING NOTES

The transplants are to be notch planted into the existing topsoil and protected with a clear plastic or light green, biodegradable tree shelter, 750mm high such as a Tubex Combitube or similar.

Holly, roses and pines to be protected with a shrub shelter.

The standard trees are to be pit planted in the positions shown and secured with a single 50mm softwood stake driven in until firm and trimmed to 1.4m above ground level.

ENHANCEMENT OF EXISTING HEDGES

There are 490 metres length of existing low-cut hedges within the Site which will be retained. The following plants are to be planted in a random mix and spacing along either side of the hedge to enhance diversity.

Table listing plant species and quantities for hedge enhancement, including Dogwood, Blackthorn, Dog rose, Buckthorn, Elder, Gorse, Bilberry, Foxglove, etc.

GRASSLAND

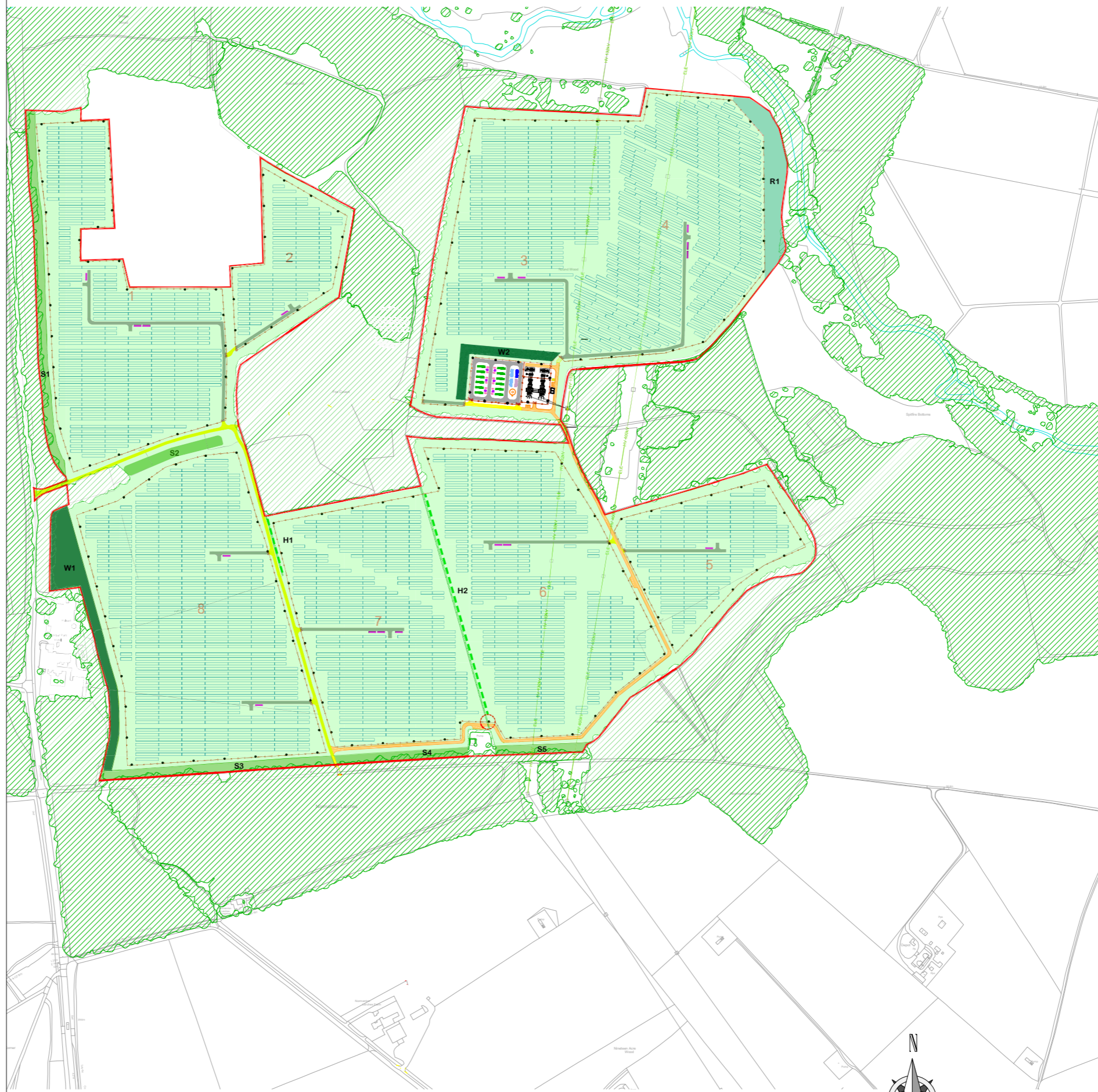
Allow the fields to lie fallow to allow the seed bank to germinate, recultivation and repeating the process until there is little regrowth of pernicious weeds.

If not practical to pre-seed due to program or seasons, then the ground around the panels and margins is to be cultivated to a fine tilth and sown with the following seed mixes available from wildseed.co.uk

Tussocky grassland within the riparian scrub planting

Area to be sown with Emorsgate Tussock Mix EM10 at a rate of 4g/m2 or similar to approval.

Area within the fenced array and between the array and either the site boundary or proposed woodland and scrub areas and among the woodland and scrub planting



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Revisions table with columns for Revision, Date, Revision Notes, Drawn, and Inspected.

LEGEND table defining symbols for Planning Application Boundary, DNO Access, Existing Site Access, New Internal Access, Water Course, Perimeter Fenceline, and various cable types.

SITE INFRASTRUCTURE table defining symbols for Security Gate, CCTV Camera, Point of Connection, Solar Array, 132kV Substation, Water Tank, Lattice Tower, MV Power Station, Customer Switchgear, Spare Parts Container, Welfare Cabin, BESS Container, Power Conversion System, Transformer, and Hydrant.

ENVIRONMENT table defining symbols for Existing Woodland Retained, Proposed Woodland Planting (W1, W2), Proposed Scrub Planting (S1, S2, S3, S4, S5), Proposed Species Rich Meadow for Sandy Soil, Proposed Riparian Scrub with Tussocky Species Rich Meadow (R1), and Existing Hedge to be Enhanced (H1, H2).

Project: Land Adjacent to the A614, Workop, S80 3PA

Consultant: ONE PLANET logo and contact information.

sightline LANDSCAPE logo and contact information.

Status: PLANNING. Drawing Title: PLANTING PLAN. Drawn: CM, Checked: CAM, First Issued: 28.03.24. Drawing Number: 571_PP_01. Sheet Size: A0, Scale: 1:2500.

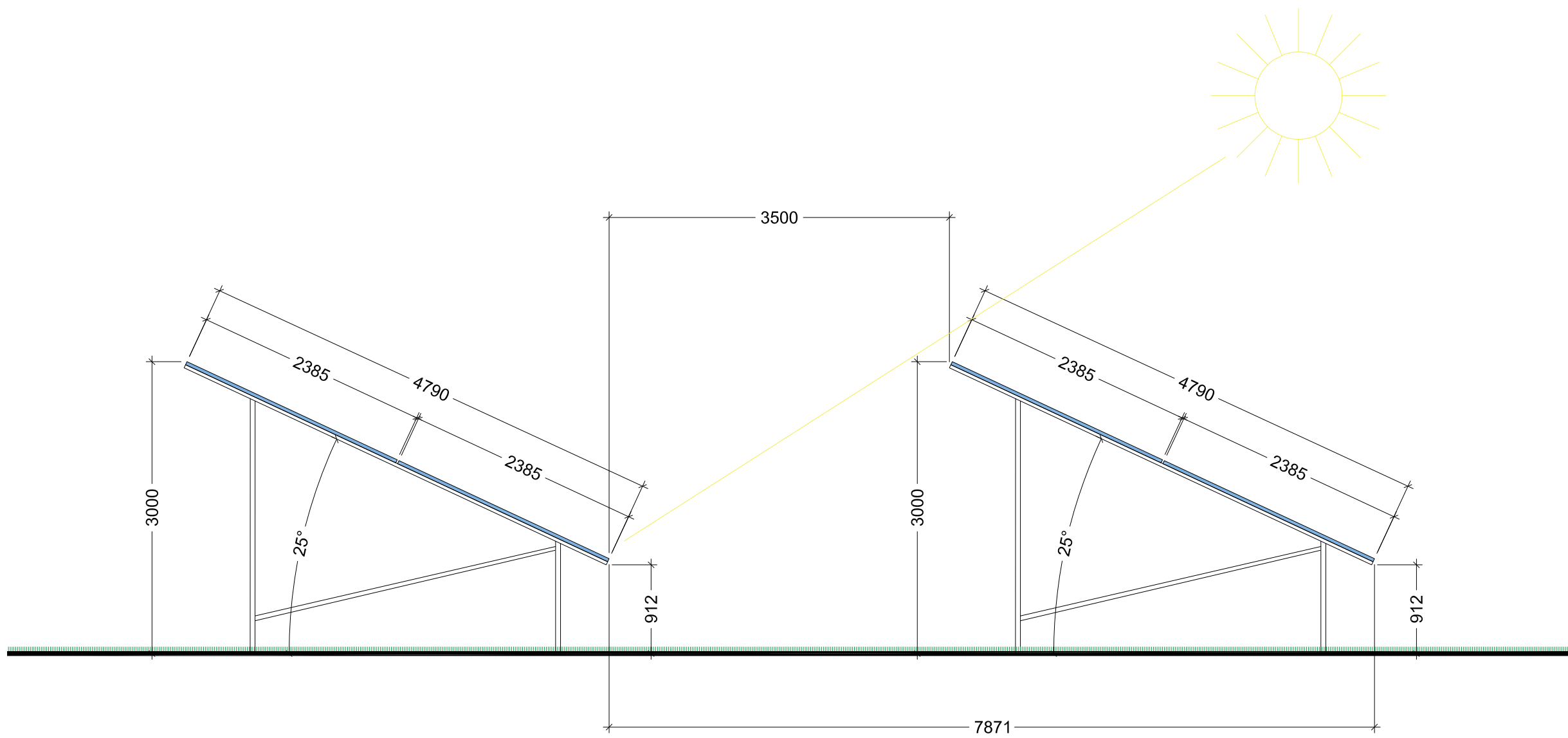
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Revisions:

Revision	Date	Revision Notes	Drawn	Inspected
01	06.03.24	First Issue	EM	JW
02	06.03.24	Height Altered	RL	JW

LEGEND:



Project:

**Land Adjacent to the A614,
 Worksop, S80 3PA**

Consultant:



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Status:

PLANNING

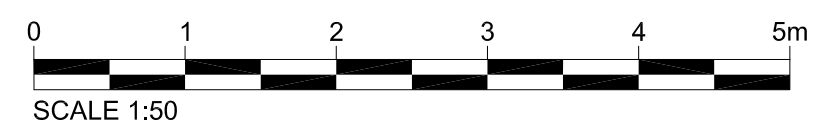
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**Standard Drawing:
 PV Detail**

Drawn: EM	Checked: JW	First Issued: 06.03.2024
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Project Code: **OPL011- SD-01** Drawing Number:

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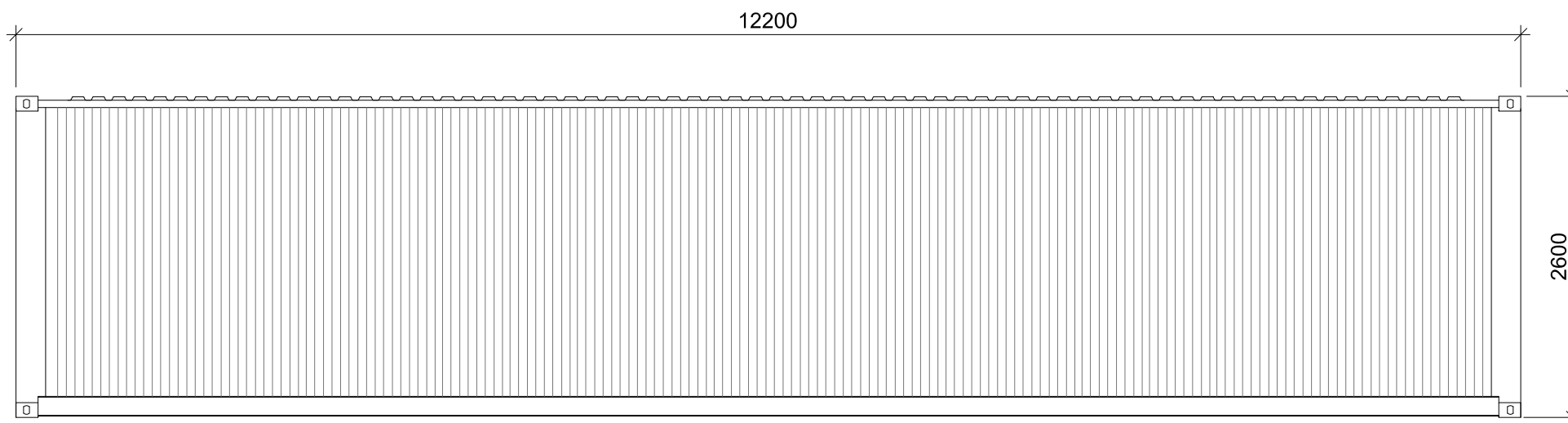


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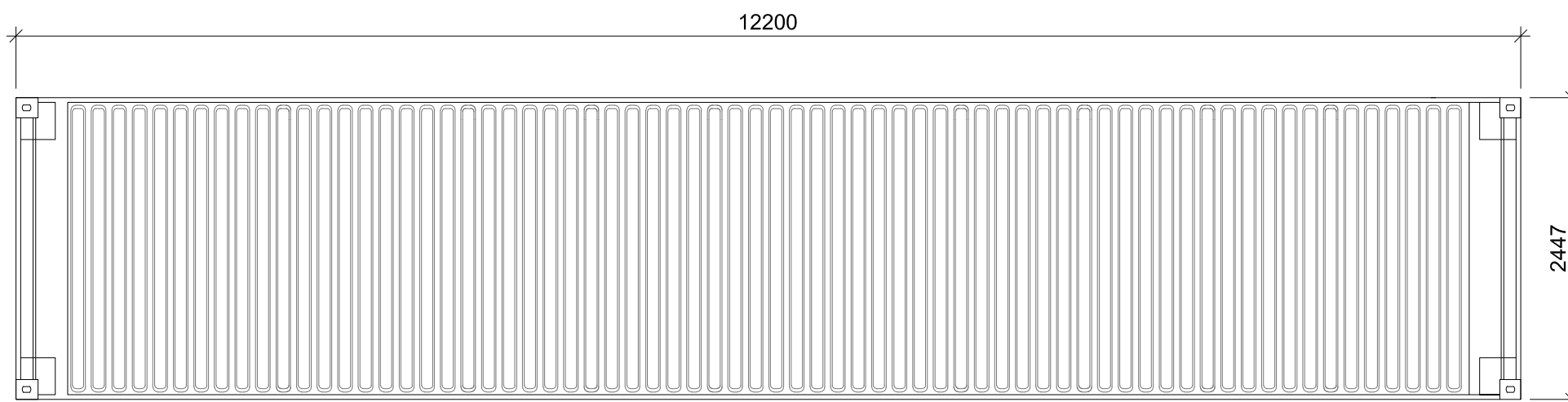
Revisions:

Revision	Date	Revision Notes	Drawn	Inspected
01	27.03.24	First Issue	JC	JW

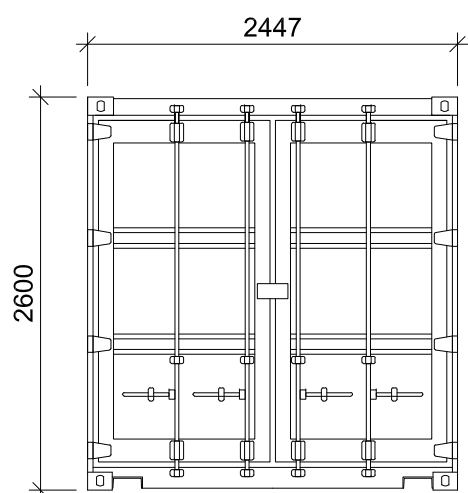
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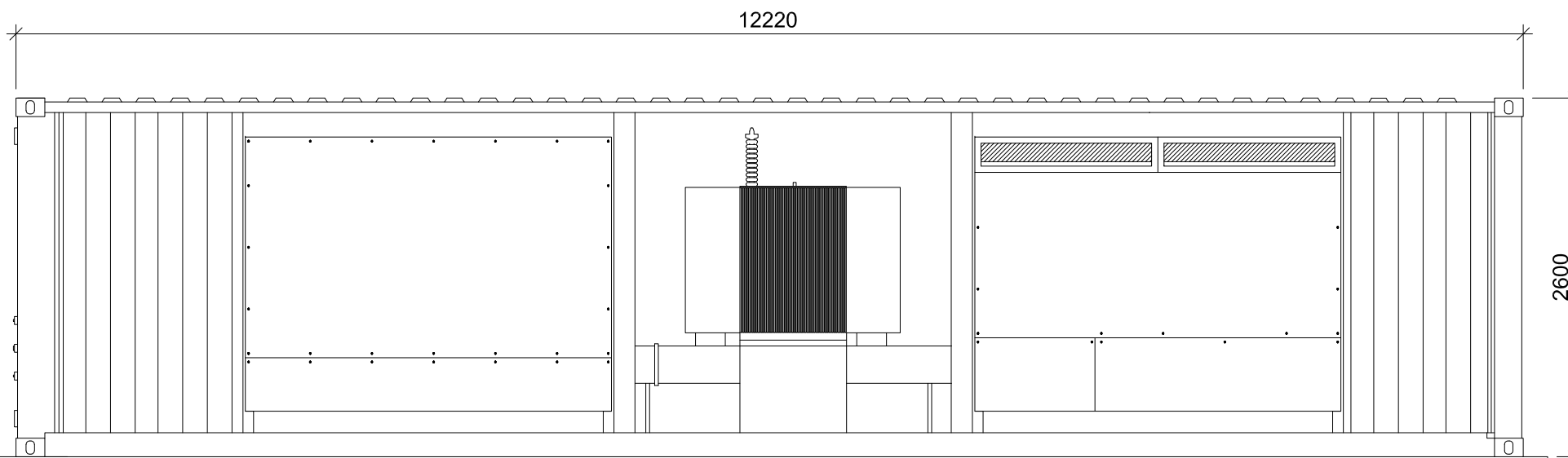
REAR VIEW



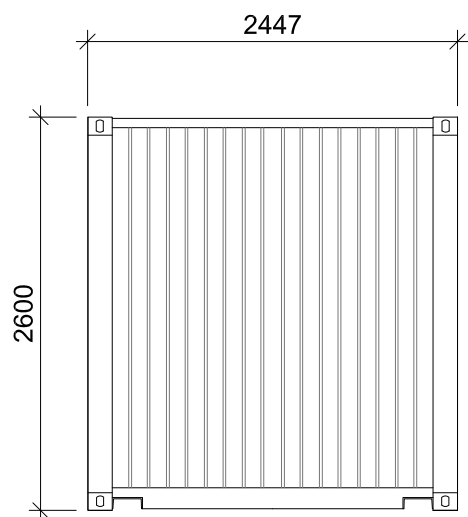
ROOF VIEW



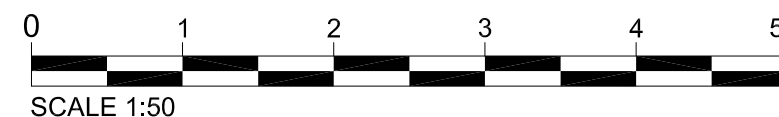
SIDE VIEW (LEFT)



FRONT VIEW



SIDE VIEW (RIGHT)



Project:
**Land Adjacent to the A614,
 Worksop, S80 3PA**

Consultant:



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Status:

PLANNING

Drawing Title:

**Standard Drawings:
 MV Power Station**

Drawn: JC	Checked: JW	First Issued: 27.03.2024
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Project Code: Drawing Number:
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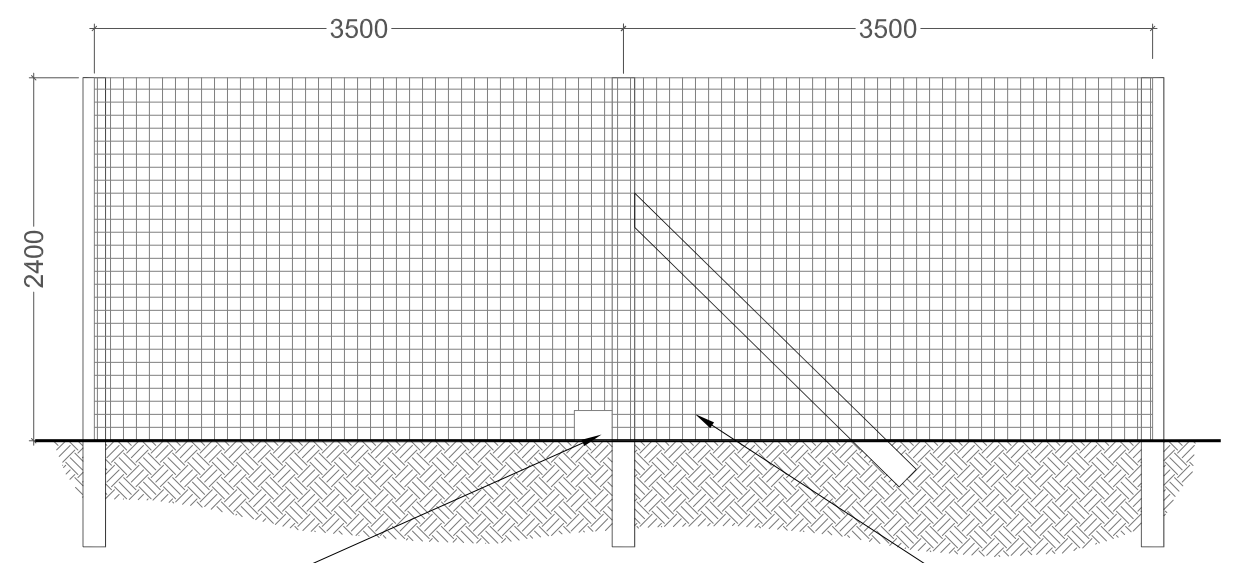
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Revisions:

Revision	Date	Revision Notes	Drawn	Inspected
01	05.03.24	First Issue	EM	JW

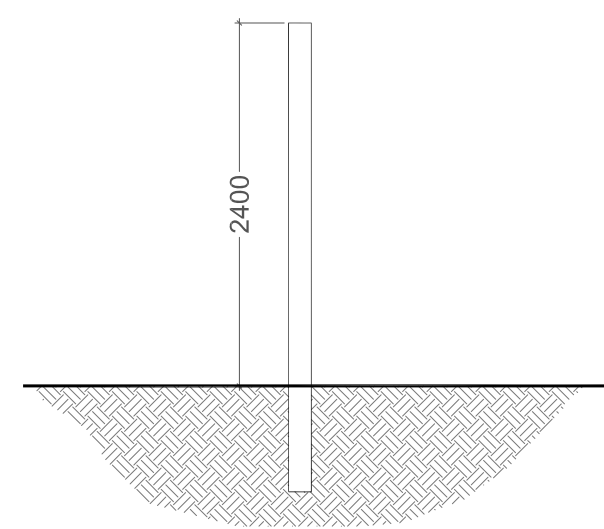
LEGEND:



Optional Small Mammal Gates (200x250mm)

Mesh Wire HT13/190/15

FRONT VIEW



SIDE VIEW



DEER FENCE-ILLUSTRATIVE IMAGE

Project:

Land Adjacent to the A614,
 Worksop, S80 3PA

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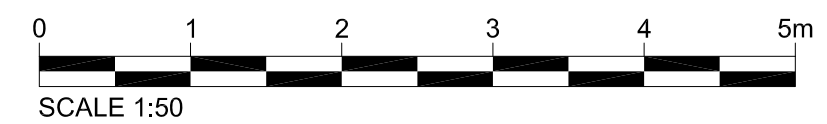
Drawing Title:

**Standard Drawing:
 Security/ Deer Fence**

Drawn: EM	Checked: JW	First Issued: 05.03.2024
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Project Code: **OPL011- SD-05**

Sheet Size: A3	Scale: 1:50	Revision: 01
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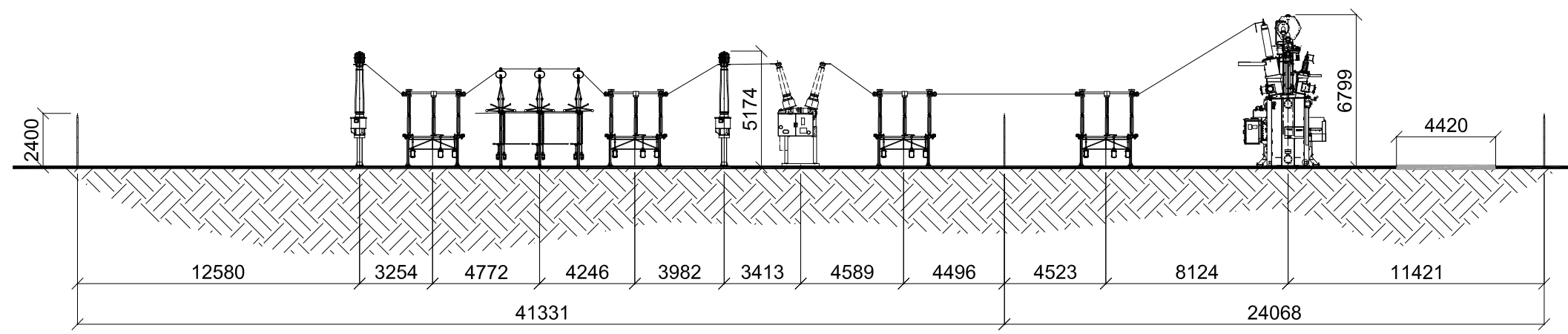


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Revisions:

Revision	Date	Revision Notes	Drawn	Inspected
01	27.03.24	First Issue	EM	JW

LEGEND:



SECTION A - A
 REFER TO PLAN DRAWING
 OPL011-SD-12

Project:
**Land Adjacent to the A614,
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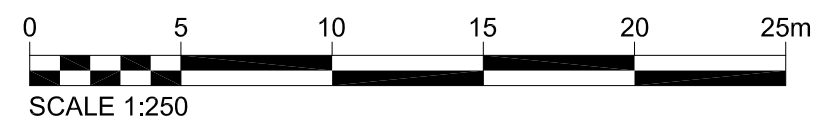
Status:
PLANNING

Drawing Title:
**Standard Drawing:
 DNO Substation (Section)**

Drawn: EM	Checked: JW	First Issued: 27.03.2024
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Project Code: Drawing Number:
OPL011- SD-13

Sheet Size: A3	Scale: 1:250	Revision: 01
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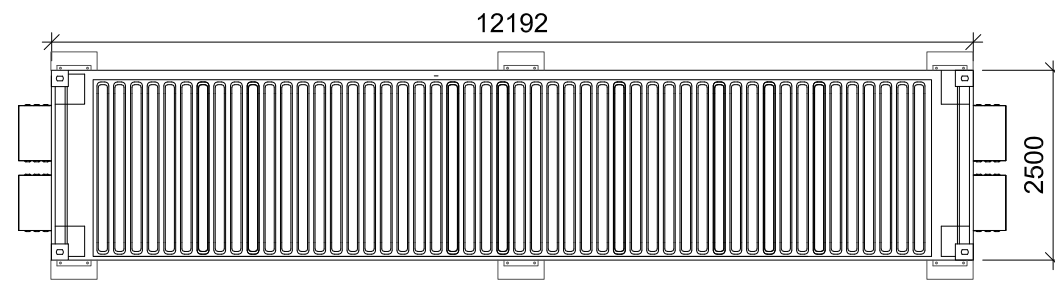


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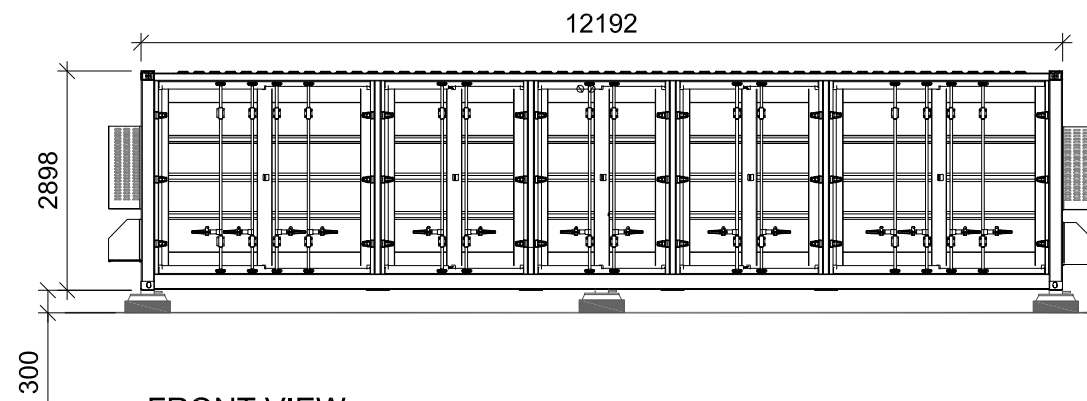
Revisions:

Revision	Date	Revision Notes	Drawn	Inspected
01	06.03.24	First Issue	EM	JW

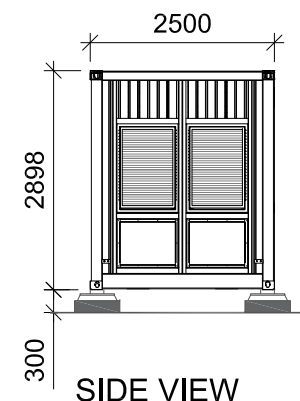
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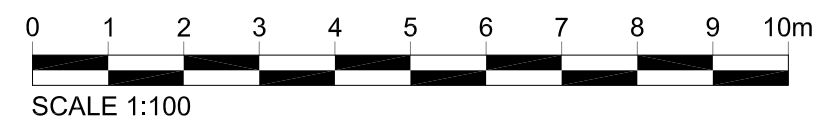
PLAN VIEW



FRONT VIEW



SIDE VIEW



Project:

**Land Adjacent to the A614,
Workshop, S80 3PA**

Consultant:



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Status:

PLANNING

Drawing Title:

**Standard Drawing:
40ft Battery Container (Side Mounted HVAC)**

Drawn: EM	Checked: JW	First Issued: 06.03.2024
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Project Code: Drawing Number:
OPL011- SD-08

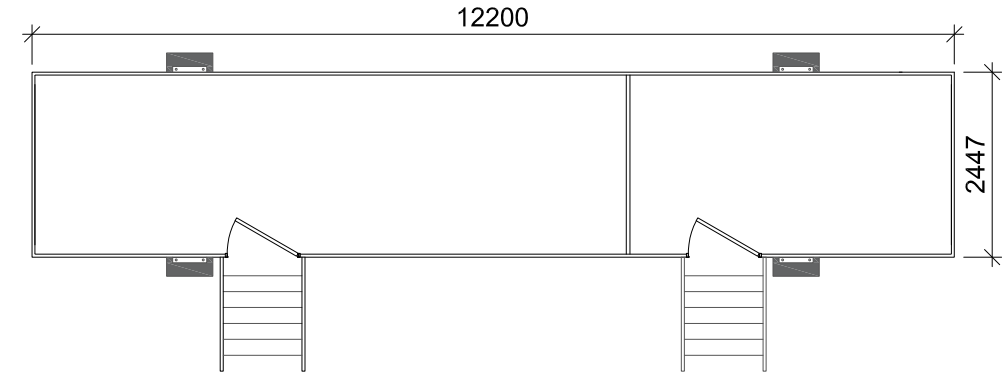
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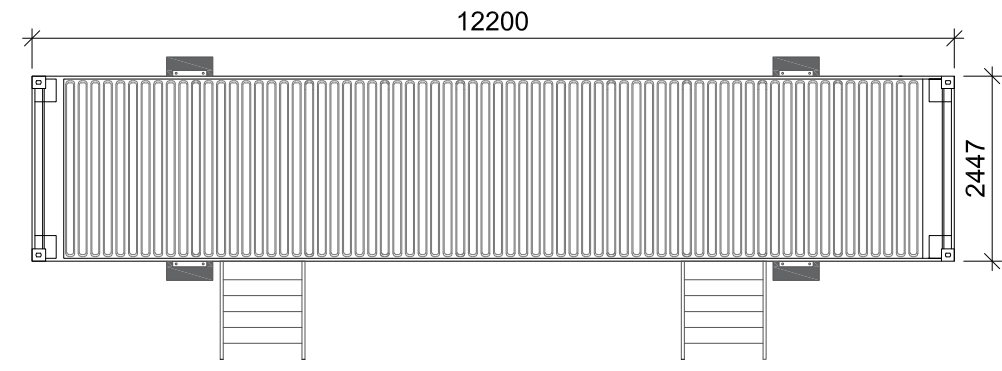
Revisions:

Revision	Date	Revision Notes	Drawn	Inspected
01	06.03.24	First Issue	EM	JW

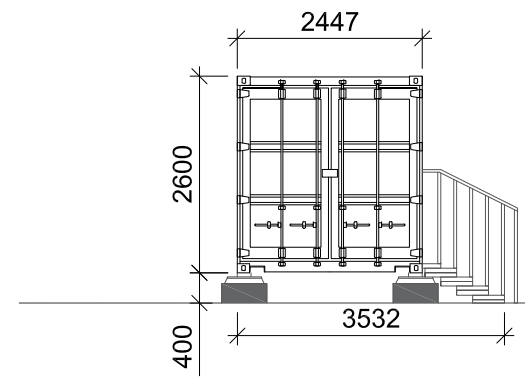
LEGEND:



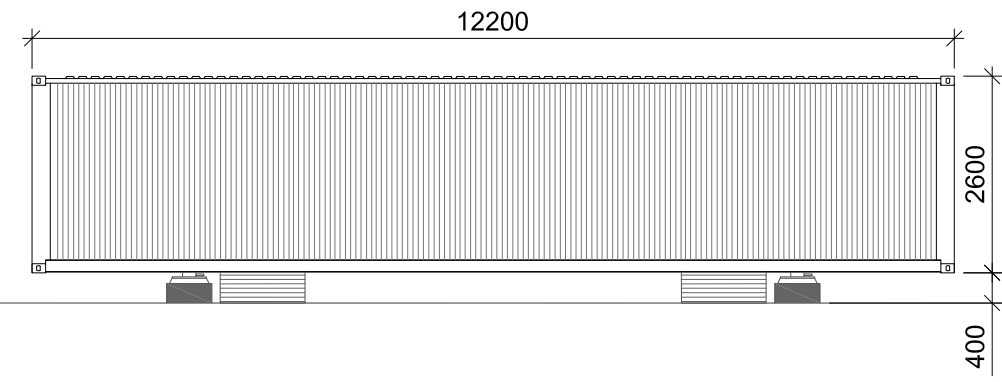
INTERNAL VIEW



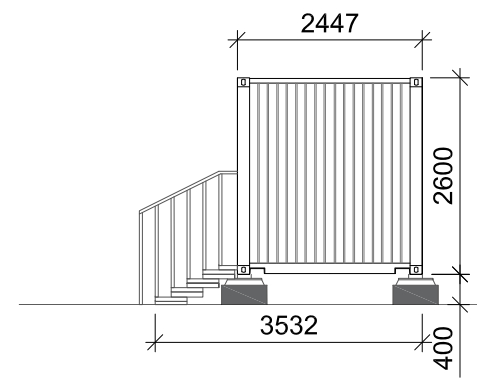
ROOF VIEW



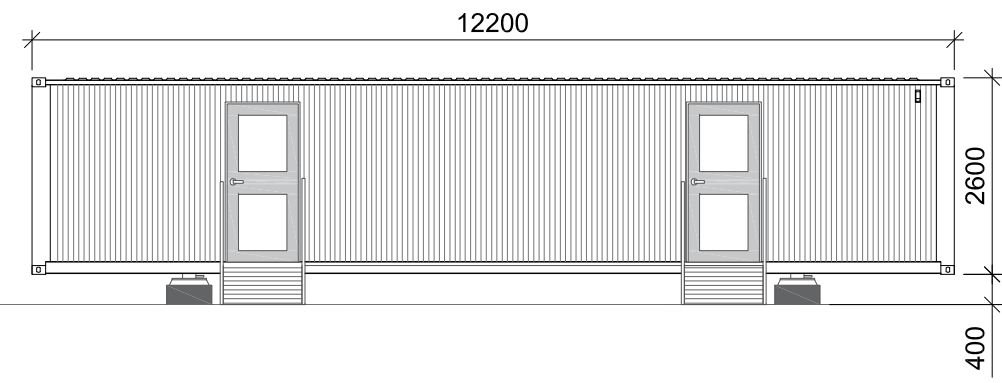
SIDE VIEW (LEFT)



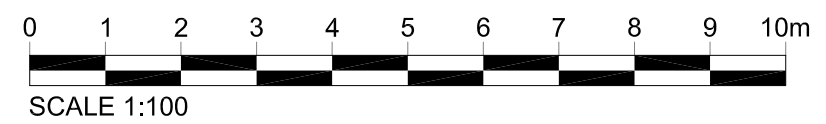
REAR VIEW



SIDE VIEW (RIGHT)



FRONT VIEW



Project:
**Land Adjacent to the A614,
 Worksop, S80 3PA**

Consultant:



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 The Long Barn, The Courtyard, Seven Drive, Tenkesbury
 Business Park, GL20 9GD
 Tel: +44 (0) 1684 850919
 Mob: +44 (0) 7814436910

Status:
PLANNING

Drawing Title:
**Standard Drawing:
 40ft Customer Switchgear**

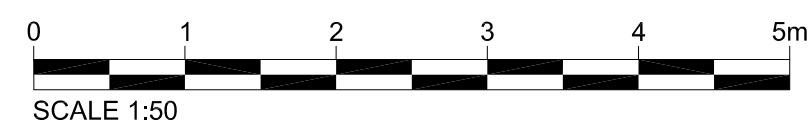
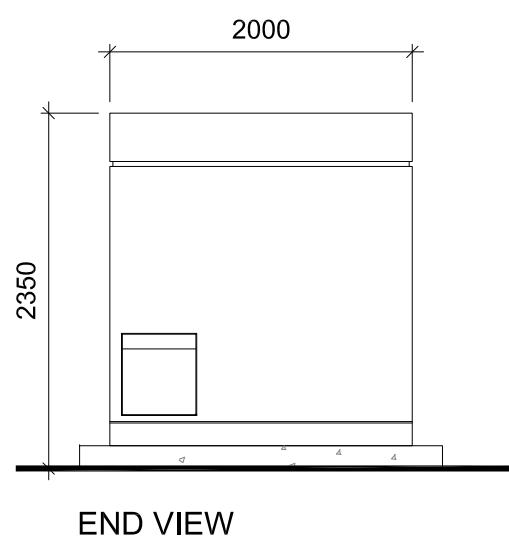
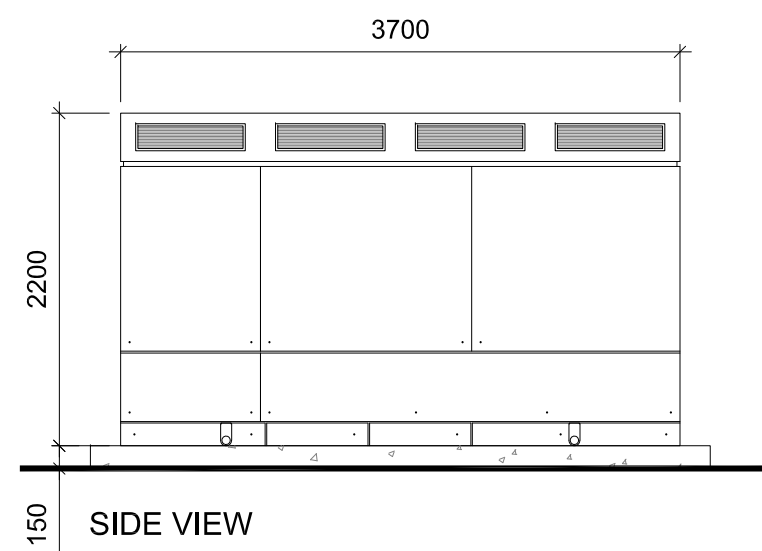
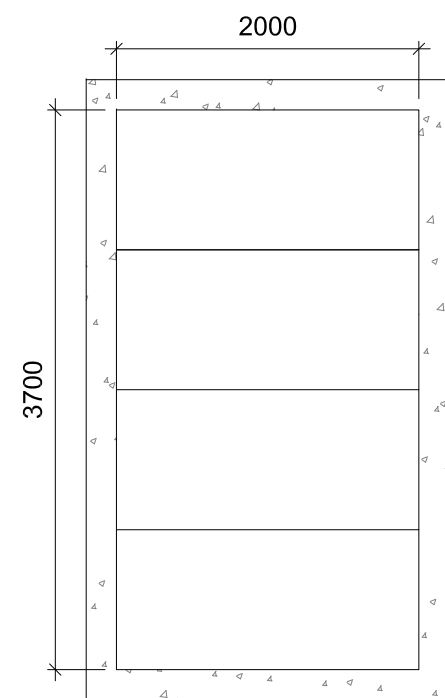
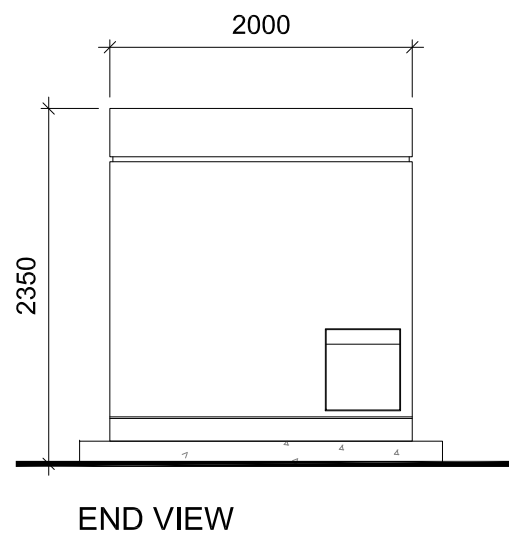
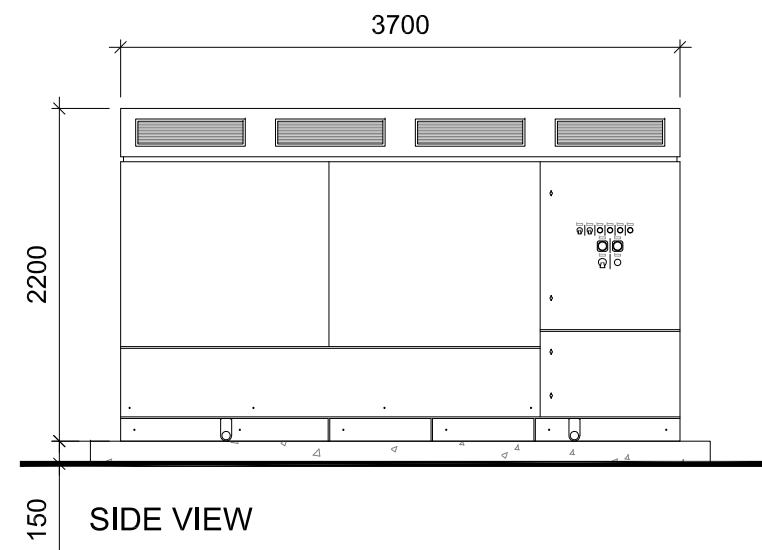
Drawn: EM	Checked: JW	First Issued: 06.03.2024
Project Code: OPL011- SD-06		Drawing Number:
Sheet Size: A3	Scale: 1:100	Revision: 01

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Revisions:

Revision	Date	Revision Notes	Drawn	Inspected
01	19.03.24	First Issue	EM	JW

LEGEND:



Project:
**Land Adjacent to the A614,
 Worksop, S80 3PA**

Consultant:



ONE PLANET

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Status:
PLANNING

Drawing Title:
**Standard Drawing:
 Power Control System**

Drawn: EM	Checked: JW	First Issued: 19.03.2024
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Project Code: **OPL011- SD-09**
 Drawing Number:

Sheet Size: A3	Scale: 1:50	Revision: 01
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