

**PELHAM SPRING SOLAR FARM
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT
TECHNICAL APPENDICES**

APPENDIX 6.5 – DETAILED VISUAL ASSESSMENT

On behalf of Low Carbon Solar Park 6 Limited

Date: December 2022



Document Management.

Version	Date	Author	Checked/ Approved by:	Reason for revision

Viewpoint 1				
Public Bridleway 39-39, between East End and the site, looking north east to east.				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance to the Application Site
Recreational receptors	Medium	High	High	209 m
<p>Existing View: This location illustrates initial views from Public Bridleway 39-39, near Maggot’s End Road, as one leaves the enclosed landscape around East End and travels towards the Application Site. Views are foreshortened by the gently rising topography that forms the foreground and falls outside of the Application Site. In views to the north, the existing Stocking Pelham Substation is partially visible above the tree canopies. The large scale electricity pylons dominate the view and affect the majority of the available panorama. The combination of the rising landform, crop being present in the foreground, and intervening hedgerow and hedgerow trees screen the Application Site and the medium to long range landscape. In views to the east, Battle’s Wood is identifiable in the distance over the field hedgerow H13. Views to the south, through an incidental gap in the field hedgerow extend two fields deep only; the roadside hedge along Maggot’s End Road is visible in the middle ground. Tree canopies and large scale pylon feature against the sky.</p>				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Development				
Description of Predicted View / Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase: The majority of the construction work would not be visible or evident from this particular viewpoint, and indeed this section of Public Bridleway 39-39. As the work progresses movement, human presence, and activities along the western most edge of the Development Zone 5 would become visible, seen in the context of the overhead power lines and the electricity substation. This change to the view is considered to bring about a low magnitude of change with temporary moderate adverse effects.</p>			Low	Moderate
<p>Operational Phase: The field boundary hedgerows and trees visible in the middle ground (H13, Group G33, T46, and T47, to the left of the pylon seen in the immediate foreground) mark the alignment of Public Bridleway 39-39. The Bridleway continues north as Public Bridleway 5-57, and marks the western edge of the Development Zone 5. The interior of the Development Zone 5, however, is not visible due to changes in levels and the crop (broad beans at approx. 40-50cm height) being present at the time of site visit. It is predicted that the western edge of the Proposed Development, within the Development Zone 5 only, would be evident due to the proximity, height of the proposed solar modules, and relatively open albeit short range views to the north east. The panels would be largely seen in isolation, enclosed by the nearby tree vegetation and hedgerows, and with little landscape context, although they would be seen in a relatively close proximity and across much of the view. The existing energy related infrastructure: the Stocking Pelham Substation and large scale high voltage pylons act to mitigate the change to a degree with the ruralness of the view reduced to a considerable degree. The magnitude of change is assessed as medium at Year 1.</p>			Medium	Major

Viewpoint 1		
Residual Effects: It is envisaged that with the successful establishment of the proposed mitigation planting, the magnitude of change would diminish to low at Year 5 in winter months. It is envisaged that the proposed hedgerow would be managed at 3m in height when mature with small scale trees allowed to develop into standard hedgerow trees. Their canopies would add to the well treed character of the view, increasing the screening around the Application Site, and deflecting the attention from the large scale pylons. It is predicted that at year 10, the magnitude of change would diminish to negligible on the basis that the Proposed Development would not be visible and the mature planting is wholly in keeping with the local landscape. No other part of the Proposed Development would be visible.	Low	Moderate

Viewpoint 2				
Public Bridleway 5-57, south western corner of the site, looking north to east				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance to the Application Site
Recreational receptors	Medium	High	High	3 m
<p>Existing View: This viewpoint has been purposely selected to illustrate the open views across the Development Zone 5, illustrate the sequential visibility along the local PRoWs, and prove lack of inter-visibility with the landscape to the north and east. Views are relatively open, but short range, and terminate on the nearby woodland belt that encloses the landscape to the west, tree planting around the Stocking Pelham Electricity Substation to the north west, the wooded pastures of Park Green Open Access Land, and vegetated edge of Sleepy Hollow and Highfields to the north. Views north east and east terminate on the heavily vegetated wooded edge of Brick House End with the associated properties not visible.</p>				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Development				
Description of Predicted View / Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase: Receptors would gain very close range and direct views of the construction work across the Development Zone 5. Similar views would be gained from the northern section of this Public Bridleway 5-57. The magnitude of change is considered to be high with temporary major adverse effects.</p>			High	Major
<p>Operational Phase: The Proposed Development would be seen immediately in the foreground and across the panorama looking north east and east, changing the character and nature of view. The tree vegetation seen in the background would be partially screened by the introduced infrastructure and the sense of openness would be locally reduced. Views would be limited to the Development Zone 5, and largely to its western edge only. The introduced infrastructure would be seen in isolation with the wider landscape generally not visible, except for the very restricted and short range views to the south and south west, gained through or over the field boundary vegetation. At Year 1 the proposed planting would be ineffective, and the magnitude of change would be high with the effects major adverse.</p>			High	Major
<p>Residual Effects: Once the proposed mitigation planting has established, views of the Proposed Development would be screened or restricted to a considerable degree. It is anticipated that the magnitude of change would reduce to low at Year 5. The panels would be located some 30 m away at their closest point and the modules, fencing, and CCTV cameras are unlikely to be evident or would not exert strong visual influence, even in winter, given the context. The influence of the existing Stocking Pelham Substation and large scale high voltage pylons act to detract from the ruralness of the view and its openness; the introduced infrastructure would be perceived in direct context with this existing large scale infrastructure. Whilst there is potential for some of the solar modules or CCTV to be identifiable through the maturing hedgerow in winter months, the introduced tree canopies and strongly linear alignment of the new hedgerow would deflect the focus and direct the eye along the PRoW to the north or north west, rather than across the Application Site. It is expected that at Year 10 the degree of change would</p>			Low	Moderate

Viewpoint 2		
diminish to negligible with the landscape appearing as strongly compartmentalised, with a strong line of hedgerow and hedgerow trees screening the Proposed Development completely. The maturing trees, located along the western edge of the Proposed Development would also serve to reduce the visibility of the large scale pylons located to the north east. No other part of the Proposed Development would be visible.		

Viewpoint 3				
Public Bridleway 5-57, north west of the site at Park Green, looking south to south east.				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance to the Application Site
Recreational receptors	Medium	High	High	224 m
Existing View: This location has been purposely selected to illustrate one specific point along the edge of Park Green Open Access Land where restricted views towards the western part of the Application Site can be gained. A gap in the field boundary vegetation allows for views east and south. Due to the relative elevation (approx. 123m AOD) views are medium to long range, but the distant landscape is obscured by the layering effect of various tree canopies. The heavily treed edge of Brick House End largely screens views to the east, and hamlet is not visible. The more distant wooded landscape in the eastern study area appears above the tree canopies but its contribution to the view and appreciation of the local landscape is greatly reduced with no particular features being evident or visible. Pump Spring wood is easily identifiable and screens views to the south east. The eye travels south and south west with the landscape gently sloping south and revealing medium to long range landscape of arable fields and distant wooded horizon.				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Development				
Description of Predicted View / Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
Construction Phase: Receptors would gain close range and direct views of the construction work across the majority of the Development Zone 5 seen in this very restricted and heavily framed view. The magnitude of change is considered to be high with temporary major adverse effects. The remaining edge of Park Green is screened, and views are unavailable or are predicted to be of negligible magnitude of change, with effects negligible neutral from within the Open Access land.			High	Major
Operational Phase: The electricity pylons, visible in the foreground, help ascertain the extent of the Development Zone 5 and its northern boundary. The proposed panels would be located approx. 250m away with views extending towards their northern edge. The majority of the panels and scale of the Development Zone 5, however, would not be appreciated due to the sloping terrain. The edge of the panels would appear as a simple line, following the local topography, and partly restricting views to the south and south west. Receptors would be looking at the back of the panels with deer fencing and newly planted hedgerow and hedgerow trees enclosing the Proposed Development. At Year 1 the introduced change is considered to be high due to the proximity and very limited screening provided by the proposed planting.			High	Major
Residual Effects: The introduced planting would reduce the degree of change at Year 5 to low with the new maturing hedgerow and hedgerow trees replacing the solar panels in this view. Although the views would be foreshortened the proposed vegetation is not considered incongruous with views being incidental. At Year 10 the degree of change would diminish further to negligible. No other part of the Proposed Development would be visible.			Low	Moderate

Viewpoint 4				
Footpath 5-52, near north western edge of Brick House End, looking south west.				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance to the Application Site
Recreational receptors	Medium	High	High	141 m
Existing View: This viewpoint is located near the western edge of Brick House End, before the receptors enter the well treed and enclosed village environment. The view is short range and focused on the field visible in the foreground with the strong landscape framework around screening views out. The large scale electricity pylons and upper part of the Stocking Pelham Electricity Substation form a feature, detracting from the ruralness of the view. The southern part of the Development Zone 5 is visible due to gentle change in levels with its boundary vegetation screening views further south west.				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Development				
Description of Predicted View / Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
Construction Phase: Receptors would gain close range and direct views of the construction work across the majority of the Development Zone 5. The magnitude of change is considered to be high with temporary major adverse effects.			High	Major
Operational Phase: Due to the topographical profile of this large scale arable field the majority of land site associated with the Development Zone 5 is visible. The Proposed Development would introduce a new feature into this landscape with the northern edge of the Development Zone 5 likely to screen the rest of the infrastructure. The new hedgerow and trees would physically enclose the introduced panels, which would be seen from the back, and would appear dark and recessive in this view. Due to the proximity the magnitude of change would be high at Year 1.			High	Major
Residual Effects: Once the proposed mitigation planting has matured, at Year 5, the magnitude of change is predicted to diminish to low with the proposed vegetation substantially screening views of the Proposed Development and adding to the well treed character of the local landscape. At Year 10, it is predicted that the maturing hedgerow and hedgerow trees would read as being an intrinsic part of the local landscape, with the magnitude of change diminishing to negligible. No other part of the Proposed Development would be visible.			Low	Moderate

Viewpoint 5				
Maggots End Road / Public Bridleway 39-11 looking north to east				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance to the Application Site
Recreational receptors	Medium	High	High	285 m
Road users	Medium	Medium	Medium	
<p>Existing View: This viewpoint is located along the elevated section of Maggot’s End Road and coincides with the northern end of Public Bridleway 39-11. It is one of the first locations along this road, and indeed in the south western part of the study area, where less restricted views of the Application Site can be gained. Views to the north include the nearby Stocking Pelham Substation with large scale electricity pylons crossing the landscape. The south facing slope, visible through the nearby tree canopies, forms the Development Zone 5. The vegetation along Public Bridleway 39-39 (H13, Group G33, T46, and T47), seen to the left of the view – refer to Viewpoint 1, helps identify the extent of the Development Zone 5 with its southern edge marked by H13, numerous isolated trees including groups G6 – G8. The horizon is wooded; the settlement of Stocking Pelham and Berden are not visible. A water tower, located to the east of the Stocking Pelham Substation, is visible amongst the tree canopies. Views to the north east and east include Pump Spring and Battle’s Wood. A small cluster of properties, identified as Battle’s Hall Barns, is visible in the distance, partially screened by the roadside hedgerow. The landscape in the eastern study area is distant, appears vegetated, and lacks any evident or easily recognisable features.</p>				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Development				
Description of Predicted View / Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase: Receptors would gain close range and direct views of the construction work across the majority of the Development Zone 5, particularly its western part which is slightly more elevated when compared with the land near Pump Spring wood. Given the intervening vegetation and glimpsed nature of views, the magnitude of change is considered to be low with temporary moderate adverse effects upon the PRoW users and minor adverse at most upon the road users.</p>			Low	Moderate (PRoW users)
			Low	Minor (road users)
<p>Operational Phase: The majority of the Proposed Development would not be visible from this viewpoint and indeed this section of the road. Pump Spring wood screens the Development Zones 1 – 3 and Development Zone 6. The majority of the Development Zone 4 would also be largely screened, albeit its eastern most part near Battle’s Wood, may be potentially visible as the land rises towards the woodland. Trees along Maggot’s End Road would interrupt the views and the influence of the Development Zone 4 would be very limited even in winter month. As part of the iterative design process carried out in 2021 the land between</p>			Medium	Major (PRoW users)

Viewpoint 5		
<p>Pump Spring wood, Maggot’s End Road, and Battle’s Hall was removed from the development. A buffer along Battle’s Wood is also being proposed, which covers the higher ground, and acts as a physical and visual buffer free from development. Receptors are likely to gain views of the Development Zone 5 only with the panels, deer fencing and CCTV identifiable against the backdrop of trees lining the horizon, and framed by Pump Spring wood to the east/ right (Figure 6.6 Photomontage). The mitigation planting proposed along the southern edge of the Development Zone 5 would include small scale hedgerow trees, which in combination with the retained existing hedgerow trees, would help filter views even at Year 1. The low lying topography across the southern part of the Development Zone 5 helps reduce the visibility of the introduced infrastructure, and preserve the view of the higher ground. Whilst the solar modules within the Development Zone 5 would be visible, the existing Stocking Pelham Substation and large scale pylons reduce the degree of perceived change. This particular part of the local landscape is characterised by the presence of large scale energy related infrastructure and therefore differs from the rest of the surrounding landscape, where such features are absent or less evident. For that reason, the magnitude of change is assessed as medium for the PRoW users and low for road users.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Minor (road users)</p>
<p>Residual Effects: It is envisaged that with the successful establishment of the proposed mitigation measures, with the enhanced hedgerow assumed to be managed at 3m in height when mature, and trees developing to form an almost continuous canopy cover along the southern edge of the Development Zone 5, the magnitude of change would diminish for the PRoW users to low at Year 5 and negligible at Year 10 in winter months, given the context. With regards the road users, the degree of change at Year 5 would be negligible, given the oblique to very oblique and transitory nature of views.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Moderate (PRoW users)</p>
	<p>Negligible</p>	<p>Negligible (road users)</p>

Viewpoint 6				
Public Footpath 5-15, south of Brick House End, looking east to south.				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance to the Application Site
Recreational receptors	Medium	High	High	126 m
<p>Existing View: This view illustrates the visual and physical separation between the Application Site and the nearby Public Footpath 5-15 that leads south from Brick End House. Views from this Public Footpath are strongly enclosed and inward looking, with views largely terminating on the immediate field boundary hedgerows and tree belts. Pump Spring and associated belt of trees terminate views south and south east. Views to the east are heavily filtered by the intervening mature and tall field hedgerow and hedgerow trees seen in very close proximity. The landscape gently rises to the east and the higher ground is marked by Battle’s Wood, but the more distant eastern part of the study area is not visible. There are no other features visible in this view.</p>				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Development				
Description of Predicted View / Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase: Receptors would gain close range and restricted views of the construction work across the majority of the Development Zone 4. Whilst views are restricted and heavily filtered, due to the proximity, the movement across the Application Site would create a directing feature potentially catching attention of the high sensitivity receptors. The magnitude of change is considered to be medium with temporary major adverse effects.</p>			Medium	Major
<p>Operational Phase: The majority of the Proposed Development would not be visible from this viewpoint. Receptors would gain heavily filtered views of a relatively small area of the proposed solar modules and associated infrastructure within the Development Zone 4, located on the sloping ground seen below Battle’s Wood. As part of the iterative design process, part of the proposed solar modules were omitted from the low lying field closest to this viewpoint – around the bottom of the pylon on the left hand side of the panorama; and the slightly elevated ground seen to the right of Battle’s Wood – the dashed yellow line shown on Figure 5.5 represents an indicative southern most edge of the Development Zone 4. The low lying Hedgerow H4 (3m in height) marks the western edge of the Development Zone 4. The iterative design ensured that part of the sloping slightly elevated ground near Battle’s Wood and the foreground would remain open and undeveloped, in order to help retain a sense of openness and increase the physical buffer between the proposed infrastructure and this viewpoint. Therefore, the foreground and much of the middle ground, seen behind the nearby hedgerow, would remain unchanged with the receptors’ visual amenity continuing to be influenced by the open pastoral field, strong landscape framework around, and views of the pylons. Views to the south, towards the proposed substation and solar modules within the Development Zone 1 and 6, would be screened by the intervening mature trees, and this part of the Proposed Development would not be visible. The magnitude of change is assessed as low at Year 1, given the reduction in the extent of the proposed solar modules, increased distance between the receptor and proposed infrastructure when compared to the previous planning application UTT/21/3356/FUL, and based on the currently proposed planting.</p>			Low	Moderate

Viewpoint 6		
Residual Effects: Once the mitigation measures have been implemented, it is anticipated that the magnitude of change would diminish to negligible at Year 5.	Negligible	Negligible

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Appendix 6.5 Detailed Viewpoint Assessment

Viewpoint 7				
Public Footpath 5-14, eastern edge of Brick House End, looking north to south east.				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance to the Application Site
Recreational receptors	Medium	High	High	138 m
<p>Existing View: This location illustrates views as one leaves the heavily enclosed hamlet of Brick House End and travels south east towards Maggot’s End. The surrounding landscape is low lying and enclosed by a gently undulating topography and tree vegetation to the north and east. The western edge of the Development Zone 3 is marked by a mature and tall hedgerow, which links with the tree vegetation around The Crump (outside the view). Blaking’s Lane can be easily identified on the horizon to the north and north east, with the associated dense tree and understorey vegetation extending towards Battle’s Wood, seen to the east. There is evident lack of any inter-visibility between the Application Site and the wider landscape further north and east. Views to the south east terminate on the gently rising ground beyond the Development Zone 4, with some of the properties in Maggot’s End visible on the horizon.</p>				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Development				
Description of Predicted View / Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase: Receptors would gain very close range and direct views of the construction work across the Development Zones 2 - 4. The magnitude of change is considered to be high with temporary major adverse effects.</p>			High	Major
<p>Operational Phase: Receptors at this location would gain views of the proposed solar panels and associated infrastructure. Battle’s Wood and tree vegetation along Blaking’s Lane would physically and visually curtail the influence of the Proposed Development to the immediate environs, with no wider landscape context. The currently proposed refined layout omits the solar modules on the higher ground in the northern most part of the eastern parcel – north of the Development Zone 3, providing an increased physical buffer to Blaking’s Lane and reducing the perceived massing of the scheme in views to the north east. The relatively tall, albeit gappy in places, line of vegetation that marks the low lying eastern edge of the Development Zone 2 (H6, 6m in height) would provide a visual buffer, with the proposed planting reinforcing its function and screening effects. The low lying field, located behind hedgerow H6, would include solar modules but only in its northern part - Development Zone 2, which benefits from the existing vegetative screening and provides opportunities for further mitigation planting. The southern part of the field, with views gained through the hedgerow visible in the foreground, is now being proposed to remain open and undeveloped, to lower the influence of the proposed infrastructure upon the nearby visual receptors and reduce the adverse effects. The gently sloping ground located to the right of the view, i.e., south west of Battle’s Wood and seen in the context of the large scale pylons would be also left undeveloped – change from the previously proposed layout. Dashed yellow lines, shown at Figure 6.5, indicate the approximate southern extent of the Proposed Development within the Development Zones 2 and 4, as no photomontages have been prepared for this particular viewpoint. The majority of the visible panels seen against Battle’s Wood would be easily identifiable due to the proximity, change in levels, and lack or limited intervening boundary vegetation in this particular direction of view. The magnitude of change at Year 1 is assessed as high. Views to the north east (most of Viewpoint 7A), however, would be heavily filtered by the</p>			High	Major

Viewpoint 7		
existing boundary hedgerow. The existing vegetation provides a considerable screening and illustrates how mitigation measures can successfully reduce the anticipated scale of effects at this location.		
<p>Residual Effects: The magnitude of change would reduce to low at Year 5 – based on the conservative view that tree canopies would not have developed sufficiently to screen the site completely. At Year 10, the effects upon the PRow users are expected to diminish to negligible neutral.</p>	Low	Moderate

Viewpoint 8				
Minor road leading south to Brick House End, near The Crump, looking south east to south.				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance to the Application Site
Road users	Medium	Medium	Medium	121 m
<p>Existing View: This location has been purposely selected to illustrate views from the north west of Development Zone 3 and near The Crump, and is the only location in this part of the study area where views towards the Application Site can be gained. The viewpoint is positioned at a field entrance, where a gap in the mature roadside hedgerow (approx. 10m wide) allows for some restricted views towards the Application Site. The roadside hedgerow (road leading to Brick House End) encloses and screens views to the south. Battle’s Wood and tree vegetation along Blaking’s Lane form a well wooded/ treed horizon and views are short to medium range. None of the properties in Brick House End or Maggot’s End are visible in this view. The Crump is separated and largely screened by its garden vegetation and trees/ hedgerow associated with Blaking’s Lane.</p>				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Development				
Description of Predicted View / Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase: Receptors would gain very close range but heavily restricted and filtered views of the construction work across the Development Zone 3, seen through the boundary hedgerow H9 (8m in height). The magnitude of change is considered to be low with temporary minor adverse effects.</p>			Low	Minor
<p>Operational Phase: The north western boundary of the Development Zone 3 is marked by a mature and tall hedgerow with developing hedgerow trees (H9, 8m in height), which collectively create a strong and dense visual barrier. Some inter-visibility does exist, mostly due to being a dormant season, and traveling receptors would gain glimpsed and very restricted views into the interior of the Development Zone 3 with solar modules partially visible in the view (Figure 6.6 Photomontage). It is important to note that receptors would gain glimpsed and oblique views, and would be looking at the back of the panels. Therefore, the proposed solar modules would appear dark and recessive, visually merging with the dark browns and greys of the winter landscape. The remaining part the Proposed Development would be screened and views from this location would be gained in transition. The magnitude of change is assessed as low at Year 1, as a worst case scenario.</p>			Low	Minor
<p>Residual Effects: The visual effects are expected to diminish to negligible at Year 5 once the mitigation planting has matured. No other part of the Proposed Development would be visible.</p>			Negligible	Negligible

Viewpoint 9				
Blaking’s Lane, Public Footpath 5-12, looking south west.				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance to the Application Site
Recreational receptors	Medium	High	High	9 m
<p>Existing View: Blaking’s Lane is characterised by a strong sense of physical and visual enclosure with views out very restricted and only gained through understorey and tree vegetation. In other words, there are no views of the Application Site from this Lane, and the associated Public Footpath 5-12, that would be clear or unrestricted even in winter months. Views are strongly interrupted and the arable field adjacent to the Lane forms the northern part of the Application Site – its Development Zone 3 and its undeveloped northern most part forming a buffer to The Crump. None of the features or built form in the surrounding landscape can be easily identified due to the intervening vegetation, except for the very restricted views of No.1 and No.2 Brick House End Cottages and Great Mimms gained from the PRoW. Views north east are also enclosed; where Blaking’s Lane joins Public Footpath 5-50 restricted views to the north east and towards the low lying Little London can be gained. These are not gained simultaneously with the Application Site.</p>				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Development				
Description of Predicted View / Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase: Receptors would gain very close range but heavily restricted and filtered views of the construction work across the Development Zone 3, seen through the vegetation associated with Blaking’s Lane G29 (3m-18m in height). The magnitude of change is considered to be high with temporary major adverse effects.</p>			High	Major
<p>Operational Phase: Views are considerably interrupted, and the layout includes a considerable physical buffer to Blaking’s Lane, which would be left undeveloped. The design work carried out in July 2022, following the pre-application feedback from the Council, resulted in the buffer being increased, particularly along the western section of Blaking’s Lane near The Crump. Views from this particular location, however, would remain very close range with the receptors looking at the back of the panels through the tree and understorey vegetation. Due to the proximity to the Development Zone 3 the magnitude of change is assessed as high at Year 1, as the receptors would be subject to very restricted, yet prolonged views of the panels and perimeter fencing seen in very close proximity. Other parts of the Proposed Development are unlikely to be visible.</p>			High	Major
<p>Residual Effects: The proposed mitigation planting would reinforce the vegetation along Blaking’s Lane, and it is anticipated that at Year 5 the magnitude of change could potentially diminish to low with the maturing understorey woodland vegetation and tree canopies enclosing the PRoW and Lane further. At year 10, when the introduced mitigation planting has matured, it is anticipated that the degree of change would reduce to negligible</p>			Low	Moderate

Viewpoint 10				
Public Footpath 39-4, near Battle’s Hall, looking south west to north west.				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance to the Application Site
Recreational receptors	Medium	High	High	0 m
<p>Existing View: This location has been positioned along an agricultural track and Public Footpath 39-4 which leads along the southern edge of the Application Site. Battle’s Hall, located to the south east, is enclosed by a relatively tall brick garden wall and its garden vegetation with the neighbouring Battle’s Hall Barns also benefitting from vegetative screening with views heavily interrupted. Therefore, views from Public Footpath 39-37, which skirts the edge of Battle’s Hall, have not been considered as informative. Public Footpath 39-4 follows an agricultural track, with vegetation gappy in places, but increasingly dense and tall along its western section (hedgerows H1 – H3, 2m in height). This viewpoint illustrates views from its eastern edge where gaps in the hedgerow line are more evident. Maggot’s End Road can be identified to the south west, in the middle ground, and is marked by seldom growing trees. The road follows the undulating and rising landscape with the horizon elevated and relatively simple, with occasional trees and electricity pylons forming a feature on the skyline. Views due west are very restricted by the hedgerow and tree vegetation associated with this track, but the Stocking Pelham Substation is visible in the distance just above the tree vegetation. Views north west are medium range and terminate on the wooded horizon which encloses the hamlet of Brick House End. The undulating topography is very evident with views north restricted by the rising arable field, and this higher ground is marked by Battle’s Wood. Large scale electricity pylons mark this higher ground and interrupt the landscape pattern, exerting a considerable negative influence.</p>				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Development				
Description of Predicted View / Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase: Receptors would gain very close range and direct views of the construction work across the Development Zone 4 with the construction compound and construction access located immediately to the north of this PRoW. The magnitude of change is considered to be high with temporary major adverse effects.</p>			High	Major
<p>Operational Phase: As part of the iterative design carried out in 2021, the Proposed Development was re-designed to provide a buffer to Battle’s Hall and Maggot’s End Road. In other words, the land between this PRoW and Maggot’s End Road, seen in the panorama Viewpoint 10A is excluded from the development. This mitigation measure ensures that the character and nature of views gained south and south west at this location would remain largely unchanged and the visible land would remain undeveloped and open. This would help preserve the ruralness of the landscape and sense of openness, as perceived in this particular direction of view. As explained elsewhere in this LVIA, following the pre-application advice from the Council in June 2022, the layout of the Proposed Development was subject to further revisions. As part of this process, the southern most part of the Proposed Development, that closest to Public Footpath 39-4 and this Viewpoint 10, was omitted from the currently proposed layout to limit the visibility of the proposed infrastructure and reduce the negative influence over the users of this PRoW. Therefore, the southern most edge of the developable area has moved further away from this PRoW, some 150m away at its closest point with the edge of the Development Zone 4 being located in front of the large scale pylon visible in the middle ground at panorama 10B. The gently rising landform would partially screen the remaining part of the Proposed Development. The foreground would remain undeveloped with additional hedgerow and tree planting proposed along this</p>			Medium	Major

Viewpoint 10		
<p>Public Footpath 39-4 to further protect the visual amenity of the associated receptors. Other parts of the Proposed Development, its low lying areas - the Development Zone 2 and the northern most part - the Development Zone 3 would not be visible due to the change in levels. The western part of the Proposed Development - Development Zones 1, 5, and 6 would be screened by Pump Spring wood. The proposed modules would appear as a relatively simple linear form that follows the local topography with views limited to the edge of the Proposed Development. The scale and massing of the overall scheme would not be perceptible, and receptors would continue to gain views of the distant woodlands, tree canopies, with the foreground left undeveloped. The nearby large scale pylons and substation at Stocking Pelham provide context and act to reduce the degree of change. This coupled with the increased buffer, proposed mitigation planting including trees, and retained sense of openness in views to the north west and north, results in the magnitude of change being assessed as medium at Year 1.</p>		
<p>Residual Effects: As explained in the previous sections of this LVIA the iterative design process and proposed extensive mitigation measures have been developed to reduce the anticipated degree of change. Once the proposed mitigation measures have established and matured, it is anticipated that the magnitude of change could reduce to low at Year 5, and negligible at Year 10.</p>	Low	Moderate

Viewpoint 11				
Maggots End Road / Public Footpath 39-7 looking north west to south east.				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance to the Application Site
Recreational receptors	Medium	High	High	315 m
Road users	Medium	Medium	Medium	
<p>Existing View: Viewpoint 11 is located at the low lying point along Maggot’s End Road to illustrate the enclosed character of the local landscape around the Application Site and illustrate lack of connectivity with the wider landscape. It also coincides with Public Footpath 39-7, which leads north towards the Application Site and Brick House End. Views to the west terminate on the gently rising and smooth horizon punctuated by trees and electricity pylons. Blocks of woodland, seen behind the rising foreground, and Pump Spring woodland prevent from gaining views north west towards the settlement of Stocking Pelham. The Stocking Pelham Substation is screened giving the evidence how minute changes in levels and vegetation can serve to successfully screen large scale infrastructure. Views are short to medium range. Views to the north follow a shallow fold in the landscape drained by field ditches, enclosed by the rising landform to the north and north east. Blaking’s Lane and Battle’s Wood mark this higher ground and enclose the Application Site to the north and north east. The foreground comprises large scale arable fields, removed from the development to form a buffer between the road and the Application Site. The remaining part of the Application Site is separated by the internal field boundary hedgerows, hedgerow trees, and blocks of woodland/tree belts. Battle’s Hall and Battle’s Hall Barns are visible to the east and are enclosed by tree vegetation, which screens the rest of Maggot’s End.</p>				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Development				
Description of Predicted View / Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase: Receptors would gain close range but restricted and filtered views of the construction work across the Development Zone 4 with potential views of the movement associated with the Development Zone 1. Vehicle movement would be interrupted by the vegetated lane, which marks the southern edge of the Application Site and coincides with Public Footpath 39-4 (hedgerows H1 – H3, 2m in height). The upper parts of plant, cranes, and vehicles are likely to be visible. The magnitude of change is considered to be medium with temporary major adverse effects. The degree of change experienced by the travelling road receptors will be considerably affected by the speed of travel and the oblique to very oblique nature of views gained. For that reason, the degree of change is expected to be low with effects minor adverse.</p>			Medium	Major (PRoW users)
			Low	Minor (road users)
<p>Operational Phase: The proposed solar modules, associated with the Development Zone 2 and Development Zone 4 would be located over 500m away, behind the vegetated Public Footpath 39-4 visible in the background. Given the presence and height of the intervening vegetation, and change in levels, it is predicted that views of the solar modules located on the higher ground near Battle’s Wood would be restricted, with views likely to be limited to their upper most parts only. In views north, along Public Footpath 39-7, the low lying solar modules along the western edge of the Development Zone 2 and those located in the northern part of the Development Zone 3 are likely to be visible in a relatively narrow angle of view, enclosed by hedgerows and tree canopies either side.</p>			Low	Moderate (PRoW users)
			Low	Minor (road users)

Viewpoint 11		
<p>The focus of the receptors would be on the undeveloped foreground back clothed by blocks of woodland and hedgerow trees. The appreciation of the surrounding open countryside and vernacular architecture such as Battle’s Hall would be retained. The increased offset from the vegetated Public Footpath 39-4 serves to reduce the inter-visibility. On that basis, the magnitude of change is assessed as low at Year 1 for the PRoW and road users.</p>		
<p>Residual Effects: Once the proposed mitigation measures have matured, with the hedgerow managed at approx. 3m in height and the trees creating a dense canopy cover, the effects are expected to diminish to negligible at Year 5.</p>	Negligible	Negligible

Viewpoint 12				
Public Footpath 39-8, south of Maggots End Road, looking north.				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance to the Application Site
Recreational receptors	Medium	High	High	590 m
<p>Existing View: Viewpoint 12 is located to the south of Viewpoint 11 and is of similar direction of view and character. The shallow and enclosed character of the valley, however, is more perceptible with the landscape rising to the left and right, enclosing the view. Pump Spring woodland and hedgerow trees terminate the views to the west. The vegetation along Blaking’s Lane is almost completely screened by the landform. Battle’s Wood is seen to the right of the view and behind the roadside hedgerows along Maggot’s End Road, near Battle’s Hall. Battle’s Hall and Battle’s Hall Barns are screened by intervening hedgerows.</p>				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Development				
Description of Predicted View / Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase: Receptors would gain medium range but restricted and heavily filtered views of the construction work across the Development Zone 4 only. Vehicle movement would be partially interrupted by the vegetated lane, which marks the southern edge of the Application Site and coincides with Public Footpath 39-4 (hedgerows H1 – H3, 2m in height). The magnitude of change is considered to be low with temporary moderate adverse effects.</p>			Low	Moderate
<p>Operational Phase: Views into the interior of the Application Site are largely unavailable, being screened by the vegetated Public Footpath 39-4. Views into the south eastern corner of the Development Zone 4 may be gained through a gap in the boundary vegetation. The surrounding Pump Spring woodland, Battle’s Wood, internal hedgerows and hedgerow trees provide a strong sense of enclosure around the Application Site, and the majority of the Proposed Development would not be visible or evident. Receptors may gain views of the southern most edge of the Development Zone 4, seen over the hedgerows (H1 – H3, 2m in height) associated with the aforementioned Public Footpath 39-4. The upper parts of the modules would appear as a simple and linear element, following the horizontal pattern of field hedgerows. Due to the distance over 700m, increased as part of the design changes implemented in July 2022, the perception of the mass and scale of the proposed solar modules would be substantially diminished. The Proposed Development would not introduce any verticality or visual competition. The large scale pylon visible to the right of the view and near Battle’s Wood, marks the approximate south eastern edge of the Proposed Development with the land further to the right left undeveloped. Whilst the visibility of the Proposed Development would be very limited, as a precautionary approach, the magnitude of change is assessed as low at Year 1.</p>			Low	Moderate
<p>Residual Effects: At Year 5 the effects would reduce to negligible with the proposed planting almost completely screening the Proposed Development.</p>			Negligible	Negligible

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Appendix 6.5 Detailed Viewpoint Assessment

Viewpoint 13				
Public Bridleway 39-12 and 39-5, south of Battle’s Hall, looking north west to north east				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance to the Application Site
Recreational receptors	Medium	High	High	572 m
<p>Existing View: Viewpoint 13 is located along PRoW 39-12 / 39-5, in close proximity to the previously assessed Viewpoint 12 and sits some 6m higher at approx. 104m AOD. An approx. 2m high hedgerow forms the southern edge to the PRoW and, coupled with the undulating landform, separates the Application Site from Manuden and Mallows Green, and indeed the southern and south eastern study area. Similarly to Viewpoint 12, the Application Site appears in this view as an enclosed parcel of land with blocks of woodland and gently rising landscape to the west and east separating it from the wider landscape. Views west and north west terminate on the medium range horizon with the Stocking Pelham Substation visible amongst the tree canopies. Views east terminate on the close range rising horizon with hedgerows and trees, and there is evident lack of any visual connectivity with the more distant landscape to the east.</p>				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Development				
Description of Predicted View / Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase: Receptors would gain medium range, restricted and heavily filtered views of the construction work across the Development Zone 4 only. Vehicle movement would be partially interrupted by the vegetated lane, which coincides with Public Footpath 39-4 and marks the southern edge of the Application Site (hedgerows H1 – H3, 2m in height). The magnitude of change is considered to be low with temporary moderate adverse effects.</p>			Low	Moderate
<p>Operational Phase: Receptors at this location would gain a similar view to that assessed at Viewpoint 12, although it would be slightly more elevated. Despite the increase in elevation, views into the interior of the Development Zone 4 would be very restricted and the appreciation of the proposed solar modules would be very limited. Some of the solar modules located along the southern edge of the Development Zone 4 would appear above the vegetated Public Footpath 39-4, but at the distance of approx. 820m they would form a very small component to the view and would not attract attention. The scale and massing of the solar modules in the Development Zone 4 would not be apparent, being reduced by the distance, with the intervening vegetation interrupting the views. No other parts of the Proposed Development would be visible. The magnitude of change is assessed as low at Year 1.</p>			Low	Moderate
<p>Residual Effects: Once the mitigation measures have matured, however, this is likely to reduce to negligible at Year 5.</p>			Negligible	Negligible

Viewpoint 14				
Minor road leading to Mallows Green/ Public Bridleway 39-12, looking north.				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance to the Application Site
Recreational receptors	Medium	High	High	1,079 km
Road users	Medium	Medium	Medium	
<p>Existing View: Viewpoint 14 is located on the higher ground to the south of the site, near Mallows Green, at approx. 108m AOD. The SZTV indicates that the Proposed Development would be theoretically visible, and this viewpoint aims to illustrate this very limited inter-visibility. Mallows Green is screened by the topography and vegetation with views north restricted and heavily filtered by the intervening field boundary hedgerows and trees. Tree canopies cloak the mid distance low lying landscape with the gently rising horizon marked by Pump Spring woodland and Battle’s Wood. The water tower and the Stocking Pelham Substation come into the view, as one moves along this Public Bridleway 39-12. Views towards the Application Site also include Battle’s Hall; the distant landscape in the north eastern and eastern study area is not visible.</p>				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Development				
Description of Predicted View / Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase: Receptors would gain distant, restricted, and heavily filtered views of the construction work across the Development Zone 4 only, seen in the context of Battle’s Wood and large scale pylons. Vehicle movement would be identifiable and activities within the construction compound are also likely to be perceptible. Due to the slightly elevated position of this viewpoint, the Development Zone 4 is marginally more visible than from Viewpoint 12 and 13. As a precautionary approach, the magnitude of change is considered to be low with temporary moderate adverse effects for PRoW users. Given the distance, very restricted nature of views gained from the road and the sharp bend, it is considered that the magnitude of change upon the road users would be negligible with effects negligible neutral.</p>			Low	Moderate (PRoW users)
			Negligible	Negligible (road users)

Viewpoint 14		
<p>Operational Phase: The Proposed Development would be considerably screened, even in winter months. The infrastructure proposed within the Development Zone 5, 1, and 6, and across the low lying Development Zone 2 and northern part in Development Zone 3 would not be visible at all. Based on the line of sight between this viewpoint and the large scale pylon near the south eastern corner of the Development Zone 4 it transpires that only a small area of the Development Zone 4 would be visible from this location. The proposed panels would be located to the left of Battle’s Wood and nearby large scale pylon. The higher ground seen against Battle’s Wood falls outside of the Application Site boundaries and would remain undeveloped. The southern edge of the Development Zone 4 would be located approximately 1.5km away and seen in a relatively narrow angle of view, interrupted by tree canopies, with the remaining part of the wide panorama unaffected. Given the distance, static nature of the Proposed Development when operational, and reduction in scale the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible at Year 1. The proposed mitigation measures were informed by the pre-application advice from the Council, with the massing and overall physical extent of the solar modules reduced to that proposed as part of the refused planning application UTT/21/3356/FUL.</p>	<p>Negligible</p>	<p>Negligible</p>
<p>Residual Effects: Based on the above the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible at Year 5.</p>	<p>Negligible</p>	<p>Negligible</p>

Viewpoint 15				
Maggot’s End, Maggot’s End Road, looking north west.				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance to the Application Site
Road users	Medium	Medium	Medium	131 m
Existing View: This location has been selected to illustrate views from Maggot’s End and can be used as a proxy view for some of the residential receptors. The foreground is characterised by the neatly trimmed roadside hedgerows with built form and garden vegetation interrupting views towards the Application Site. Battle’s Wood is seen on the higher ground and above the roadside hedgerow, but the majority of the Application Site is screened.				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Development				
Description of Predicted View / Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
Construction Phase: Receptors would theoretically gain close to medium range views of the movement along the nearby construction access track and activities within the Development Zone 4. In reality, however, such views would not be gained due to the restricted views from the highway, as one travels through the hamlet. Occasional views of the construction plant and vehicle movement may be identified in views north, towards the access track. This, however, would be seen in the context of other vehicular movement associated with Maggot’s End Road. The magnitude of change is considered to be negligible with temporary negligible neutral effects.			Negligible	Negligible
Operational Phase: Due to changes in levels, intervening built form and vegetation the Proposed Development would be almost completely screened with receptors potentially gaining glimpsed views of the upper parts of the solar modules, located in the Development Zone 4, and seen in the context of the nearby large scale pylons. The Proposed Development, if seen, would not be easy identifiable given the speed of travel, restricted and glimpsed nature of their views, and strong sense of enclosure that characterises the foreground. On that basis the magnitude of change is assessed as negligible at Year 1.			Negligible	Negligible
Residual Effects: The magnitude of change is likely to remain negligible at Year 5.			Negligible	Negligible

Viewpoint 16				
SUSTRANS No.11 / Brixton Lane, looking west.				
Receptor Type	Value of View	Receptor Susceptibility	Receptor Sensitivity	Distance to the Application Site
Recreational receptors	Medium	High	High	783 m
Road users	Medium	Medium	Medium	
<p>Existing View: Viewpoint 16 has been purposely selected to verify the SZTV and prove the very limited inter-visibility between the Application Site and the study area to the east. Brixton Lane follows the west facing valley slope with its alignment limiting opportunities to gain prolonged views west towards the Application Site. The identified viewpoint offers relatively unrestricted views towards the Application Site but is not necessarily representative. The valley of the River Stort forms the low lying mid range landscape with the landform rising to the west; the higher ground is marked by Battle’s Wood. The more distant western study area is not visible. Properties in Maggot’s End can be seen on the upper slopes, to the left of the view. Manuden Road can be easily identified on the lower slopes and coincides with SUSTRANS No.11.</p>				
Predicted Visual Impacts of Proposed Development				
Description of Predicted View / Change			Magnitude of Change	Nature and Significance of Effect
<p>Construction Phase: Receptors would gain medium range views of the construction traffic along Manuden Road, which would then follow the internal construction track that leads west towards the developable zones. None of the development zones, however, are visible in this view and based on the SZTV (Figure 6.4) no features or elements of approx. 3m high would be visible from this location. Whilst movement would locally increase, any traffic would be seen in the direct context of the vehicle movement along Manuden Road and Brixton Lane. For that reason, such very limited change is considered to be inconsequential and the magnitude of change is considered to be negligible with temporary negligible neutral effects.</p>			Negligible	Negligible
<p>Operational Phase: Battle’s Wood and vegetation along Blaking’s Lane screen the developable areas. There is evident lack of any visual connectivity between this area and the Application Site, except its construction access track. The tree canopies, visible above the brow of the hill, have been identified as Pump Spring, and prove the lack of inter-visibility with the Development Zone 5. It is worth reiterating that none of the previously described built form around the site such as Battle’s Hall Barns or that in Brick End House, is visible in this view. Following the recent design changes, with the scale of the Development Zone 4 reduced, it is unlikely that the Proposed Development would be perceptible, and any introduced change would be inconsequential to the visual amenity. The magnitude of change is assessed as negligible at Year 1.</p>			Negligible	Negligible
<p>Residual Effects: The magnitude of change is assessed as negligible at Year 5.</p>			Negligible	Negligible

TABLE 1 SUMMARY TABLE - VISUAL ASSESSMENT (WINTER VIEWS)

Viewpoint No.	Value of View (Low/Medium/High)	Susceptibility (Low/Medium/High)	Sensitivity of Visual Receptor (Low/Medium/High)	Construction Phase (short term)		Operational Phase (long term)					
				Change to View (magnitude)	Degree of Effect	Change to View (magnitude) (Year 1)	Degree of Effect (Year 1)	Change to View (magnitude) (Year 5)	Degree of Effect (Year 5)	Change to View (magnitude) (Year 10)	Degree of Effect (Year 10)
Viewpoint 1	Medium	High	High	Low	Moderate Adverse	Medium	Major Adverse	Low	Moderate Adverse	Negligible	Negligible Neutral
Viewpoint 2	Medium	High	High	High	Major Adverse	High	Major Adverse	Low	Moderate Adverse	Negligible	Negligible Neutral
Viewpoint 3	Medium	High	High	High	Major Adverse	High	Major Adverse	Low	Moderate Adverse	Negligible	Negligible Neutral
Viewpoint 4	Medium	High	High	High	Major Adverse	High	Major Adverse	Low	Moderate Adverse	Negligible	Negligible Neutral
Viewpoint 5	Medium	High (PRoW users)	High	Low	Moderate Adverse	Medium	Major Adverse	Low	Moderate Adverse	Negligible	Negligible Neutral
		Medium (road users)	Medium		Minor Adverse	Low	Minor Adverse				
Viewpoint 6	Medium	High	High	Medium	Major Adverse	Low	Moderate Adverse	Negligible	Negligible Neutral	Negligible	Negligible Neutral
Viewpoint 7	Medium	High	High	High	Major Adverse	High	Major Adverse	Low	Moderate Adverse	Negligible	Negligible Neutral
Viewpoint 8	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Minor Adverse	Low	Minor Adverse	Negligible	Negligible Neutral	Negligible	Negligible Neutral
Viewpoint 9	Medium	High	High	High	Major Adverse	High	Major Adverse	Low	Moderate Adverse	Negligible	Negligible Neutral
Viewpoint 10	Medium	High	High	High	Major Adverse	Medium	Major Adverse	Low	Moderate Adverse	Negligible	Negligible Neutral
Viewpoint 11	Medium	High (PRoW users)	High	Medium	Major Adverse	Low	Moderate Adverse	Negligible	Negligible Neutral	Negligible	Negligible Neutral
	Medium	Medium (road users)	Medium	Low	Minor Adverse		Minor Adverse				
Viewpoint 12	Medium	High	High	Low	Moderate Adverse	Low	Moderate Adverse	Negligible	Negligible Neutral	Negligible	Negligible Neutral
Viewpoint 13	Medium	High	High	Low	Moderate Adverse	Low	Moderate Adverse	Negligible	Negligible Neutral	Negligible	Negligible Neutral
Viewpoint 14	Medium	High (PRoW users)	High	Low	Moderate Adverse	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible Neutral	Negligible	Negligible Neutral
	Medium	Medium (road users)	Medium	Negligible	Negligible Neutral						
Viewpoint 15	Medium	Medium	Medium	Negligible	Negligible Neutral	Negligible	Negligible Neutral	Negligible	Negligible Neutral	Negligible	Negligible Neutral
Viewpoint 16	Medium	High (SUSTRANS users)	High	Negligible	Negligible Neutral	Negligible	Negligible Neutral	Negligible	Negligible Neutral	Negligible	Negligible Neutral
		Medium (road users)	Medium		Negligible Neutral						

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