
**THREE OAKS RENEWABLE
ENERGY PARK
EXTENSION**

**Environmental
Statement Appendix 5.6:
Viewpoint Analysis**

MAY 2026



Viewpoint Analysis

Introduction

- 5.6.1. Sixteen viewpoint locations (Vps 1 - 7 and Vps 11 - 19) were selected and agreed with the Council to illustrate typical views of the proposed development from the study area and a further three viewpoints (Vps 8 - 10) were selected in and around Burton Agnes Hall to inform the cultural heritage assessment but have also been included in this viewpoint analysis.
- 5.6.2. The locations of these 19 viewpoints are shown on Figures 5.1 - 5.5 - Volume 3a and also on the ZTVs (Figures 5.7 - 5.10, 5.11.1 - 5.11.7 and Figures 5.12.1 - 5.12.7) - Volume 3a). The existing and predicted views towards the proposed development from each of these viewpoints are illustrated in Figures 5.13 - 5.31 - Volume 3a. For each viewpoint, the visualisations include:
- Figure 5.x.1: Existing View - a panoramic photograph of the existing baseline view from the viewpoint location.
 - Figure 5.x.2: Predicted Future Baseline View - a photomontage using the panoramic photograph of the current view from the viewpoint location with the Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park (TOREP) (permitted as proposed to be varied) montaged into the photograph.
 - Figure 5.x.3: Wireframe View - a computer-generated wireframe of the predicted view of the Proposed Development with existing wind farms and the TOREP where visible, generated from the 3D model.
 - Figure 5.x.4: Photomontage View - a photomontage of the predicted view in Year 1 of the Operational Phase.
 - Figure 5.x.5 Composite View - the wireframe overlaid onto the Predicted Future Baseline View.
- 5.6.3. The Composite Views have been generated for Vps 6 - 14, 16, 18 and 19 where the Proposed Development would be partially screened by intervening vegetation which is not illustrated on the Wireframe Views and, in some viewpoints, where the Proposed Development would be largely screened by intervening vegetation such that the wind turbines are not easy to discern in the Photomontage View.
- 5.6.4. All the visualisations have a horizontal field of view (HFOV) of 90 degrees (90°) and illustrate a quarter of the 360° view from each location. The instructions for viewing and printing are provided in the notes on each visualisation and the methodology for producing these visualisations is provided in Appendix 5.9 (Technical Methodology) - Volume 4.
- 5.6.5. The aspects of the Proposed Development included in the predicted views are those that would be present on the site during the operational phase, ie the new on-site tracks and crane hardstandings, the 6 wind turbines, 6 transformer housings and anemometer mast. These visualisations do not illustrate the progressive maturing of the landscape measures in the permitted LBMEP on the

TOREP site that would be visible from some viewpoints in years 6 - 40 of the operational phase. However, the permitted LBMEP has been taken into account in the descriptions and analysis of the views for years 6 - 40 of the operational phase of the Proposed Development.

- 5.6.6. The following viewpoint analyses have been undertaken in accordance with the method of assessment in paras 5.1.69 - 5.1.102 of Appendix 5.1 (LVIA/CLVIA Method of Assessment) - Volume 4. For each viewpoint, the overall effects of the construction, operational and decommissioning phases on (a) landscape character and (b) views has been assessed and for two scenarios:
- Scenario 1: Assessment of Effects - the discrete effects of the proposed development (construction, operational and decommissioning phases), taking into account the embedded (primary) mitigation, in the context of the predicted future landscape and visual baseline (including the operational wind turbines and the TOREP).
 - Scenario 2: Assessment of Residual Effects - the discrete effects of the proposed development (construction, operational and decommissioning phases), taking into account the embedded (primary) mitigation and the further (secondary) mitigation (which should have established and would be effective during years 6 - 40 of the operational phase and during the decommissioning phase), in the context of the predicted future landscape and visual baseline (including the operational wind turbines and the TOREP).
- 5.6.7. These viewpoint analyses have taken into account the evolution of the predicted future landscape and visual baseline as set out in Table 5.4 (Evolution of the Landscape and Visual Baselines) in Chapter 5 (Landscape and Visual Impact) - Volume 2.
- 5.6.8. The viewpoint parameters are set out in Table 5.6.1 below and the viewpoint analyses findings for Scenario 1 are summarised in Tables 5.6.2 - 5.6.7 below and in Tables 5.5 - 5.6 in Chapter 5 (Landscape and Visual Impact) - Volume 2.

Table 5.6.1: Viewpoint Parameters (Scenarios 1 and 2)

Vp no	Name	NGR	Approx elevation (mAOD)	Distance / direction from nearest visible wind turbine	LCA	Landscape Designation	Receptors	Operational Wind Farms visible [screened]
1	Woldgate/Rudston Road junction	509929 465701	83 m	0.61 km (T1) / W	LCA 13D: North Wolds Plateau Farmland	Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area	Walkers, cyclists, equestrians, motorists	Lissett Fraisthorpe
2	High point on Woldgate	512568 466574	80 m	1.05 km (T3) / ENE	LCA 13D: North Wolds Plateau Farmland / LCA 15A: Gypsy Race Corridor Rudston to Bridlington	Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area	Walkers, cyclists, equestrians, motorists	Lissett Fraisthorpe
3	West Back Side, Haisthorpe	512681 464715	27 m	1.06 km (T6) / SE	LCA 13D: North Wolds Plateau Farmland	Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area	Residents (Home Farm), walkers, cyclists and equestrians, visitors to Church and Community Centre, motorists	Lissett [Fraisthorpe]
4	A614 between Thornholme and Haisthorpe	512376 464345	19 m	1.11 km (T6) / SSE	LCA 13D: North Wolds Plateau Farmland / LCA 19C: North Holderness Open Farmland	Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area	Motorists	Lissett Fraisthorpe
5	Back Lane, Burton Agnes	510525 463651	35 m	1.21 km (T4) / SSW	LCA 13D: North Wolds Plateau Farmland	Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area	Walkers, cyclists, equestrians, motorists	[Lissett] Fraisthorpe

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Vp no	Name	NGR	Approx elevation (mAOD)	Distance / direction from nearest visible wind turbine	LCA	Landscape Designation	Receptors	Operational Wind Farms visible [screened]
6	Garden above HaHa, Burton Agnes Hall	510402 463293	33 m	1.59 km (T4) / SSW	LCA 19C: North Holderness Open Farmland	Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area	Visitors to Burton Agnes Hall	[Lissett] [Fraisthorpe]
7	Library Window, Burton Agnes Hall	510313 463268	42 m	2.10 km (T5) / SSW	LCA 19C: North Holderness Open Farmland	Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area	Visitors to Burton Agnes Hall	Lissett Fraisthorpe
8	East Garden, Burton Agnes Hall	510313 463283	35 m	2.10 km (T5) / SSW	LCA 19C: North Holderness Open Farmland	Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area	Visitors to Burton Agnes Hall	[Lissett] [Fraisthorpe]
9	Walled Kitchen Garden, Burton Agnes Hall	510379 463224	31 m	2.10 km (T5) / SSW	LCA 19C: North Holderness Open Farmland	Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area	Visitors to Burton Agnes Hall	[Lissett] [Fraisthorpe]
10	Station Road, Burton Agnes Conservation Area	510386 463011	19 m	1.88 km (T4) / S	LCA 19C: North Holderness Open Farmland	None	Residents, cyclists, walkers, visitors, motorists	[Lissett] [Fraisthorpe]
11	All Saints Church, Rudston (School Lane below churchyard)	509798 467707	39 m	2.18 km (T1) / NNW	LCA 15A: Gypsy Race Corridor Rudston to Bridlington	Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area	Residents, visitors to church and standing stone	[Lissett] [Fraisthorpe] (screened by terrain)
12	Carnaby Temple	514115 466649	73 m	2.48 km (T3) / ENE	LCA 15A: Gypsy Race Corridor Rudston to Bridlington	Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area	Walkers, cyclists, equestrians, visitors to Carnaby Temple (not open)	Lissett Fraisthorpe
13	St John the Baptist Church, Carnaby (gate to churchyard off Church Lane)	514431 465585	42 m	2.66 km (T6) / E	LCA 19C: North Holderness Open Farmland	Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area	Residents (Avondale), visitors to church	[Lissett] [Fraisthorpe]

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Vp no	Name	NGR	Approx elevation (mAOD)	Distance / direction from nearest visible wind turbine	LCA	Landscape Designation	Receptors	Operational Wind Farms visible [screened]
14	Moor Lane on Harpham Moor	510678 460881	17 m	3.95 km (T4) / S	LCA 18E: Kelk Beck Farmland	None	Motorists	Lissett Fraisthorpe
15	Crossroads on High Street, west of Rudston	507318 468556	99 m	4.34 km (T1) / NW	LCA 13D: North Wolds Plateau Farmland	Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area	Motorists	Lissett Fraisthorpe
16	A614 near Bracey Bridge	507366 461782	38 m	4.50 km (T4) / SW	LCA 16D: Nafferton Sloping Farmland / LCA 18E: Kelk Beck Farmland	Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area (boundary)	Motorists	Lissett Fraisthorpe
17	A165 near Park and Ride roundabout	516416 464897	12 m	4.61 km (T6) / E	LCA 20C: Bridlington to Hornsea Coast	None	Motorists	[Lissett] [Fraisthorpe]
18	A165 near Barmston	515434 458898	11 m	7.31 km (T6) / SSE	LCA 19C: North Holderness Open Farmland / LCA 20C: Bridlington to Hornsea Coast	None	Motorists	Lissett Fraisthorpe
19	Skipsea Castle mound	516200 454816	15 m	11.38 km (T6) / SSE	LCA 19C: North Holderness Open Farmland / LCA 20C: Bridlington to Hornsea Coast	None	Visitors to Skipsea Castle mound	[Lissett] Fraisthorpe

Table 5.6.2: Summary of Viewpoint Analysis - Effects of Construction Phase on Landscape Character (Scenario 1)

Viewpoint Data				Landscape Character Unit				Effects of Construction Phase	
Vp no	Name	NGR	Distance/ direction from turbines	LCA	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall effects
1	Woldgate/Rudston Road junction	509929 465701	0.61 km (T1) / W	LCA 13D	County	Susceptible	High/medium	Moderate	Moderate+
2	High point on Woldgate	512568 466574	1.05 km (T3) /ENE	LCA 13D	County	Susceptible	High/medium	Moderate	Moderate+
3	West Back Side, Haisthorpe	512681 464715	1.06 km (T6) / SE	LCA 13D	County	Susceptible	High/medium	Moderate	Moderate+
4	A614 between Thornholme and Haisthorpe	512376 464345	1.11 km (T6) / SSE	LCA 13D	County	Susceptible	High/medium	Moderate	Moderate+
				LCA 19C	Local	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Moderate	Moderate
5	Back Lane, Burton Agnes	510525 463651	1.21 km (T4) /SSW	LCA 13D	County	Susceptible	High/medium	Moderate	Moderate+
6	Garden above HaHa, Burton Agnes Hall	510402 463293	1.59 km (T4) /SSW	LCA 19C (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible/none	Minor+
7	Library Window, Burton Agnes Hall	510313 463268	2.10 km (T5) /SSW	LCA 19C (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible	Moderate/minor
8	East Garden, Burton Agnes Hall	510313 463283	2.10 km (T5) /SSW	LCA 19C (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible/none	Minor+
9	Walled Kitchen Garden, Burton Agnes Hall	510379 463224	2.10 km (T5) /SSW	LCA 19C (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible/none	Minor+
10	Station Road, Burton Agnes Conservation Area	510386 463011	1.88 km (T4) / S	LCA 19C (Conservation Area)	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible/none	Minor+
11	All Saints Church, Rudston (School Lane below Churchyard)	509798 467707	2.18 km (T1) /NNW	LCA 15A	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible	Moderate/minor

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Viewpoint Data				Landscape Character Unit				Effects of Construction Phase	
Vp no	Name	NGR	Distance/ direction from turbines	LCA	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall effects
12	Carnaby Temple	514115 466649	2.48 km (T3) /ENE	LCA 15A / LCA 13D	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible	Moderate/minor
13	St John the Baptist Church, Carnaby (gate to churchyard off Church Lane)	514431 465585	2.66 km (T6) / E	LCA 19C	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible	Moderate/minor
14	Moor Lane on Harpham Moor	510678 460881	3.95 km (T4) / S	LCA 18E	Local	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Negligible	Minor
15	Crossroads on High Street, west of Rudston	507318 468556	4.34 km (T1) / NW	LCA 13D	County	Susceptible	High/medium	Slight/negligible	Moderate/minor
16	A614 near Bracey Bridge	507366 461782	4.50 km (T4) / SW	LCA 16D / LCA 18E	County	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Negligible	Minor
17	A165 near Park and Ride roundabout	516416 464897	4.61 km (T6) / E	LCA 20C	Local	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Negligible	Minor
18	A165 near Barmston	515434 458898	7.31 km (T6) /SSE	LCA 19C / LCA 20C	Local	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Negligible	Minor
19	Skipsea Castle mound	516200 454816	11.38 km (T6) / SSE	LCA 19C / LCA 20C	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible/none	Minor+

Table 5.6.3: Summary of Viewpoint Analysis - Effects of Operational Phase on Landscape Character (Scenario 1)

Viewpoint Data				Landscape Character Unit				Effects of Operational Phase	
Vp no	Name	NGR	Distance/ direction from turbines	LCA	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall effects
1	Woldgate/Rudston Road junction	509929 465701	0.61 km (T1) / W	LCA 13D	County	Susceptible	High/medium	Substantial	Major/moderate+
2	High point on Woldgate	512568 466574	1.05 km (T3) / ENE	LCA 13D	County	Susceptible	High/medium	Substantial/ moderate	Major/moderate
3	West Back Side, Haisthorpe	512681 464715	1.06 km (T6) / SE	LCA 13D	County	Susceptible	High/medium	Substantial/ moderate	Major/moderate
4	A614 between Thornholme and Haisthorpe	512376 464345	1.11 km (T6) / SSE	LCA 13D	County	Susceptible	High/medium	Substantial/ moderate	Major/moderate
				LCA 19C	Local	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Substantial/ moderate	Moderate+
5	Back Lane, Burton Agnes	510525 463651	1.21 km (T4) /SSW	LCA 13D	County	Susceptible	High/medium	Substantial/ moderate	Major/moderate
6	Garden above HaHa, Burton Agnes Hall	510402 463293	1.59 km (T4) /SSW	LCA 19C (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Slight/negligible	Moderate/minor+
7	Library Window, Burton Agnes Hall	510313 463268	2.10 km (T5) /SSW	LCA 19C (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Moderate/slight	Moderate+
8	East Garden, Burton Agnes Hall	510313 463283	2.10 km (T5) /SSW	LCA 19C (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible	Moderate/minor
9	Walled Kitchen Garden, Burton Agnes Hall	510379 463224	2.10 km (T5) /SSW	LCA 19C (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible	Moderate/minor
10	Station Road, Burton Agnes Conservation Area	510386 463011	1.88 km (T4) / S	LCA 19C (Conservation Area)	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible	Moderate/minor
11	All Saints Church, Rudston (School Lane below Churchyard)	509798 467707	2.18 km (T1) /NNW	LCA 15A	National	Susceptible	High	Moderate/slight	Moderate+

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Viewpoint Data				Landscape Character Unit				Effects of Operational Phase	
Vp no	Name	NGR	Distance/ direction from turbines	LCA	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall effects
12	Carnaby Temple	514115 466649	2.48 km (T3) /ENE	LCA 15A / LCA 13D	National	Susceptible	High	Slight	Moderate
13	St John the Baptist Church, Carnaby (gate to churchyard off Church Lane)	514431 465585	2.66 km (T6) / E	LCA 19C	National	Susceptible	High	Slight	Moderate
14	Moor Lane on Harpham Moor	510678 460881	3.95 km (T4) / S	LCA 18E	Local	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Slight	Moderate/minor
15	Crossroads on High Street, west of Rudston	507318 468556	4.34 km (T1) / NW	LCA 13D	County	Susceptible	High/medium	Moderate	Moderate+
16	A614 near Bracey Bridge	507366 461782	4.50 km (T4) / SW	LCA 16D / LCA 18E	County	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Slight	Moderate/minor
17	A165 near Park and Ride roundabout	516416 464897	4.61 km (T6) / E	LCA 20C	Local	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Slight	Moderate/minor
18	A165 near Barmston	515434 458898	7.31 km (T6) /SSE	LCA 19C / LCA 20C	Local	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Slight	Moderate/minor
19	Skipsea Castle mound	516200 454816	11.38 km (T6) / SSE	LCA 19C / LCA 20C	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible	Moderate/minor

Table 5.6.4: Summary of Viewpoint Analysis - Effects of Decommissioning Phase on Landscape Character (Scenario 1)

Viewpoint Data				Landscape Character Unit				Effects of Decommissioning Phase	
Vp no	Name	NGR	Distance/ direction from turbines	LCA	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall effects
1	Woldgate/Rudston Road junction	509929 465701	0.61 km (T1) / W	LCA 13D	County	Susceptible	High/medium	Moderate	Moderate+
2	High point on Woldgate	512568 466574	1.05 km (T3) /ENE	LCA 13D	County	Susceptible	High/medium	Moderate/slight	Moderate
3	West Back Side, Haisthorpe	512681 464715	1.06 km (T6) / SE	LCA 13D	County	Susceptible	High/medium	Moderate/slight	Moderate
4	A614 between Thornholme and Haisthorpe	512376 464345	1.11 km (T6) / SSE	LCA 13D	County	Susceptible	High/medium	Moderate/slight	Moderate
				LCA 19C	Local	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Moderate/slight	Moderate/minor+
5	Back Lane, Burton Agnes	510525 463651	1.21 km (T4) /SSW	LCA 13D	County	Susceptible	High/medium	Moderate/slight	Moderate
6	Garden above HaHa, Burton Agnes Hall	510402 463293	1.59 km (T4) /SSW	LCA 19C (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible/none	Minor+
7	Library Window, Burton Agnes Hall	510313 463268	2.10 km (T5) /SSW	LCA 19C (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible	Moderate/minor
8	East Garden, Burton Agnes Hall	510313 463283	2.10 km (T5) /SSW	LCA 19C (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible/none	Minor+
9	Walled Kitchen Garden, Burton Agnes Hall	510379 463224	2.10 km (T5) /SSW	LCA 19C (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible/none	Minor+
10	Station Road, Burton Agnes Conservation Area	510386 463011	1.88 km (T4) / S	LCA 19C (Conservation Area)	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible/none	Minor+
11	All Saints Church, Rudston (School Lane below Churchyard)	509798 467707	2.18 km (T1) /NNW	LCA 15A	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible	Moderate/minor

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Viewpoint Data				Landscape Character Unit				Effects of Decommissioning Phase	
Vp no	Name	NGR	Distance/ direction from turbines	LCA	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall effects
12	Carnaby Temple	514115 466649	2.48 km (T3) /ENE	LCA 15A / LCA 13D	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible	Moderate/minor
13	St John the Baptist Church, Carnaby (gate to churchyard off Church Lane)	514431 465585	2.66 km (T6) / E	LCA 19C	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible	Moderate/minor
14	Moor Lane on Harpham Moor	510678 460881	3.95 km (T4) / S	LCA 18E	Local	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Negligible	Minor
15	Crossroads on High Street, west of Rudston	507318 468556	4.34 km (T1) / NW	LCA 13D	County	Susceptible	High/medium	Slight/negligible	Moderate/minor
16	A614 near Bracey Bridge	507366 461782	4.50 km (T4) / SW	LCA 16D / LCA 18E	County	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Negligible	Minor
17	A165 near Park and Ride roundabout	516416 464897	4.61 km (T6) / E	LCA 20C	Local	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Negligible	Minor
18	A165 near Barmston	515434 458898	7.31 km (T6) /SSE	LCA 19C / LCA 20C	Local	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Negligible	Minor
19	Skipsea Castle mound	516200 454816	11.38 km (T6) / SSE	LCA 19C / LCA 20C	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible/none	Minor+

Table 5.6.5: Summary of Viewpoint Analysis - Effects of Construction Phase on Views (Scenario 1)

Viewpoint Data				Visual Receptors				Effects of Construction Phase	
Vp no	Name	NGR	Distance/direction from turbines	Receptor Types	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall effects
1	Woldgate/Rudston Road junction	509929 465701	0.61 km (T1) / W	Walkers, cyclists, equestrians	National	Susceptible	High	Moderate	Major/moderate
				Motorists	National	Moderate susceptibility	High/medium		Moderate+
2	High point on Woldgate	512568 466574	1.05 km (T3) /ENE	Walkers, cyclists, equestrians	National	Susceptible	High	Moderate	Major/moderate
				Motorists	National	Moderate susceptibility	High/medium		Moderate+
3	West Back Side, Haisthorpe	512681 464715	1.06 km (T6) / SE	Residents (Home Farm)	Private	Susceptible	High	Moderate	Major/moderate
				Walkers, cyclists, equestrians	Community	Susceptible	High/medium		Moderate+
				Visitors to Church and Community Centre	Community	Moderate susceptibility	Medium		Moderate
				Motorists	Community	Moderate susceptibility	Medium		Moderate
4	A614 between Thornholme and Haisthorpe	512376 464345	1.11 km (T6) / SSE	Motorists	County	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Moderate	Moderate
5	Back Lane, Burton Agnes	510525 463651	1.21 km (T4) /SSW	Walkers, cyclists, equestrians	Community	Susceptible	High/medium	Moderate	Moderate+
				Motorists	Community	Moderate susceptibility	Medium		Moderate

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Viewpoint Data				Visual Receptors				Effects of Construction Phase	
Vp no	Name	NGR	Distance/ direction from turbines	Receptor Types	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall effects
6	Garden above HaHa, Burton Agnes Hall	510402 463293	1.59 km (T4) /SSW	Visitors (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible	Moderate/minor
7	Library Window, Burton Agnes Hall	510313 463268	2.10 km (T5) /SSW	Visitors (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Slight/negligible	Moderate/minor+
8	East Garden, Burton Agnes Hall	510313 463283	2.10 km (T5) /SSW	Visitors (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible/none	Minor+
9	Walled Kitchen Garden, Burton Agnes Hall	510379 463224	2.10 km (T5) /SSW	Visitors (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible/none	Minor+
10	Station Road, Burton Agnes Conservation Area	510386 463011	1.88 km (T4) / S	Residents, cyclists, walkers, visitors	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible/none	Minor+
				Motorists	National	Moderate susceptibility	High/medium		Minor
11	All Saints Church, Rudston (School Lane below Churchyard)	509798 467707	2.18 km (T1) /NNW	Residents	Private	Susceptible	High	Slight/negligible	Moderate/minor+
				Visitors (Grade I LB, Schedule Monument)	National	Susceptible	High		Moderate/minor+
12	Carnaby Temple	514115 466649	2.48 km (T3) /ENE	Walkers, cyclists, equestrians	National	Moderate susceptibility	High/medium	Negligible	Minor+
13	St John the Baptist Church, Carnaby (gate to churchyard off Church Lane)	514431 465585	2.66 km (T6) / E	Visitors	National	Moderate susceptibility	High/medium	Negligible	Minor+
				Motorists	County	Moderate susceptibility	Medium		Minor
14	Moor Lane on Harpham Moor	510678 460881	3.95 km (T4) / S	Motorists	Community	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Negligible	Minor

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Viewpoint Data				Visual Receptors				Effects of Construction Phase	
Vp no	Name	NGR	Distance/ direction from turbines	Receptor Types	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall effects
15	Crossroads on High Street, west of Rudston	507318 468556	4.34 km (T1) / NW	Motorists	County	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Slight/negligible	Minor+
16	A614 near Bracey Bridge	507366 461782	4.50 km (T4) / SW	Motorists	County	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Negligible	Minor
17	A165 near Park and Ride roundabout	516416 464897	4.61 km (T6) / E	Motorists	County	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Negligible	Minor
18	A165 near Barmston	515434 458898	7.31 km (T6) /SSE	Motorists	County	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Negligible	Minor
19	Skipsea Castle mound	516200 454816	11.38 km (T6) / SSE	Visitors, walkers	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible	Moderate/minor

Table 5.6.6: Summary of Viewpoint Analysis - Effects of Operational Phase on Views (Scenario 1)

Viewpoint Data				Visual Receptors				Effects of Operational Phase	
Vp no	Name	NGR	Distance/direction from turbines	Receptor Types	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall effects
1	Woldgate/Rudston Road junction	509929 465701	0.61 km (T1) / W	Walkers, cyclists, equestrians	National	Susceptible	High	Very substantial/substantial	Major+
				Motorists	National	Moderate susceptibility	High/medium		Major
2	High point on Woldgate	512568 466574	1.05 km (T3) /ENE	Walkers, cyclists, equestrians	National	Susceptible	High	Substantial	Major
				Motorists	National	Moderate susceptibility	High/medium		Major/moderate+
3	West Back Side, Haisthorpe	512681 464715	1.06 km (T6) / SE	Residents (Home Farm)	Private	Susceptible	High	Substantial	Major
				Walkers, cyclists, equestrians	Community	Susceptible	High/medium		Major/moderate+
				Visitors to Church and Community Centre	Community	Moderate susceptibility	Medium		Major/moderate
				Motorists	Community	Moderate susceptibility	Medium		Major/moderate
4	A614 between Thornholme and Haisthorpe	512376 464345	1.11 km (T6) / SSE	Motorists	County	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Substantial	Major/moderate
5	Back Lane, Burton Agnes	510525 463651	1.21 km (T4) /SSW	Walkers, cyclists, equestrians	Community	Susceptible	High/medium	Substantial	Major/moderate+
				Motorists	Community	Moderate susceptibility	Medium		Major/moderate

THREE OAKS RENEWABLE ENERGY PARK EXTENSION
Viewpoint Analysis

APPENDIX 5.6

Viewpoint Data				Visual Receptors				Effects of Operational Phase	
Vp no	Name	NGR	Distance/ direction from turbines	Receptor Types	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall effects
6	Garden above HaHa, Burton Agnes Hall	510402 463293	1.59 km (T4) /SSW	Visitors (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Slight	Moderate
7	Library Window, Burton Agnes Hall	510313 463268	2.10 km (T5) /SSW	Visitors (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Moderate	Major/moderate
8	East Garden, Burton Agnes Hall	510313 463283	2.10 km (T5) /SSW	Visitors (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Slight/negligible	Moderate/minor+
9	Walled Kitchen Garden, Burton Agnes Hall	510379 463224	2.10 km (T5) /SSW	Visitors (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Slight/negligible	Moderate/minor+
10	Station Road, Burton Agnes Conservation Area	510386 463011	1.88 km (T4) / S	Residents, cyclists, walkers, visitors	National	Susceptible	High	Slight/negligible	Moderate/minor+
				Motorists	National	Moderate susceptibility	High/medium		Moderate/minor
11	All Saints Church, Rudston (School Lane below Churchyard)	509798 467707	2.18 km (T1) /NNW	Residents	Private	Susceptible	High	Moderate	Major/moderate
				Visitors (Grade I LB, Schedule Monument)	National	Susceptible	High		Major/moderate
12	Carnaby Temple	514115 466649	2.48 km (T3) /ENE	Walkers, cyclists, equestrians	National	Moderate susceptibility	High/medium	Slight	Moderate/minor+
13	St John the Baptist Church, Carnaby (gate to churchyard off Church Lane)	514431 465585	2.66 km (T6) / E	Visitors	National	Moderate susceptibility	High/medium	Moderate/slight	Moderate
				Motorists	County	Moderate susceptibility	Medium		Moderate/minor+
14	Moor Lane on Harpham Moor	510678 460881	3.95 km (T4) / S	Motorists	Community	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Moderate/slight	Moderate/minor+

THREE OAKS RENEWABLE ENERGY PARK EXTENSION
Viewpoint Analysis

APPENDIX 5.6

Viewpoint Data				Visual Receptors				Effects of Operational Phase	
Vp no	Name	NGR	Distance/ direction from turbines	Receptor Types	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall effects
15	Crossroads on High Street, west of Rudston	507318 468556	4.34 km (T1) / NW	Motorists	County	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Moderate	Moderate
16	A614 near Bracey Bridge	507366 461782	4.50 km (T4) / SW	Motorists	County	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Moderate/slight	Moderate/minor+
17	A165 near Park and Ride roundabout	516416 464897	4.61 km (T6) / E	Motorists	County	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Moderate/slight	Moderate/minor+
18	A165 near Barmston	515434 458898	7.31 km (T6) /SSE	Motorists	County	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Moderate/slight	Moderate/minor+
19	Skipsea Castle mound	516200 454816	11.38 km (T6) / SSE	Visitors, walkers	National	Susceptible	High	Slight	Moderate

Table 5.6.7: Summary of Viewpoint Analysis - Effects of Decommissioning Phase on Views (Scenario 1)

Viewpoint Data				Visual Receptors				Effects of Decommissioning Phase	
Vp no	Name	NGR	Distance/direction from turbines	Receptor Types	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall effects
1	Woldgate/Rudston Road junction	509929 465701	0.61 km (T1) / W	Walkers, cyclists, equestrians	National	Susceptible	High	Moderate	Major/moderate
				Motorists	National	Moderate susceptibility	High/medium		Moderate+
2	High point on Woldgate	512568 466574	1.05 km (T3) /ENE	Walkers, cyclists, equestrians	National	Susceptible	High	Moderate/slight	Moderate+
				Motorists	National	Moderate susceptibility	High/medium		Moderate
3	West Back Side, Haisthorpe	512681 464715	1.06 km (T6) / SE	Residents (Home Farm)	Private	Susceptible	High	Moderate/slight	Moderate+
				Walkers, cyclists, equestrians	Community	Susceptible	High/medium		Moderate
				Visitors to Church and Community Centre	Community	Moderate susceptibility	Medium		Moderate/minor+
				Motorists	Community	Moderate susceptibility	Medium		Moderate/minor+
4	A614 between Thornholme and Haisthorpe	512376 464345	1.11 km (T6) / SSE	Motorists	County	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Moderate/slight	Moderate/minor+
5	Back Lane, Burton Agnes	510525 463651	1.21 km (T4) /SSW	Walkers, cyclists, equestrians	Community	Susceptible	High/medium	Moderate/slight	Moderate
				Motorists	Community	Moderate susceptibility	Medium		Moderate/minor+

THREE OAKS RENEWABLE ENERGY PARK EXTENSION
Viewpoint Analysis

APPENDIX 5.6

Viewpoint Data				Visual Receptors				Effects of Decommissioning Phase	
Vp no	Name	NGR	Distance/ direction from turbines	Receptor Types	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall effects
6	Garden above HaHa, Burton Agnes Hall	510402 463293	1.59 km (T4) /SSW	Visitors (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible/none	Minor+
7	Library Window, Burton Agnes Hall	510313 463268	2.10 km (T5) /SSW	Visitors (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Slight/negligible	Moderate/minor+
8	East Garden, Burton Agnes Hall	510313 463283	2.10 km (T5) /SSW	Visitors (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible/none	Minor+
9	Walled Kitchen Garden, Burton Agnes Hall	510379 463224	2.10 km (T5) /SSW	Visitors (Grade I LB)	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible/none	Minor+
10	Station Road, Burton Agnes Conservation Area	510386 463011	1.88 km (T4) / S	Residents, cyclists, walkers, visitors	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible/none	Minor+
				Motorists	National	Moderate susceptibility	High/medium		Minor
11	All Saints Church, Rudston (School Lane below Churchyard)	509798 467707	2.18 km (T1) /NNW	Residents	Private	Susceptible	High	Slight/negligible	Moderate/minor+
				Visitors (Grade I LB, Schedule Monument)	National	Susceptible	High		Moderate/minor+
12	Carnaby Temple	514115 466649	2.48 km (T3) /ENE	Walkers, cyclists, equestrians	National	Moderate susceptibility	High/medium	Negligible	Minor+
13	St John the Baptist Church, Carnaby (gate to churchyard off Church Lane)	514431 465585	2.66 km (T6) / E	Visitors	National	Moderate susceptibility	High/medium	Negligible	Minor+
				Motorists	County	Moderate susceptibility	Medium		Minor
14	Moor Lane on Harpham Moor	510678 460881	3.95 km (T4) / S	Motorists	Community	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Negligible	Minor

THREE OAKS RENEWABLE ENERGY PARK EXTENSION
Viewpoint Analysis

APPENDIX 5.6

Viewpoint Data				Visual Receptors				Effects of Decommissioning Phase	
Vp no	Name	NGR	Distance/ direction from turbines	Receptor Types	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall effects
15	Crossroads on High Street, west of Rudston	507318 468556	4.34 km (T1) / NW	Motorists	County	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Slight/negligible	Minor+
16	A614 near Bracey Bridge	507366 461782	4.50 km (T4) / SW	Motorists	County	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Negligible	Minor
17	A165 near Park and Ride roundabout	516416 464897	4.61 km (T6) / E	Motorists	County	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Negligible	Minor
18	A165 near Barmston	515434 458898	7.31 km (T6) /SSE	Motorists	County	Moderate susceptibility	Medium	Negligible	Minor
19	Skipsea Castle mound	516200 454816	11.38 km (T6) / SSE	Visitors, walkers	National	Susceptible	High	Negligible	Moderate/minor

Viewpoint Analysis (Scenario 1)

Viewpoint 1: Woldgate/Rudston Road junction

- 5.6.9. Location: this viewpoint is at the junction of Woldgate and Rudston Road, 0.61 km west of T1 and on four long distance recreational routes - National Cycle Network Route #1, Beverley Minster to Bridlington Priory, Blackpool to Bridlington (Aerospace Way) and the Way of the Roses (see Figure 5.4 - Volume 3a). It also forms part of the Hockney Trail.
- 5.6.10. Existing view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.13.1 - Volume 3a, the foreground is open fields bounded mainly by tightly clipped hedgerows, that undulate and gently slope down towards the Holderness Plain. The communications mast north of Woldgate is in the left of the view and the two overhead electricity lines that cross the site are visible in the middle distance. Fraisthorpe Wind Farm and the wind turbine on the Carnaby Industrial Estate are visible in the distance to the southeast and Lissett Airfield Wind Farm is also visible in the distance to the south (outside this sector of the view).
- 5.6.11. Predicted future baseline view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.13.2 - Volume 3a, the TOREP will be in the sloping fields in the middle distance but screened by intervening hedgerows. The substation and BESS infrastructure would also be screened by the terrain from this location. The mitigation and enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (management of existing hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting) would result in the TOREP site boundary hedgerows becoming more noticeable over time, in particular, the trees planted along Woldgate which would be visible along the inside of the hedgerow in the far left of this view.
- 5.6.12. Predicted future baseline view (summer): the intervening field boundary and roadside hedgerows and hedgerow trees would be in leaf and would be more noticeable in this view.
- 5.6.13. Predicted view - construction phase (winter): most of the construction activities undertaken on the site would be visible, including the loss of hedgerow and widening of the site entrance, the construction of the new site tracks and crane hardstandings, the construction, presence and subsequent removal of the two construction compounds, the installation and presence of the anemometer mast, the construction of the wind turbine foundations, the installation and static presence of the wind turbines, the installation and presence of the transformer housings and the presence of the cranes and other vehicle movements on the site (see Table 5.5.1, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each activity lasting for short periods within the overall construction programme (see Table 2.2 in Chapter 2 (Project and Site Description) - Volume 2).
- 5.6.14. Predicted view - construction phase (summer): although the intervening field boundary hedgerows and trees would be in leaf and would provide a greater degree of screening of the ground level construction activities undertaken on the

site in summer, most of the construction activities would still be visible.

- 5.6.15. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (winter and summer): as illustrated in Figures 5.13.3 and 5.13.4 - Volume 3a, the six wind turbines and the movement of the rotors, the transformer housings and the anemometer mast would be clearly visible, with the lower towers backgrounded by land and the upper towers and rotors against the sky, occupying approximately 58° of the 180° panoramic view and 4° - 14° of the vertical field of view. Some of the tracks and crane hardstandings would also be visible, with others screened by the undulations in the terrain. The Fraisthorpe wind turbines would be visible in the distance, beyond T5 and the Lissett Airfield wind turbines would be visible in the distance to the south.
- 5.6.16. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (winter and summer): the mitigation and enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (TOREP site boundary hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting) would become progressively more noticeable (more in summer than in winter) but are unlikely to provide any additional screening of the wind turbines, transformer housings or anemometer mast. Therefore, the six wind turbines, transformer housings and the anemometer mast would continue to be clearly visible, occupying approximately 58° of the 180° panoramic view and 4° - 14° of the vertical field of view. Lissett Airfield wind turbines are due to be decommissioned in 2034 (year 6 of the operational phase) and so may not be visible from this location during years 7 - 40 of the operational phase. The Fraisthorpe wind turbines are due to be decommissioned in 2041 (year 13 of the operational phase) and so may not be visible for years 14 - 40 of the operational phase.
- 5.6.17. Predicted view - decommissioning phase (winter and summer): the TOREP solar arrays would have been removed and the TOREP site restored. The mature trees and hedgerows on the TOREP site would screen the decommissioning activities around the base of T6 but most of the decommissioning activities would be visible, including the loss of hedgerow at the site entrance, the construction, presence and subsequent removal of the decommissioning compound, the removal of the transformer housings, the partial removal of the wind turbine foundations, the removal of the anemometer mast and wind turbines, and the presence of the cranes and other vehicle movements on the site (see Table 5.5.3, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each activity lasting for only short periods within the overall decommissioning programme.

Effects on Landscape Character

- 5.6.18. Landscape character and landscape designations: this viewpoint is in NCA27: Yorkshire Wolds, LCA 13D: North Wolds Plateau Farmland and the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3.1 - Volume 3a).
- 5.6.19. Landscape sensitivity: *High/medium*. This is a landscape of County value and susceptible to this type of development (see Table 5.3.1 in Appendix 5.3 (Baseline Landscape Character Analysis) - Volume 4).

5.6.20. Magnitude of change in landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *moderate adverse change* due to most of the construction activities and elements being intermittently visible in the landscape in the foreground and near distance but for a short duration.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *substantial adverse change* due to the presence of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast in this landscape for a long duration.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *substantial adverse change* due to the presence of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast in this landscape for a long duration.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *moderate adverse change* due to most of the decommissioning activities and elements being intermittently visible in the landscape in the foreground and near distance but for a short duration

5.6.21. Overall effects on landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *Moderate+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a moderate adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location, but significant when taken in conjunction with similar and greater effects on landscape character.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *Major/moderate+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a substantial adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant at this location.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *Major/moderate+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a substantial adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant at this location.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *Moderate+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a moderate adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location, but significant when taken in conjunction with similar and greater effects on landscape character.

Effects on Views

5.6.22. Visual receptors: walkers, cyclists and equestrians (on the long-distance

recreational routes) and motorists on Woldgate.

5.6.23. Location value: *National* (as this is single track lane used by locals, and also by walkers, cyclists, equestrians and motorists on the long-distance recreational routes and the Hockney Trail).

5.6.24. Receptor susceptibility:

- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Susceptible* (as they would be moving slowly, would be exposed to the change in the view for a sustained period when travelling along this lane, are likely to experience the view occasionally and where the focus of their view could be both in the direction of travel and also across the landscape towards the Proposed Development and beyond).
- Motorists: *Moderate susceptibility* (as they would be moving steadily, would be exposed to the change in the view for a sustained period when travelling along this lane, are likely to experience the view occasionally and where the focus of their view would be in the direction of travel and also across the landscape towards the Proposed Development and beyond).

5.6.25. Receptor sensitivity:

- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *High sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with National value and would be susceptible to change).
- Motorists: *High/medium sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with National value and would have a moderate susceptibility to change).

5.6.26. Magnitude of change in the view for receptors that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *moderate adverse change* due to most of the construction activities and elements being intermittently visible in the foreground and near distance but for a short duration.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *very substantial/substantial adverse change* due to the addition of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast into this view for a long duration.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *very substantial/ substantial adverse change* due to the addition of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast into this view for a long duration.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *moderate adverse change* due to most of the decommissioning activities and elements being intermittently visible in the foreground and near distance for a short duration.

5.6.27. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the construction phase (winter):

- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Major/moderate adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a moderate adverse magnitude of change).
- Motorists: *Moderate+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate adverse magnitude of change).

- 5.6.28. These adverse effects on views during the construction phase would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent, significant for walkers, cyclists and equestrians and significant for motorists when experienced in conjunction with similar and greater effects along the same route.
- 5.6.29. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter):
- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Major+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a very substantial/substantial adverse magnitude of change).
 - Motorists: *Major adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a very substantial/substantial adverse magnitude of change).
- 5.6.30. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant for all the receptors at this location.
- 5.6.31. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter):
- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Major+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a very substantial/substantial adverse magnitude of change).
 - Motorists: *Major adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a very substantial/substantial adverse magnitude of change).
- 5.6.32. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant for all the receptors at this location.
- 5.6.33. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the decommissioning phase (winter):
- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Major/moderate adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a moderate adverse magnitude of change).
 - Motorists: *Moderate+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate adverse magnitude of change).
- 5.6.34. These adverse effects on views during the decommissioning phase would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent, significant for walkers, cyclists and equestrians and significant for motorists when experienced in conjunction with similar and greater effects along the same route.

Viewpoint 2: High Point on Woldgate

- 5.6.35. Location: this viewpoint is close to a high point on Woldgate, 1.05km east-northeast of T3 and on four long distance recreational routes - National Cycle Network Route #1, Beverley Minster to Bridlington Priory, Blackpool to Bridlington (Aerospace Way) and the Way of the Roses (see Figure 5.4 - Volume 3a). As shown on Figure 5.4 - Volume 3a, based on the information provided on the Visit East Yorkshire website², David Hockney painted "*May Blossom on the Roman Road, 2009*" along this stretch of Woldgate. However, the photograph of the location on the website shows a narrow lane with tall hedgerows on both sides and the painting shows rather intermittent vegetation on both sides whereas, at this location now, there is a tall hedgerow along the north side of Woldgate but no hedgerow and open views along the south side of Woldgate. It may be that the location given on the website is incorrect and the location of the Hockney painting is east (rather than west) of the Church Lane/Woldgate junction, where there are hedgerows on both sides, or that the hedgerow along the south side of Woldgate at this location has been removed since David Hockney made this painting in 2009.
- 5.6.36. Existing view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.14.1 - Volume 3a, the foreground is open fields, bounded mainly by intermittent low hedgerows, that undulate and gently slope down towards the Holderness Plain. The communications mast north of Woldgate is screened by roadside vegetation and the two overhead electricity lines that cross the site are largely screened by the sloping terrain. Lissett Airfield Wind Farm is visible in the distance to the south and Fraisthorpe Wind Farm is visible in the distance to the southeast (outside this sector of the view).
- 5.6.37. Predicted future baseline view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.14.2 - Volume 3a, the TOREP will be in the sloping fields in the middle distance but screened by intervening hedgerows. The substation and BESS infrastructure would also be screened by the terrain and intervening hedgerows from this location. The mitigation and enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (management of existing hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting) would be largely screened from view by the sloping terrain and vegetation but the trees planted around the substation may become progressively visible and the trees planted along Woldgate would become progressively visible further along Woldgate in the far right of this view.
- 5.6.38. Predicted future baseline view (summer): the intervening intermittent field boundary and roadside hedgerows and hedgerow trees would be in leaf and would be slightly more noticeable in this view.
- 5.6.39. Predicted view - construction phase (winter): some of the construction activities undertaken on the site would be screened by the sloping terrain and intervening hedgerows (such as the loss of hedgerow and widening of the site entrance, the construction of the new site tracks and crane hardstandings, the construction of

² [May Blossom on the Roman Road - Hockney Location](#)

the wind turbine foundations and ground excavations) but most of the construction activities undertaken on the site would be visible (including the construction, presence and subsequent removal of the two construction compounds, the installation and presence of the anemometer mast, the installation and static presence of the wind turbines, the installation and presence of the transformer housings and the presence of the cranes and other vehicle movements on the site (see Table 5.5.1, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each activity lasting for short periods within the overall construction programme (see Table 2.2 in Chapter 2 (Project and Site Description) - Volume 2).

- 5.6.40. Predicted view - construction phase (summer): although the intervening field boundary hedgerows and trees would be in leaf and would provide a slightly greater degree of screening of the ground level construction activities undertaken on the site in summer, most of the construction activities would still be visible.
- 5.6.41. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (winter and summer): as illustrated in Figures 5.14.3 and 5.14.4 - Volume 3a, the six wind turbines and the movement of the rotors, the transformer housings and the anemometer mast would be clearly visible, with the base of the towers backgrounded by land and the upper towers and rotors against the sky, occupying approximately 37° of the 180° panoramic view and 3° - 8° of the vertical field of view. The Lissett Airfield wind turbines would be visible in the distance to the south, beyond the woodland in the far left of the sector illustrated, and Fraisthorpe Wind Farm would be visible in the distance to the southeast.
- 5.6.42. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (winter and summer): the mitigation and enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (TOREP site boundary hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting) would become progressively more noticeable (more in summer than in winter) but are unlikely to provide any additional screening of the wind turbines, transformer housings or anemometer mast. Therefore, the six wind turbines, transformer housings and the anemometer mast would continue to be clearly visible, occupying approximately 37° of the 180° panoramic view and 3° - 8° of the vertical field of view. Lissett Airfield wind turbines are due to be decommissioned in 2034 (year 6 of the operational phase) and so may not be visible from this location during years 7 - 40 of the operational phase. The Fraisthorpe wind turbines are due to be decommissioned in 2041 (year 13 of the operational phase) and so may not be visible for years 14 - 40 of the operational phase.
- 5.6.43. Predicted view - decommissioning phase (winter and summer): the sloping terrain and intervening hedgerows would screen the decommissioning activities around the base of the turbines but most of the decommissioning activities would be visible, including the construction, presence and subsequent removal of the decommissioning compound, the removal of the transformer housings, the removal of the anemometer mast and wind turbines, and the presence of the cranes and other vehicle movements on the site (see Table 5.5.3, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each activity lasting

for only short periods within the overall decommissioning programme.

Effects on Landscape Character

- 5.6.44. Landscape character and landscape designations: this viewpoint is in NCA27: Yorkshire Wolds, on the boundary between LCA 13D: North Wolds Plateau Farmland and LCA 15A: Gypsy Race Corridor, Rudston to Bridlington, and in the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3.1 - Volume 3a).
- 5.6.45. However, this location is on the south facing Wold slope and the landscape character is much more akin to LCA 13D than LCA 15A (which is characterised by the scarp slope and valley to the north). Hence the landscape character at this location has been assessed as per LCA 13D.
- 5.6.46. Landscape sensitivity: *High/medium*. This is a landscape of County value and susceptible to this type of development (see Table 5.3.1 in Appendix 5.3 (Baseline Landscape Character Analysis) - Volume 4).
- 5.6.47. Magnitude of change in landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:
- During construction phase (winter): *moderate adverse change* due to most of the construction activities and elements being intermittently visible in the landscape in the near distance but for a short duration.
 - During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *substantial/moderate adverse change* due to the presence of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast in this landscape for a long duration.
 - During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *substantial/moderate adverse change* due to the presence of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast in this landscape for a long duration.
 - During decommissioning phase (winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to most of the decommissioning activities and elements being intermittently visible in the landscape in the near distance but for a short duration
- 5.6.48. Overall effects on landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:
- During construction phase (winter): *Moderate+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a moderate adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location, but significant when taken in conjunction with similar and greater effects on landscape character.
 - During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *Major/moderate adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a substantial/moderate adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would

be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant at this location.

- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *Major/moderate adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a substantial/moderate adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant at this location.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *Moderate adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.

Effects on Views

5.6.49. Visual receptors: walkers, cyclists and equestrians (on the long-distance recreational routes) and motorists on Woldgate.

5.6.50. Location value: *National* (as this is single track lane used by locals, and also by walkers, cyclists, equestrians and motorists on the long-distance recreational routes and the Hockney Trail).

5.6.51. Receptor susceptibility:

- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Susceptible* (as they would be moving slowly, would be exposed to the change in the view for a sustained period when travelling along this lane, are likely to experience the view occasionally and where the focus of their view could be both in the direction of travel and also across the landscape towards the Proposed Development and beyond).
- Motorists: *Moderate susceptibility* (as they would be moving steadily, would be exposed to the change in the view for a sustained period when travelling along this lane, are likely to experience the view occasionally and where the focus of their view would be in the direction of travel and also across the landscape towards the Proposed Development and beyond).

5.6.52. Receptor sensitivity:

- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *High sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with National value and would be susceptible to change).
- Motorists: *High/medium sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with National value and would have a moderate susceptibility to change).

5.6.53. Magnitude of change in the view for receptors that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *moderate adverse change* due to most of the construction activities and elements being intermittently visible on the site but for a short duration.

- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *substantial adverse change* due to the addition of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast into this view for a long duration.
 - During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *substantial adverse change* due to the addition of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast into this view for a long duration.
 - During decommissioning phase (winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to most of the decommissioning activities and elements being intermittently visible on the site for a short duration.
- 5.6.54. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the construction phase (winter):
- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Major/moderate adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a moderate adverse magnitude of change).
 - Motorists: *Moderate+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate adverse magnitude of change).
- 5.6.55. These adverse effects on views during the construction phase would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent, significant for walkers, cyclists and equestrians and significant for motorists when experienced in conjunction with similar and greater effects along the same route.
- 5.6.56. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter):
- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Major adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a substantial adverse magnitude of change).
 - Motorists: *Major/moderate+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a substantial adverse magnitude of change).
- 5.6.57. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant for all the receptors at this location.
- 5.6.58. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter):
- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Major adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a substantial adverse magnitude of change).
 - Motorists: *Major/moderate+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a substantial adverse magnitude of change).
- 5.6.59. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant for all the receptors at this location.
- 5.6.60. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the decommissioning phase (winter):

- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Moderate+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change).
- Motorists: *Moderate adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.61. These adverse effects on views during the decommissioning phase would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent, significant for walkers, cyclists and equestrians when experienced in conjunction with similar and greater effects along the same route, but not significant for motorists.

Viewpoint 3: West Back Side, Haisthorpe

- 5.6.62. Location: this viewpoint is outside the Woldgate Methodist Church and Community Centre on West Back Side, a single-track lane in the hamlet of Haisthorpe, 1.06 km southeast of T6. The Church was sold in 2023 with a restrictive covenant that prevented it from being used for any purpose other than as a Church or Chapel with associated uses in connection with or ancillary to the Methodist Church³ Therefore, it has been assumed that it may still be in use as a Church or could be used as a Church in the future.
- 5.6.63. Existing view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.15.1 - Volume 3a, the foreground is open fields rising up the slope to the slightly raised horizon, bounded by a mix of post and wire fencing and intermittent hedgerows. The two overhead electricity lines that cross the site and the communications mast north of Woldgate are visible in the middle distance. The gable end of Home Farm is visible further up the Lane in the right of the view and the Lissett Airfield Wind Farm is visible in the distance to the south (partially screened by intervening vegetation and outside this sector of the view). The Fraisthorpe Wind Farm is also visible in the distance to the southeast from a section of West Back Side to the immediate north of the Methodist Church and Community Centre (partially screened by intervening vegetation and buildings and in a different sector of the view) but is screened by the Church and Community Centre building at this viewpoint.
- 5.6.64. Predicted future baseline view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.15.2 - Volume 3a, the TOREP will be in the fields on the rising slope, partially screened by intervening hedgerows, with the solar panels occupying approximately 48° of the 180° panoramic view. The substation and BESS infrastructure would be screened by the terrain from this location. Progressive additional screening of the solar panels would be provided by the mitigation and enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (TOREP site boundary hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting).
- 5.6.65. Predicted future baseline view (summer): the intervening field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees would be in leaf and would provide a greater degree of screening of the TOREP solar panels than in winter.
- 5.6.66. Predicted view - construction phase (winter): some of the ground level construction activities undertaken on the site in winter would be screened by the TOREP solar panels and intervening hedgerows and trees (such as the construction of the new site tracks and crane hardstandings, the construction, presence and subsequent removal of the two construction compounds, the construction of the wind turbine foundations and the installation and presence of the transformer housings). However, some construction activities would be visible, mainly the loss of hedgerow and widening of the site entrance, the installation and presence of the anemometer mast, the installation and static presence of the wind

³ <https://www.dee-atkinson-harrison.co.uk/property/11771-0bedroom-for-sale>

turbines, and the presence of the cranes and other vehicle movements on the site (see Table 5.5.1, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each activity lasting for only short periods within the overall construction programme (see Table 2.2 in Chapter 2 (Project and Site Description) - Volume 2).

- 5.6.67. Predicted view - construction phase (summer): the intervening field boundary hedgerows and trees would be in leaf and would provide a greater degree of screening of the ground level construction activities undertaken on the site in summer. However, the construction activities that would be visible would still be the loss of hedgerow and widening of the site entrance, the installation and presence of the anemometer mast, the installation and static presence of the wind turbines, the installation and presence of the transformer housings, and the presence of the cranes and some of the other vehicle movements on the site.
- 5.6.68. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (winter and summer): as illustrated in Figures 5.15.3 and 5.15.4 - Volume 3a, the six wind turbines, the movement of the rotors and the anemometer mast would be clearly visible, within and beyond the solar arrays, mainly against the sky and occupying approximately 53° of the 180° panoramic view and 3° - 8° of the vertical field of view. Both Lissett Airfield and Fraisthorpe wind turbines would be visible at or in locations close to this viewpoint, in different sectors of the view.
- 5.6.69. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (winter and summer): the mitigation and enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (TOREP site boundary hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting) would provide progressive additional screening (more in summer than in winter), such as the lower tower of T1 which would be beyond the trees planted along the TOREP southern boundary. However, the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast would continue to be clearly visible, within and beyond the solar arrays, occupying approximately 53° of the 180° panoramic view and 3° - 8° of the vertical field of view. Lissett Airfield wind turbines are due to be decommissioned in 2034 (year 6 of the operational phase) and so may not be visible from this location during years 7 - 40 of the operational phase. The Fraisthorpe wind turbines are due to be decommissioned in 2041 (year 13 of the operational phase) and so may not be visible for years 14 - 40 of the operational phase.
- 5.6.70. Predicted view - decommissioning phase (winter and summer): the TOREP solar arrays would have been removed and the TOREP site restored but the mature trees and hedgerows on the TOREP site would screen some of the ground level decommissioning activities (such as the construction, presence and subsequent removal of the decommissioning compound, the partial removal of the wind turbine foundations and the removal of the transformer housings). However, some decommissioning activities would be visible, mainly the loss of hedgerow at the site entrance, the dismantling and removal of the anemometer mast and wind turbines, and the presence of the cranes and other vehicle movements on the site (see Table 5.5.3, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) -

Volume 4) with each activity lasting for only short periods within the overall decommissioning programme.

Effects on Landscape Character

- 5.6.71. Landscape character and landscape designations: this viewpoint is close to the southern boundaries of NCA27: Yorkshire Wolds, LCA 13D: North Wolds Plateau Farmland and the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3.1 - Volume 3a).
- 5.6.72. Landscape sensitivity: *High/medium*. This is a landscape of County value and susceptible to this type of development (see Table 5.3.1 in Appendix 5.3 (Baseline Landscape Character Analysis) - Volume 4).
- 5.6.73. Magnitude of change in landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:
- During construction phase (winter): *moderate adverse change* due to some of the construction activities and elements being intermittently visible in the landscape in the near distance.
 - During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *substantial/moderate adverse change* due to the presence of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast in this landscape.
 - During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *substantial/moderate adverse change* due to the presence of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast in this landscape.
 - During decommissioning phase (winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to some of the decommissioning activities and elements being intermittently visible in the landscape in the near distance.
- 5.6.74. Overall effects on landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:
- During construction phase (winter): *Moderate+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a moderate adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location, but significant when taken in conjunction with similar and greater effects on landscape character.
 - During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *Major/moderate adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a substantial/moderate adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant at this location.
 - During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *Major/moderate adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a substantial/moderate adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would

be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant at this location.

- During decommissioning phase (winter): *Moderate adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.

Effects on Views

5.6.75. Visual receptors: residents (Home Farm), walkers, cyclists and equestrians (as this lane links with the other route with public access to the north), visitors to the Methodist Church and Community Centre and motorists (residents and visitors to properties in Haisthorpe).

5.6.76. Location value: *Private* (for residents in Home Farm) and *Community* (as this is a minor, single track lane used by local residents, walkers, cyclists, equestrians, visitors and motorists from the local community).

5.6.77. Receptor susceptibility:

- Residents of Home Farm: *Susceptible* (as they would be stationary or moving slowly about their property, could be exposed to the change frequently and for sustained periods and the focus of their attention or interest could be towards the view of the proposed development).
- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Susceptible* (as they would be moving slowly, would be exposed to the change in the view for short periods when travelling along this short no-through lane but also as they continue along the route northwards, could experience the view frequently and where the focus of their view could be both in the direction of travel and also across the landscape towards the Proposed Development).
- Visitors: *Moderate susceptibility* (as they would be moving slowly, would be exposed to the change in the view for short periods when entering and leaving the Church and Community Centre, could experience the view frequently and where the focus of their view would be mainly towards the Church and Community Centre but could also be across the landscape towards the Proposed Development).
- Motorists: *Moderate susceptibility* (as they would be moving steadily, would be exposed to the change in the view for short periods when travelling along this short no-through lane and could experience the view frequently but where the focus of their view would be in the direction of travel and oblique to the Proposed Development).

5.6.78. Receptor sensitivity:

- Residents of Home Farm: *High sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with Private value and would be susceptible to change).

- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *High/medium sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with Community value and would be susceptible to change).
- Visitors: *Medium sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with Community value and would have a moderate susceptibility to change).
- Motorists: *Medium sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with Community value and would have a moderate susceptibility to change).

5.6.79. Magnitude of change in the view for receptors that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *moderate adverse change* due to some of the construction activities and elements being intermittently visible on the site.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *substantial adverse change* due to the addition of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast into this view.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *substantial adverse change* due to the addition of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast into this view.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to some of the decommissioning activities and elements being intermittently visible on the site.

5.6.80. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the construction phase (winter):

- Residents: *Major/moderate adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a moderate adverse magnitude of change).
- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Moderate+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate adverse magnitude of change).
- Visitors: *Moderate adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate adverse magnitude of change).
- Motorists: *Moderate adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.81. These adverse effects on views during the construction phase would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent, significant for the residents of Home Farm, significant for walkers, cyclists and equestrians when experienced in conjunction with similar and greater effects along the same route, but not significant for visitors and motorists.

5.6.82. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter):

- Residents: *Major adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a substantial adverse magnitude of change).

- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Major/moderate+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a substantial adverse magnitude of change).
 - Visitors: *Major/moderate adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a substantial adverse magnitude of change).
 - Motorists: *Major/moderate adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a substantial adverse magnitude of change).
- 5.6.83. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant for all the receptors at this location.
- 5.6.84. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter):
- Residents: *Major adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a substantial adverse magnitude of change).
 - Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Major/moderate+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a substantial adverse magnitude of change).
 - Visitors: *Major/moderate adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a substantial adverse magnitude of change).
 - Motorists: *Major/moderate adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a substantial adverse magnitude of change).
- 5.6.85. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant for all the receptors at this location.
- 5.6.86. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the decommissioning phase (winter):
- Residents: *Moderate+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change).
 - Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Moderate adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change).
 - Visitors: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change).
 - Motorists: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change).
- 5.6.87. These adverse effects on views during the decommissioning phase would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.

Viewpoint 4: A614 between Thornholme and Haisthorpe

- 5.6.88. Location: this viewpoint is adjacent to the A614, to the east of the village of Thornholme, 1.11 km south-southeast of T6.
- 5.6.89. Existing view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.16.1 - Volume 3a, the foreground is open fields rising up the slope to the slightly raised horizon, bounded by intermittent field boundary and roadside hedgerows. The two overhead electricity lines that cross the site and the communications mast north of Woldgate are visible in the middle distance. Home Farm and the Woldgate Methodist Church and Community Centre are visible to the right of the view illustrated. Lissett Airfield Wind Farm is visible in the distance to the south and Fraisthorpe Wind Farm, Carnaby industrial estate and the wind turbine on the Carnaby Industrial Estate are visible in the distance to the southeast, partially screened by intervening vegetation and in different sectors of the view.
- 5.6.90. Predicted future baseline view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.16.2 - Volume 3a, the TOREP will be in the fields on the rising slope, partially screened by intervening hedgerows, with the solar panels occupying approximately 52° of the 180° panoramic view. The substation and BESS infrastructure would be partially screened by the terrain from this location. Progressive additional screening would be provided by the mitigation and enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (management of existing hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting).
- 5.6.91. Predicted future baseline view (summer): the intervening field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees would be in leaf and would provide a greater degree of screening of the TOREP solar panels, substation and BESS infrastructure than in winter.
- 5.6.92. Predicted view - construction phase (winter): some of the ground level construction activities undertaken on the site in winter would be screened by the TOREP solar panels and intervening hedgerows and trees (such as the construction of the new site tracks and crane hardstandings, presence and subsequent removal of the northern most of the two construction compounds, the construction of the wind turbine foundations and the installation and presence of the transformer housings). However, some construction activities would be visible, mainly the loss of hedgerow and widening of the site entrance, the construction, presence and subsequent removal of the southern most of the two construction compounds, the installation and presence of the anemometer mast, the installation and static presence of the wind turbines, the installation and presence of one transformer housing and the presence of the cranes and other vehicle movements on the site (see Table 5.5.1, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each activity lasting for only short periods within the overall construction programme (see Table 2.2 in Chapter 2 (Project and Site Description) - Volume 2).
- 5.6.93. Predicted view - construction phase (summer): the intervening field boundary hedgerows and trees would be in leaf and would provide a greater degree of

screening of the ground level construction activities undertaken on the site in summer. However, the construction activities that would be visible would still be the loss of hedgerow and widening of the site entrance, the installation and presence of the anemometer mast, the installation and static presence of the wind turbines, the installation and presence of one transformer housing, and the presence of the cranes and some of the other vehicle movements on the site.

- 5.6.94. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (winter and summer): as illustrated in Figures 5.16.3 and 5.16.4 - Volume 3a, the six wind turbines, the movement of the rotors and the anemometer mast would be clearly visible, within and beyond the solar arrays, mainly against the sky and occupying approximately 53° of the 180° panoramic view and 3° - 7.5° of the vertical field of view. Both Lissett Airfield and Fraisthorpe wind turbines would be visible at or close to this viewpoint.
- 5.6.95. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (winter and summer): the mitigation and enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (TOREP site boundary hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting) would provide progressive additional screening (more in summer than in winter), such as the lower tower of T1 which would be beyond the trees planted along the TOREP southern boundary. However, the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast would continue to be clearly visible, within and beyond the solar arrays, mainly against the sky and occupying approximately 53° of the 180° panoramic view and 3° - 7.5° of the vertical field of view. Lissett Airfield wind turbines are due to be decommissioned in 2034 (year 6 of the operational phase) and so may not be visible from this location during years 7 - 40 of the operational phase. The Fraisthorpe wind turbines are due to be decommissioned in 2041 (year 13 of the operational phase) and so may not be visible for years 14 - 40 of the operational phase.
- 5.6.96. Predicted view - decommissioning phase (winter and summer): the TOREP solar arrays would have been removed and the TOREP site restored but the mature trees and hedgerows on the TOREP site would screen some of the ground level decommissioning activities (such as the construction, presence and subsequent removal of the decommissioning compound, the partial removal of the wind turbine foundations and the removal of the transformer housings). However, some decommissioning activities would be visible, mainly the loss of hedgerow at the site entrance, the dismantling and removal of the anemometer mast and wind turbines, and the presence of the cranes and other vehicle movements on the site (see Table 5.5.3, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each activity lasting for only short periods within the overall decommissioning programme.

Effects on Landscape Character

- 5.6.97. Landscape character and landscape designations: this viewpoint is close to the southern boundary of NCA27: Yorkshire Wolds, and on the boundary between LCA 13D: North Wolds Plateau Farmland and LCA 19C: North Holderness Open

Farmland and on the southern boundary of the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3.1 - Volume 3a).

- 5.6.98. Landscape sensitivity (LCA 13D): *High/medium*. This is a landscape of County value and susceptible to this type of development (see Table 5.3.1 in Appendix 5.3 (Baseline Landscape Character Analysis) - Volume 4).
- 5.6.99. Landscape sensitivity (LCA 19C): *Medium*. This is a landscape of local value and moderate susceptibility to this type of development (see Table 5.3.7 in Appendix 5.3 (Baseline Landscape Character Analysis) - Volume 4).
- 5.6.100. Magnitude of change in landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:
- During construction phase (winter): *moderate adverse change* due to some of the construction activities and elements being intermittently visible in the landscape in the near distance.
 - During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *substantial/moderate adverse change* due to the presence of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast in this landscape.
 - During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *substantial/moderate adverse change* due to the presence of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast in this landscape.
 - During decommissioning phase (winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to some of the decommissioning activities and elements being intermittently visible in the landscape in the near distance.
- 5.6.101. Overall effects on landscape character (LCA 13D) that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:
- During construction phase (winter): *Moderate+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a moderate adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location, but significant when taken in conjunction with similar and greater effects on landscape character.
 - During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *Major/moderate adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a substantial/moderate adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant at this location.
 - During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *Major/moderate adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a substantial/moderate adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant at this location.

- During decommissioning phase (winter): *Moderate adverse effect* (medium sensitivity resource and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.

5.6.102. Overall effects on landscape character (LCA 19C) that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *Moderate adverse effect* (medium sensitivity resource and a moderate adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *Moderate+ adverse effect* (medium sensitivity resource and a substantial/moderate adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant at this location, but significant when taken in conjunction with similar and greater effects on landscape character.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *Moderate+ adverse effect* (medium sensitivity resource and a substantial/moderate adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant at this location, but significant when taken in conjunction with similar and greater effects on landscape character.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (medium sensitivity resource and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.

Effects on Views

5.6.103. Visual receptors: motorists.

5.6.104. Location value: *Community* (as this is an A road used by local people and visitors to the area).

5.6.105. Receptor susceptibility:

- Motorists: *Moderate susceptibility* (as they would be moving steadily, would be exposed to the change in the view for short periods when travelling along this A-road, could experience the view frequently (if local) or occasionally (if visitors) but where the focus of their view would be in the direction of travel and oblique to the Proposed Development).

5.6.106. Receptor sensitivity:

- Motorists: *Medium sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with Community value and would be moderate susceptibility to change).

5.6.107. Magnitude of change in the view for receptors that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *moderate adverse change* due to some of the construction activities/elements being intermittently visible on the site.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *substantial adverse change* due to the addition of the six wind turbines and anemometer mast into this view.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *substantial adverse change* due to the addition of the six wind turbines and anemometer mast into this view.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to some of the decommissioning activities and elements being intermittently visible on the site.

5.6.108. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the construction phase (winter):

- Motorists: *Moderate adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.109. These adverse effects on views during the construction phase would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent, and not significant for motorists.

5.6.110. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter):

- Motorists: *Major/moderate adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a substantial adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.111. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant for motorists at this location.

5.6.112. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter):

- Motorists: *Major/moderate adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a substantial adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.113. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant for motorists at this location.

5.6.114. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the decommissioning phase (winter):

- Motorists: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.115. These adverse effects on views during the decommissioning phase would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.

Viewpoint 5: Back Lane, Burton Agnes

- 5.6.116. Location: this viewpoint is on Back Lane, a single-track lane on the eastern side of the village of Burton Agnes, 1.21 km south-southwest of T4.
- 5.6.117. Existing view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.17.1 - Volume 3a, the foreground is open fields rising up the slope to the slightly raised horizon, bounded by intermittent hedgerows with a few hedgerow trees. The two overhead electricity lines that cross the site and the communications mast north of Woldgate are visible in the near to middle distance. Burton Agnes Hall and gardens are to the rear of this view but screened by woodland. Lissett Airfield Wind Farm is in the distance to the south (but screened by intervening vegetation). The Fraisthorpe Wind Farm, Carnaby industrial estate and the wind turbine on the Carnaby industrial estate are visible in the distance to the east-southeast (partially screened by intervening vegetation and in a different sector of the view).
- 5.6.118. Predicted future baseline view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.17.2 - Volume 3a, the TOREP will be in the fields on the rising slope, partially screened by intervening hedgerows, with the solar panels occupying approximately 18° of the 180° panoramic view. The substation and BESS infrastructure would be screened by the terrain from this location. Progressive additional screening of the solar panels would be provided by the mitigation and enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (TOREP site boundary hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting).
- 5.6.119. Predicted future baseline view (summer): the intervening field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees would be in leaf and would provide a greater degree of screening of the TOREP solar panels than in winter.
- 5.6.120. Predicted view - construction phase (winter): some of the ground level construction activities undertaken on the site in winter would be screened by the TOREP solar panels and intervening hedgerows and trees (such as the loss of hedgerow and widening of the site entrance, the construction of some of the new site tracks and crane hardstandings, the construction of some of the wind turbine foundations and the installation and presence of some of the transformer housings). However, most of the construction activities would be visible, mainly the construction, presence and subsequent removal of the two construction compounds, the construction of some of the new site tracks and crane hardstandings, the construction of some of the wind turbine foundations, the installation and presence of some of the transformer housings, the installation and presence of the anemometer mast, the installation and static presence of the wind turbines, and the presence of the cranes and other vehicle movements on the site (see Table 5.5.1, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each activity lasting for only short periods within the overall construction programme (see Table 2.2 in Chapter 2 (Project and Site Description) - Volume 2).
- 5.6.121. Predicted view - construction phase (summer): the intervening field boundary hedgerows and trees would be in leaf and would provide a greater degree of

screening of the ground level construction activities undertaken on the site in summer. However, the construction activities that would be visible would still be the installation and presence of the anemometer mast, the installation and static presence of the wind turbines, the installation and presence of the transformer housings, and the presence of the cranes and some of the other vehicle movements on the site.

- 5.6.122. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (winter and summer): as illustrated in Figures 5.17.3 and 5.17.4 - Volume 3a, the six wind turbines, the movement of the rotors and the anemometer mast would be clearly visible, to the left of the solar arrays, with the lower towers against the land and the upper towers and rotors against the sky, occupying approximately 40° of the 180° panoramic view and 3° - 7° of the vertical field of view. The Fraisthorpe wind turbines, Carnaby industrial estate and the wind turbine on the Carnaby industrial estate would also be visible at this viewpoint.
- 5.6.123. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (winter and summer): the mitigation and enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (TOREP site boundary hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting) would not provide any additional screening and the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast would continue to be clearly visible, to the left of the solar arrays, occupying approximately 40° of the 180° panoramic view and 3° - 7° of the vertical field of view. The Fraisthorpe wind turbines are due to be decommissioned in 2041 (year 13 of the operational phase) and so may not be visible for years 14 - 40 of the operational phase.
- 5.6.124. Predicted view - decommissioning phase (winter and summer): the TOREP solar arrays would have been removed and the TOREP site restored and the mature trees and hedgerows on the TOREP site would be noticeable but would not provide much additional screening of the ground level decommissioning activities so most of the decommissioning activities would be visible, mainly the dismantling and removal of the anemometer mast and wind turbines, the partial removal of the wind turbine foundations, the removal of the transformer housings, and the presence of the cranes and other vehicle movements on the site (see Table 5.5.3, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each activity lasting for only short periods within the overall decommissioning programme.

Effects on Landscape Character

- 5.6.125. Landscape character and landscape designations: this viewpoint is close to the southern boundaries of NCA27: Yorkshire Wolds, LCA 13D: North Wolds Plateau Farmland and the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3.1 - Volume 3a).
- 5.6.126. Landscape sensitivity: *High/medium*. This is a landscape of County value and susceptible to this type of development (see Table 5.3.1 in Appendix 5.3 (Baseline Landscape Character Analysis) - Volume 4).

5.6.127. Magnitude of change in landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *moderate adverse change* due to most of the construction activities and elements being intermittently visible in the landscape in the near to middle distance.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *substantial/moderate adverse change* due to the presence of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast in this landscape.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *substantial/moderate adverse change* due to the presence of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast in this landscape.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to some of the decommissioning activities and elements being intermittently visible in the landscape in the near to middle distance.

5.6.128. Overall effects on landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *Moderate+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a moderate adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location, but significant when taken in conjunction with similar and greater effects on landscape character.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *Major/moderate adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a substantial/moderate adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant at this location.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *Major/moderate adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a substantial/moderate adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant at this location.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *Moderate adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.

Effects on Views

5.6.129. Visual receptors: walkers, cyclists and equestrians and motorists on Back Lane.

5.6.130. Location value: *Community* (as this is a minor, single track lane used by local

people and visitors to the area but not on any promoted routes).

5.6.131. Receptor susceptibility:

- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Susceptible* (as they would be moving slowly, would be exposed to the change in the view for a sustained period when travelling along this lane, are likely to experience the view occasionally and where the focus of their view could be both in the direction of travel and also across the landscape towards the Proposed Development and beyond).
- Motorists: *Moderate susceptibility* (as they would be moving steadily, would be exposed to the change in the view for short periods when travelling along this short no-through lane and could experience the view frequently (if local) or occasionally (if visitors) but where the focus of their view would be in the direction of travel and oblique to the Proposed Development).

5.6.132. Receptor sensitivity:

- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *High/medium sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with Community value and would be susceptible to change).
- Motorists: *Medium sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with Community value and would have a moderate susceptibility to change).

5.6.133. Magnitude of change in the view for receptors that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *moderate adverse change* due to most of the construction activities and elements being intermittently visible on the site.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *substantial adverse change* due to the addition of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast into this view.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *substantial adverse change* due to the addition of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast into this view.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to most of the decommissioning activities and elements being intermittently visible on the site.

5.6.134. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the construction phase (winter):

- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Moderate+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate adverse magnitude of change).
- Motorists: *Moderate adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.135. These adverse effects on views during the construction phase would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent, and significant for walkers, cyclists and equestrians when experienced in conjunction with similar

and greater effects along the same route, but not significant for motorists.

5.6.136. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter):

- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Major/moderate+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a substantial adverse magnitude of change).
- Motorists: *Major/moderate adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a substantial adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.137. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant for walkers, cyclists, equestrians and motorists at this location.

5.6.138. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter):

- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Major/moderate+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a substantial adverse magnitude of change).
- Motorists: *Major/moderate adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a substantial adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.139. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant for walkers, cyclists, equestrians and motorists at this location.

5.6.140. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the decommissioning phase (winter):

- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Moderate adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change).
- Motorists: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.141. These adverse effects on views during the decommissioning phase would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant for walkers, cyclists, equestrians and motorists at this location.

Viewpoint 6: Garden above HaHa, Burton Agnes Hall

- 5.6.142. Location: this viewpoint is above the HaHa at the eastern edge of the formal gardens of Burton Agnes Hall (Grade I Listed Building), on the eastern side of the village of Burton Agnes, 1.59 km south-southwest of T4.
- 5.6.143. Existing view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.18.1 - Volume 3a, the foreground is open fields enclosed by post and rail fencing and woodland and with specimen trees. The two overhead electricity lines that cross the site and the communications mast north of Woldgate are not visible. Burton Agnes Hall is to the rear of this view. Lissett Airfield Wind Farm, Fraisthorpe Wind Farm, Carnaby industrial estate and the wind turbine on the Carnaby industrial estate are not visible from this location.
- 5.6.144. Predicted future baseline view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.18.2 - Volume 3a, the TOREP will be in the distance, beyond and largely screened by the specimen tree in the nearby field. The substation and BESS infrastructure would also be screened by the terrain from this location. Progressive additional screening of the solar panels would be provided by the mitigation and enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (TOREP site boundary hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting).
- 5.6.145. Predicted future baseline view (summer): the intervening woodland, specimen trees, field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees would be in leaf and would completely screen the TOREP solar panels.
- 5.6.146. Predicted view - construction phase (winter): almost all of the construction activities undertaken on the site in winter would be screened by the intervening vegetation with only the wind turbine blades and the tops of the cranes discernible through the trees and above the intervening woodland (see Table 5.5.1, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) which would be present for only short periods within the overall construction programme (see Table 2.2 in Chapter 2 (Project and Site Description) - Volume 2).
- 5.6.147. Predicted view - construction phase (summer): the intervening trees and woodland would be in leaf and would provide a greater degree of screening of the wind turbine blades and the tops of the cranes.
- 5.6.148. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (winter): as illustrated in Figures 5.18.3, 5.18.4 and 5.18.5 - Volume 3a, T3 and the anemometer mast would be entirely screened by the intervening trees and woodland. The movement of the blades (above the nacelle) of the other five wind turbines would be discernible through the trees, above the intervening woodland and against the sky, occupying approximately 34° of the 180° panoramic view and 2° - 2.5° of the vertical field of view.
- 5.6.149. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (summer): the intervening trees and woodland would be in leaf, and the wind turbine blades would be almost entirely screened.
- 5.6.150. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (winter): the mitigation and

enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (TOREP site boundary hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting) would not provide any additional screening but the intervening woodland is likely to grow taller and progressively less of the blades of the five wind turbine would be discernible through the trees, above the intervening woodland and against the sky, occupying approximately up to 34° of the 180° panoramic view and up to 2° - 2.5° of the vertical field of view.

- 5.6.151. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (summer): the intervening trees and woodland would be in leaf, and the wind turbine blades would be almost entirely screened.
- 5.6.152. Predicted view - decommissioning phase (winter and summer): the TOREP solar arrays would have been removed and the TOREP site restored and the trees and hedgerows on the TOREP site would have matured but would not be noticeable. The intervening woodland is likely to have grown taller so almost all of the decommissioning activities undertaken on the site in winter would be screened by the intervening vegetation with only the wind turbine blade tips and the tops of the cranes visible above the intervening woodland (see Table 5.5.3, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) which would be present for only short periods within the overall decommissioning programme.

Effects on Landscape Character

- 5.6.153. Landscape character and landscape designations: this viewpoint is close to the southern boundary of NCA27: Yorkshire Wolds, just inside LCA 19C: North Holderness Open Farmland, close to the southern boundary of the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3.1 - Volume 3a) and in the grounds of a Grade I Listed Building.
- 5.6.154. Landscape sensitivity: *High*. This is a landscape of National value (grounds of a Grade I Listed Building) and susceptible to this type of development (see Table 5.3.7 in Appendix 5.3 (Baseline Landscape Character Analysis) - Volume 4).
- 5.6.155. Magnitude of change in landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:
- During construction phase (winter): *negligible/none adverse change* due to almost all of the construction activities and elements being screened by intervening woodland.
 - During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *slight/negligible adverse change* due to the blades of five of the wind turbines being discernible through the trees.
 - During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *slight/negligible adverse change* due to the blades of five of the wind turbines being discernible through the trees.

- During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible/none adverse change* due to almost all of the decommissioning activities and elements being screened by intervening woodland.

5.6.156. Overall effects on landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *Minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible/none adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a slight/negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant at this location.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a slight/negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant at this location.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *Minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible/none adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.

Effects on Views

5.6.157. Visual receptors: visitors to Burton Agnes Hall.

5.6.158. Location value: *National* (as this is within the grounds of a Grade I Listed Building).

5.6.159. Receptor susceptibility:

- Visitors: *Susceptible* (as they would be stationary or moving slowly, would be exposed to the change in the view for a short period when walking around the garden, could experience the view often (if local) or very occasionally (if visitors) and where the focus of their attention or interest could be in the direction of the Proposed Development).

5.6.160. Receptor sensitivity:

- Visitors: *High sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with National value and susceptible to change).

5.6.161. Magnitude of change in the view for receptors that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to almost all of the construction activities and elements being screened by intervening woodland in this view.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *slight adverse change* due to the blades of five of the wind turbines being discernible through the trees in this view.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *slight adverse change* due to the blades of five of the wind turbines being discernible through the trees in this view.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible/none adverse change* due to almost all of the decommissioning activities and elements being screened by intervening woodland in this view.

5.6.162. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the construction phase (winter):

- Visitors: *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.163. These adverse effects on views during the construction phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent, and not significant for visitors.

5.6.164. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter):

- Visitors: *Moderate adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a slight adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.165. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant for visitors at this location.

5.6.166. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter):

- Visitors: *Moderate adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a slight adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.167. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant for visitors at this location.

5.6.168. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the decommissioning phase (winter):

- Visitors: *Minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a negligible/none adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.169. These adverse effects on views during the decommissioning phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant for visitors at this location.

Viewpoint 7: Library window, Burton Agnes Hall

- 5.6.170. Location: this viewpoint is from the library window which is on the second floor at the northern end of the east-northeast façade of Burton Agnes Hall, 2.10 km south-southwest of T5.
- 5.6.171. Existing view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.19.1 - Volume 3a, the foreground is the formal gardens and surrounding woodlands. The two overhead electricity lines that cross the site and the communications mast north of Woldgate are not visible. Fraisthorpe Wind Farm, Carnaby industrial estate and the wind turbine on the Carnaby industrial estate are visible to the west and Lissett Airfield Wind Farm is visible to the south from both this window and from other windows on the second floor of the east-northeast and south-southeast façades of Burton Agnes Hall.
- 5.6.172. Predicted future baseline view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.19.2 - Volume 3a, the TOREP will be in the distance, partially screened by intervening terrain and vegetation and occupying approximately 16° of the 180° panoramic view. The substation and BESS infrastructure would be screened by the terrain from this location. Progressive additional screening would be provided by the mitigation and enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (management of existing hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting).
- 5.6.173. Predicted future baseline view (summer): the intervening woodland, specimen trees, field boundary hedgerows and hedgerow trees would be in leaf and would screen more of the TOREP solar panels.
- 5.6.174. Predicted view - construction phase (winter): all of the construction activities undertaken in winter around T1, T2, T4 and the anemometer mast would be screened by the nearby woodland. Most of the construction activities in the vicinity of T3, T5 and T6 would be noticeable, including the presence and subsequent removal of one construction compound (near T5), the construction of the new site tracks and crane hardstandings, wind turbine foundations, transformer housings, the installation and static presence of the wind turbines, and the presence of the cranes and other vehicle movements on this part of the site (see Table 5.5.1, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) each of which would be present for only short periods within the overall construction programme (see Table 2.2 in Chapter 2 (Project and Site Description) - Volume 2).
- 5.6.175. Predicted view - construction phase (summer): the intervening trees and woodland would be in leaf and would provide a greater degree of screening of the construction activities and elements in this part of the site.
- 5.6.176. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (winter): as illustrated in Figures 5.19.3, 5.19.4 and 5.19.5 - Volume 3a, T1, T2, T4 and the anemometer mast would be entirely screened by the nearby woodland, and the other three wind turbines (T3, T5 and T6), and the movement of their rotors, would be visible in the middle distance beyond the intervening trees and woodland and against the sky, occupying approximately 10° of the 180° panoramic view and 2.5° - 4° of the

vertical field of view.

- 5.6.177. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (summer): the intervening trees and woodland would be in leaf and would provide a greater degree of screening of the three wind turbines, in particular T3 and T6.
- 5.6.178. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (winter): the mitigation and enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (TOREP site boundary hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting) would not provide any additional screening but the intervening woodland is likely to grow taller and progressively less of the three wind turbines (T3, T5 and T6) would be visible in the middle distance beyond the intervening trees and woodland and against the sky, occupying approximately 10° of the 180° panoramic view and 2.5° - 4° of the vertical field of view. Lissett Airfield wind turbines are due to be decommissioned in 2034 (year 6 of the operational phase) and so may not be visible from this location during years 7 - 40 of the operational phase. The Fraisthorpe wind turbines are due to be decommissioned in 2041 (year 13 of the operational phase) and so may not be visible for years 14 - 40 of the operational phase.
- 5.6.179. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (summer): the intervening trees and woodland would be in leaf and would provide progressively greater degrees of screening of the three wind turbines.
- 5.6.180. Predicted view - decommissioning phase (winter and summer): the TOREP solar arrays would have been removed and the TOREP site restored and the trees and hedgerows on the TOREP site would have matured but would not be noticeable. The intervening woodland is likely to have grown taller so almost all of the decommissioning activities undertaken on the site in winter would be screened by the intervening vegetation with only the dismantling of the three wind turbines and the cranes visible above the intervening woodland (see Table 5.5.3, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) which would be present for only short periods within the overall decommissioning programme.

Effects on Landscape Character

- 5.6.181. Landscape character and landscape designations: this viewpoint is close to the southern boundary of NCA27: Yorkshire Wolds, just inside LCA 19C: North Holderness Open Farmland, close to the southern boundary of the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3.1 - Volume 3a) and in a Grade I Listed Building.
- 5.6.182. Landscape sensitivity: *High*. This is a landscape of National value (grounds of a Grade I Listed Building) and susceptible to this type of development (see Table 5.3.7 in Appendix 5.3 (Baseline Landscape Character Analysis) - Volume 4).
- 5.6.183. Magnitude of change in landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to some of the construction activities and elements on part of the site being discernible over and beyond the intervening woodland.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to three of the wind turbines being in the landscape over and beyond the intervening woodland.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to three of the wind turbines being in the landscape over and beyond the intervening woodland.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to some of the decommissioning activities and elements on part of the site being discernible over and beyond the intervening woodland.

5.6.184. Overall effects on landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *Moderate+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant at this location but significant when taken in conjunction with similar and greater effects on landscape character within Burton Agnes Hall gardens (if any).
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *Moderate+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant at this location but significant when taken in conjunction with similar and greater effects on landscape character within Burton Agnes Hall gardens (if any).
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.

Effects on Views

5.6.185. Visual receptors: visitors to Burton Agnes Hall.

5.6.186. Location value: *National* (as this is within the grounds of a Grade I Listed Building).

5.6.187. Receptor susceptibility:

- Visitors: *Susceptible* (as they would be stationary or moving slowly, would be exposed to the change in the view for a short period when walking around the Hall, could experience the view often (if local) or very occasionally (if visitors) and where the focus of their attention or interest could be in the direction of the Proposed Development).

5.6.188. Receptor sensitivity:

- Visitors: *High sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with National value and susceptible to change).

5.6.189. Magnitude of change in the view for receptors that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *slight/negligible adverse change* due to some of the construction activities and elements on part of the site being discernible over and beyond the intervening woodland in this view.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *moderate adverse change* due to three of the wind turbines being visible over and beyond the intervening woodland in this view.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *moderate adverse change* due to three of the wind turbines being visible over and beyond the intervening woodland in this view.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *slight/negligible adverse change* due to some of the decommissioning activities and elements on part of the site being discernible over and beyond the intervening woodland in this view.

5.6.190. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the construction phase (winter):

- Visitors: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a slight/negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.191. These adverse effects on views during the construction phase would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent, and not significant for visitors.

5.6.192. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter):

- Visitors: *Major/moderate adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a moderate adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.193. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant for visitors at this location.

5.6.194. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter):

- Visitors: *Major/moderate adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a moderate adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.195. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant for visitors at this location.

5.6.196. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the decommissioning phase (winter):

- Visitors: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a slight/negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.197. These adverse effects on views during the decommissioning phase would be direct, discrete, short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant for visitors at this location.

Viewpoint 8: East garden, Burton Agnes Hall

- 5.6.198. Location: this viewpoint is in the formal gardens of Burton Agnes Hall, close to the east-northeast façade of the Hall, 2.10 km south-southwest of T5.
- 5.6.199. Existing view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.20.1 - Volume 3a, the foreground is the formal gardens and pond, enclosed by the nearby woodland and with specimen trees and another woodland beyond the haha. The two overhead electricity lines that cross the site and the communications mast north of Woldgate are not visible. Burton Agnes Hall is to the rear of this view. Lissett Airfield Wind Farm, Fraisthorpe Wind Farm, Carnaby industrial estate and the wind turbine on the Carnaby industrial estate are not visible from this location.
- 5.6.200. Predicted future baseline view (winter and summer): as illustrated in Figure 5.20.2 - Volume 3a, the TOREP will be screened by the intervening woodland.
- 5.6.201. Predicted view - construction phase (winter): all of the construction activities around T1, T2, T3, T4 and the anemometer mast would be screened by the nearby woodland. Most of the construction activities in the vicinity of T5 and T6 would also be screened by the intervening woodland with just the installation and static presence of the rotors of wind turbines T5 and T6, and the presence of the cranes discernible (see Table 5.5.1, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) each of which would be present for only very short periods within the overall construction programme (see Table 2.2 in Chapter 2 (Project and Site Description) - Volume 2).
- 5.6.202. Predicted view - construction phase (summer): the intervening trees and woodland would be in leaf and would provide a greater degree of screening of the installation and static presence of wind turbine rotors of T5 and T6, and the presence of the cranes.
- 5.6.203. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (winter): as illustrated in Figures 5.20.3, 5.20.4 and 5.20.5 - Volume 3a, T1, T2, T3, T4 and the anemometer mast would be entirely screened by the nearby woodland, the nacelle and movement of the partial rotor of T5 would be barely discernible through the nearby woodland and the nacelle and movement of the partial rotor of T6 would be noticeable against the sky beyond the intervening trees and woodland, occupying approximately 8° of the 180° view across the garden and 1.5° - 2.5° of the vertical field of view.
- 5.6.204. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (summer): the intervening trees and woodland would be in leaf, T5 would be screened and the partial rotor of T6 would be further screened but still discernible beyond the trees.
- 5.6.205. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (winter): the mitigation and enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (TOREP site boundary hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting) would not provide any additional screening but the intervening woodland is likely to grow taller and progressively less of the rotors of the T5 and T6 would be discernible through the trees, above the intervening woodland and against the sky, occupying approximately up to 8°

of the 180° panoramic view and up to 1.5° - 2.5° of the vertical field of view.

- 5.6.206. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (summer): the intervening trees and woodland would be in leaf, T5 would be screened and the partial rotor of T6 would be further screened but still discernible beyond the trees.
- 5.6.207. Predicted view - decommissioning phase (winter and summer): the TOREP solar arrays would have been removed and the TOREP site restored and the trees and hedgerows on the TOREP site would have matured but would not be visible. The intervening woodland is likely to have grown taller and the only visible decommissioning activities undertaken on the site in winter would be the blades and the tops of the cranes in the vicinity of T5 and T6 above the intervening woodland (see Table 5.5.3, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) which would be present for only very short periods within the overall decommissioning programme.

Effects on Landscape Character

- 5.6.208. Landscape character and landscape designations: this viewpoint is close to the southern boundary of NCA27: Yorkshire Wolds, just inside LCA 19C: North Holderness Open Farmland, close to the southern boundary of the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3.1 - Volume 3a) and in the grounds of a Grade I Listed Building.
- 5.6.209. Landscape sensitivity: *High*. This is a landscape of National value (grounds of a Grade I Listed Building) and susceptible to this type of development (see Table 5.3.7 in Appendix 5.3 (Baseline Landscape Character Analysis) - Volume 4).
- 5.6.210. Magnitude of change in landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:
- During construction phase (winter): *negligible/none adverse change* due to almost all of the construction activities and elements being screened by intervening woodland.
 - During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *negligible adverse change* due to the partial rotor of T5 being barely discernible through the trees and the partial rotor of T6 being noticeable beyond intervening vegetation.
 - During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *negligible adverse change* due to the partial rotor of T5 being barely discernible through the trees and the partial rotor of T6 being noticeable beyond intervening vegetation.
 - During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible/none adverse change* due to almost all of the decommissioning activities and elements being screened by intervening woodland.
- 5.6.211. Overall effects on landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:
- During construction phase (winter): *Minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible/none adverse magnitude of change). These adverse

effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.

- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant at this location.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant at this location.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *Minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible/none adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.

Effects on Views

5.6.212. Visual receptors: visitors to Burton Agnes Hall.

5.6.213. Location value: *National* (as this is within the grounds of a Grade I Listed Building).

5.6.214. Receptor susceptibility:

- Visitors: *Susceptible* (as they would be stationary or moving slowly, would be exposed to the change in the view for a short period when walking around the garden, could experience the view often (if local) or very occasionally (if visitors) and where the focus of their attention or interest could be in the direction of the Proposed Development).

5.6.215. Receptor sensitivity:

- Visitors: *High sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with National value and susceptible to change).

5.6.216. Magnitude of change in the view for receptors that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *negligible/none adverse change* due to almost all of the construction activities and elements being screened by intervening woodland in this view.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *slight/negligible adverse change* due the partial rotor of T5 being barely discernible through the trees and the partial rotor of T6 being noticeable beyond intervening vegetation.

- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *slight/negligible adverse change* due the partial rotor of T5 being barely discernible through the trees and the partial rotor of T6 being noticeable beyond intervening vegetation.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible/none adverse change* due to almost all of the decommissioning activities and elements being screened by intervening woodland in this view.

5.6.217. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the construction phase (winter):

- Visitors: *Minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a negligible/none adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.218. These adverse effects on views during the construction phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent, and not significant for visitors.

5.6.219. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter):

- Visitors: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a slight/negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.220. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant for visitors at this location.

5.6.221. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter):

- Visitors: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a slight/negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.222. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant for visitors at this location.

5.6.223. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the decommissioning phase (winter):

- Visitors: *Minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a negligible/none adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.224. These adverse effects on views during the decommissioning phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant for visitors at this location.

Viewpoint 9: Walled kitchen garden, Burton Agnes Hall

- 5.6.225. Location: this viewpoint is taken from a path in the walled kitchen garden of Burton Agnes Hall, 2.10 km south-southwest of T5.
- 5.6.226. Existing view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.21.1 - Volume 3a, the foreground is the kitchen garden with a line of mature conifers, the dense hedgerow of the maze and the tall brick kitchen garden walls enclosing the view. The two overhead electricity lines that cross the site and the communications mast north of Woldgate are not visible. Burton Agnes Hall is to the left of this view. Lissett Airfield Wind Farm, Fraisthorpe Wind Farm, Carnaby industrial estate and the wind turbine on the Carnaby industrial estate are not visible from this location.
- 5.6.227. Predicted future baseline view (winter and summer): as illustrated in Figure 5.21.2 - Volume 3a, the TOREP will be screened by the intervening vegetation and garden wall.
- 5.6.228. Predicted view - construction phase (winter): all of the construction activities around T1, T2, T3, T4 and the anemometer mast would be screened by the intervening vegetation and garden wall. Most of the construction activities in the vicinity of T5 and T6 would also be screened by the intervening vegetation and garden wall with just the installation and static presence of the rotors of wind turbines T5 and T6, and the presence of the cranes discernible (see Table 5.5.1, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) each of which would be present for only very short periods within the overall construction programme (see Table 2.2 in Chapter 2 (Project and Site Description) - Volume 2).
- 5.6.229. Predicted view - construction phase (summer): the vegetation would be in leaf and would provide a greater degree of screening of the installation and static presence of wind turbine rotors of T5 and T6, and the presence of the cranes.
- 5.6.230. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (winter): as illustrated in Figures 5.21.3, 5.21.4 and 5.21.5 - Volume 3a, T1, T2, T3, T4 and the anemometer mast would be entirely screened by the intervening vegetation and garden wall, and T5 and T6 would be largely screened by the garden wall, with the movement of the partial rotors of T5 and T6 discernible through the intervening vegetation, against the sky, occupying approximately 8° of the 360° view within the kitchen garden and 1.5° - 2.5° of the vertical field of view.
- 5.6.231. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (summer): the intervening vegetation would be in leaf and would provide a greater degree of screening of the partial rotors of T5 and T6.
- 5.6.232. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (winter): the height of the hedgerow around the maze and the height of the plants grown within the kitchen garden could vary from year to year and so provide varying degrees of screening but the line of conifer trees and the garden wall would continue to screen T1, T2, T3, T4 and the anemometer mast, with the rotors of T5 and T6 being discernible over the garden wall and through any intervening vegetation, against the sky, occupying approximately up to 8° of the 180° panoramic view and up to 1.5° -

2.5° of the vertical field of view.

- 5.6.233. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (summer): the intervening vegetation would be in leaf and would provide a greater degree of screening of the partial rotors of T5 and T6.
- 5.6.234. Predicted view - decommissioning phase (winter and summer): the TOREP solar arrays would have been removed and the TOREP site restored and the trees and hedgerows on the TOREP site would have matured but would not be visible. All of the decommissioning activities around T1, T2, T3, T4 and the anemometer mast would be screened by the intervening vegetation and garden wall and most of the decommissioning activities in the vicinity of T5 and T6 would also be screened by the intervening vegetation and garden wall with just the removal of the rotors of wind turbines T5 and T6, and the presence of the cranes discernible (see Table 5.5.3, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) which would be present for only very short periods within the overall decommissioning programme.

Effects on Landscape Character

- 5.6.235. Landscape character and landscape designations: this viewpoint is close to the southern boundary of NCA27: Yorkshire Wolds, just inside LCA 19C: North Holderness Open Farmland, on the southern boundary of the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3.1 - Volume 3a) and in the grounds of a Grade I Listed Building.
- 5.6.236. Landscape sensitivity: *High*. This is a landscape of National value (grounds of a Grade I Listed Building) and susceptible to this type of development (see Table 5.3.7 in Appendix 5.3 (Baseline Landscape Character Analysis) - Volume 4).
- 5.6.237. Magnitude of change in landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:
- During construction phase (winter): *negligible/none adverse change* due to almost all of the construction activities and elements being screened by intervening woodland.
 - During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *negligible adverse change* due to the partial rotors of T5 and T6 being discernible beyond intervening vegetation.
 - During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *negligible adverse change* due to the partial rotors of T5 and T6 being discernible beyond intervening vegetation.
 - During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible/none adverse change* due to almost all of the decommissioning activities and elements being screened by intervening woodland.
- 5.6.238. Overall effects on landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *Minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible/none adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant at this location.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant at this location.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *Minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible/none adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.

Effects on Views

5.6.239. Visual receptors: visitors to Burton Agnes Hall.

5.6.240. Location value: *National* (as this is within the grounds of a Grade I Listed Building).

5.6.241. Receptor susceptibility:

- Visitors: *Susceptible* (as they would be stationary or moving slowly, would be exposed to the change in the view for a short period when walking around the garden, could experience the view often (if local) or very occasionally (if visitors) and where the focus of their attention or interest could be in the direction of the Proposed Development).

5.6.242. Receptor sensitivity:

- Visitors: *High sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with National value and susceptible to change).

5.6.243. Magnitude of change in the view for receptors that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *negligible/none adverse change* due to almost all of the construction activities and elements being screened by intervening woodland in this view.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *slight/negligible adverse change* due the partial rotors of T5 and T6 being discernible beyond intervening vegetation.

- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *slight/negligible adverse change* due the partial rotor of T5 and T6 being discernible beyond intervening vegetation.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible/none adverse change* due to almost all of the decommissioning activities and elements being screened by intervening woodland in this view.

5.6.244. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the construction phase (winter):

- Visitors: *Minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a negligible/none adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.245. These adverse effects on views during the construction phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent, and not significant for visitors.

5.6.246. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter):

- Visitors: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a slight/negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.247. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant for visitors at this location.

5.6.248. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter):

- Visitors: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a slight/negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.249. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant for visitors at this location.

5.6.250. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the decommissioning phase (winter):

- Visitors: *Minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a negligible/none adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.251. These adverse effects on views during the decommissioning phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant for visitors at this location.

Viewpoint 10: Station Road, Burton Agnes Conservation Area

- 5.6.252. Location: this viewpoint is taken from beside the village pond on Station Road, close to the junction with Hospital Hill/Main Street (A614 through Burton Agnes village), in the Burton Agnes Conservation Area and looking towards the Gatehouse of Burton Agnes Hall, 1.88 km south of T4.
- 5.6.253. Existing view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.22.1 - Volume 3a, the foreground is the road junction, pond and a grassy bank that rises between Main Street and Maypole Hill. A war memorial is located on the bank and the Gatehouse to Burton Agnes Hall, the kitchen garden wall and Holme Farmhouse are located on Maypole Hill and are partially screened by the bank. Lissett Airfield Wind Farm, Fraisthorpe Wind Farm, Carnaby industrial estate and the wind turbine on the Carnaby industrial estate are not visible from this location.
- 5.6.254. Predicted future baseline view (winter and summer): as illustrated in Figure 5.22.2 - Volume 3a, the TOREP will be screened by the intervening landform from this location.
- 5.6.255. Predicted view - construction phase (winter): all of the ground level construction activities would be screened by the intervening landform, vegetation and built form, with just the installation and static presence of the blades of wind turbines T2, T4 and T5, and the presence of the cranes discernible (see Table 5.5.1, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) each of which would be present for only very short periods within the overall construction programme (see Table 2.2 in Chapter 2 (Project and Site Description) - Volume 2).
- 5.6.256. Predicted view - construction phase (summer): the vegetation would be in leaf and would provide a greater degree of screening of the installation and static presence of the blades of wind turbine T2, T4 and T5, and the presence of the cranes.
- 5.6.257. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (winter): as illustrated in Figures 5.22.3, 5.22.4 and 5.22.5 - Volume 3a, T1, T3, T6 and the anemometer mast would be entirely screened by the intervening landform, vegetation and built form, and T2, T4 and T5 would be largely screened by the landform, garden wall and vegetation, with the movement of the blades of T2, T4 and T5 discernible through the intervening vegetation and against the sky, occupying approximately 15° of the 360° view and 0.5° - 1.5° of the vertical field of view.
- 5.6.258. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (summer): the intervening vegetation would be in leaf and would provide a greater degree of screening of the blades of T2, T4 and T5.
- 5.6.259. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (winter): the height of the vegetation within the kitchen garden could vary from year to year and so provide varying degrees of screening but the garden wall and vegetation around the pond would continue to screen T1, T3, T6 and the anemometer mast, with the movement of the blades of T2, T4 and T5 discernible through the intervening vegetation, against the sky, occupying approximately 15° of the 360° view and

0.5° - 1.5° of the vertical field of view.

- 5.6.260. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (summer): the intervening vegetation would be in leaf and would provide a greater degree of screening of the blades of T2, T4 and T5.
- 5.6.261. Predicted view - decommissioning phase (winter and summer): the TOREP solar arrays would have been removed and the TOREP site restored and the trees and hedgerows on the TOREP site would have matured but would not be visible. All of the decommissioning activities around T1, T3, T6 and the anemometer mast would be screened by the intervening landform, vegetation and garden wall and most of the decommissioning activities in the vicinity of T2, T4 and T5 would also be screened with just the removal of the rotors of wind turbines T2, T4 and T5, and the presence of the cranes discernible (see Table 5.5.3, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) which would be present for only very short periods within the overall decommissioning programme.

Effects on Landscape Character

- 5.6.262. Landscape character and landscape designations: this viewpoint is close to the southern boundary of NCA27: Yorkshire Wolds, just inside LCA 19C: North Holderness Open Farmland, just outside the southern boundary of the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3.1 - Volume 3a) and in a Conservation Area.
- 5.6.263. Landscape sensitivity: *High*. This is a landscape of National value (Conservation Area) and susceptible to this type of development (see Table 5.3.7 in Appendix 5.3 (Baseline Landscape Character Analysis) - Volume 4).
- 5.6.264. Magnitude of change in landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:
- During construction phase (winter): *negligible/none adverse change* due to almost all of the construction activities and elements being screened by intervening landform, vegetation and built form.
 - During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *negligible adverse change* due to the blades of T2, T4 and T5 being discernible beyond intervening landform, vegetation and built form.
 - During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *negligible adverse change* due to the blades of T2, T4 and T5 being discernible beyond intervening landform, vegetation and built form.
 - During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible/none adverse change* due to almost all of the decommissioning activities and elements being screened by intervening landform, vegetation and built form.
- 5.6.265. Overall effects on landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *Minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible/none adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant at this location.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant at this location.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *Minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible/none adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.

Effects on Views

5.6.266. Visual receptors: residents, cyclists and walkers on National Cycle Network route #1 and the Way of the Roses and visitors to Burton Agnes Hall.

5.6.267. Location value: *National* (as this is within a Conservation Area).

5.6.268. Receptor susceptibility:

- Residents, cyclists, walkers and visitors: *Susceptible* (as they would be stationary or moving slowly, would be exposed to the change in the view for a very short period when cycling, walking or driving northwards on a short section of Station Road, could experience the view often (if local) or very occasionally (if visitors) and where the focus of their attention or interest would be in the direction of the Proposed Development).
- Motorists: *Moderate susceptibility* (as they would be moving steadily, would be exposed to the change in the view for a very short period when travelling northwards along Station Road, could experience the view often and where the focus of their view would be in the direction of travel, slightly oblique to the Proposed Development).

5.6.269. Receptor sensitivity:

- Residents, cyclists, walkers and visitors: *High sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with National value and susceptible to change).
- Motorists: *High/medium sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with National value and with a moderate susceptibility to change).

5.6.270. Magnitude of change in the view for receptors that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *negligible/none adverse change* due to almost all of the construction activities and elements being screened by intervening landform, vegetation and built form.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *slight/negligible adverse change* due to the blades of T2, T4 and T5 being discernible beyond intervening landform, vegetation and built form.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *slight/negligible adverse change* due to the blades of T2, T4 and T5 being discernible beyond intervening landform, vegetation and built form.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible/none adverse change* due to almost all of the decommissioning activities and elements being screened by intervening landform, vegetation and built form.

5.6.271. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the construction phase (winter):

- Residents, cyclists, walkers and visitors: *Minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a negligible/none adverse magnitude of change).
- Motorists: *Minor adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a negligible/none adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.272. These adverse effects on views during the construction phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent, and not significant for receptors at this location.

5.6.273. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter):

- Residents, cyclists, walkers and visitors: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a slight/negligible adverse magnitude of change).
- Motorists: *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a slight/negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.274. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant for receptors at this location.

5.6.275. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter):

- Residents, cyclists, walkers and visitors: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a slight/negligible adverse magnitude of change).
- Motorists: *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a slight/negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.276. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant for receptors at this location.

5.6.277. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the decommissioning phase (winter):

- Residents, cyclists, walkers, and visitors: *Minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a negligible/none adverse magnitude of change).
- Motorists: *Minor adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a negligible/none adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.278. These adverse effects on views during the decommissioning phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant for receptors at this location.

Viewpoint 11: All Saints Church, Rudston

- 5.6.279. Location: this viewpoint is taken from School Lane, close to the junction with Church Lane, and adjacent to the wall around the churchyard of All Saints Church, Rudston (Grade I Listed Building), looking southwards, 2.18 km north-northwest of T1. The Rudston Monolith (Scheduled Monument) is in the churchyard to the northeast of the church.
- 5.6.280. Existing view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.23.1 - Volume 3a, the foreground is the road junction and a small paddock, with houses in the village of Rudston to the south and west and the slopes of the Gypsy Race valley with fields, hedgerows and woodland rising up to the skyline. All Saints Church and churchyard are to the immediate rear of this view and are raised 2m or so above School Lane and the Rudston Monolith is in the churchyard to the northeast of the church. Lissett Airfield Wind Farm, Fraisthorpe Wind Farm, Carnaby industrial estate and the wind turbine on the Carnaby industrial estate are not visible from this location.
- 5.6.281. Predicted future baseline view (winter and summer): as illustrated in Figure 5.23.2 - Volume 3a, the TOREP will be screened by the intervening landform from this location.
- 5.6.282. Predicted view - construction phase (winter and summer): all of the ground level construction activities would be screened by the intervening landform, with just the installation and static presence of the blades of the six wind turbines, and the presence of the cranes noticeable on the skyline, some partly screened by the intervening woodland (see Table 5.5.1, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) and each of which would be present for only very short periods within the overall construction programme (see Table 2.2 in Chapter 2 (Project and Site Description) - Volume 2).
- 5.6.283. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (winter): as illustrated in Figures 5.23.3, 5.23.4 and 5.23.5 - Volume 3a, the movement of the rotor of T1, the partial rotors of T2, T4 and T5 and the blade tips of T3 and T6 would be visible above the landform and woodlands, against the sky, and occupying approximately 31° of the 360° view and 0.5° - 3° of the vertical field of view.
- 5.6.284. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (summer): the intervening woodlands would be in leaf and would provide a very small additional degree of screening of the partial rotor of T2 and the blades of T3 and T6.
- 5.6.285. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (winter): the movement of the rotor of T1, the partial rotors of T2, T4 and T5 and the blade tips of T3 and T6 would continue to be visible above the landform and woodlands, against the sky, and occupying approximately 31° of the 360° view and 0.5° - 3° of the vertical field of view.
- 5.6.286. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (summer): the intervening vegetation would be in leaf and would provide a very small additional degree of screening of the partial rotor of T2 and the blades of T3 and T6.

5.6.287. Predicted view - decommissioning phase (winter and summer): the TOREP solar arrays would have been removed and the TOREP site restored and the trees and hedgerows on the TOREP site would have matured but would not be visible. All the ground level decommissioning activities would be screened by the intervening landform, with just the removal of the rotors of wind turbines T1, T2, T4 and T5, the blades of T3 and T6 and the presence of the cranes discernible on the skyline, some partly screened by the intervening woodland (see Table 5.5.3, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) which would be present for only very short periods within the overall decommissioning programme.

Effects on Landscape Character

5.6.288. Landscape character and landscape designations: this viewpoint is in NCA27: Yorkshire Wolds, inside LCA 15A: Gypsy Race Corridor, Rudston to Bridlington, in the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3.1 - Volume 3a) and adjacent to a Grade I Listed Building and Scheduled Monument.

5.6.289. Landscape sensitivity: *High*. This is a locally designated landscape adjacent to heritage assets of National value and susceptible to this type of development (see Table 5.3.4 in Appendix 5.3 (Baseline Landscape Character Analysis) - Volume 4).

5.6.290. Magnitude of change in landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to most of the construction activities and elements being screened by intervening landform and woodlands.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to the rotor of T1, the partial rotors of T2, T4 and T5 and the blade tips of T3 and T6 being visible above the landform and woodlands.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to the rotor of T1, the partial rotors of T2, T4 and T5 and the blade tips of T3 and T6 being visible above the landform and woodlands.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to almost all of the decommissioning activities and elements being screened by intervening landform, vegetation and built form.

5.6.291. Overall effects on landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *Moderate+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete,

medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant when taken in conjunction with similar and greater effects on landscape character within LCA 15A.

- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *Moderate+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant when taken in conjunction with similar and greater effects on landscape character within LCA 15A.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.

Effects on Views

5.6.292. Visual receptors: residents (eg Autumn Lodge on Church Lane) and visitors to All Saints Church and the Rudston Monolith.

5.6.293. Location value: *Private* (for residents) and *National* (for visitors, as the Church is a Grade I Listed Building and the Rudston Monolith is a Scheduled Monument).

5.6.294. Receptor susceptibility:

- Residents of Autumn Lodge: *Susceptible* (as they would be stationary or moving slowly about their property, could be exposed to the change frequently and for sustained periods and the focus of their attention or interest could be towards the view of the proposed development).
- Visitors: *Susceptible* (as they would be stationary or moving slowly, would be exposed to the change in the view for a very short period when visiting the Rudston Monolith, could experience the view often (if local) or very occasionally (if visitors) and where the focus of their attention or interest could be in the direction of the proposed development).

5.6.295. Receptor sensitivity:

- Residents of Autumn Lodge: *High sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with Private value and would be susceptible to change).
- Visitors: *High sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with National value and susceptible to change).

5.6.296. Magnitude of change in the view for receptors that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *slight/negligible adverse change* due to some of the construction activities and elements being visible above the intervening landform and woodlands.

- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *moderate adverse change* due to one rotor (T1), three partial rotors (T2, T4 and T5) and the blade tips of T3 and T6 being visible above the landform and woodlands.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *moderate adverse change* due to one rotor (T1), three partial rotors (T2, T4 and T5) and the blade tips of T3 and T6 being visible above the landform and woodlands.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *slight/negligible adverse change* due to some of the decommissioning activities and elements being visible above the intervening landform and woodlands.

5.6.297. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the construction phase (winter):

- Residents: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a slight/negligible adverse magnitude of change).
- Visitors: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a slight/negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.298. These adverse effects on views during the construction phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent, and not significant for receptors at this location.

5.6.299. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter):

- Residents: *Major/moderate adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a moderate adverse magnitude of change).
- Visitors: *Major/moderate adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a moderate adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.300. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant for residents and visitors.

5.6.301. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter):

- Residents: *Major/moderate adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a moderate adverse magnitude of change).
- Visitors: *Major/moderate adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a moderate adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.302. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and significant for residents and visitors.

5.6.303. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the decommissioning phase (winter):

- Residents: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a slight/negligible adverse magnitude of change).
- Visitors: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a slight/negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.304. These adverse effects on views during the decommissioning phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant for receptors at this location.

Viewpoint 12: Carnaby Temple

- 5.6.305. Location: this viewpoint is taken from a bridleway, close to Carnaby Temple (Grade II Listed Building, not open to the public), 2.48 km east-northeast of T3.
- 5.6.306. Existing view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.24.1 - Volume 3a, the foreground is sloping fields, and a tall shelterbelt of sycamore trees cross the view from the northwest to the southeast. Carnaby Temple is to the immediate rear of this view. The two overhead electricity lines that cross the site are visible, Fraisthorpe Wind Farm is visible in the distance to the south-southeast, the wind turbine on the Carnaby industrial estate is visible to the south and Lissett Airfield Wind Farm is also visible in the distance to the south-southwest.
- 5.6.307. Predicted future baseline view (winter and summer): as illustrated in Figure 5.24.2 - Volume 3a, the TOREP will be almost entirely screened by the intervening shelterbelt.
- 5.6.308. Predicted view - construction phase (winter): all of the ground level construction activities would be almost entirely screened by the shelterbelt trees, with just the installation and static presence of the six wind turbines, and the presence of the cranes noticeable through and above the trees (see Table 5.5.1, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each present for only short periods within the overall construction programme (see Table 2.2 in Chapter 2 (Project and Site Description) - Volume 2).
- 5.6.309. Predicted view - construction phase (summer): the shelterbelt trees would be in leaf and would provide a greater degree of screening such that all the ground level construction activities and the installation of T1, T4 and the anemometer mast would be entirely screened with the installation of the blades of T2, T3, T5 and T6, and the presence of the cranes noticeable above the trees.
- 5.6.310. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (winter): as illustrated in Figures 5.24.3, 5.24.4 and 5.24.5 - Volume 3a, the six wind turbines and the movement of the rotors would be discernible through and over the shelterbelt trees, occupying approximately 17° of the 360° view and 2° - 3° of the vertical field of view.
- 5.6.311. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (summer): the intervening shelterbelt trees would be in leaf and would entirely screen T1, T4 and the anemometer mast, with just the partial blades of T2, T3, T5 and T6 noticeable above the trees.
- 5.6.312. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (winter): the six wind turbines and the movement of the rotors would be discernible through and over the shelterbelt trees, occupying approximately 17° of the 360° view and 2° - 3° of the vertical field of view.
- 5.6.313. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (summer): the intervening shelterbelt trees would be in leaf and would entirely screen T1, T4 and the anemometer mast, with just the partial blades of T2, T3, T5 and T6 noticeable above the trees.

5.6.314. Predicted view - decommissioning phase (winter): the TOREP solar arrays would have been removed and the TOREP site restored and the trees and hedgerows on the TOREP site would have matured but would be barely visible through the shelterbelt trees. All the ground level decommissioning activities would be almost entirely screened by the intervening trees, with just the removal of the wind turbines and the presence of the cranes noticeable through and above the trees (see Table 5.5.3, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) which would be present for only short periods within the overall decommissioning programme.

Effects on Landscape Character

5.6.315. Landscape character and landscape designations: this viewpoint is in NCA27: Yorkshire Wolds, just inside LCA 15A: Gypsy Race Corridor, Rudston to Bridlington, close to the boundary with LCA 13D: North Wolds Plateau Farmland, in the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3.1 - Volume 3a) and close to a Grade II Listed Building which forms a distinctive feature.

5.6.316. However, this location is on the south facing Wold slope and the landscape character is much more akin to LCA 13D than LCA 15A (which is characterised by the scarp slope and valley to the north). Hence the landscape character at this location has been assessed as per LCA 13D.

5.6.317. Landscape sensitivity: *High*. This is a locally designated landscape adjacent to a heritage asset of National value and susceptible to this type of development (see Table 5.3.1 in Appendix 5.3 (Baseline Landscape Character Analysis) - Volume 4).

5.6.318. Magnitude of change in landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to most of the construction activities and elements being largely screened by the intervening shelterbelt trees.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *slight adverse change* due to the six wind turbines and the movement of the rotors being discernible through and over the shelterbelt trees.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *slight adverse change* due to the six wind turbines and the movement of the rotors being discernible through and over the shelterbelt trees.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to most of the decommissioning activities and elements being largely screened by the intervening shelterbelt trees.

5.6.319. Overall effects on landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *Moderate adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a slight adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant at this location.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *Moderate adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a slight adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant at this location.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.

Effects on Views

5.6.320. Visual receptors: walkers, cyclists and equestrians on the bridleway.

5.6.321. Location value: *National* (as this is a popular viewpoint in a local landscape designation, close to a Grade II Listed Building which forms a distinctive feature).

5.6.322. Receptor susceptibility:

- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Moderate susceptibility* (as they would be stationary or moving slowly, could be exposed to the change frequently but not for sustained periods and the focus of their attention or interest would be towards the panoramic view to the south or towards Carnaby Temple, rather than towards the proposed development).

5.6.323. Receptor sensitivity:

- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *High/medium sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with National value and would have a moderate susceptibility to change).

5.6.324. Magnitude of change in the view for receptors that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to most of the construction activities and elements being largely screened by the intervening shelterbelt trees.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *slight adverse change* due to the six wind turbines and the movement of the rotors being discernible through and over the shelterbelt trees.

- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *slight adverse change* due to the six wind turbines and the movement of the rotors being discernible through and over the shelterbelt trees.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to most of the decommissioning activities and elements being largely screened by intervening shelterbelt trees.

5.6.325. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the construction phase (winter):

- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Minor+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.326. These adverse effects on views during the construction phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent, and not significant for receptors at this location.

5.6.327. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter):

- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a slight adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.328. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant for receptors at this location.

5.6.329. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter):

- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a slight adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.330. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant for receptors at this location.

5.6.331. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the decommissioning phase (winter):

- Walkers, cyclists and equestrians: *Minor+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.332. These adverse effects on views during the decommissioning phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant for receptors at this location.

Viewpoint 13: St John the Baptist Church, Carnaby (gate to churchyard off Church Lane)

- 5.6.333. Location: this viewpoint is taken from the gate to the churchyard of St John the Baptist Church (Grade II* Listed Building), at the top of the steps above Church Lane, looking westwards, 2.66 km east of T6.
- 5.6.334. Existing view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.25.1 - Volume 3a, the foreground is Church Lane which is sunken and has tightly clipped hedgerows on both sides, with fields beyond. St John the Baptist Church and churchyard are to the immediate rear of this view and are at a similar elevation to the viewpoint. Lissett Airfield Wind Farm, Fraisthorpe Wind Farm, Carnaby industrial estate and the wind turbine on the Carnaby industrial estate are not visible from this location but are visible from locations further north on Church Lane where hedgerows have been removed and the terrain is more elevated.
- 5.6.335. Predicted future baseline view (winter and summer): as illustrated in Figure 5.25.2 - Volume 3a, the TOREP will be screened by the intervening landform from this location.
- 5.6.336. Predicted view - construction phase (winter): all of the ground level construction activities would be screened by the intervening landform and hedgerow, with just the installation and static presence of the partial rotors of T2 - T6 and the blades of T1, and the presence of the cranes noticeable above the hedgerow (see Table 5.5.1, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) and each of which would be present for only very short periods within the overall construction programme (see Table 2.2 in Chapter 2 (Project and Site Description) - Volume 2).
- 5.6.337. Predicted view - construction phase (summer): the hedgerow would be taller and in leaf and would screen more of the wind turbines and cranes.
- 5.6.338. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (winter): as illustrated in Figures 5.25.3, 5.25.4 and 5.25.5 - Volume 3a, the movement of the partial rotors of T2 - T6 and the blades of T1 would be noticeable above the hedgerow, against the sky, and occupying approximately 21° of the 360° view and 0.5° - 2° of the vertical field of view.
- 5.6.339. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (summer): the hedgerow would be taller and in leaf and would screen more of the wind turbine partial rotors and blades.
- 5.6.340. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (winter): the movement of the partial rotors of T2 - T6 and the blades of T1 would be noticeable above the hedgerow, against the sky, and occupying approximately 21° of the 360° view and 0.5° - 2° of the vertical field of view.
- 5.6.341. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (summer): the hedgerow would be taller and in leaf and would screen more of the wind turbine partial rotors and blades.

5.6.342. Predicted view - decommissioning phase (winter and summer): the TOREP solar arrays would have been removed and the TOREP site restored and the trees and hedgerows on the TOREP site would have matured but would not be visible. All the ground level decommissioning activities would be screened by the intervening landform and hedgerow, with just the removal of the partial rotors of T2 - T6 and the blades of T1, and the presence of the cranes noticeable above the hedgerow (see Table 5.5.3, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) which would be present for only very short periods within the overall decommissioning programme.

Effects on Landscape Character

5.6.343. Landscape character and landscape designations: this viewpoint is close to the southern boundary of NCA27: Yorkshire Wolds, just inside LCA 19C: North Holderness Open Farmland, just inside the southern boundary of the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3.1 - Volume 3a) and within the curtilage of a Grade II* Listed Building.

5.6.344. Landscape sensitivity: *High*. This is a landscape of National value (within the curtilage of a Grade II* Listed Building) and susceptible to this type of development (see Table 5.3.7 in Appendix 5.3 (Baseline Landscape Character Analysis) - Volume 4).

5.6.345. Magnitude of change in landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to most of the construction activities and elements being screened by intervening landform and vegetation.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *slight adverse change* due to the partial rotors of T2 - T6 and the blades of T1 being noticeable beyond intervening landform and vegetation.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *slight adverse change* due to the partial rotors of T2 - T6 and the blades of T1 being noticeable beyond intervening landform and vegetation.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to most of the decommissioning activities and elements being screened by intervening landform and vegetation.

5.6.346. Overall effects on landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.

- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *Moderate adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a slight adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant at this location.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *Moderate adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a slight adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant at this location.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant at this location.

Effects on Views

5.6.347. Visual receptors: visitors to the church and motorists on Church Lane.

5.6.348. Location value: *National* (for visitors, as this is in a local landscape designation and within the curtilage of a Grade II* Listed Building) and *County* (for motorists, as Church Lane is in a local landscape designation).

5.6.349. Receptor susceptibility:

- Visitors: *Moderate susceptibility* (as they would be stationary or moving slowly, could be exposed to the change frequently but not for sustained periods and the focus of their attention or interest would be towards the Church, rather than towards the proposed development).
- Motorists: *Moderate susceptibility* (as they would be moving steadily, would be exposed to the change in the view for a very short period when travelling northwards along Church Lane, could experience the view often and where the focus of their view would be in the direction of travel, oblique to the Proposed Development).

5.6.350. Receptor sensitivity:

- Visitors: *High/medium sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with National value and would have a moderate susceptibility to change).
- Motorists: *Medium sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with County value and would have a moderate susceptibility to change).

5.6.351. Magnitude of change in the view for receptors that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to most of the construction activities and elements being screened by intervening landform and vegetation.

- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to the partial rotors of T2 - T6 and the blades of T1 being noticeable beyond intervening landform and vegetation.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to the partial rotors of T2 - T6 and the blades of T1 being noticeable beyond intervening landform and vegetation.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to most of the decommissioning activities and elements being screened by intervening landform and vegetation.

5.6.352. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the construction phase (winter):

- Visitors: *Minor+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a negligible adverse magnitude of change).
- Motorists: *Minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.353. These adverse effects on views during the construction phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent, and not significant for receptors at this location.

5.6.354. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter):

- Visitors: *Moderate adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change).
- Motorists: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.355. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant for receptors at this location.

5.6.356. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter):

- Visitors: *Moderate adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change).
- Motorists: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.357. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant for receptors at this location.

5.6.358. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the decommissioning phase (winter):

- Visitors: *Minor+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity receptors and a negligible adverse magnitude of change).
- Motorists: *Minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.359. These adverse effects on views during the decommissioning phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant for receptors at this location.

Viewpoint 14: Moor Lane on Harpham Moor

5.6.360. Location: this viewpoint is on Moor Lane, a single-track road, 3.95 km south of T1.

5.6.361. Existing view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.26.1 - Volume 3a, looking northwards, the foreground is flat with large, open fields, with several large woodlands, with the slopes of the Yorkshire Wolds in the distance. Some of the buildings in the village of Burton Agnes are visible amongst the trees. The communications mast north of Woldgate is on the skyline in the centre of the view. There are roadside hedgerows and hedgerow trees along Moor Lane but these are very intermittent, and there are several large woodlands in the surrounding area, so the views in all directions are relatively open but short to medium distance due to the surrounding woodlands. Carnaby Industrial Estate and the wind turbine on the Carnaby Industrial Estate are to the northeast but are screened by intervening vegetation. Fraisthorpe Wind Farm is to the east-northeast and Lissett Airfield Wind Farm is to the south, both almost entirely screened by intervening woodlands (but visible from other locations along Moor Lane).

5.6.362. Predicted future baseline view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.26.2 - Volume 3a, the TOREP, including the solar panels, substation and BESS infrastructure will be in the sloping fields in the middle distance but screened by intervening woodlands. The mitigation and enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (management of existing hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting) would also be screened by the intervening woodlands.

5.6.363. Predicted future baseline view (summer): the roadside hedgerows, hedgerow trees and intervening woodlands would be in leaf and would provide more screening of the northerly views along parts of Moor Lane.

5.6.364. Predicted view - construction phase (winter): all of the ground level construction activities undertaken on the site would be screened by intervening woodlands and hedgerows, including the loss of hedgerow and widening of the site entrance, the construction of the new site tracks and crane hardstandings, the construction of the wind turbine foundations, the construction, presence and subsequent removal of the two construction compounds, the installation and presence of the transformer housings and vehicle movements on the site. However, some construction activities and elements would be discernible, including the installation and presence of the anemometer mast, the installation and static presence of the wind turbines, and the presence of the cranes (see Table 5.5.1, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each activity lasting for very short periods within the overall construction programme (see Table 2.2 in Chapter 2 (Project and Site Description) - Volume 2).

5.6.365. Predicted view - construction phase (summer): the roadside hedgerows, hedgerow trees and intervening woodlands would be in leaf and would provide more screening of the construction activities in views from Moor Lane.

5.6.366. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (winter): as illustrated in Figures 5.26.3, 5.26.4 and 5.26.5 - Volume 3a, the movement of the rotors of T1, T2 and

T4, the partial rotor of T5 and the blades of T3 and T6 would be noticeable and the anemometer mast would be discernible, with the lower towers backgrounded by land and the upper towers and rotors against the sky, occupying approximately 17° of the 360° panoramic view and 0.5° - 2° of the vertical field of view. Carnaby Industrial Estate, the wind turbine on the Carnaby Industrial Estate. Fraisthorpe wind turbines and the Lissett Airfield wind turbines would continue to be screened by intervening woodlands.

- 5.6.367. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (summer): the roadside hedgerows, hedgerow trees and intervening woodlands would be in leaf and would provide a degree of additional screening of the wind turbines and anemometer mast in views from Moor Lane.
- 5.6.368. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (winter): the mitigation and enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (TOREP site boundary hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting) would not be noticeable and the movement of the rotors of T1, T2 and T4, the partial rotor of T5 and the blades of T3 and T6 would continue to be noticeable and the anemometer mast would continue to be discernible, occupying approximately 17° of the 360° panoramic view and 0.5° - 2° of the vertical field of view. Lissett Airfield wind turbines are due to be decommissioned in 2034 (year 6 of the operational phase) and so may not be visible in other views from Moor Lane for years 7 - 40 of the operational phase and the Fraisthorpe wind turbines would be decommissioned in 2041 (year 13 of the operational phase) and so may not be visible in other views from Moor Lane for years 14 - 40 of the operational phase.
- 5.6.369. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (summer): the roadside hedgerows, hedgerow trees and intervening woodlands would be in leaf and would provide a degree of additional screening of the wind turbines and anemometer mast in views from Moor Lane.
- 5.6.370. Predicted view - decommissioning phase (winter and summer): the TOREP solar arrays would have been removed and the TOREP site restored. All of the ground level decommissioning activities undertaken on the site would be screened by intervening woodlands and hedgerows, including the loss of hedgerow at the site entrance, the construction, presence and subsequent removal of the decommissioning compound, the removal of the transformer housings, the partial removal of the wind turbine foundations and the vehicle movements on the site. However, some decommissioning activities and elements would be discernible, including the removal of the anemometer mast and wind turbines and the presence of the cranes (see Table 5.5.3, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each activity lasting for only very short periods within the overall decommissioning programme.

Effects on Landscape Character

- 5.6.371. Landscape character and landscape designations: this viewpoint is in NCA40: Holderness, LCA 18E: Kelk Beck Farmland and not in any landscape designations (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3.1 - Volume 3a).

5.6.372. Landscape sensitivity: *Medium*. This is a landscape of Local value and with a moderate susceptibility to this type of development (see Table 5.3.6 in Appendix 5.3 (Baseline Landscape Character Analysis) - Volume 4).

5.6.373. Magnitude of change in landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to some of the construction activities and elements being discernible in the distance but for a very short duration.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *slight adverse change* due to the presence of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast in views from this landscape.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *slight adverse change* due to the presence of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast in views from this landscape.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to some of the decommissioning activities and elements being discernible in the distance but for a very short duration

5.6.374. Overall effects on landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *Minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity resource and a slight adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity resource and a slight adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *Minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.

Effects on Views

5.6.375. Visual receptors: motorists on Moor Lane.

5.6.376. Location value: *Local* (as this is single track lane outside any landscape designations and not promoted as a recreational route).

5.6.377. Receptor susceptibility:

- Motorists: *Moderate susceptibility* (as they would be moving steadily, would be exposed to the change in the view intermittently when travelling along this lane, could experience the view frequently or occasionally and where the focus of their view would be in the direction of travel which would be oblique to the view towards the Proposed Development).

5.6.378. Receptor sensitivity:

- Motorists: *Medium sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with local value and would have a moderate susceptibility to change).

5.6.379. Magnitude of change in the view for receptors that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to some of the construction activities and elements being discernible in the distance.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to the addition of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast into this view.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to the addition of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast into this view.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to most of the decommissioning activities and elements being discernible in the distance.

5.6.380. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the construction phase (winter):

- Motorists: *Minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.381. These adverse effects on views during the construction phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.

5.6.382. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter):

- Motorists: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.383. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.

5.6.384. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter):

- Motorists: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.385. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct,

discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.

5.6.386. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the decommissioning phase (winter):

- Motorists: *Minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.387. These adverse effects on views during the decommissioning phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.

Viewpoint 15: Crossroads on High Street, west of Rudston

- 5.6.388. Location: this viewpoint is at a field gate close to the junction of High Street/Thwing Road (B1253) and Burton Road, 4.34 km northwest of T1.
- 5.6.389. Existing view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.27.1 - Volume 3a, the foreground and middle distance is a large scale, undulating landscape of open fields bounded by tightly clipped hedgerows, roadside hedgerows, occasional hedgerow trees and blocks of woodland. The communications mast north of Woldgate is discernible beyond one of the intervening woodlands and two small wind turbines are located nearby, behind farm buildings to the right of this view. Carnaby Industrial Estate and the wind turbine on the Carnaby Industrial Estate are both screened by the intervening rolling topography and the Fraisthorpe and Lissett Airfield wind turbines are largely screened by the intervening topography and woodlands.
- 5.6.390. Predicted future baseline view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.27.2 - Volume 3a, the TOREP will be screened by the intervening topography.
- 5.6.391. Predicted future baseline view (summer): the intervening field boundary and roadside hedgerows and hedgerow trees would be in leaf and would provide a degree of additional screening in views from High Street/Thwing Road (B1253) and Burton Road generally.
- 5.6.392. Predicted view - construction phase (winter): all of the ground level construction activities undertaken on the site would be screened by the intervening topography and woodlands, including the loss of hedgerow and widening of the site entrance, the construction of the new site tracks and crane hardstandings, the construction of the wind turbine foundations, the construction, presence and subsequent removal of the two construction compounds, the installation and presence of the transformer housings and vehicle movements on the site. However, some construction activities and elements would be discernible, including the installation and presence of the anemometer mast, the installation and static presence of the wind turbines, and the presence of the cranes (see Table 5.5.1, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each activity lasting for very short periods within the overall construction programme (see Table 2.2 in Chapter 2 (Project and Site Description) - Volume 2).
- 5.6.393. Predicted view - construction phase (summer): the intervening field boundary and roadside hedgerows and hedgerow trees would be in leaf and would provide a degree of additional screening in views from High Street/Thwing Road (B1253) and Burton Road generally.
- 5.6.394. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (winter): as illustrated in Figures 5.27.3 and 5.27.4 - Volume 3a, the movement of the rotors of the six wind turbines would be visible and the anemometer mast would be barely discernible, with the rotors against the sky, occupying approximately 18° of the 360° panoramic view and 1° - 2° of the vertical field of view. The Fraisthorpe wind turbines would be discernible in the distance to the southeast, beyond T2, T3 and T6 and the Lissett Airfield wind turbines would be discernible in the distance to the south-southeast.

- 5.6.395. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (summer): the intervening field boundary and roadside hedgerows and hedgerow trees would be in leaf and would provide a degree of additional screening in views from High Street/Thwing Road (B1253) and Burton Road generally.
- 5.6.396. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (winter): the mitigation and enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (TOREP site boundary hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting) would not be visible. The movement of the rotors of six wind turbines would continue to be visible and the anemometer mast would continue to be barely discernible, occupying approximately 18° of the 360° panoramic view and 1° - 2° of the vertical field of view. Lissett Airfield wind turbines are due to be decommissioned in 2034 (year 6 of the operational phase) and so may no longer be discernible from this location during years 7 - 40 of the operational phase. The Fraisthorpe wind turbines are due to be decommissioned in 2041 (year 13 of the operational phase) and so may not be discernible for years 14 - 40 of the operational phase.
- 5.6.397. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (summer): the intervening field boundary and roadside hedgerows and hedgerow trees would be in leaf and would provide a degree of additional screening in views from High Street/Thwing Road (B1253) and Burton Road generally.
- 5.6.398. Predicted view - decommissioning phase (winter and summer): the TOREP solar arrays would have been removed and the TOREP site restored (all screened by the intervening topography). All of the ground level decommissioning activities undertaken on the site would be screened by intervening topography and woodlands, including the loss of hedgerow at the site entrance, the construction, presence and subsequent removal of the decommissioning compound, the removal of the transformer housings, the partial removal of the wind turbine foundations and the vehicle movements on the site. However, some decommissioning activities and elements would be discernible, including the removal of the anemometer mast and wind turbines and the presence of the cranes (see Table 5.5.3, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each activity lasting for only very short periods within the overall decommissioning programme.

Effects on Landscape Character

- 5.6.399. Landscape character and landscape designations: this viewpoint is in NCA27: Yorkshire Wolds, LCA 13D: North Wolds Plateau Farmland and in the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3.1 - Volume 3a).
- 5.6.400. Landscape sensitivity: *High/medium*. This is a landscape of County value and susceptible to this type of development (see Table 5.3.1 in Appendix 5.3 (Baseline Landscape Character Analysis) - Volume 4).
- 5.6.401. Magnitude of change in landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *slight/negligible adverse change* due to some of the construction activities and elements being discernible in the distance but for a very short duration.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *moderate adverse change* due to the presence of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast in views from this landscape.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *moderate adverse change* due to the presence of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast in views from this landscape.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *slight/negligible adverse change* due to some of the decommissioning activities and elements being discernible in the distance but for a very short duration

5.6.402. Overall effects on landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a slight/negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *Moderate+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a moderate adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *Moderate+ adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a moderate adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high/medium sensitivity resource and a slight/negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.

Effects on Views

5.6.403. Visual receptors: motorists on High Street/Thwing Road (B1253) and Burton Road.

5.6.404. Location value: *County* (as these roads are in a local landscape designation but not promoted as a recreational route).

5.6.405. Receptor susceptibility:

- Motorists: *Moderate susceptibility* (as they would be moving steadily, would be exposed to the change in the view intermittently when travelling along

these roads, could experience the view frequently or occasionally and where the focus of their view would be in the direction of travel which would be oblique to the view towards the Proposed Development).

5.6.406. Receptor sensitivity:

- Motorists: *Medium sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with County value and would have a moderate susceptibility to change).

5.6.407. Magnitude of change in the view for receptors that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *slight/negligible adverse change* due to some of the construction activities and elements being discernible in the distance.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *moderate adverse change* due to the addition of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast into this view.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *moderate adverse change* due to the addition of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast into this view.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *slight/negligible adverse change* due to some of the decommissioning activities and elements being discernible in the distance.

5.6.408. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the construction phase (winter):

- Motorists: *Minor+ adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a slight/negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.409. These adverse effects on views during the construction phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.

5.6.410. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter):

- Motorists: *Moderate adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.411. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.

5.6.412. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter):

- Motorists: *Moderate adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.413. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.

5.6.414. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the decommissioning phase

(winter):

- Motorists: *Minor+ adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a slight/negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.415. These adverse effects on views during the decommissioning phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.

Viewpoint 16: A614 near Bracey Bridge

- 5.6.416. Location: this viewpoint is on the A614, on the highway verge near a field gate and just west of a layby and picnic area, 4.50 km southwest of T4.
- 5.6.417. Existing view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.28.1 - Volume 3a, the foreground and middle distance is the A614 which follows the undulating landscape. The surrounding landscape consists of large fields bounded by tightly clipped hedgerows, roadside hedgerows, occasional hedgerow trees and blocks of woodland. The Fraisthorpe and Lissett Airfield wind turbines are discernible to the east and southeast in this view, partially screened by intervening woodland, and the communications mast north of Woldgate, the Carnaby Industrial Estate and the wind turbine on the Carnaby Industrial Estate are all screened by the intervening topography and woodlands.
- 5.6.418. Predicted future baseline view (winter and summer): as illustrated in Figure 5.28.2 - Volume 3a, the TOREP will be screened by the intervening topography.
- 5.6.419. Predicted view - construction phase (winter): all of the ground level construction activities undertaken on the site would be screened by the intervening topography and woodlands, including the loss of hedgerow and widening of the site entrance, the construction of the new site tracks and crane hardstandings, the construction of the wind turbine foundations, the construction, presence and subsequent removal of the two construction compounds, the installation and presence of the transformer housings and vehicle movements on the site. However, some construction activities and elements would be discernible, including the installation and presence of the anemometer mast, the installation and static presence of the wind turbines, and the presence of the cranes (see Table 5.5.1, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each activity lasting for very short periods within the overall construction programme (see Table 2.2 in Chapter 2 (Project and Site Description) - Volume 2) and partially screened by the intervening woodlands and roadside vegetation.
- 5.6.420. Predicted view - construction phase (summer): the intervening roadside hedgerows and woodlands would be in leaf and would provide a degree of additional screening in this view.
- 5.6.421. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (winter): as illustrated in Figures 5.28.3, 5.28.4 and 5.28.5 - Volume 3a, the movement of the rotors of the six wind turbines would be noticeable and the anemometer mast would be barely discernible, with the rotors against the sky, occupying approximately 13° of the 360° panoramic view and 1° - 1.5° of the vertical field of view. The Fraisthorpe wind turbines would be discernible in the distance to the east and the Lissett Airfield wind turbines would be discernible in the distance to the southeast.
- 5.6.422. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (summer): the intervening roadside hedgerows and woodlands would be in leaf and would provide a degree of additional screening in this view.
- 5.6.423. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (winter): the mitigation and

enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (TOREP site boundary hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting) would not be visible. The movement of the rotors of six wind turbines would continue to be noticeable and the anemometer mast would continue to be barely discernible, occupying approximately 13° of the 360° panoramic view and 1° - 1.5° of the vertical field of view. Lissett Airfield wind turbines are due to be decommissioned in 2034 (year 6 of the operational phase) and so may no longer be discernible from this location during years 7 - 40 of the operational phase. The Fraisthorpe wind turbines are due to be decommissioned in 2041 (year 13 of the operational phase) and so may not be discernible for years 14 - 40 of the operational phase.

- 5.6.424. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (summer): the intervening roadside hedgerows and woodlands would be in leaf and would provide a degree of additional screening in this view.
- 5.6.425. Predicted view - decommissioning phase (winter and summer): the TOREP solar arrays would have been removed and the TOREP site restored (all screened by the intervening topography). All of the ground level decommissioning activities undertaken on the site would be screened by intervening topography and woodlands, including the loss of hedgerow at the site entrance, the construction, presence and subsequent removal of the decommissioning compound, the removal of the transformer housings, the partial removal of the wind turbine foundations and the vehicle movements on the site. However, some decommissioning activities and elements would be discernible, including the removal of the anemometer mast and wind turbines and the presence of the cranes (see Table 5.5.3, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each activity lasting for only very short periods within the overall decommissioning programme and partially screened by the intervening woodlands and roadside vegetation.

Effects on Landscape Character

- 5.6.426. Landscape character and landscape designations: this viewpoint is in NCA27: Yorkshire Wolds, on the boundary between LCA 16D: Nafferton Sloping Farmland and LCA 18E: Kelk Beck Farmland and on the southern boundary of the Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3.1 - Volume 3a).
- 5.6.427. Landscape sensitivity: *Medium*. This is a landscape of County value and with a moderate susceptibility to this type of development (see Tables 5.3.5 and 5.3.6 in Appendix 5.3 (Baseline Landscape Character Analysis) - Volume 4).
- 5.6.428. Magnitude of change in landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:
- During construction phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to some of the construction activities and elements being discernible in the distance but for a very short duration.

- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *slight adverse change* due to the presence of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast in views from this landscape.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *slight adverse change* due to the presence of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast in views from this landscape.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to some of the decommissioning activities and elements being discernible in the distance but for a very short duration

5.6.429. Overall effects on landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *Minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity resource and a slight adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity resource and a slight adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *Minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.

Effects on Views

5.6.430. Visual receptors: motorists on A614.

5.6.431. Location value: *County* (as the A614 is a main route between Driffield and Bridlington and this section is in a local landscape designation).

5.6.432. Receptor susceptibility:

- Motorists: *Moderate susceptibility* (as they would be moving swiftly, would be exposed to the change in the view intermittently when travelling along this main road, could experience the view frequently or occasionally and where the focus of their view would be in the direction of travel which would be towards the Proposed Development).

5.6.433. Receptor sensitivity:

- Motorists: *Medium sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with County value and would have a moderate susceptibility to change).

5.6.434. Magnitude of change in the view for receptors that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to some of the construction activities and elements being discernible in the distance.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to the addition of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast into this view.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to the addition of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast into this view.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to some of the decommissioning activities and elements being discernible in the distance.

5.6.435. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the construction phase (winter):

- Motorists: *Minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.436. These adverse effects on views during the construction phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.

5.6.437. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter):

- Motorists: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.438. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.

5.6.439. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter):

- Motorists: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.440. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.

5.6.441. Overall effects on the view for receptors during decommissioning phase (winter):

- Motorists: *Minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.442. These adverse effects on views during the decommissioning phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.

Viewpoint 17: A165 near Park and Ride roundabout

- 5.6.443. Location: this viewpoint is at a field gate near a roundabout on the A165, 4.61 km east of T6.
- 5.6.444. Existing view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.29.1 - Volume 3a, the foreground is large fields bounded by tightly clipped hedgerows, with the man-made landform of a restored waste disposal site in the middle distance. In other views from the A165, to either side of viewpoint 17, this view would be partially and intermittently screened by roadside hedgerows and trees. The Fraisthorpe and Lissett Airfield wind turbines are screened from this location but visible in other views from the A165. The Carnaby Industrial Estate and the wind turbine on the Carnaby Industrial Estate are both screened by the intervening man-made landform.
- 5.6.445. Predicted future baseline view (winter and summer): as illustrated in Figure 5.29.2 - Volume 3a, the TOREP will be screened by the intervening man-made landform.
- 5.6.446. Predicted view - construction phase (winter): all of the ground level construction activities undertaken on the site would be screened by the intervening landform, including the loss of hedgerow and widening of the site entrance, the construction of the new site tracks and crane hardstandings, the construction of the wind turbine foundations, the construction, presence and subsequent removal of the two construction compounds, the installation and presence of the transformer housings and vehicle movements on the site. However, some construction activities and elements would be discernible, including the installation and presence of the anemometer mast, the installation and static presence of the wind turbines, and the presence of the cranes (see Table 5.5.1, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each activity lasting for very short periods within the overall construction programme (see Table 2.2 in Chapter 2 (Project and Site Description) - Volume 2), partially screened by the man-made landform and with T3 and T4 further screened by intervening woodlands.
- 5.6.447. Predicted view - construction phase (summer): the intervening roadside hedgerows and woodlands would be in leaf and would provide a degree of additional screening in views from the A165.
- 5.6.448. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (winter and summer): as illustrated in Figures 5.29.3 and 5.29.4 - Volume 3a, the movement of the rotors of the six wind turbines would be noticeable and the anemometer mast would be barely discernible, with the rotors against the sky, occupying approximately 15° of the 360° view and 1° - 1.5° of the vertical field of view.
- 5.6.449. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (winter and summer): the mitigation and enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (TOREP site boundary hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting) would not be visible. The movement of the rotors of six wind turbines would continue to be noticeable and the anemometer mast would continue to be barely discernible,

occupying approximately 15° of the 360° view and 1° - 1.5° of the vertical field of view.

5.6.450. Predicted view - decommissioning phase (winter and summer): the TOREP solar arrays would have been removed and the TOREP site restored (all screened by the intervening landform). All of the ground level decommissioning activities undertaken on the site would be screened by intervening topography and woodlands, including the loss of hedgerow at the site entrance, the construction, presence and subsequent removal of the decommissioning compound, the removal of the transformer housings, the partial removal of the wind turbine foundations and the vehicle movements on the site. However, some decommissioning activities and elements would be discernible, including the removal of the anemometer mast and wind turbines and the presence of the cranes (see Table 5.5.3, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each activity lasting for only very short periods within the overall decommissioning programme and partially screened by the intervening landform and woodlands.

Effects on Landscape Character

5.6.451. Landscape character and landscape designations: this viewpoint is in NCA40: Holderness, just inside LCA 20C: Bridlington to Hornsea Coast and not in any landscape designations (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3.1 - Volume 3a).

5.6.452. Landscape sensitivity: *Medium*. This is a landscape of local value and with a moderate susceptibility to this type of development (see Table 5.3.8 in Appendix 5.3 (Baseline Landscape Character Analysis) - Volume 4).

5.6.453. Magnitude of change in landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to some of the construction activities and elements being discernible in the distance but for a very short duration.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *slight adverse change* due to the presence of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast in views from this landscape.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *slight adverse change* due to the presence of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast in views from this landscape.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to some of the decommissioning activities and elements being discernible in the distance but for a very short duration

5.6.454. Overall effects on landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *Minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity resource and a slight adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity resource and a slight adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *Minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.

Effects on Views

5.6.455. Visual receptors: motorists on A165.

5.6.456. Location value: *County* (as the A165 is a main route between Hornsea and Bridlington but outside any local landscape designations).

5.6.457. Receptor susceptibility:

- Motorists: *Moderate susceptibility* (as they would be moving swiftly, would be exposed to the change in the view intermittently when travelling along this main road, could experience the view frequently or occasionally and where the focus of their view would be in the direction of travel which would be oblique to the view towards the Proposed Development).

5.6.458. Receptor sensitivity:

- Motorists: *Medium sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with County value and would have a moderate susceptibility to change).

5.6.459. Magnitude of change in the view for receptors that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to some of the construction activities and elements being discernible in the distance.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to the addition of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast into this view.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to the addition of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast into this view.

- During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to some of the decommissioning activities and elements being discernible in the distance.

5.6.460. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the construction phase (winter):

- Motorists: *Minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.461. These adverse effects on views during the construction phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.

5.6.462. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter):

- Motorists: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.463. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.

5.6.464. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter):

- Motorists: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.465. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.

5.6.466. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the decommissioning phase (winter):

- Motorists: *Minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.467. These adverse effects on views during the decommissioning phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.

Viewpoint 18: A165 near Barmston

- 5.6.468. Location: this viewpoint is on the A165, on a bend at the junction with Sands Lane, 7.31 km south-southeast of T6.
- 5.6.469. Existing view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.30.1 - Volume 3a, the foreground and middle distance are large fields bounded by tightly clipped hedgerows, with hedgerow trees and blocks of woodland and the rising land in the distance. The roadside hedgerow in the foreground has been removed (probably to provide better visibility around the bend). The Fraisthorpe wind turbines are visible to the north and the Lissett Airfield wind turbines are visible to the west-southwest and in other views from the A165. The telecommunications mast north of Woldgate is visible on the distant horizon, but the Carnaby Industrial Estate and the wind turbine on the Carnaby Industrial Estate are both screened by the intervening vegetation.
- 5.6.470. Predicted future baseline view (winter and summer): as illustrated in Figure 5.30.2 - Volume 3a, the TOREP will be in the distance but largely screened by the intervening vegetation.
- 5.6.471. Predicted view - construction phase (winter): most of the ground level construction activities undertaken on the site would be screened by the intervening vegetation and difficult to discern at this distance, including the loss of hedgerow and widening of the site entrance, the construction of the new site tracks and crane hardstandings, the construction of the wind turbine foundations, the construction, presence and subsequent removal of the two construction compounds, the installation and presence of the transformer housings and vehicle movements on the site. However, some construction activities and elements would be discernible, including the installation and presence of the anemometer mast, the installation and static presence of the wind turbines, and the presence of the cranes (see Table 5.5.1, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each activity lasting for very short periods within the overall construction programme (see Table 2.2 in Chapter 2 (Project and Site Description) - Volume 2), and partially screened by the intervening vegetation.
- 5.6.472. Predicted view - construction phase (summer): the intervening vegetation would be in leaf and would provide a degree of additional screening in views from the A165.
- 5.6.473. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (winter): as illustrated in Figures 5.30.3, 5.30.4 and 5.30.5 - Volume 3a, the movement of the rotors of the six wind turbines would be noticeable and the anemometer mast would be barely discernible, with the rotors against the sky, occupying approximately 11° of the 360° view and 0.5° - 1° of the vertical field of view. The Fraisthorpe and Lissett Airfield wind turbines would be visible to the north and west-southwest in this and other views from the A165.
- 5.6.474. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (summer): the intervening vegetation would be in leaf and would provide a degree of additional screening in views from the A165.

- 5.6.475. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (winter): the mitigation and enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (TOREP site boundary hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting) would provide further screening of the TOREP. The movement of the rotors of six wind turbines would continue to be noticeable and the anemometer mast would continue to be barely discernible, occupying approximately 11° of the 360° view and 0.5° - 1° of the vertical field of view. The Lissett Airfield wind turbines are due to be decommissioned in 2034 (year 6 of the operational phase) and so may not be visible from this location during years 7 - 40 of the operational phase and the Fraisthorpe wind turbines are due to be decommissioned in 2041 (year 13 of the operational phase) and so may not be visible for years 14 - 40 of the operational phase.
- 5.6.476. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (summer): the intervening vegetation would be in leaf and would provide a degree of additional screening in views from the A165.
- 5.6.477. Predicted view - decommissioning phase (winter and summer): the TOREP solar arrays would have been removed and the TOREP site restored. Most of the ground level decommissioning activities undertaken on the site would be screened by the intervening vegetation and difficult to discern at this distance, including the loss of hedgerow at the site entrance, the construction, presence and subsequent removal of the decommissioning compound, the removal of the transformer housings, the partial removal of the wind turbine foundations and the vehicle movements on the site. However, some decommissioning activities and elements would be discernible, including the removal of the anemometer mast and wind turbines and the presence of the cranes (see Table 5.5.3, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each activity lasting for only very short periods within the overall decommissioning programme and partially screened by the intervening vegetation.

Effects on Landscape Character

- 5.6.478. Landscape character and landscape designations: this viewpoint is in NCA40: Holderness, on the boundary between LCA 19C: North Holderness Open Farmland and LCA 20C: Bridlington to Hornsea Coast and not in any landscape designations (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3.1 - Volume 3a).
- 5.6.479. Landscape sensitivity: *Medium*. This is a landscape of local value and with a moderate susceptibility to this type of development (see Tables 5.3.7 and 5.3.8 in Appendix 5.3 (Baseline Landscape Character Analysis) - Volume 4).
- 5.6.480. Magnitude of change in landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:
- During construction phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to some of the construction activities and elements being discernible in the distance but for a very short duration.

- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *slight adverse change* due to the presence of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast in views from this landscape.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *slight adverse change* due to the presence of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast in views from this landscape.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to some of the decommissioning activities and elements being discernible in the distance but for a very short duration

5.6.481. Overall effects on landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *Minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity resource and a slight adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity resource and a slight adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *Minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.

Effects on Views

5.6.482. Visual receptors: motorists on A165.

5.6.483. Location value: *County* (as the A165 is a main route between Hornsea and Bridlington but outside any local landscape designations).

5.6.484. Receptor susceptibility:

- Motorists: *Moderate susceptibility* (as they would be moving swiftly, would be exposed to the change in the view intermittently when travelling along this main road, could experience the view frequently or occasionally and where the focus of their view would be in the direction of travel which would be oblique to the view towards the Proposed Development).

5.6.485. Receptor sensitivity:

- Motorists: *Medium sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with County value and would have a moderate susceptibility to change).

5.6.486. Magnitude of change in the view for receptors that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to some of the construction activities and elements being discernible in the distance.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to the addition of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast into this view.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *moderate/slight adverse change* due to the addition of the six wind turbines and the anemometer mast into this view.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to some of the decommissioning activities and elements being discernible in the distance.

5.6.487. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the construction phase (winter):

- Motorists: *Minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.488. These adverse effects on views during the construction phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.

5.6.489. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter):

- Motorists: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.490. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.

5.6.491. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter):

- Motorists: *Moderate/minor+ adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a moderate/slight adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.492. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.

5.6.493. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the decommissioning phase (winter):

- Motorists: *Minor adverse effect* (medium sensitivity receptors and a negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.494. These adverse effects on views during decommissioning phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.

Viewpoint 19: Skipsea Castle mound

- 5.6.495. Location: this viewpoint is on the outer earthworks of Skipsea Castle, the remains of a Norman motte and bailey castle, which is a Scheduled Monument and a distinctive feature in the landscape, 11.38 km south-southeast of T6.
- 5.6.496. Existing view (winter): as illustrated in Figure 5.31.1 - Volume 3a, the castle earthworks are in the foreground ringed by vegetation and there is a narrow view towards the Wolds in the distance. One of the Fraisthorpe wind turbines is noticeable to the north, to the left of the mound, but more of the Fraisthorpe wind turbines would be visible as visitors walk around the site. The Lissett Airfield wind turbines are to the northwest but screened by the intervening vegetation. The telecommunications mast north of Woldgate, the Carnaby Industrial Estate and the wind turbine on the Carnaby Industrial Estate are all screened by the intervening topography and vegetation.
- 5.6.497. Predicted future baseline view (winter and summer): as illustrated in Figure 5.31.2 - Volume 3a, the TOREP will be in the distance but largely screened by the intervening topography and vegetation.
- 5.6.498. Predicted view - construction phase (winter and summer): almost all of the construction activities undertaken on the site would be screened by the intervening landform and vegetation and difficult to discern at this distance, including the loss of hedgerow and widening of the site entrance, the construction of the new site tracks and crane hardstandings, the construction of the wind turbine foundations, the construction, presence and subsequent removal of the two construction compounds, the installation and presence of the transformer housings, the installation and presence of the anemometer mast, the installation and static presence of T1, T2, T4 and T5 and vehicle movements on the site. However, the installation and static presence of T3 and T6, and the presence of the cranes would be discernible (see Table 5.5.1, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each activity lasting for very short periods within the overall construction programme (see Table 2.2 in Chapter 2 (Project and Site Description) - Volume 2), and partially screened by the intervening topography.
- 5.6.499. Predicted view - operational phase years 1 - 5 (winter and summer): as illustrated in Figures 5.31.3, 5.31.4 and 5.31.5 - Volume 3a, the movement of the rotors of T3 and T6 would be discernible, with the rotors against the sky, occupying approximately 4° of the 360° view and <1° of the vertical field of view. The Fraisthorpe wind turbines would be visible to the north but the Lissett Airfield wind turbines would be screened by intervening vegetation.
- 5.6.500. Predicted view - operational phase years 6 - 40 (winter and summer): the mitigation and enhancement measures in the permitted LBMEP (TOREP site boundary hedgerows, hedgerow restoration and tree planting) would provide further screening of the TOREP. The movement of the rotors of T3 and T6 would continue to be discernible, with the rotors against the sky, occupying approximately 4° of the 360° view and <1° of the vertical field of view. The

Fraisthorpe wind turbines are due to be decommissioned in 2041 (year 13 of the operational phase) and so may not be noticeable for years 14 - 40 of the operational phase.

- 5.6.501. Predicted view - decommissioning phase (winter and summer): the TOREP solar arrays would have been removed and the TOREP site restored. Most of the decommissioning activities undertaken on the site would be screened by the intervening vegetation and difficult to discern at this distance, including the loss of hedgerow at the site entrance, the construction, presence and subsequent removal of the decommissioning compound, the removal of the transformer housings, the partial removal of the wind turbine foundations, the removal of the anemometer mast and wind turbines (T1, T2, T4 and T5) and the vehicle movements on the site. However, the removal of T3 and T6 and the presence of the cranes would be discernible (see Table 5.5.3, Appendix 5.5 (Characterisation of Proposed Development) - Volume 4) with each activity lasting for only very short periods within the overall decommissioning programme and partially screened by the intervening topography.

Effects on Landscape Character

- 5.6.502. Landscape character and landscape designations: this viewpoint is in NCA40: Holderness, in LCA 19C: North Holderness Open Farmland close to the boundary with LCA 20C: Bridlington to Hornsea Coast, not in any landscape designations (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3.1 - Volume 3a) but within a Scheduled Monument, which is a distinctive landscape feature.
- 5.6.503. Landscape sensitivity: *High*. This is a landscape of National value and susceptible to this type of development (see Tables 5.3.7 and 5.3.8 in Appendix 5.3 (Baseline Landscape Character Analysis) - Volume 4).
- 5.6.504. Magnitude of change in landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:
- During construction phase (winter): *negligible/none adverse change* due to some of the construction activities and elements being discernible in the distance but for a very short duration.
 - During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *negligible adverse change* due to the presence of the two wind turbines and the anemometer mast in views from this landscape.
 - During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *negligible adverse change* due to the presence of the two wind turbines and the anemometer mast in views from this landscape.
 - During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible/none adverse change* due to some of the decommissioning activities and elements being discernible in the distance but for a very short duration
- 5.6.505. Overall effects on landscape character that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *Minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible/none adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.
- During decommissioning phase (winter): *Minor+ adverse effect* (high sensitivity resource and a negligible/none adverse magnitude of change). These adverse effects on landscape character would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.

Effects on Views

5.6.506. Visual receptors: visitors to Skipsea Castle and walkers on the public footpath across the mound.

5.6.507. Location value: *National* (as this is a Scheduled Monument but outside any local landscape designations).

5.6.508. Receptor susceptibility:

- Visitors and walkers: *Susceptible* (as they would be stationary or moving slowly, would be exposed to the change in the view for a short period when walking around the castle or along the footpath, could experience the view often (if local) or very occasionally (if visitors) and where the focus of their attention or interest could be in the direction of the Proposed Development).

5.6.509. Receptor sensitivity:

- Visitors and walkers: *High sensitivity* (as they would be in a location with National value and would be susceptible to change).

5.6.510. Magnitude of change in the view for receptors that would arise as a consequence of the Proposed Development would be as follows:

- During construction phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to some of the construction activities and elements being discernible in the distance.
- During operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter): *slight adverse change* due to the addition of the two wind turbines into this view.
- During operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter): *slight adverse change* due to the addition of the two wind turbines into this view.

- During decommissioning phase (winter): *negligible adverse change* due to some of the decommissioning activities and elements being discernible in the distance.

5.6.511. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the construction phase (winter):

- Visitors and walkers: *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.512. These adverse effects on views during the construction phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.

5.6.513. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 1 - 5, winter):

- Visitors and walkers: *Moderate adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a slight adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.514. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, medium-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.

5.6.515. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the operational phase (years 6 - 40, winter):

- Visitors and walkers: *Moderate adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a slight adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.516. These adverse effects on views during the operational phase would be direct, discrete, long-term, temporary, reversible, continuous and not significant.

5.6.517. Overall effects on the view for receptors during the decommissioning phase (winter):

- Visitors and walkers: *Moderate/minor adverse effect* (high sensitivity receptors and a negligible adverse magnitude of change).

5.6.518. These adverse effects on views during the decommissioning phase would be direct, discrete, very short-term, temporary, reversible, intermittent and not significant.

Viewpoint Analysis (Scenario 2)

- 5.6.519. The viewpoint analysis for Scenario 2 has considered both the embedded (primary) mitigation and the further (secondary) mitigation (reinstated and new hedgerows and species-rich grassland) in the context of the predicted future landscape and visual baseline (including the operational wind turbines and the TOREP).
- 5.6.520. However, the further (secondary) mitigation would not be implemented until the end of the construction phase so the residual effects of the construction phase of the Proposed Development on views from Viewpoints 1 - 19 would remain as described for Scenario 1.
- 5.6.521. The further (secondary) mitigation would be establishing during the first 5 years of the operational phase, so the residual effects of the Proposed Development during years 1 - 5 of the operational phase on views from Viewpoints 1 - 19 would remain as described for Scenario 1.
- 5.6.522. The hedgerows proposed on the Site would establish and would be visible for motorists on the A614 and walkers on the PROW through the site but would not be visible from any of the viewpoints, so the residual effects of the Proposed Development during years 6 - 40 of the operational phase on views from Viewpoints 1 - 19 would remain as described for Scenario 1.
- 5.6.523. The further (secondary) mitigation would be well established by the time the Proposed Development is decommissioned but would not be visible from any of the viewpoints, so the residual effects of the Proposed Development during the decommissioning phase on views from Viewpoints 1 - 19 would remain as described for Scenario 1.
- 5.6.524. Accordingly, the residual effects of the Proposed Development on landscape character and views from Viewpoints 1 - 19 would be the same as described for Scenario 1 above and as summarised in Tables 5.6.2 - 5.6.7 above and in Tables 5.5 and 5.6 in Chapter 5 (Landscape and Visual Impact) - Volume 2.