Fosse Green Energy

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

VOLUME

3

Appendix 10-E: Landscape Assessment

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Prepared for:

Fosse Green Energy Limited

Prepared by:

Iceni Projects on behalf of AECOM Limited

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1. Introduction

1.1.1 This Appendix to **Volume 1 Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the **Preliminary Environment Information (PEI) Report** presents the details of the landscape effects from the Proposed Development, with respect to the Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) or relevant Landscape Character Types (LCTs) or sub-areas identified across the Study Area. Detail on the baseline of each of these landscape receptors is presented within **PEI Report Volume 3 Appendix 10-C: Landscape Character Baseline**. Landscape effects are assessed during construction, operation at year 1, during operation at year 15, and decommissioning. All effects are assessed during winter (i.e. when the deciduous vegetation is not in leaf) and therefore a maximum extent of visibility and perception of the Proposed Development, such that this represents a precautionary and worse case assessment scenario). The assessment of effects during operation at year 15 also includes a summer assessment to illustrate the seasonality of effects and the likely changes in effects due to the establishment of the proposed planting when all vegetation is in leaf.

1.1.2 The landscape assessment is based upon the emerging Proposed Development design described in **PEI Report Volume 1 Chapter 3: The Proposed Development** and illustrated on **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 3-2A: Indicative South Facing Fixed Site Layout Plan** and **Figure 3-2B: Indicative Single Axis Tracker Site Layout Plan**. The Proposed Development design presents a realistic layout in accordance with the Design Principles, within the Rochdale Envelope. The assumptions of the assessment can be found in Section 10.4 of **PEI Report Volume 1 Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity**.

1.1.3 Details of the mitigation measures incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development are described in **PEI Report Volume 1 Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** and Section 10.7 of **PEI Report Volume 1 Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity**. Embedded mitigation measures are illustrated on **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 3-2A** and **3-2B** and accounted for in the assessment.

1.1.4 Further information regarding the Proposed Development parameters assessed can be found in **PEI Report Volume 1 Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity**. A summary of the landscape effects can be found in Section 10.8 of **PEI Report Volume 1 Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity**.

1.1.5 The below tables provide detail of the judgements relating to landscape baseline, including sensitivity, magnitude of landscape effect, level of effect and significance, and cumulative effect (if relevant). The tables are colour

coded, as shown below, to help guide the reader through the different stages of the assessment.

	Landscape Baseline
	Magnitude of Landscape Change
	Level of Landscape Effect and Significance (combining judgements on landscape sensitivity and magnitude of effect)

2. Landscape Assessment Tables

2.1 The Principal Site

Table 1: The Principal Site

Landscape Receptor	The Principal Site	
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-1: LVIA Study Area**, the Principal Site covers land to the north and south of the A46, between Witham St Hughs and River Witham and to the east of the River Witham. The relevant key characteristics of the Principal Site are: • Generally low lying land, situated around 10m above ordnance datum (AOD) with more elevated and undulating landform in the north-western part of the Principal Site up to 31m AOD; • Arable land use, via fields of varying scales but a generally geometric pattern; • Field boundaries of hedgerows with trees; • Recreational routes; and • Varying perceptions of openness, enclosure and tranquillity.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged to be **medium** as there are varying levels of enclosure, due to the topography and vegetation, but this vegetation is common and, overall, this is a medium-scale landscape pattern.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged to be **medium** as it is not covered by any landscape related designations, nor does it contain any rare or distinctive landscape features. The fields are a common feature of the landscape, with some recreational and natural capital. The Principal Site is representative of the published studies and exhibits areas of varying tranquillity.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of medium susceptibility and medium value, the sensitivity of the landscape receptors is judged to be **medium**.	High Medium-high **Medium**

Landscape Receptor	The Principal Site	
		Low-medium
		Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The construction activity for the implementation of the solar panels and associated equipment would cover most of the northern part of the Principal Site. Across the central part of the Principal Site, the construction of the solar PV panels and equipment would extend along the western and southern sections of this part of the Site, with the construction activity across the remainder of the land associated with the landscape mitigation areas and grassland enhancements works. In relation to the eastern part of the Principal Site, the construction activity associated with the solar PV panels and BESS would extend across the western and central parts of the area, with the implementation of the landscape mitigation focused across the eastern part of the area. The construction activity for the solar PV panels and associated equipment would result in localised alteration to surface landform due to the installation of the solar PV panel mounting structures and foundations for the Solar Stations, BESS Compound and Onsite Substation. There would also be localised excavation in relation to the cabling between the solar PV array racks and the Solar Stations, and from the Solar Stations to the Onsite Substation, as well as excavation related to the section of the Grid Connection Cable exiting the Onsite Substation. The internal access tracks would also require localised re-grading to facilitate 5m to 6m routes with associated swales. The construction of the panels and associated equipment would result in an unsettled character, machinery, and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via localised topsoil stripping and vegetation removal. The construction activity would also reduce the tranquillity across the Principal Site. The construction activity for the landscape mitigation and grassland enhancements would require localised alteration to landform and topsoil, along with construction of perimeter fencing, but the scale and extent of the construction activity would be similar to that of farming activity.	**High** Medium Low Very Low None

Landscape Receptor	The Principal Site	
	Duration and Reversibility The construction phase would last an estimated 24 months or phased over 30 months therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent At year 1, the Proposed Development would result in an evident change in land use and character due to the solar PV panels and associated equipment introducing structures within an arable landscape. The tallest edge of the solar PV panels would be 3.5m AGL, with the lowest edge 0.8m AGL, along with spaces between the solar PV panels. With the re-formation of the landform around the solar array and the physical distance between the panels and the ground, the perception of the low lying and generally flat or undulating landform would remain. The solar PV panels would alter the tonal colours of the landscape, due to their grey/black tones and, in the case of the single axis tracker arrangement, would introduce movement when tracking, via alternating between 60 degrees and horizontal. The Onsite Substation and the BESS Compound would be located in the eastern part of the Principal Site and similarly contrast with the undeveloped character of the fields and reduce the perception of tranquillity. The existing PRoW and permissive paths network would remain, along with the majority of the field boundary vegetation, due to the panels being located within their extents, such that the overall field pattern would remain, even with the change in land use. The areas of proposed landscape mitigation and grassland enhancement would not be established at year 1, but would reflect the character or arable fields in winter, being open in character and with vegetation not in leaf or bare soils. The main areas of landscape mitigation would extend across the central and eastern parts of the northern Principal Site; the central and southern parts of the central Principal Site; and the eastern part of the eastern Principal Site. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and reversible.	**High** Medium Low Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent	**High** Medium

Landscape Receptor	The Principal Site	
	By year 15 winter, the change in land use and alteration in character from arable fields to a solar farm with associated equipment would remain. The new planting would have established, to be of a greater coverage and height than at year 1, even in winter. Therefore, there would be a greater vegetation structure across the Principal Site and improved opportunities for biodiversity. The impact is assessed as remaining high, but with the increase in the vegetation cover and the biodiversity opportunities, the effect would reduce in comparison to the year 1 assessment. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and reversible.	Low Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Like the year 15 winter assessment, the vegetation cover would have increased, with the change in land use remaining as at year 1. Compared to the year 1 assessment, there would be an improved scenic quality to the landscape mitigation areas and grassland enhancement areas, due to the planting being in leaf. The increase in the height of the vegetation and that it is in leaf would also result in a greater integration between the panels, equipment and external landscape and a more settled character. The impact is assessed as remaining high, but the effect would reduce in comparison to the year 1 assessment. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and reversible.	**High** Medium Low Very Low None
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The decommissioning phase would reflect that of the construction phase, with activity of a greater scale and extent than general farming to remove the solar PV panels and associated equipment and return land to the baseline position. Duration and Reversibility The change would be short term and reversible.	**High** Medium Low Very Low None

Landscape Receptor	The Principal Site				
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with high magnitude of change results in a major adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with high magnitude of change results in a major adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with high magnitude of change results in a moderate adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining medium sensitivity with high magnitude of change results in a moderate adverse effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with high magnitude of change results in a major adverse effect.
	Major adverse (Significant)	**Major adverse (Significant)**	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	**Major adverse (Significant)**
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

2.2 The Cable Corridor

Table 2: The Cable Corridor

Landscape Receptor	The Cable Corridor	
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-1: LVIA Study Area**, the Cable Corridor covers land from the River Brant, across part of the Lincoln Cliff and to the east of the A607. The relevant key characteristics of the Cable Corridor are: • Low lying land across the plains of the River Brant, along with arable land uses and a smaller scale field pattern; • Steeply rising land across the Lincoln Cliff, which is an Area of Great Landscape Value and from which there is a wider inter-visibility; • Large scale arable fields to the east of the A607; • Recreational routes; and • Varying perceptions of openness, enclosure and tranquillity.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged as **high**, due to the more intimate scale of the fields across the plains of the River Brant and the wider inter-visibility from the Lincoln Cliff.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged as **high**, due the local landscape designation, the natural capital from the landform across the Lincoln Cliff and the River Brant, along with some recreational value and that the landscape is highly representative of the published landscape character assessments.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of high susceptibility and high value, the sensitivity of the landscape receptors is judged to be **high**.	**High** Medium-high Medium Low-medium Low
Overall Magnitude of	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent	**High** Medium

Landscape Receptor	The Cable Corridor	
Landscape Change	There would be excavation across the Cable Corridor to implement the below ground cable, 3m deep with trenches 3m wide across a 30m to 40m area of land. There would also be localised alteration to landform and vegetation associated with the construction compounds and access, with specific equipment including horizontal direction drilling to cross roads and watercourses. The scale and extent of the construction activity would be greater than general farming activity, and in combination with the perception of the construction activity in relation to the Principal Site, would result in a high degree of change in contrast to the arable land use and settled character. Duration and Reversibility The construction phase would last an estimated 24 months or phased over 30 months, therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	Low Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent With the cable corridor below ground the reinstated landform would reflect the existing landform patterns of the low lying plains, steeply rising Lincoln Cliff and gently sloping landform to the east of the A4607. There would be localised areas of reduced vegetation cover, but the proposed landscape mitigation measures would reflect that of fields in winter. Duration and Reversibility The duration would be long term and reversible.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent With the established of the proposed landscape mitigation, there would be no perception of the below ground corridor and the landscape character would reflect that of the existing baseline. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent	High Medium

Landscape Receptor	The Cable Corridor				
	With the established of the proposed landscape mitigation, there would be no perception of the below ground corridor and the landscape character would reflect that of the existing baseline. Duration and Reversibility N/A				Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.				High Medium Low **Very Low** None
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining high sensitivity with high magnitude of change results in a major adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining high sensitivity with low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining high sensitivity with none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining high sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.
	Major adverse (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor	**Minor adverse**	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**
	Neutral	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	Neutral

2.3 Natural England, National Character Areas, 2014

NCA 47: Southern Lincolnshire Edge

Table 3: NCA 47: Southern Lincolnshire Edge

Landscape Receptor	NCA 47: Southern Lincolnshire Edge (NCA 47)	
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-4a: National Character Areas**, NCA 47 covers the eastern part of the Study Area, from the base of the dipslope (Lincoln Cliff) to land east of the A15. The Cable Corridor is within NCA 47. The stated key characteristics of NCA 47 are: • Elevated arable escarpment with a distinct cliff running north–south along the western boundary, providing far-reaching views over the Trent and Belvoir Vales NCA; • Productive loamy soils on the limestone plateau, giving rise to a large-scale open landscape of arable cultivation with large, regular fields and few boundaries of tightly cut hedgerows or rubble limestone walls; • Semi-natural habitats in small, isolated fragments, with pockets of woodland on clay soils, fen at the foot of the dipslope and flower rich limestone grassland, particularly along road verges; • Sparse settlement on higher land, with springline villages along the foot of the cliff, parklands and country estates such as Rauceby and Belton on lower ground, and larger settlements – including Sleaford, Ruskington and Metheringham – to the east of the dipslope; • Long, straight roads and tracks, often with wide verges, including Ermine Street, which follows the route of a key Roman north–south route; and • Vernacular architecture and walling, especially in villages, of local warm-coloured limestone with dark brown pantiles.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is assessed as **medium**, due to the generally medium scale field pattern and the extent of the infrastructure.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged as **high**, due to the geology and resulting notable pattern of the Lincoln Cliff, along with areas of Registered Parks and Gardens and the local Area of Great Landscape Value (AGLV) designation.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of high susceptibility and high value, the sensitivity of the landscape receptors is judged to be **high**.	**High** Medium-high

Landscape Receptor	NCA 47: Southern Lincolnshire Edge (NCA 47)	
		Medium
		Low-medium
		Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> There would be excavation of landform to implement the below ground cable, the compounds and access, with specific equipment including horizontal direction drilling to cross roads and watercourses, as well as localised alteration to landform. The scale of the construction activity would be greater than general farming activity, but the extent would be very small in relation to the wider geographic areas of the NCA, covering land in the north-west part of the NCA. There would also be the perception of the construction activity in relation to the Principal Site. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The construction phase would last an estimated 24 months or phased over 30 months therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route. The Proposed Development would retain the key characteristics of a dramatic limestone cliff and the field boundary vegetation and resulting intimate and enclosed feel to the valley floor. The solar PV panels, beyond the NCA, would be at distance, such that the operational phase would not alter the character of the NCA. The Proposed Development would therefore respond positively to the Statements of Environmental Opportunity, via maintaining a sense of place. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u>	High Medium

Landscape Receptor	NCA 47: Southern Lincolnshire Edge (NCA 47)	
	With the establishment of the proposed landscape, even in winter, there would be no change to the character of the NCA. Duration and Reversibility N/A	Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent With the establishment of the proposed landscape, there would be no change to the character of the NCA. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the NCA and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None

	During Construction (Winter)	During Operation (Year 1, Winter)	During Operation (Year 15, Winter)	During Operation (Year 15, Summer)	During Decommissioning (Winter)
Level of Effect and Significance	Combining high sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.	Combining high sensitivity with none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	Combining high sensitivity with none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect	Combining high sensitivity with none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	Combining high sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect

Landscape Receptor	NCA 47: Southern Lincolnshire Edge (NCA 47)				
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**
	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	Neutral

NCA 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales

Table 4: NCA 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales

Landscape Receptor	NCA 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales (NCA 48)	
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-4a: National Character Areas**, NCA 48 covers the western and central parts of the Study Area; all of the Principal Site and part of the Cable Corridor. The stated key characteristics of NCA 48 are: • Elevated Agriculture is the dominant land use, with most farmland being used for growing cereals, oilseeds and other arable crops. While much pasture has been converted to arable use over the years, grazing is still significant in places, such as along the Trent and around settlements; • A regular pattern of medium to large fields enclosed by hawthorn hedgerows, and ditches in low-lying areas, dominates the landscape; • Extraction of sand and gravel deposits continues within the Trent flood plain and the area to the west of Lincoln. Many former sites of extraction have been flooded, introducing new waterbodies and new wetland habitats to the landscape; • Extensive use of red bricks and pantiles in the 19th century has contributed to the consistent character of traditional architecture within villages and farmsteads across the area. Stone hewn from harder courses within the mudstones, along with stone from neighbouring areas, also feature as building materials, especially in the churches; and • A predominantly rural and sparsely settled area with small villages and dispersed farms linked by quiet lanes, contrasting with the busy market towns of Newark and Grantham, the cities of Nottingham and Lincoln, the major roads connecting them and the cross-country dual carriageways of the A1 and A46.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The susceptibility is judged to be **medium** due to the varied scale to the landscape, with infrastructure being present.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged as **medium**, due to the agricultural land use resulting in an ‘everyday’ rural landscape, but with cultural association, recreational value and natural capital via watercourses.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of medium susceptibility and medium value, the sensitivity of the landscape receptors is judged to be **medium**.	High Medium-high **Medium**

Landscape Receptor	NCA 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales (NCA 48)	
		Low-medium
		Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The construction activity for both the Principal Site and Cable Corridor would mirror that stated above at the Site level. The construction activity would result in localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal. The scale and extent of the construction activity would be very small in relation to the wider geographic scale of the NCA, being located in the north-east part of the NCA, where there is the A46 and settlement. Duration and Reversibility The construction activity would be short term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent There would be a change in the land use and character due to the solar PV panels and associated equipment, whilst the below ground Cable Corridor would not be perceived. The existing PRoW would remain, along with the majority of the field boundary vegetation, due to the panels being located within their extents, such that the overall field pattern would remain, retaining the stated key characteristics of fields enclosed by hedgerows and low-lying landform. The proposed landscape mitigation would respond positively to the Statements of Environmental Opportunity, via enhancing the hedgerow and tree cover to increase habitat connectivity, and enhancing the ecological value of the river flood plains. With the Proposed Development situated in a part of the NCA notes for the A46 and the fringes of Lincoln, there would be a very limited change to the character of the NCA, via the increased perception of infrastructure in comparison to the A46 and settlements. Duration and Reversibility	High Medium Low **Very Low** None

Landscape Receptor	NCA 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales (NCA 48)	
	The change would be long term but reversible.	
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent By year 15 winter, the perception of the Principal Site would be reduced, due to the increased density of the planting across the proposed landscape mitigation areas and around the boundaries of the fields. Whilst the change in land use would remain, the effect would reduce due to the consideration of the establishment of the proposed landscape mitigation. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term, whilst remaining reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent By year 15 summer, the perception of the Principal Site would be reduced even further in comparison to the year 15 winter assessment and the year 1 assessment, due to the deciduous vegetation being in leaf. The change in character would remain very localised and the effect would reduce in comparison to the year 1 assessment. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term, whilst remaining reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The impacts would reflect those stated above for the construction phase. The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Duration and Reversibility The phase would be short term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None

Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter)	During Operation (Year 1, Winter)	During Operation (Year 15, Winter)	During Operation (Year 15, Summer)	During Decommissioning (Winter)

Landscape Receptor	NCA 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales (NCA 48)				
	Combining medium sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.	Combining medium sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.	Combining medium sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	Combining medium sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	Combining medium sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible adverse	**Negligible adverse**	Negligible	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**
	Neutral	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	Neutral

2.4 East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment, 2010

LCG 6: Limestone Farmlands

Table 5: Landscape Character Group 6: Limestone Farmlands (LCG 6)

Landscape Receptor	LCG 6	
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-4b: Regional Character Areas**, LCG 6: Limestone Farmlands covers the eastern part of the Study Area, from the Lincoln Cliff dipslope to the east of the A15, as well as the wider landscape to the south of the Study Area. The Cable Corridor is within LCG 6: Limestone Farmlands, which is a large area, divided into the following sub-areas and key characteristics: • 6A: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes; • 6B: Upland Limestone Pastures; • 6C: Limestone Dales; and • 6D: Limestone.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The susceptibility is assessed as **high**, as there is localised infrastructure present and due to the extent of the dipslope there is wider inter-visibility with the surrounding area.	
Landscape Value	The value is **high**, due to the natural capital via the limestone geology and associated limestone escarpment and dipslope, along with cultural association, with local landscape designations and Conservation Areas.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining judgements of high susceptibility and high value the sensitivity is judged to be **high**.	**High** Medium-high Medium Low-medium Low
Overall Magnitude of	**During Construction (Winter)**	High

Landscape Receptor	LCG 6	
Landscape Change	Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent There would be excavation of landform to implement the below ground cable, the compounds and access. The scale of the construction activity would be greater than general farming activity, but the extent would be very small in relation to the wider geographic areas of the LCG, covering land in the north-west part of the LCG. There would also be the localised perception of the construction activity in relation to the Principal Site. Duration and Reversibility The construction phase would be short term and reversible.	Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the grid connection cable route. The LCG would retain the key characteristics of the limestone cliff and the filed boundary vegetation and resulting in intimate and enclosed feel to the valley floor. There would be no perception of the solar PV panels from LCG 6. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the grid connection cable route. The Proposed Development would retain the key characteristics of the limestone cliff and the filed boundary vegetation and resulting intimate and enclosed feel to the valley floor. There would be no perception of the solar PV panels from LCG 6. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent	High Medium

Landscape Receptor	LCG 6	
	The assessment would reflect that at year 15 winter. Duration and Reversibility N/A	Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the LCG and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character. Duration and Reversibility The change would be short term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None

Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining high sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor adverse	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**

Landscape Receptor	LCG 6				
	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	Neutral

LCT 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes

Table 6: Landscape Character Type 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes (LCT 6a)

Landscape Receptor	LCT 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes	
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-4b: Regional Character Areas**, LCT6a covers the eastern part of the Study Area, from the base of the Lincoln Cliff to land east of the A15 and is characterised by large scale arable land uses. The Cable Corridor is within LCT6a. The stated key characteristics are: • Limestone escarpment and dipslope with strong north south alignment; • Diverse patterns of land use and regular spring line settlements along scarp in contrast to the more open and exposed dipslope; • Limestone villages retain strong historic character, and provide strong link to the nature of the underlying geology; • Ermine Street forms a significant feature of the landscape, and continues to dictate landscape patterns and boundaries; • Place names and some indicator species are reminders of once widespread heathland; and • Evidence of declining landscape condition across intensively farmed areas.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged to be **high**, due to the extent of the dipslope and wider inter-visibility with the surrounding area.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged to be **high**, due to the evident natural capital via the limestone geology and associated limestone escarpment and dipslope, along with cultural association, with local landscape designations and Conservation Areas.	
Landscape Sensitivity	The combination of the high value and high susceptibility results in a **high** sensitivity to the Proposed Development.	**High** Medium-high Medium Low-medium Low

Landscape Receptor	LCT 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes	
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent There would be excavation of landform to implement the below ground cable, the compounds and access, as well as localised alteration to landform. The scale of the construction activity would be greater than general farming activity, but the extent would be very small in relation to the wider geographic areas of the LCT, covering land in the north-west part of the LCT. There would also be the localised perception of the construction activity in relation to the Principal Site. Duration and Reversibility The construction phase would be short term and reversible.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route. The Proposed Development would retain the key characteristics of the limestone escarpment and its strong north to south alignment. The open character of the dipslope would also be retained. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route. The Proposed Development would retain the key characteristics of the limestone cliff and the filed boundary vegetation and resulting intimate and enclosed feel to the valley floor. There would be no perception of the solar PV panels from LCT 6a. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent	High Medium

Landscape Receptor	LCT 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes	
	The assessment would reflect that at year 15 winter. Duration and Reversibility N/A	Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the LCT and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character. Duration and Reversibility The change would be short term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None

	During Construction (Winter)	During Operation (Year 1, Winter)	During Operation (Year 15, Winter)	During Operation (Year 15, Summer)	During Decommissioning (Winter)
Level of Effect and Significance	Combining high sensitivity with low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.	Combining high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	Combining high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	Combining high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	Combining high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor adverse	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**

Landscape Receptor	LCT 6a: Limestone Scarps and Dipslopes				
	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	Neutral

LCG 4: Lowland Vales

Table 7: LCG 4: Lowland Vales (LCG 4)

	Landscape Receptor	LCG 4: Lowland Vales	
	Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-4b: Regional Character Areas**, LCG4: Lowland Vales covers low lying land to the south of Lincoln. The Principal Site and part of the Cable Corridor is located in LCG4. The two sub-areas within LCG4 which define its character are: • 4a: Unwooded Vales; and • 4b: Wooded Vales.	
	Landscape Susceptibility	The susceptibility is judged as **medium**, due to being an area of contrasting landcover, with extensive open areas and more wooded land, via both plantations and tracts of ancient woodland.	
	Landscape Value	The value is judged to be **medium**, as there is a recreational value and natural capital via the watercourses and woodland, along with areas of limited scenic or perceptual quality such.	
	Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of medium susceptibility and medium value, the sensitivity is judged to be **medium**.	High Medium-high **Medium** Low-medium Low
	Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The construction activity for both the Principal Site and part of the Cable Corridor would mirror that stated above at the Site level. The construction activity would result in localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal. The scale and extent of the construction activity would be small in	High Medium Low **Very Low** None

Landscape Receptor	LCG 4: Lowland Vales	
	relation to the wider geographic scale of the LCG, being located where there is the A46 road and settlement. Duration and Reversibility The construction phase would be short term and reversible.	
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent There would be a change to part of the LCG, with the renewable infrastructure land use, whilst the below ground Cable Corridor would not be perceived. The existing PRoW would remain, along with the majority of the field boundary vegetation, due to the panels being located within their extents, such that the overall field pattern would remain. The proposed landscape mitigation would respond positively guidelines via new tree and hedgerow planting and protecting the landscape features of hedgerows and increasing semi-natural habitats. With the Proposed Development situated in a part of the LCG with the A46 and the fringes of Lincoln, there would be a very limited change to the character, due to the very small scale of the Principal Site, with the localised perception of greater infrastructure within the landscape. Duration and Reversibility Long term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent By year 15 winter, the perception of the Principal Site would be reduced, due to the increased density of the planting across the proposed landscape mitigation areas and around the boundaries of the fields, even in winter. Whilst the change in land use would remain, the effect would reduce due to the consideration of the establishment of the proposed landscape mitigation. The scale and extent would remain very small in relation to the LCT. Duration and Reversibility Long term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer)	High

Landscape Receptor	LCG 4: Lowland Vales				
	Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The perception of the Principal Site would reduce further due to the deciduous vegetation being in leaf. The scale and extent would remain very small in relation to the LCT. Duration and Reversibility Long term and reversible.				Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The change to the LCG would reflect that stated during the construction phase with activity and machinery of a greater scale than general farming. Duration and Reversibility Short and reversible.				High Medium Low **Very Low** None
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining medium sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor adverse	**Minor adverse**	Minor	Minor	**Minor adverse**
	Negligible	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**	**Negligible adverse**	Negligible
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

LCT 4a: Unwooded Vales

Table 8: Landscape Character Type 4a: Unwooded Vales (LCT 4a)

Landscape Receptor	LCT 4a: Unwooded Vales	
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-4b: Regional Character Areas**, LCT4a, covers low lying and gently undulating land to the south and south-west of Lincoln. The LCT is described by the published study as an area of mixed agriculture, set within an enclosed landscape of low, well maintained hedgerows. All of the Principal Site and part of the Cable Corridor are within LCT 4a. The stated key characteristics are: • Extensive, low lying rural landscape underlain by Triassic and Jurassic mudstones and clays and widespread superficial deposits; • Expansive long distance and panoramic views from higher ground at the margin of the vales gives a sense of visual containment; • Low hills and ridges gain visual prominence in an otherwise gently undulating landscape; • Complex drainage patterns of watercourses that flow within shallow undulations often flanked by pasture and riparian habitats; • Limited woodland cover; shelter belts and hedgerow trees gain greater visual significance and habitat value as a result; • Productive arable and pastoral farmland, with evidence of increasing reversion to arable cropping in recent times; • Regular pattern of medium sized fields enclosed by low and generally well maintained hedgerows and ditches in low lying areas; large modern fieldscapes evident in areas of arable reversion; and • Sparsely settled with small villages and dispersed farms linked by quiet rural lanes.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The susceptibility is judged to be **low**, due to being a generally a flat and low lying area, with an overall medium scale field pattern and a generally enclosed character, along with an influence of infrastructure.	
Landscape Value	The value is **medium**, due to a high level of agricultural land use, resulting in an ‘everyday’ landscape, along with some scenic and cultural association and a recreational value. There are varying degrees of tranquillity along with detracting features, via overhead pylons and the A46.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements on the low susceptibility with the medium value, the sensitivity to the Proposed Development is judged to be **low-medium**.	High Medium-high

Landscape Receptor	LCT 4a: Unwooded Vales	
		Medium
		Low-medium
		Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The construction activity for both the Principal Site and Cable Corridor would mirror that stated above at the Site level. The construction activity would result in localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal. The scale and extent of the construction activity would be small in relation to the wider geographic scale of the LCT, being located where there is the A46 road and settlement. Duration and Reversibility The construction phase would be short term and reversible.	High
		Medium
		Low
		Very Low
		None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent There would be a change in the land use and character due to the solar PV panels and associated equipment, whilst the below ground Cable Corridor would not be perceived. The existing PRoW would remain, along with the majority of the field boundary vegetation, due to the panels being located within their extents, such that the overall field pattern would remain, retaining the stated key characteristics of a low lying landscape, with low hills and ridges, as well as a regular pattern of fields, enclosed by hedgerows. The proposed landscape mitigation would respond positively guidelines via new tree and hedgerow planting and protecting the landscape features of hedgerows and increasing semi-natural habitats. The recreational value of the LCT would remain. With the Proposed Development situated in a part of the LCT with the A46 and the fringes of Lincoln, there would be a limited change to the character, with the perception of greater infrastructure within the landscape.	High
		Medium
		Low
		Very Low
		None

Landscape Receptor	LCT 4a: Unwooded Vales	
	Duration and Reversibility Long term and reversible.	
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent By year 15 winter, the perception of the Principal Site would be reduced in comparison to the year 1 assessment, due to the increased density of the planting across the proposed landscape mitigation areas and around the boundaries of the fields, even in winter. Duration and Reversibility The year 15 phase would be long term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The perception of the change in land use would reduce further, due to the deciduous vegetation being in leaf. The scenic quality of the landscape mitigation areas would increase, but the change in land use would retain a localised change in character. Duration and Reversibility The year 15 phase would be long term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The change would reflect that stated for the construction phase due to the machinery and activity to remove the proposed Principal Site being of a greater scale than general farming activity. The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Decommissioning works would result in a subtle alteration to the landscape character. Duration and Reversibility The phase would be short term and reversible.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None

Landscape Receptor	LCT 4a: Unwooded Vales				
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter)	During Operation (Year 1, Winter)	During Operation (Year 15, Winter)	During Operation (Year 15, Summer)	During Decommissioning (Winter)
	Combining low-medium sensitivity with low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.	Combining low-medium sensitivity with low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.	Combining low-medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.	Combining low-medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.	Combining low-medium sensitivity with a low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor adverse	**Minor adverse**	Minor	Minor	**Minor adverse**
	Negligible	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**	**Negligible adverse**	Negligible
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

LCT 4b: Wooded Vales

Table 9: Landscape Character Type 4b: Wooded Vales (LCT 4b)

Landscape Receptor	LCT 4b: Wooded Vales	
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-4b: Regional Character Areas**, LCT 4b covers land to the south-west of Witham St Hughs, with the published study describing LCT 4b as an area with high levels of woodland cover, visual containment and a strong identity. The Site Boundary does not overlap with LCT4b. The stated key characteristics are: • Gently undulating landform formed over soft mudstone and clay geology, sharing many characteristics with the wider Unwooded Vales Landscape Character Type; • Deposits of superficial geology, particularly cover sands and till influences local land use and semi-natural habitat cover; • Low hills and ridges gain visual prominence; elevated landform fringing vales give broad sense of containment; • Numerous watercourses flow within shallow undulations often flanked by pasture and riparian habitat; • Relatively high levels of woodland cover, with notable tracts of ancient semi-natural woodland along outer fringes of parishes and large coniferous plantations; • Productive arable and pastoral farmland, with evidence of increasing reversion to arable cropping; • Irregular shaped assorted fields marked by belts of trees and tall hedgerows, juxtaposed with regular pattern of medium sized fields associated with enclosure of land, with low and generally well maintained hedgerows and ditches in low lying areas; and • Open, modern fieldscapes created by hedgerow removal in areas of arable reversion.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged to be **medium** to the high degree of woodland cover, both semi-ancient and forestry plantations, with a varying ability of being replaced, and a higher degree of enclosure due to the topography and vegetation and more limited infrastructure.	
Landscape Value	The value is judged to be **medium**, due to the natural capital via the watercourses and semi-natural habitats, along with cultural association and recreational value.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining judgements on the medium susceptibility with the medium value, the sensitivity is judged as **medium**.	High Medium-high **Medium**

Landscape Receptor	LCT 4b: Wooded Vales	
		Low-medium
		Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The construction activity would not be located in the LCT and therefore there would be no physical change to the landscape features. Any perception of the construction activity would be largely negated by the density of woodlands and limited access, such that the construction activity would not alter the character of the LCT. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The Proposed Development would not be located in the LCT and therefore there would be no physical change to the landscape features, or the stated key characteristics. The perception of the Principal Site would not alter the character of the LCT, which is already bordered by larger scale employment and residential land uses, as well as the A46. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 1, with any perception of the proposed Principal Site reduced further by the density of the proposed planting, even in winter. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**

Landscape Receptor	LCT 4b: Wooded Vales	
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The perception of the proposed Principal Site would reduce further due to the intervening vegetation being in leaf, with no change to the character of the LCT. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The decommissioning activity would not be located in the LCT and therefore there would be no change to the character. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**

Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter)	During Operation (Year 1, Winter)	During Operation (Year 15, Winter)	During Operation (Year 15, Summer)	During Decommissioning (Winter)
	Combining medium sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	Combining medium sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	Combining medium sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	Combining medium sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	Combining medium sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Landscape Receptor	LCT 4b: Wooded Vales				
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

2.5 District Landscape Character Assessment

LCT: Lincoln Cliff

Table 10: Landscape Character Type: Lincoln Cliff (LCT: Lincoln Cliff)

	Landscape Receptor	LCT: Lincoln Cliff	
	Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-4c: District Character Areas**, LCT: Lincoln Cliffs covers the dipslope which extends north-south across the eastern part of the Study Area. The dipslope continues to the north and south of the Study Area. Part of the Cable Corridor is within the LCT.	
	Landscape Susceptibility	The susceptibility is **high**, as whilst there is infrastructure present, the extent of the dipslope results in a wider inter-visibility with the surrounding area.	
	Landscape Value	The value is **high**, due to the natural capital via the limestone geology and associated limestone escarpment and dipslope, along with cultural association, with local landscape designations and Conservation Areas.	
	Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the high susceptibility and high value, the sensitivity is judged to be **high**.	**High** Medium-high Medium Low-medium Low
	Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent There would be excavation of landform to implement the below ground cable, the compounds and access, as well as localised alteration to landform. The scale of the construction activity would be greater than general farming activity, but the extent would be small in relation to the wider geographic areas of the LCT. There would also be the perception of the construction activity in relation to the Principal Site.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None

Landscape Receptor	LCT: Lincoln Cliff	
	Duration and Reversibility The construction phase would last an estimated 24 months or phased over 30 months therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent With the Cable Corridor below ground, there would be no perception of the equipment, with any area of vegetation removal or localised alteration to vegetation patterns not impacting the character of the area. Any perception of the Principal Site would not alter the character, due to distance and intervening features. Therefore, there would be no change to the character. Duration and Reversibility Long term and reversible.	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 1. Duration and Reversibility Long term and reversible.	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 15 winter. Duration and Reversibility Long term and reversible.	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter)	High

Landscape Receptor	LCT: Lincoln Cliff				
	Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the LCT and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.				Medium Low **Very Low** None
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining high sensitivity with low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor adverse	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**
	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	Neutral

Sub-area 6: Lincoln Cliff

Table 11: Sub-area 6: Lincoln Cliff

Landscape Receptor	Sub-area 6: Lincoln Cliff
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-4c: District Character Areas**, the sub-area covers the same extent as the LCT: Lincoln Cliff. Part of the Cable Corridor is within the sub-area. The stated key characteristics are: • The Lincoln Cliff Scarp landscape sub-area follows the limestone escarpment running north-south. The escarpment continues beyond the North Kesteven district both to the north and south; • A dramatic topographical feature in the context of the wider district; • After the physical slope itself, it is the villages, the countryside between the villages, and the considerable and varied treescape that form the key characteristics of the Lincoln Cliff Scarp; • Villages along the scarp are generally located on its crest. Much of the building material is limestone, with some red brick. Large limestone walls curve around the network of winding village lanes and red pantiled roofs stand out against the yellow limestone; • Church towers and spires from the scarp villages are a prominent feature on the skyline along the slope; • Large mansion houses and halls are a striking and consistent feature along the ridge villages, taking advantage of extensive panoramic views over the Witham and Brant Vale; • The scarp itself is often intimate and enclosed in character, mainly influenced by the villages, tighter field pattern extending in linear bands up the slope, boundary integrity and significant tree cover; • The landscape has variety in texture and colour, with the patches of broadleaved woodland playing a major role in the colour variations, alongside glimpses of the yellow limestone of the scarp villages; • Variations in scarp slope direction affords greater visual interest in the form and lines of the landscape, particularly at Wellingore's 'buttress'. • The 'double cliff' at Leadenham is an important characteristic at the southern end of the landscape, where the escarpment splits and presents a flat intermediate area of land between a lower and upper slope. Whereas many of the ridge line villages sit high on the slope, Leadenham village nestles on the flat terrace between the lower and upper slopes at this point. The upper slope is not clearly apparent from the lower vale, and similarly the lower slope is hidden when this double feature is viewed from the plateau above; and

Landscape Receptor	Sub-area 6: Lincoln Cliff	
	• The northern end of the Lincoln Cliff Scarp varies in character, and represents a contrast to many of the features of the slope generally. Here the slope is a mixture of arable and pasture fields, more open in nature with a considerable reduction in tree cover.	
Landscape Susceptibility	Landscape susceptibility is judged to be **high**, due to the degree of inter-visibility from the dipslope.	
Landscape Value	Landscape value is judged to be **high** due to the cultural association via Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens and the local landscape designation.	
Landscape Sensitivity	Combining judgements on the high susceptibility and high value results in a **high** sensitivity.	**High** Medium-high Medium Low-medium Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> There would be excavation of landform to implement the below ground cable, the compounds and access, with specific equipment including horizontal direction drilling to cross watercourses, as well as localised alteration to landform. The scale of the construction activity would be greater than general farming activity, but the extent would be very concentrated in respect of the wider geographic area of the sub-area. There would also be the perception of the construction activity in relation to the Principal Site. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The construction phase would last an estimated 24 months or phased over 30 months therefore the change would be short term and reversible.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter)	High

Landscape Receptor	Sub-area 6: Lincoln Cliff	
	Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent With the cable below ground there would be no perception of the Cable Corridor. The Proposed Development would retain the key characteristics. Duration and Reversibility N/A	Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 1. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 15 winter. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the LCT and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character. Perception of the decommissioning of the Principal Site would not alter the character, due to distance and intervening features. Duration and Reversibility	High Medium Low **Very Low** None

Landscape Receptor	Sub-area 6: Lincoln Cliff				
	Short term and reversible.				
Level of Effect and Significance	<u>During Construction (Winter)</u> Combining high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.	<u>During Operation (Year 1, Winter)</u> Combining high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	<u>During Operation (Year 15, Winter)</u> Combining high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	<u>During Operation (Year 15, Summer)</u> Combining high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	<u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u> Combining high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor adverse	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**
	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	Neutral

LCT: Central Plateau

Table 12: Landscape Character Type: Central Plateau

Landscape Receptor	LCT: Central Plateau	
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-4c: District Character Areas**, LCT Central Plateau covers land in the eastern part of the Study Area, eastwards from the crest of the Lincoln Cliff. The LCT extends to cover a wide area to the north and south of the Study Area. Part of the Cable Corridor is within the LCT. The LCT consists of the following sub-areas which define its character: • Limestone Heath; • Rauceby Hills; • Wilsford Heath; • Slea Valley; • Central Clays and Gravels; and • Upland Plateau Fringe.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged to be **medium** due to varying scales of the landscape, with more open areas versus areas of an enclosed character due to valley landform. Varied extent of vegetation cover, between large areas arable land use, versus woodland in the southern parts of the LCT. Varied extent of infrastructure, including transport military and energy.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value is assessed as **medium**, due to the cultural association via spring line villages, along with recreational value and a general moderate condition to the LCT.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the medium susceptibility and the medium value, the sensitivity is judged to be **medium**.	High Medium-high **Medium** Low-medium Low
	During Construction (Winter)	High

Landscape Receptor	LCT: Central Plateau	
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent There would be excavation of landform to implement the below ground cable, the compounds and access. The scale of the construction activity would be greater than general farming activity, but the extent would be very small in relation to the wider geographic areas of the LCT, being consolidated to the north-west part of the LCT. There would also be the localised perception of the construction activity in relation to the Principal Site. Duration and Reversibility The construction phase would be short term and reversible.	Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route. The Proposed Development would retain the key characteristics of larger scale fields. Any perception of the Principal Site would be negated by the distance and intervening features, so as not to alter the character of the LCT. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 1, due to the cable being underground. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 15 winter.	High Medium Low

Landscape Receptor	LCT: Central Plateau				
	Duration and Reversibility N/A				Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Any perception of the decommissioning of the Principal Site would not alter the character of the area, due to the distance and intervening features. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.				High Medium Low **Very Low** None
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining medium sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**
	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	Neutral

Sub-area 7: Limestone Heath

Table 13: Sub-area 7: Limestone Heath

Landscape Receptor	Sub-area 7: Limestone Heath
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-4c: District Character Areas**, Sub-area 7: Limestone Heath covers land in the eastern part of the Study Area, extending eastwards from the crest of the Lincoln Cliff (the dipslope). This is a large landscape character area, consisting of large scale intensively farmed fields. Part of the Cable Corridor is within the sub-area. The stated key characteristics of the sub-area are: • This is a large landscape character sub-area situated in the centre of the District between the ridge of the Lincoln Cliff and the Central Clays and Gravels to the east; • Its position on the upper reaches of the cliff's dipslope gives it a feeling of relative elevation and exposure; • It is predominantly an empty, open landscape with wide views to the skyline in all directions; • The landform is a gently undulating plateau which dips gently towards the east; • Generally the whole area is dry, with no obvious surface drainage as a consequence of the underlying limestone geology; • Scattered woodland copses pepper the whole of the sub-area, which although relatively small are prominent features because of the openness of the landscape; • Roadside hedgerows are often found with mature trees within; • Limestone dry stone walls are apparent along roadside and some field boundaries, but are generally in poor condition; • Fields are very large and rectilinear. Field boundaries are often absent, broken or delineated by a strip of rough grass or remnant hedgerow or wall; • The soil colour is a striking reddish brown colour with visually prominent stone content giving it a rough texture; • Intensive arable agriculture dominates land use with wheat and root crop common; • The central plateau area is generally unsettled except for isolated farmsteads and occasional ribbon development along the A15. Larger settlements are situated on the edge of the sub-area characterised by having historic cores with limestone buildings but often surrounded by significant levels of 20th Century development; • Utility Infrastructure, which although sparse, makes an impact on the landscape including prominent pylons and the main A15 running north to south; • RAF installations have made a significant impact on the landscape sub-area with several large bases and training centres;

Landscape Receptor	Sub-area 7: Limestone Heath	
	• Mineral working is a feature of the sub-area with several large limestone quarries; • Pressures for change on the Plateau predominately relate to minerals operations, decline of field boundaries, particularly walls, and intensive agricultural practices; and • Opportunities for landscape strengthening and enhancement mainly lie in field boundary reinstatement, particularly of dry stone walls and for more appropriately designed development on the outskirts of settlements.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged to be **medium**, as the sub-area is an area of elevated land but with a varied degree of exposure and open character.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged to be **low**, due to the ribbon settlements, overhead pylons and MoD land uses have a notable influence on the area, considered alongside the recreational value and natural capital via roadside hedgerows and localised woodland.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements on the medium landscape susceptibility and the low landscape value, the sensitivity is judged to be **low-medium**.	High Medium-high Medium **Low-medium** Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> There would be excavation of landform to implement the below ground cable, the compounds and access. The scale of the construction activity would be greater than general farming activity, but the extent would be very small in relation to the wider geographic areas of the sub-area. There would also be the localised perception of the construction activity in relation to the Principal Site. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The construction phase would be short term and reversible.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter)	High

Landscape Receptor	Sub-area 7: Limestone Heath	
	Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route. The Proposed Development would retain the key characteristics of a large scale landscape of large and rectilinear fields, gently undulating landform and the roadside hedgerows and vegetation patterns. Duration and Reversibility Long term but reversible.	Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 1, due to the cable being underground. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 15 winter. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the LCT and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character. Duration and Reversibility	High Medium Low **Very Low** None

Landscape Receptor	Sub-area 7: Limestone Heath				
	Short term and reversible.				
Level of Effect and Significance	<u>During Construction (Winter)</u> Combining low-medium sensitivity with low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.	<u>During Operation (Year 1, Winter)</u> Combining low-medium sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	<u>During Operation (Year 15, Winter)</u> Combining low-medium sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	<u>During Operation (Year 15, Summer)</u> Combining low-medium sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	<u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u> Combining low-medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor adverse	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**
	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	Neutral

LCT: Trent and Witham Vales

Table 14: LCT: Trent and Witham Vales (LCT 6)

Landscape Receptor	LCT: Trent and Witham Vales	
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-4c: District Character Areas**, LCT 6: Trent and Witham Vales covers low lying land to the south and south-west of Lincoln. The Principal Site and part of the Cable Corridor are within LCT 6. The following sub-areas define the character of LCT 6: • Heath Sandlands; • Terrace Sandlands; • Till Vale; • Lincoln Fringe; and • Witham and Brant Vales.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged as **low**, due to a generally medium scale landscape, with infrastructure and settlement present. Varying enclosure and openness due landform and vegetation patterns.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged as **medium**, due to varying land uses and that the landform and vegetation patterns results in a varying perception, with more notable detracting features in proximity to settlements and road infrastructure in contrast to areas with higher tranquillity and limited detracting elements.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining judgements on the low susceptibility and medium value the sensitivity is judged to be **low-medium**.	High Medium-high Medium **Low-medium** Low
Overall Magnitude of	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent	High Medium

Landscape Receptor	LCT: Trent and Witham Vales	
Landscape Change	The construction activity for both the Principal Site and part of the Cable Corridor would mirror that stated above at the Site level. The construction activity would result in localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal. The scale and extent of the construction activity would be small in relation to the wider geographic scale of the area. Duration and Reversibility The construction activity would be short term and reversible.	**Low** Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent There would be a change in the land use and character due to the solar PV panels and associated equipment, whilst the below ground Cable Corridor would not be perceived. The existing PRoW would remain, along with the majority of the field boundary vegetation, due to the panels being located within their extents, such that the overall field pattern would remain. The key characteristics of landform and vegetation patterns to the northern and south of the A46 would remain. The proposed landscape mitigation would respond positively to guidelines for new planting and improving vegetation cover, as an important element of the landscape. With the Proposed Development situated in a part of the area with the A46 and the fringes of Lincoln, there would be a very limited change to the character. Duration and Reversibility Long term and reversible.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent By year 15 winter, the perception of the Principal Site would be reduced, due to the increased density of the planting across the proposed landscape mitigation areas and around the boundaries of the fields. The change in land use would remain, but as per the year 1 assessment, consolidated to a small part of the wider geographic extent of the area. Duration and Reversibility	High Medium Low **Very Low** None

Landscape Receptor	LCT: Trent and Witham Vales	
	The change would be long term as the proposed planting has established, whilst remaining reversible.	
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent By year 15 summer, the perception of the Principal Site would be reduced even further in comparison to the year 15 winter assessment and the year 1 assessment, due to the deciduous vegetation being in leaf. The change in character would remain very localised and the effect would reduce in comparison to the year 1 assessment. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term as the proposed planting has established, whilst remaining reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The impacts would reflect those stated above for the construction phase. The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Duration and Reversibility The phase would be short term and reversible.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None

Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining low-medium sensitivity with low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining low-medium sensitivity with low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining low-medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining low-medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining low-medium sensitivity with low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.

Landscape Receptor	LCT: Trent and Witham Vales				
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor adverse	Minor	Minor	Minor	**Minor adverse**
	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**	**Negligible adverse**	**Negligible adverse**	Negligible
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Sub-area 2: Terrace Sandlands

Table 15: Sub-area 2: Terrace Sandlands

Landscape Receptor	Sub-area 2: Terrace Sandlands
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-4c: District Character Areas**, sub-area 2 covers land to the north and south of the A46. Most of the Principal Site is within the sub-area. The stated key characteristics are: • Blocks and hedgerow trees, large and less managed hedgerows; • A noticeable ridge of sand and gravel deposits circles the farmland south of Norton Disney Hall, which highlights the geological contrast with the River Witham vale to the east and the Trent vale to the west, and partially defines the character area boundary; • Woodland, both broadleaved and conifer plantation is a dominant feature of the landscape and plays a key role in defining landscape character. Its presence greatly influences the length of views and sense of openness or enclosure. Vistas open out and close up dependent on the position of the woodland blocks in the landscape; • Sandy deposit geology gives rise to pine and gorse dominated roadsides, and sand and gravel extraction has some impact upon the landscape. Land reclamation post extraction has created a large expanse of open water with significant wildlife benefits, and a prominent but possibly incongruous landscape feature locally; • Avenues of trees occasionally line minor roads, increasing the intimacy and detail of the area; • Settlement is scattered and road patterns are similarly winding and irregular, in contrast to the more regular and spinal network seen in the Witham and Brant Vales; • The estate village of Doddington dominates the northern section of this area, with its stunning Elizabethan Hall and parkland central to this estate village; • The presence of the MOD firing range at Beckingham has mixed influence on the landscape; and • A lack of arable farming in this pocket of the character area creates subtle and soft layering of grassy pasture, straggly and irregular boundary hedges and post and wire fencing.
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged as **low** due to the influence of infrastructure, including the A46 and larger scale settlements. Varying degrees of enclosure due to landform and vegetation patterns.
Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged as **medium**, due to recreational value via numerous PRoW, natural capital via areas of ancient woodland and established vegetation patterns, but varying perceptual qualities.

Landscape Receptor	Sub-area 2: Terrace Sandlands	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining judgements of low landscape susceptibility and medium landscape value, the sensitivity is judged to be **low-medium**.	High Medium-high Medium **Low-medium** Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The construction activity would mirror that stated above at the Site level. The construction activity would result in localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal. The scale and extent of the construction activity would be moderate in relation to the wider geographic scale of the area. Duration and Reversibility The construction activity would be short term and reversible.	High **Medium** Low Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent There would be a change in the land use and character due to the solar PV panels and associated equipment in contrast to the undeveloped character of the fields and the movement of the panels, such that there would be a new renewable infrastructure character to the north and south of the A46. The existing PRoW would remain, along with the majority of the field boundary vegetation, due to the panels being located within their extents, such that the overall field pattern would remain. The key characteristics of undulating landform and vegetation patterns to the northern and south of the A46 would remain. The proposed landscape mitigation would respond positively to guidelines for new planting and improving vegetation cover, as an important element of the landscape.	High **Medium** Low Very Low None

Landscape Receptor	Sub-area 2: Terrace Sandlands	
	With the Proposed Development situated in a part of the area with the A46 and the fringes of Lincoln, there would be a moderate change to the character area. Duration and Reversibility Long term and reversible.	
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent By year 15 winter, the perception of the Principal Site would be reduced, due to the increased density of the planting across the proposed landscape mitigation areas and around the boundaries of the fields. The change in land use would remain, but as per the year 1 assessment, the perception would reduce. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and reversible.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent By year 15 summer, the perception of the Principal Site would be reduced even further in comparison to the year 15 winter assessment and the year 1 assessment, due to the deciduous vegetation being in leaf. The perception of the Solar PV Proposed Development would be localised and the effect would reduce in comparison to the year 1 assessment. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and reversible.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The impacts would reflect those stated for the construction phase. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.	High **Medium** Low Very Low

Landscape Receptor	Sub-area 2: Terrace Sandlands				
					None
Level of Effect and Significance	<u>During Construction (Winter)</u> Combining low-medium sensitivity with medium magnitude of change results in a moderate adverse effect.	<u>During Operation (Year 1, Winter)</u> Combining low-medium sensitivity with medium magnitude of change results in a moderate adverse effect.	<u>During Operation (Year 15, Winter)</u> Combining low-medium sensitivity with low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.	<u>During Operation (Year 15, Summer)</u> Combining low-medium sensitivity with low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.	<u>During Decommissioning (Winter)</u> Combining Low-medium sensitivity with medium magnitude of change results in a moderate adverse effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate adverse (Significant)	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**
	Minor	Minor	**Minor adverse**	**Minor adverse**	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

Sub-area 4: Lincoln Fringe

Table 16: Sub-area 4: Lincoln Fringe (sub-area 4)

Landscape Receptor	Sub-area 4: Lincoln Fringe	
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-4c: District Character Areas**, sub-area 4: Lincoln Fringe covers North Hykeham, in the north-west part of the Study Area. The Site Boundary is not within the sub-area. The stated key characteristics are: • Developed urban areas on Lincoln City's periphery, but which fall with North Kesteven District Council; • Comprise of small areas heavily developed with little 'landscape' distinctiveness; and • Present context for urban-rural fringe uses and issues.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged to be **low**, due to being a low lying and generally flat developed area, influenced by infrastructure.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged to be **low**, due to the limited scenic qualities due to extent of development and no sense of tranquillity.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements on low susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity is judged to be **low**.	High Medium-high Medium Low-medium **Low**
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The construction activity would not be located in the sub-area and therefore there would be no physical change to the landscape features. Any perception of the construction activity would be in the context of existing infrastructure and dominant land uses within the sub-area, such that there would be no alteration to the existing character. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u>	High Medium Low Very Low **None**

Landscape Receptor	Sub-area 4: Lincoln Fringe	
	N/A.	
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent There would be no change to the physical features of the sub-area, due to the Proposed Development not being located within its geographic extent. Any perception of the Principal Site would be negated by distance and intervening features, such that there would be no change to the character of the area. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 1. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 1. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The decommissioning phase would reflect that set out above for the construction phase.	High Medium Low

Landscape Receptor	Sub-area 4: Lincoln Fringe				
	Duration and Reversibility N/A				Very Low **None**
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining low sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining low sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining low sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining low sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining low sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**

Sub-area 5: Witham and Brant Vales

Table 17: Sub-area 5: Witham and Brant Vales (sub-area 5)

Landscape Receptor	Sub-area 5: Witham and Brant Vales
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-4c: District Character Areas**, sub-area 5 covers low lying land in the central part of the Study Area, extending to the east of North Hykeham, to the base of the Lincoln Cliff (dipslope). Part of the Principal Site and part of the Cable Corridor is within the sub-area. The stated key characteristics are: • Defined in the east by the base of the Lincoln Cliff scarp slope, to the south by the district boundary, the Terrace Sandlands to the west, and the southern outskirts of Lincoln City to the north; • Extensive low lying, generally flat valley of twin rivers Witham and Brant running from the south to north east of the sub-area. • Pronounced landform or topographical variation absent from the sub-area; • Twin, small rivers generally present a very subtle influence on their presence often only notable through riparian vegetation and flooded fields; • Across the sub-area tree cover is limited, but has a disproportionately high influence on the landscape as the level terrain allows hedgerow and copse trees to foreshorten views across the vale, often allowing a strong band of tree and hedge between land and the large skies; • Settlement pattern is defined by attractive, small nucleated and sometimes linear villages of red brick and pantile construction to the central and western extent of the sub-area; • The impact of roads on the landscape is generally low once away from the A17 and A46. As across the Study Area elsewhere, overhead high and low voltage transmission lines can be prominent; • Pressures for change in the Vale predominately relate to minerals operations, intensive agricultural practice and associated development, and to flood alleviation works; • There is widespread evidence of historic field boundary loss, particularly in the east; • Landscape strengthening and enhancement is evident through boundary reinstatement and tree planting across the vale. Increased amounts of set-aside land are also visible within the central and western bands which help soften the landscape and have visibly enhanced biodiversity interest; • Development within and to the edge of the Vale's settlements has generally been delivered having sound regard to local vernacular design and has integrated well with the historic environment; and • New development to the south of North Hykeham is prominent within the flat landscape as the vale meets the city.

Landscape Receptor	Sub-area 5: Witham and Brant Vales	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged to be **medium**, due to being a low lying area, with limited tree cover but in combination with the terrain results in a higher degree of enclosure. There is some infrastructure present via the overhead pylons and smaller villages.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged to be **medium**, due to the arable land uses and a range of settlements, resulting in an 'everyday' landscape, with natural capital via the rivers and localised vegetation patterns, along with some recreational value. Varied scenic quality due to land uses, but cultural association via listed buildings and conservation areas.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining judgements of medium landscape susceptibility and medium value, the sensitivity is judged to be **medium**.	High Medium-high **Medium** Low-medium Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The construction activity for parts of both the Principal Site and part of the Cable Corridor would mirror that stated above at the Site level. The construction activity would result in localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal. The scale and extent of the construction activity would be moderate in relation to the scale of the sub-area. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.	High **Medium** Low Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent	High **Medium** Low

Landscape Receptor	Sub-area 5: Witham and Brant Vales	
	There would be a change in the land use and character due to the solar PV panels and associated equipment, as well as the BESS, whilst the below ground Cable Corridor would not be perceived. The existing PRoW would remain, along with the majority of the field boundary vegetation, due to the panels being located within their extents, such that the overall field pattern and low lying landform would remain, whilst there would be a new renewable infrastructure character within the central part of the sub-area. The proposed landscape mitigation would respond positively to guidelines to integrate development and strengthen field boundaries, as well as providing for new biodiversity opportunities. Duration and Reversibility Long term and reversible.	Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent By year 15 winter, the perception of the Principal Site, equipment and BESS would be reduced, due to the increased density of the planting across the proposed landscape mitigation areas and around the boundaries of the fields. Whilst the change in land use would remain, the effect would reduce due to the consideration of the establishment of the proposed landscape mitigation. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and reversible.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent By year 15 summer, the perception of the solar PV panels, equipment and BESS would be reduced even further in comparison to the year 15 winter assessment and the year 1 assessment, due to the deciduous vegetation being in leaf. Whilst the change in land use would remain, the effect would reduce due to the consideration of the establishment of the proposed landscape mitigation and that it is in leaf. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and reversible.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None

Landscape Receptor	Sub-area 5: Witham and Brant Vales				
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The impacts during the decommissioning phase would reflect that of the construction phase. The cable would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.				High **Medium** Low Very Low None
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with medium magnitude of change results in a moderate adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with medium magnitude of change results in a moderate adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining medium sensitivity with low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with medium magnitude of change results in a moderate adverse effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate adverse (Significant)	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**
	Minor	Minor	**Minor adverse**	**Minor adverse**	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

2.6 Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCA)

LLCA 01: Terrace Sandlands

Table 18: LLCA 01: Terrace Sandlands (LLCA 01)

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 01: Terrace Sandlands
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-5: Local Landscape Character Areas**, LLCA 01 is located within the north-west part of the Study Area. Part of the Principal Site is within the LLCA. The key characteristics are: • Gently falling and undulating landform between 20m AOD and 10m AOD across most of LLCA01, with localised areas of more elevated land across the northern parts of LLCA 01, between Eagle Hall Wood and the southern edge of Eagle; • Mostly arable land use characterised by generally small to medium scale fields between the A46 and Morton Lane. These fields are separated by hedgerows, often with established trees, with the arable land use resulting in a generally open character; • There are several active quarries in the northern part of LLCA 01, between Morton Lane, Thorpe Lane and Station Road, resulting in a heavily altered and damaged pattern of landform; • These quarries are bordered by large scale waterbodies, as former sand and gravel pits, particularly across Whisby Nature Park. There is a more wooded character to Whisby Nature Park, resulting in a more enclosed character; • Eagle Hall Wood, in the northern part of LLCA 01 is designated as ancient woodland, and along with several smaller woodland blocks which extend southwards towards the railway line reflects the historic landscape pattern; • The railway line crosses from south-west to north-east across LLCA01, locally reducing the sense of tranquillity and remoteness, as well as forming a physical divide in the field patterns. Other infrastructure within LLCA01 includes pylons which cross the sand and gravel pits, as well as part of Whisby Nature Park; • There are two listed buildings within the area; • There is a recreational value via several PRoW across LLCA01, mainly linking the villages. These routes also extend across Whisby Nature Park which is a visitor attraction, with an ecological value and an increased sense of wildness; • There are localised, small scale settlements within LLCA01. Swinderby is at the western edge of LLCA01 and is characterised by a small scale clustered settlement pattern adjacent to the High Street. Properties are mostly two stories in height, with more valued building materials of stone, or light red brick, dark clay roof tiles and sash windows. There is a high degree of vegetation covering adjacent to the eastern edge of the village, with the setting to the village formed by

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 01: Terrace Sandlands	
	adjacent arable fields. The southern edge of Eagle is within the northern part of LLCA01, consisting of contemporary bungalows and two storey residential properties adjacent to the High Street. There is well established vegetation bordering the southern edge of Eagle, with the fields adjacent to the Swinderby Road forming the immediate setting of the village; • In the eastern part of the LLCA there is a greater perception of residential and commercial land uses from within the adjacent LLCA05, as well as the recreational land uses within the LLCA of Lincoln Golf Centre and Thorpe Park holiday cottages; and • LLCA 01 is generally an area of darker skies, due to the arable land use and limited and localised settlement pattern, which are areas of localised brighter night skies. There is an increase in the overall brightness towards the north-east edge of the LLCA due to the influence of adjacent land uses in LLCA05.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged as **medium**, due to the medium scale landscape, with infrastructure present via the railway line and mineral extraction. Generally high degree of enclosure due to the undulating landform and woodlands.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged as **medium**, due to the field pattern and agricultural land being representative of the published landscape character areas, with some recreational value and evidence of natural capital via ancient woodlands and the nature reserve, considered against no sense of tranquillity in proximity to the railway line nor at the active quarries.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining judgements of medium landscape susceptibility and medium landscape value, the sensitivity is judged to be **medium**.	High Medium-high **Medium** Low-medium Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The construction activity would be localised within the overall extent of the LLCA, being concentrated in the western part of the LLCA, across low and gently rising landform between LLCA 02 and LLCA 03.	High Medium Low **Very Low**

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 01: Terrace Sandlands	
	The construction of the solar PV panels would mirror that stated above at the Site level with localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal. The construction activity for the landscape mitigation and grassland enhancements would require localised alteration to landform and topsoil, along with construction of perimeter fencing, but the scale and extent of the construction activity would be similar to that of farming activity. The perception of the wider construction activity would be negated by the intervening undulating landform and areas of woodland. Duration and Reversibility The construction activity would be short term and reversible.	None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The solar PV panels and associated equipment would introduce new renewable infrastructure within the LLCA and increase the overall extent of infrastructure in comparison to the railway line. However, the change would be localised in extent and the wider perception from the remainder of the LLCA would be reduced by the landform and vegetation patterns bordering the LLCA. The panels and equipment would result in tonal changes to the landscape, but the key characteristics would remain in terms of the recreational value, landform and settlement and land use patterns, with a very localised reduction in the extent of arable land use. Even at year 1, the proposed landscape mitigation areas and new planting would provide increased opportunities for biodiversity in comparison to the existing fields. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent	High Medium Low

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 01: Terrace Sandlands				
	The change in land use and character would reflect that at year 1 winter, however there would be improved opportunities for biodiversity with the establishment of the proposed planting and landscape mitigation areas, as well as reduced perception of the proposed solar PV panels and associated equipment, thereby reducing the predicted effect. Duration and Reversibility Long term and reversible.				**Very Low** None
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The change would reflect that at year 15 winter, with a further reduction in the perception of the solar PV panels and associated equipment due to the deciduous vegetation being in leaf. Duration and Reversibility Long term and reversible.				High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The impacts would reflect those of the construction phase. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.				High Medium Low **Very Low** None
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining medium sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 01: Terrace Sandlands				
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor adverse	**Minor adverse**	Minor	Minor	**Minor adverse**
	Negligible	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**	**Negligible adverse**	Negligible
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

LLCA 02: Morton

Table 19: LLCA 02: Morton (LLCA 02)

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 02: Morton
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-5: Local Landscape Character Areas**, LLCA 02 is located in the north-western part of the Study Area. The Site Boundary is not within LLC02. The key characteristics are: • An area of generally flat landform, situated at around 15mAOD, with the field pattern crossed by numerous drainage ditches. There are several ponds, within the grounds of Morton House and Morton Manor, as well as to the east of Morton Hall Prison; • The setting of Morton is determined by small to medium scale agricultural landscape; • A dispersed arrangement of individual residential properties adjacent to the local road networks, including Morton Road and Green Lane. These roads are bordered by smaller scale fields which are mainly geometric in form. In combination with the straight alignment of the road networks, there is a perceived ordered and engineered character to the LLCA; • Extensive belts of trees and small woodland blocks adjacent to Morton Road and Green Lane relating to forming a physical and visual screen to the former HM Morton Prison. This vegetation results in a high degree of enclosure from the road network; • The character and perception of is the LLCA is heavily influenced by Morton Hall Prison. This is a former prison and a formal arrangement of buildings set within amenity grounds and bordered by buildings high security fences, in contrast to the more rural character of the wider LLCA; • Recreational value via several PRoW extending eastwards from Green Lane, to Morton Manor, Morton Grange and The Avenue (a route between the A46 and Eagle Barnsdale); • Several of the properties within the LLCA are listed buildings; and • The character of the night sky is influenced by Morton Hall Prison, resulting in a localised brighter night sky than in comparison to the remainder of the LLCA.
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged to be **low**, due to the existing screening via woodlands bordering the HMIRC and that the landscape character is influenced by the straight alignment of road networks and existing land uses.
Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged to be **low** due to the detracting elements via the HMIRC buildings and security fences, considered alongside some recreational and natural capital value.

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 02: Morton	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining judgements on the low landscape susceptibility and low landscape value, the sensitivity is judged to be **low**.	High Medium-high Medium Low-medium **Low**
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The construction activity would not be located in the LLCA and therefore there would be no physical change to its characteristics. Any perception of the construction activity would be localised to the eastern part of the LLCA and would very slightly alter the settlement's setting. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent With the solar PV panels and equipment not located in the LLCA, there would be no change in land use nor any physical change to the key characteristics. The perception of the Principal Site would be very localised to the eastern part of the LLCA, but it would not alter the existing character given the existing land uses in the LLCA. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent	High Medium Low

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 02: Morton	
	The assessment would reflect that at year 1, with the perception of the Principal Site reduced by the density of new planting, even in winter. Duration and Reversibility N/A	Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 15 winter. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The change and associated impacts would reflect those of the construction phase. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None

Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining low sensitivity with a very low magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining low sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining low sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining low sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining low sensitivity with a very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 02: Morton				
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**
	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	Neutral

LLCA 03: Tunman Hill

Table 20: LLCA 03: Tunman Hill (LLCA 03)

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 03: Tunman Hill
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-5: Local Landscape Character Areas**, LLCA03 is located in the northern part of the Study Area. Part of the Principal Site is within the LLCA. The key characteristics are: • Undulating landform due to forming part of a localised valley side, with relatively elevated land in the north-west part of the LLCA, at around 31m AOD, which falls eastwards to the valley floor at the eastern edge of the LLCA, at around 15m AOD and southwards, to the southern edge of the LLCA at around 20m AOD; • Predominant agricultural land use and scattered farmsteads create a rural character, except for in proximity to the A46 and Fosse Way, where the road networks and associated infrastructure, including lighting columns reduce the sense of rurality. The Cathedral View holiday park is on the north side of the A46, consisting of a dense arrangement of single storey dwellings; • Small to medium scale fields are defined by hedgerows interspersed by hedgerow trees and woodland blocks, which reflect the historic landscape pattern. There are established tree belts parallel to the A46 and the Main Road, which crosses over the A46 in the eastern part of the LLCA; • Tunman Wood and Housham Wood, in the northern part of the LLCA are ancient woodlands; • There is a recreational value, although the PRoW are concentrated in the northern part of the LLCA. Many of the route terminate at field boundaries, with no connectivity with or roads or lanes. There are numerous informal routes across Tunman Wood. There is also a pedestrian path along the southern side of the A46; • There is long distance intervisibility with Lincoln Cathedral and Lincoln Cliff (the dipslope in the eastern part of the Study Area) from more open areas of the LLCA. This is in contrast to the wooded parts of the LLCA, where there is a higher degree of enclosure; • The A46 dual carriageway extends from west to east across the LLCA, forming a physical divide in the landscape pattern. The alignment of the A46 varies between being at the junction with Fosse Lane, to being on a very shallow embankment at the western edge of the LLCA; • Tall engineered features in the LLCA are a communication mast adjacent to the A46 and tall lighting columns along the central reservation of the A46;

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 03: Tunman Hill	
	• Increased sense of tranquillity and remoteness across the north-west part of the LLCA, due to the arable land use, woodlands and undulating landform, in contrast to no sense of tranquillity or remoteness in proximity to the A46; and • The arable land use results in daker skies across the northern part of the LLCA, with bright skies in proximity to the A46 due to the road lighting and vehicles.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged to be **high** due to the varied open and enclosed character, with associated varying inter-visibility with the surrounding landscape due to elevated land. Notable vegetation structure via ancient woodlands..	
Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged as **medium**, as the LLCA is representative of the published studies, with a recreational value and cultural value via listed buildings. The main detracting element is the A46, but this is generally bordered by established vegetation.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining judgements on the high landscape susceptibility and medium landscape value, the sensitivity is judged as **medium-high**.	High **Medium-high** Medium Low-medium Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The construction activity for both the solar PV panels, equipment and landscape mitigation areas would be located across most of the LLCA, except for the ancient woodlands. The construction of the solar PV panels would mirror that stated above at the Site level with localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal. The construction activity for the landscape mitigation and grassland enhancements would require localised alteration to landform and topsoil, along with construction of perimeter fencing, but the scale and extent of the construction activity would be similar to that of farming activity.	**High** Medium Low Very Low None

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 03: Tunman Hill	
	There would also be the perception of construction activity across other parts of the Principal Site. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.	
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The solar PV panels and associated equipment would introduce new renewable infrastructure across most of the LLCA, whilst the ancient woodland and fields around Housham Wood Farm would not be developed. The panels and equipment would result in tonal changes to the landscape, but the key characteristics would remain in terms of the small to medium scale field pattern, due to the panels being located within the retained boundary vegetation, the underlying pattern of landform and the recreational value. Even at year 1, the proposed landscape mitigation areas and new planting would provide increased opportunities for biodiversity in comparison to the existing fields. Duration and Reversibility The year 1 operational phase would be long term and reversible.	**High** Medium Low Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The change in land use and character would reflect that at year 1 winter, however there would be improved opportunities for biodiversity with the establishment of the proposed planting and landscape mitigation areas, as well as reduced perception of the proposed solar PV panels and associated equipment, thereby whilst the impact would remain high, the effect would reduce. Duration and Reversibility Long term and reversible.	**High** Medium Low Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent	**High** Medium Low

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 03: Tunman Hill				
	Like the year 15 winter assessment, the establishment of the landscape mitigation areas and the taller height of the vegetation would reduce the perception of the solar PV panels and equipment. The vegetation would be in leaf, resulting in a higher scenic quality than at year 1, such that whilst the impact would remain high, the effect would reduce. Duration and Reversibility Long term and reversible.				Very Low None
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The change and associated impacts would reflect those of the construction phase. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.				**High** Medium Low Very Low None
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining Medium-high sensitivity with high magnitude of change results in a major adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining Medium-high sensitivity with high magnitude of change results in a major adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining Medium-high sensitivity with high magnitude of change results in a moderate adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining Medium-high sensitivity with high magnitude of change results in a moderate adverse effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining Medium-high sensitivity with high magnitude of change results in a major adverse effect.
	Major adverse (Significant)	**Major adverse (Significant)**	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	**Major adverse (Significant)**
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 03: Tunman Hill				
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

LLCA 04: Thorpe on the Hill

Table 21: LLCA 04: Thorpe on the Hill (LLCA 04)

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 04: Thorpe on the Hill
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2: Figure 10-5: Local Landscape Character Areas**, LLCA04 is located in the northern part of the Study Area, covering the village of Thorpe on the Hill and the fields which form its immediate setting. The Site Boundary is within LLC04. The key characteristics are: • Localised elevated and rising landform between the 15m AOD and 25m AOD contours; • Small scale, nucleated village of Thorpe on the Hill, concentrated across the more elevated landform; • Primarily residential land use with educational land uses in the northern part of the village and several farm buildings bordering the village. Residential land uses in the eastern and western parts of the village include contemporary development, reflecting the pattern of two storey properties across the remainder of the village; • There are several listed buildings, with the Church of St Michael and All Angels located in the southern part of the village, at the junction of Main Street and Main Road; • Recreational value via several PRoW which extend from the village across the surrounding fields; • Detracting features of pylons in LLCA 01, and the A46 and the tall communications mast in the LLCA 03 can be perceived from within the LLCA; • Small scale geometric fields border the village and form its immediate setting. The fields are divided by established hedgerows with trees. There is also established residential garden vegetation within the LLCA, as well as mature trees within the Church of St Michael and All Angels churchyard; • Brighter skies at night resulting from the residential land uses and local road networks; and • Lower tranquillity and limited sense of remoteness due to the residential land use and perception of development and infrastructure within the wider Study Area.
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged to be **medium**, due to the overall smaller scale field pattern which borders Thorpe-on-the-Hill, a smaller scale settlement, with a degree of enclosure due to the landform and vegetation.
Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged to be **medium** due to the recreational value along and cultural value through listed buildings, and that the LLCA is broadly representative of the published landscape character assessments.

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 04: Thorpe on the Hill	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of a medium sensitivity with a medium value, the sensitivity is judged as **medium**.	High Medium-high **Medium** Low-medium Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> There would be construction access from the western side of Thorpe on the Hill, as well the construction activity associated with the landscape mitigation areas to the south of the village and the solar PV panels and associated equipment to the south-east of the village. The construction of the solar PV panels would mirror that stated above at the Site level with localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal. The construction activity for the landscape mitigation and grassland enhancements would require localised alteration to landform and topsoil, along with construction of perimeter fencing, but the scale and extent of the construction activity would be similar to that of farming activity. The perception of the wider construction activity would be reduced by the intervening landform and field boundary vegetation, as well as established vegetation along the southern edge of Thorpe on the Hill. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> Short term and reversible.	High **Medium** Low Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u>	High Medium **Low**

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 04: Thorpe on the Hill	
	The extent of solar PV panels and associated equipment within the LLCA would be very small and localised to the south-east of Thorpe on the Hill. The fields within the immediate setting of the village would remain undeveloped, with landscape mitigation adjacent to Fosse Lane, with a narrow access track between Fosse Lane and solar PV panels. The mitigation areas and the track would reflect the character of the agricultural landscape in winter, such that the change in land use, colour tones and perception from the solar PV panels within the LLCA and adjacent to it, would be small. Duration and Reversibility Long term and reversible.	Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent By year 15, the establishment of the proposed trees adjacent to Fosse Lane, as well as the greater density of the retained vegetation would reduce the perception of the solar PV panels in comparison to the year 1 assessment, such that the change in character would relate to the change in land use, which would be very localised. Duration and Reversibility Long term but reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 15 winter, via the reduced perception of the solar PV panels within the LLCA and adjacent to it. There would be a higher scenic quality from the vegetation being in leaf and like at year 15 winter, increased opportunities for biodiversity. Duration and Reversibility Long term but reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The impacts and change would reflect that stated for the construction phase.	High **Medium** Low

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 04: Thorpe on the Hill				
	Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.				Very Low None
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with medium magnitude of change results in a moderate adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining medium sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with medium magnitude of change results in a moderate adverse effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate adverse (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**
	Minor	**Minor adverse**	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**	**Negligible adverse**	Negligible
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

LLCA 05: North Hykeham Urban Fringe

Table 22: LLCA 05: North Hykeham Urban Fringe (LLCA 05)

	Landscape Receptor	LLCA 05: North Hykeham	
	Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-5: Local Landscape Character Areas**, LLCA 05 is located in the north-western part of the Study Area, covering the south-western part of North Hykeham. The Site Boundary is not located within the LLCA. The key characteristics are: • An urban character due to the A1434 and A46 interchange, high density of residential land uses and large scale employment land uses and overhead pylons; • Recreational value via PRoW across the LLCA; • No tranquillity or remoteness due to the land uses; and • An area of bright skies at night resulting due to lighting from residential areas, the A1434 and A46.	
	Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged to be **low**, due to the large scale residential and employment land use across the LLCA.	
	Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged to be **low** due to the limited scenic and perceptual qualities due to the land use.	
	Landscape Sensitivity	By combining judgements of low landscape susceptibility and low landscape value, the sensitivity is judged to be **low**.	High Medium-high Medium Low-medium **Low**
	Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent	High Medium Low

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 05: North Hykeham	
	The construction activity would not be located in the LLCA and therefore there would be no physical change to the landscape features. Any perception of the construction activity would be in the context of existing infrastructure and dominant land uses within the LLCA, such that there would be no alteration to the existing character. Duration and Reversibility N/A	Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent There would be no change to the physical features of the sub-area, due to the Proposed Development not being located within its geographic extent. Any perception of the Principal Site would be negated by distance and intervening features, such that there would be no change to the character of the area. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 1. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 15 winter and year 1 winter. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 05: North Hykeham				
					None
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The decommissioning impacts would reflect those stated for the construction phase. Duration and Reversibility N/A				High Medium Low Very Low
					None
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining low sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining low sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining low sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining low sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining low sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**

LLCA 06: Northern Plain of the River Witham

Table 23: LLCA 06: Northern Plain of the River Witham (LLCA 06)

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 06: Northern Plain of the River Witham
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-5: Local Landscape Character Areas**, LLCA06 covers land between the River Witham and the A46. A very small part of the Site Boundary is within LLCA06, relating to part of the Principal Site. The key characteristics are: • Generally low lying and open landscape, situated at around 10m AOD, with the landform falling very gradually southwards towards the River Witham, at around 8m AOD. There is very localised elevation at Beacon Hill, in the centre of the LCLA, situated around 20m AOD. The number of drainage ditches in proximity to the River; • Arable land use characterised by medium to large scale fields which are geometric in form and divided by hedgerows and drainage ditches. There are localised areas of small scale woodlands, including at South Hykeham Grange and adjacent to the River Witham. There is grass airfield in the northern part of the LLCA, to the west of South Hykeham; • Several farmsteads, along with a small concentration of commercial buildings at the junction of Main Road and the A46. There is also a wind turbine in this part of the LLCA; • Several listed buildings; • Recreational value via PRoW to the south of the A46 and between the River Witham and South Hykeham; • Overhead pylons cross the northern part of the LLC, which in combination with the perception of the A46 limit the tranquillity; tranquillity is higher in the southern part of the LLCA, in proximity to the River Witham; • Arable land use results in darker night skies, although lighting trespass from the A46 land development to the north of the LLCA, within LLCA 05; and • Functional value via the plains.
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged as **low**, due to the medium scale landscape, with existing infrastructure via the A46, but this in largely bordered by established vegetation; however a more notable influence from the overhead pylons and adjacent residential land uses. Varying degrees of enclosure and vegetation patterns limited to field boundary vegetation which is common.
Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged as **low** as the LLCA is partially representative of the published landscape character areas and has a limited scenic quality.

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 06: Northern Plain of the River Witham	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements of **low** landscape susceptibility and low landscape value the sensitivity is assessed as low.	High Medium-high Medium Low-medium **Low**
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The extent of the construction activity would be very localised within the LLCA, being located to the west of Bridge Road. The construction of the solar PV panels and associated equipment would mirror that stated above at the Site level. The construction activity would result in localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal. There would also be a limited perception of the construction activity in adjoining LLCAs. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> Short term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The solar PV panels would result in a change in land use to the west of Bridge Road, whilst the land use and character across the remainder of the LLCA would remain as existing, retaining the key characteristics, with the perceived physical divided between the Proposed Development and the remainder of the LLCA being via Bridge Road, such that whilst there would be a change in land use, there would not be a change to the character of the LLCA. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 06: Northern Plain of the River Witham	
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent There would be no change to the character of the LCLA, due to the very localised extent of solar PV panels and that they are located beyond Bridge Road. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The impacts would reflect those at year 1 and year 15. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The impacts would reflect those of the construction phase. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None

Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining low sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining low sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining low sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining low sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining low sensitivity with very low magnitude of change

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 06: Northern Plain of the River Witham				
					results in a negligible adverse effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**
	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	Neutral

LLCA 07: Aubourn

Table 24: LLCA 07: Aubourn (LLCA 07)

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 07: Aubourn	
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-5: Local Landscape Character Areas**, LLCA07 is located within the central north-west part of the Study Area, covering the village of Aubourn. The Site Boundary is not within the LLCA. The key characteristics are: • Small scale settlement pattern in the plains of the River Witham; • Two storey and single storey residential properties. There is a greater density of properties in the western part of the LLCA, in comparison to the eastern part of the LLCA, with the density is lower, particularly in proximity to the Church of St Peter; • Several commercial and farm buildings interspersed within the residential settlement pattern, with a second church (also St. Peter's) in the south-west part of the LLCA, at the junction of Church Road and Bridge Road, This is also the Aubourn Clock Tower and is a local landmark, due to its height, angled pitch roof across the spire and location at the junction of the local roads; • Recreational value via PRoW extending across the northern and southern parts of the LLCA; • A number of listed buildings; • Residential land uses result in brighter night skies; and • High amount of vehicles observed during the fieldwork which reduces the sense of tranquillity and there is no sense of remoteness due to the land use.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The susceptibility is **medium** due to the smaller scale settlement pattern.	
Landscape Value	The value is **high**, due to the cultural capital via the two churches, with the clock tower a local landmark.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the medium landscape susceptibility judgement with the high landscape value judgement, the sensitivity is judged as **medium-high**.	High **Medium-high** Medium

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 07: Aubourn	
		Low-medium
		Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The construction activity would not be located in the LLCA and therefore there would be no physical change to the key characteristics. The distance from the construction activity and intervening features would negate the ground level construction activity, whilst taller equipment which would be perceived would not alter the character of the LLCA. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent There would be no physical change to the features of the LLCA due to the Site Boundary not overlapping with the LLCA. The perception of the Proposed Development would be negated by the distance and intervening features. Duration and Reversibility N/A.	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 1. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer)	High

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 07: Aubourn				
	Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 1. Duration and Reversibility N/A				Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The decommissioning phase would reflect that of the construction stage. Duration and Reversibility N/A				High Medium Low Very Low **None**
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining Medium-high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining Medium-high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining Medium-high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining Medium-high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining Medium-high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**

LLCA 08: Thurlby Fenland

Table 25: LLCA 08: Thurlby Fenland (LLCA 08)

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 08: Thurlby Fenland
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-5: Local Landscape Character Areas**, LLCA 08 is located within central part of the Study Area, and covers low lying and generally flat arable and fen land from the west of the River Witham to bordering the River Brant. The Site Boundary covers LLC08, with part of the Principal Site and part of the Cable Corridor. The key characteristics are: • Falt, low lying area dissected by a network of dykes and ditches, highly representative of a fen landscape; • Primary arable land use, which gives an evident sense of a rural character; • Medium to small scale fields are bound by frequent small woodlands and hedgerows that create an enclosed and an intimate character across the eastern part of the LLCA, aided by the underlying flat landform; • In contrast, the more limited extent of vegetation and areas of slightly more elevated landform across the western part of the LLCA reduces the sense of enclosure and results in a greater sense of openness; • Thurlby is a small linear village, concentrated around several of farmsteads, with the Church of St Germain in the northern part of the LLCA; • There are listed buildings and a scheduled monument west of Haddington; • There is a recreational value via PRoW, with several routes across the plains of the River Witham or between Aubourn and Malborough; • Overhead pylons cross the eastern part of the LLCA and locally reduce the perceived rurality and sense of remoteness; • There are long distance views of Lincoln Cliff (the dipslope in the eastern part of the Study Area); and • An area of darker skies due to the land use, with localised brighter skies at Thurlby.
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged to be **medium**, due to the small scale landscape pattern overall, with small scale settlement at Thurlby. Low lying, resulting in varying degrees of enclosure and with common vegetation structure of hedgerows and trees. Influence from overhead pylons in the eastern part of the LLCA is more notable.
Landscape Value	The value is judged to be **high** due to being representative of the published landscape character assessments, with the River Witham evidence of natural capital. Locally listed buildings, scheduled monument and smaller scale settlements provide a cultural value. Overall higher tranquillity.

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 08: Thurlby Fenland	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the medium value and the high value, the sensitivity is judged to the **medium-high**.	High **Medium-high** Medium Low-medium Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The construction activity for both the Principal Site and Cable Corridor would mirror that stated above at the Site level. The construction activity would result in alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal. The scale and extent of the construction activity would cover most of the LLCA, except for land to the immediate south and south-east of Aubourn. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.	**High** Medium Low Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent There would be a change in the land use and character due to the solar PV panels and associated equipment, whilst the below ground Cable Corridor would not be perceived. The existing PRoW would remain, along with the majority of the field boundary vegetation, due to the panels being located within their extents, such that the overall field pattern would remain, retaining the stated key characteristics of fields enclosed by hedgerows and low-lying landform. The physical separation between Thurlby and Witham St Hughs would remain, as well as the fields forming the immediate setting to Thurlby. The proposed landscape mitigation would enhance the hedgerow and tree cover to increase habitat connectivity, and enhancing the ecological value of the river flood plains.	**High** Medium Low Very Low None

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 08: Thurlby Fenland	
	Duration and Reversibility Long term and reversible.	
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent By year 15 winter, the perception of the Principal Site would be reduced, due to the increased density of the planting across the proposed landscape mitigation areas and around the boundaries of the fields. Whilst the change in land use would remain, the effect would reduce due to the consideration of the establishment of the proposed landscape mitigation. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and reversible.	**High** Medium Low Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent By year 15 summer, the perception of the Principal Site would be reduced even further in comparison to the year 15 winter assessment and the year 1 assessment, due to the deciduous vegetation being in leaf. The change in character would remain very localised and the effect would reduce in comparison to the year 1 assessment. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term and reversible.	**High** Medium Low Very Low None
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The impacts would reflect those of the construction phase save for the Cable Corridor, with the cables being pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations, such that the extent of the decommissioning activity would be less. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.	**High** Medium Low Very Low None

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 08: Thurlby Fenland				
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining medium-high sensitivity with high magnitude of change results in a major adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining medium-high sensitivity with high magnitude of change results in a major adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining medium-high sensitivity with high magnitude of change results in a moderate adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining medium-high sensitivity with high magnitude of change results in a moderate adverse effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining medium-high sensitivity with high magnitude of change results in a moderate adverse effect.
	Major adverse (Significant)	**Major adverse (Significant)**	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**	**Moderate adverse (Significant)**
	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

LLCA 09: Witham St. Hughs

Table 26: LLCA 09: Witham St. Hughs (LLCA 09)

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 09	
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-5: Local Landscape Character Areas**, LLCA 09 is located within the western part the Study Area, covering the town of Witham St. Hughs and the disused airfield, to the south of the A46. A small part of the Site Boundary is within the LLCA. The key characteristics are: • Witham St. Hughs is a mixed use medium settlement of residential and employment, along with a disused airfield, located south of the A46and with development under construction across the northern part of the LLCA, adjacent to the A46; • The Witham St. Hughs is situated across very gently undulating landform, with small to medium scale arable fields forming the immediate setting to the south of the town; • The eastern part of the disused RAF Swinderby appears in varying condition via areas of excavated land, potentially for future development. There is also on-going quarrying and mineral extraction in the western part of the airfield, at Swinderby Quarry; • No sense of remoteness due to the land use, which similarly substantially lower any sense of tranquillity; • Recreational value via PRoW in the southern part of the LLCA, between residential land uses and Moor Lane; and • An area of brighter night skies due to the developed land uses and proximity to the A46.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The susceptibility is judged to be **low** due to the large scale residential and employment area, influenced by infrastructure.	
Landscape Value	The value is judged to be **low** due to the land use, which results in few features of the key characteristics of the published character assessments, with limited scenic qualities.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements on low susceptibility and low value, the sensitivity is judged to be **low**.	High Medium-high Medium Low-medium **Low**

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 09	
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The extent of the construction activity would be very localised and small in scale, associated with the landscape mitigation areas. There would also be the perception of the construction activity for the landscape mitigation areas within the adjacent LLCA08 and the construction of the panels. However, give the dominant residential and employment character, the change to the character of the LLCA would be very small. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent There would be no change to the key characteristics of the LLCA, with the landscape enhancement areas representing the character of fields in winter. Aby perception of the solar PV panels and equipment would be reduced by the density of the intervening vegetation and distance from the LLCA, even in winter. There would be beneficial changes in the immediate setting of the LLCA via the proposed orchards, but there would be low in height and not in leaf at year 1. Therefore, there would be a very small and localised change to the character of the LLCA. Duration and Reversibility Long term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent Compared to the year 1 assessment, the increased density of the intervening vegetation would negate any perception of the solar PV panels and equipment, even in winter. The orchards within the setting of the LLCA would be taller in height but not in leaf. There would be no change to the character of the LLCA. Duration and Reversibility	High Medium Low Very Low **None**

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 09				
	N/A				
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 15 winter, with a higher scenic quality to setting of the LLCA via the orchards and landscape mitigation areas being in leaf, but no change to the LLCA character. Duration and Reversibility N/A				High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that of the construction phase. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.				High Medium Low **Very Low** None
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining low sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining low sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining low sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining low sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining low sensitivity with a very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 09				
	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible adverse	**Negligible adverse**	Negligible	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**
	Neutral	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	Neutral

LLCA 10: Norton Disney Sandlands

Table 27: LLCA 10: Norton Disney Sandlands (LLCA 10)

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 10: Norton Disney Sandlands
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-5: Local Landscape Character Areas**, LLCA 10 is located within the south-western part of the Study Area, covering woodlands, lakes, quarries, the village of Norton Disney and northern part of the village of Stapleford. The Site Boundary is not located within LLCA 10. The key characteristics are: • Enclosed and elevated landform to the north and more open and low lying to the south; • Historic landscape pattern is heavily altered by mineral extraction; • Active mineral extraction at Norton Bottoms Quarry to the south of Norton Disney; • Extensive area of former mineral extraction pits, now filled with water to the north of Norton Disney; • Dense vegetation surrounds the areas of former mineral extraction pits, including Norton Big Wood and Hawdins Wood which are ancient woodlands; • There is a recreational value via campsites in the northern part of the LLCA, but a limited number of PRoW, mainly located to the south of Newark Road and Norton Disney; • Numerous farmsteads interspersed across the woodlands and fields area; • Norton Disney is a small scale ribbon settlement, adjacent to Newark Road and Butt Lane. Properties are Stapleford is a small scale hamlet, clustered around Main Street; • There are several listed buildings; • Higher sense of remoteness and tranquillity within the woodlands, which reduces to across the northern and southern parts of the LLCA, due to the land uses; and • The character of the night sky is darker across the central and southern parts of the LLCA, due to the woodlands and arable land use, whilst brighter in proximity to the A46 and Witham St. Hughs, which is adjacent to the north-eastern edge of the LLCA.
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged to be **medium** due to areas of established woodland, including ancient woodland, considered alongside existing mineral extraction.

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 10: Norton Disney Sandlands	
Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged to be **high**, due to the natural capital value via the woodlands, but a limited recreational value and that the LLCA is representative of the published landscape character areas.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining judgements on the medium landscape susceptibility and high landscape value, the sensitivity is judged to be **medium-high**.	High **Medium-high** Medium Low-medium Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> The construction activity would not be located in the LLCA, such that there would not be any physical change to the key characteristics. The perception of the construction activity would be negated by the distance from the Site Boundary and the intervening vegetation. Therefore, no change to the character. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> There would be no physical change to the key characteristics as the Proposed Development would not be located in the LLCA. The distance between the Proposed Development and Norton Disney would retain the immediate rural setting to the village. The intervening vegetation would also negate any change in character to the LLCA. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter)	High

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 10: Norton Disney Sandlands	
	Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 1. Duration and Reversibility N/A	Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 1. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The decommissioning phase would reflect that of the construction phase, whereby there would be no perception of the activity and no change to the character. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**

Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining Medium-high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining Medium-high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining Medium-high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining Medium-high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining Medium-high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 10: Norton Disney Sandlands				
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**

LLCA 11: Bassingham

Table 28: LLCA 11: Bassingham (LLCA 11)

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 11: Bassingham	
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-5: Local Landscape Character Areas**, LLCA 11 is located within the southeastern part of the Study Area and covers the village of Bassingham. The Site Boundary is not located within LLCA 11. The key characteristics are: • Medium scale settlement with a clustered pattern; • Flat and low lying landform at around 10m AOD, within the plains of the River Witham; • The River Witham defines the western edge of the village; • Primary residential land use, characterised by mainly two storey properties; • Well vegetated boundaries and vegetation cover across the western part of the LLCA, within the plains of the River Witham; • Some listed buildings, focused within the Conservation Area, including the Church of St Michael and All Angels, which has a visual relationship with the opposite side of the river bank; • Recreational value via PRoW within the LLCA and extending from the LLCA across or adjacent to the River Witham; • Area of brighter skies at night due to residential sources of lighting; and • Is an area of lower tranquillity and no remoteness due to land use.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged to be **medium** due to the settlement pattern and land use.	
Landscape Value	The value is judged to be **medium** due to the combination of the Conservation Area across the central and south-west parts of the LLCA, against the limited scenic quality of residential land uses beyond the CA.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining judgements on the medium susceptibility with the medium value, the sensitivity is judged as **medium**.	High Medium-high **Medium** Low-medium

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 11: Bassingham	
		Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The construction activity would not be located in the LLCA and therefore there would be no physical change to the key characteristics. The construction activity in LLCA 08, on the eastern side of the River Witham would be perceived, consisting of activity reflecting arable land uses for the landscape mitigation areas as well as the construction of the solar PV panels. However, the distance from this activity would negate any change in the character. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent There would be no change to the character of the LLCA due to the Proposed Development not being within the LLCA and the retained undeveloped and arable land uses within the immediate setting of the LLCA. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 1. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent	High Medium

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 11: Bassingham				
	The assessment would reflect that at year 1. Duration and Reversibility N/A				Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The decommissioning phase would reflect that of the construction phase. Duration and Reversibility N/A				High Medium Low Very Low **None**
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining medium sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining medium sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**

LLCA 12: Bassingham Fen

Table 29: LLCA 12: Bassingham Fen (LLCA 12)

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 12: Bassingham Fen	
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-5: Local Landscape Character Areas**, LLCA 12 is located within the southern part of the Study Area. The Site Boundary is not within the LLCA. The key characteristics are: • Generally flat, low lying area dissected by a network of dykes and ditches characteristic of fenland, with the River Witham and River Brant forming the eastern and western boundaries of the LLCA; • There is a sparse character, due to the land use, representative of fenland; • Individual farmsteads are located across the LLCA; • Carlton-le-Moorland is a small, nucleated settlement in the southern part of the LLCA; • Recreational value via PRoW which are mainly located around Carlton-le-Moorland; • There are long distance views of Lincoln Cliff (the dipslope in the eastern part of the Study Area) from PRoW and local roads; • An area of darker night skies due to the rural land use, except for at Carlton-le-Moorland; and • Higher levels of tranquillity and remoteness away from Carlton-le-Moorland, due to the rural land use and sparseness.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged to be **medium** due to the smaller field pattern, which results in a more enclosed and more intimate scale. Local roads and smaller scale settlement are localised infrastructure features, with the vegetation structure of field boundaries and trees common.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged to be **high** due to the LLCA being highly representative of the published studies, appearing to be in good condition, with a natural capital value and with a high degree of tranquillity, due to the enclosure from the combination of the flatter landform and vegetation patterns.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgements on medium susceptibility and high value, the sensitivity is judged as **medium-high**.	High **Medium-high** Medium Low-medium

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 12: Bassingham Fen	
		Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The construction activity would not be located in the LLCA and therefore there would be no physical change to the key characteristics. Any perception of the construction activity would be at distance, which along with the intervening vegetation and flat landform would negate any change in the character. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent There would be no change to the character of the LLCA due to the Proposed Development not being within the LLCA and the retained undeveloped and arable land uses within the immediate setting of the LLCA. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 1. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent	High Medium

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 12: Bassingham Fen				
	The assessment would reflect that at year 1. Duration and Reversibility N/A				Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The decommissioning phase would reflect that of the construction phase. Duration and Reversibility N/A				High Medium Low Very Low **None**
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining Medium-high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining Medium-high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining Medium-high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining Medium-high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining Medium-high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**Neutral**

LLCA 13: Low Fields

Table 30: LLCA 13: Low Fields (LLCA 13)

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 13: Low Fields (LLCA 13)
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-5: Local Landscape Character Areas**, LLCA 13 is located within the south-eastern part of the Study Area and covers land between the River Brant and the foot of the dipslope. The Site Boundary is within the LLCA, relating to the Cable Corridor. The key characteristics are: • Low lying landscape, partly within the eastern plains of the River Brant with the landform increasing in elevation towards the Lincoln Cliff (the dipslope) to the east; • Open, large scale fields dissected by a network of ditches; • Shelterbelts, low hedgerows and riparian vegetation form field boundaries; • There is evidence of historic field boundary loss, particularly in the east of the LLCA. • Large scale agricultural buildings with tall buildings and silos; • A network of straight lanes resulting in a geometric and engineered character to the landscape; • Somerton Castle and outbuildings are a Grade I Listed building and Scheduled Monument; • PRoW across eastern part of the LLCA provide a recreational value; • Overhead electrical pylons cross the northern part of the LLCA and there is a dismantled railway line along the eastern edge of the LLCA; • Vegetation along the dismantled railway line is notable in comparison to the wider vegetation patterns due to its height and alignment; • Darker character to the night skies due to the land use; and • Higher tranquillity and increased sense of remoteness.
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged to be **high** due to the small scale landscape pattern with little existing infrastructure.
Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged to be **high** due to the cultural association via the scheduled monument and that the LLCA is highly representative of the published landscape character assessments.
	High

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 13: Low Fields (LLCA 13)	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining the judgement of high susceptibility with the judgement of high value, the sensitivity is judged to be **high**.	Medium-high Medium Low-medium Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent There would be excavation of landform to implement the below ground cable in the northern part of the LLCA, along with the compounds and access, with specific equipment including horizontal direction drilling to cross watercourses, as well as localised alteration to landform. The scale of the construction activity would be greater than general farming activity, but the extent would be small in relation to the LLCA. The perception of the construction activity across the adjacent LLCA's would be substantially reduced by the flat landform and vegetation patterns. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route. Any reduction in vegetation cover across the fields or within the field boundaries would be very localised. There would be no perception of the wider Proposed Development due to the low lying landform and vegetation patterns. Duration and Reversibility Long term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent	High Medium

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 13: Low Fields (LLCA 13)	
	With the cables being underground and the reestablishment of any boundary vegetation removed during the construction phase, there would be no change to the character of the LLCA. Duration and Reversibility N/A	Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 15 winter. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The cable would be pulled out through the openings, resulting in minor excavations. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the LLCA and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None

Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining high sensitivity with low magnitude of change results in a moderate adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining high sensitivity with a very low magnitude of change results in a negligible effect.

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 13: Low Fields (LLCA 13)				
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate adverse (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor	**Minor adverse**	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**
	Neutral	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	Neutral

LLCA 14: Low Fields

Table 31: LLCA 14: Low Fields (LLCA 14)

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 14: Low Fields	
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Figure 10-5: Local Landscape Character Areas**, LLCA 14 is located within the eastern part of the Study Area, covering land between the River Brant and the base of the dipslope. The Site Boundary is within the LLCA. The key characteristics are: • Gently sloping land, from the low lying River Brant plains in the east to the foot of the dipslope in the east, at Lincoln Cliff; • Open, agricultural land with a strong rural character; • Shelterbelts, hedgerows and ditches with some riparian vegetation along them form field boundary vegetation. Brant Plantation is a narrow woodland adjacent to part of the River Brant; • Small to mediums scale fields with regular boundaries resulting in an ordered and engineered character; • There is widespread evidence of historic field boundary loss, particularly in the east of the LLCA; • A few scattered farmsteads and few roads or lanes; • Recreational value via a route between Broughton Lane and the base of the dipslope; • Overhead pylons cross the southern part of the LLCA; • Darker night skies due to the land use; and • Higher tranquillity and sense of remoteness.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged as **high** due to the small scale landscape pattern with little existing infrastructure.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged as **high** due to the being highly representative of the published landscape character assessments.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining judgements on the high landscape susceptibility and the high landscape value, the sensitivity is judged as **high**.	**High** Medium-high Medium

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 14: Low Fields	
		Low-medium
		Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent There would be excavation of landform to implement the below ground cable in the northern part of the LLCA, along with the compounds and access, with specific equipment including horizontal direction drilling to cross watercourses, as well as localised alteration to landform. The scale of the construction activity would be greater than general farming activity, but the extent would be small in relation to the LLCA. The perception of the construction activity across the adjacent LLCA's would be substantially reduced by the flat landform and vegetation patterns. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route. Any reduction in vegetation cover across the fields or within the field boundaries would be very localised. There would be no perception of the wider Proposed Development due to the low lying landform and vegetation patterns. Duration and Reversibility Long term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent With the cables being underground and the reestablishment of any boundary vegetation removed during the construction phase, there would be no change to the character of the LLCA. Duration and Reversibility	High Medium Low Very Low

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 14: Low Fields				
	N/A				**None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would reflect that at year 15 winter. Duration and Reversibility N/A				High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The cables would be pulled out through the openings, resulting in minor excavations. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the LLCA and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.				High Medium Low **Very Low** None
Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining high sensitivity with low magnitude of change results in a moderate adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining high sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining high sensitivity with a very low none magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 14: Low Fields				
	Moderate adverse (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor	**Minor adverse**	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**
	Neutral	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	Neutral

LLCA 15: Lincoln Cliff

Table 32: LLCA 15: Lincoln Cliff (LLCA 15)

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 15: Lincoln Cliff
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-5: Local Landscape Character Areas**, LLCA 15 is located in the eastern part of the Study Area, covering the dipslope. The Site Boundary is within the LLCA, relating to the Cable Corridor. The key characteristics are: • A notable limestone escarpment extending north-south across the eastern part of the Study Area, elevated in relation to the low lying land to the west; • The land use beyond the settlements is predominantly arable and pasture; • Small to medium scale fields separated by hedgerows; • There is a number of historic settlements, including Coleby, Boothby Graffoe and Navenby; • A large proportion of the buildings are listed and protected by conservation areas, with church spires and mansion houses are distinctive landscape features. Coleby Hall is registered as Grade II Historic Park and Garden for its special historic interest; • Recreational value via PRoW, including the Viking Way Long Distance Route which follows the top of the dipslope; • Panoramic views westwards; • Pylons cross the LLCA, between Coleby and Boothby Graffoe; • Skies are generally darker due to the rural land use, with brighter areas relating to the settlements; and • An area of higher tranquillity away from the settlements.
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged to be **high** due to the open landscape overall with a wider inter-visibility and notable landform.
Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged to be **high** due to the local landscape designation, cultural association via conservation areas, listed buildings and Registered Historic Park and Garden, and highly representative of the published landscape character assessments.
	High

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 15: Lincoln Cliff	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining judgements of high landscape susceptibility and high landscape value, the sensitivity is judged to be **high**.	Medium-high Medium Low-medium Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> There would be excavation of landform to implement the below ground cable, the compounds and access, as well as localised alteration to landform. The scale of the construction activity would be greater than general farming activity and of a moderate scale in relation to the LLCA, given the perception of the construction activity in relation to the remainder of the Cable Corridor at the base of the LLCA. There would also be the perception of the construction activity in relation to the Principal Site. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The construction phase would be short term and reversible.	High **Medium** Low Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) <u>Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent</u> With the Cable Corridor below ground, there would be no perception of the equipment, with any area of vegetation removal or localised alteration to vegetation patterns not impacting the overall character of the area. Perception of Principal Site would not alter the character, due to distance and intervening features. <u>Duration and Reversibility</u> The change would be long term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 15: Lincoln Cliff	
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent There would be no change to the character, due to the patterns of landform and vegetation reflecting those of the baseline. Perception of Principal Site would not alter the character, due to distance and intervening features. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The assessment would mirror that of the year 15 winter phase. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The cables would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the LLCA and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None

Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining high sensitivity with medium magnitude of	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining high sensitivity with very low magnitude of change	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining high sensitivity with a none magnitude of change	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining high sensitivity with a very

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 15: Lincoln Cliff				
	change results in a moderate adverse effect.	results in a minor adverse effect.	results in a neutral effect.	results in a neutral effect.	low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate adverse (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor	**Minor adverse**	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**
	Neutral	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	Neutral

LLCA 16: Limestone Heath

Table 33: LLCA 16: Limestone Heath (LLCA 16)

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 16	
Description/ Key Characteristics	With reference to **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 10-5: Local Landscape Character Areas**, LLCA 16 is located within the eastern part of the Study Area, covering elevated land between adjacent to the A607. The Site Boundary is located within LLCA 16. The key characteristics are: • Open, elevated land, which gently falls eastwards from the A15; • Rural landscape character is influenced by, A15, A607 and overhead pylons. • Medium scale fields with straight boundaries marked in places by low hedgerows; • Avenues of trees, mainly along the roads; • Limited woodland cover; • Prevalent scattered farmsteads; • A listed buildings; • Recreational value via PRoW connecting Navenby and Temple High Grange Farm; • Dark skies at night away from Navenby and Harmston; and • Limited perception of tranquillity and remoteness due to varying land uses.	
Landscape Susceptibility	The landscape susceptibility is judged to be **low**, due to the medium to larger scale landscape with influence of existing infrastructure.	
Landscape Value	The landscape value is judged to be **medium** due to the limited scenic quality, but some representative of the published landscape character assessments.	
Landscape Sensitivity	By combining judgements on the low landscape susceptibility and medium landscape value, the sensitivity is judged as **low-medium**.	High Medium-high Medium **Low-medium**

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 16	
		Low
Overall Magnitude of Landscape Change	**During Construction (Winter)** Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent There would be excavation of landform to implement the below ground cable, the compounds and access. The scale of the construction activity would be greater than general farming activity and across a small extent of the LLCA. Duration and Reversibility The construction phase would be short term and reversible.	High Medium **Low** Very Low None
	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent With the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route. The Proposed Development would retain the key characteristics of a large scale landscape of large and rectilinear fields, gently undulating landform and the roadside hedgerows and vegetation patterns overall, except for any localised reduction in field boundary vegetation. Duration and Reversibility The change would be long term but reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None
	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent With the cable below ground the new planting established, there would be no change to the character of the LLCA. Duration and Reversibility N/A	High Medium Low Very Low **None**
	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent	High Medium

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 16	
	The assessment would reflect that at year 15 winter. Duration and Reversibility N/A	Low Very Low **None**
	During Decommissioning (Winter) Scale of Effect and Geographical Extent The cables would be pulled out through openings requiring minor excavations. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the LLCA and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character. Duration and Reversibility Short term and reversible.	High Medium Low **Very Low** None

Level of Effect and Significance	During Construction (Winter) Combining low-medium sensitivity with medium magnitude of change results in a moderate adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 1, Winter) Combining low-medium sensitivity with very low magnitude of change results in a minor adverse effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Winter) Combining low-medium sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Operation (Year 15, Summer) Combining low-medium sensitivity with a none magnitude of change results in a neutral effect.	During Decommissioning (Winter) Combining low-medium sensitivity with a very low magnitude of change results in a negligible adverse effect.
	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)
	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)	Moderate (Significant)
	Minor adverse	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor
	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**	Negligible	Negligible	**Negligible adverse**

Landscape Receptor	LLCA 16				
	Neutral	Neutral	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	Neutral