The Great Grid Upgrade

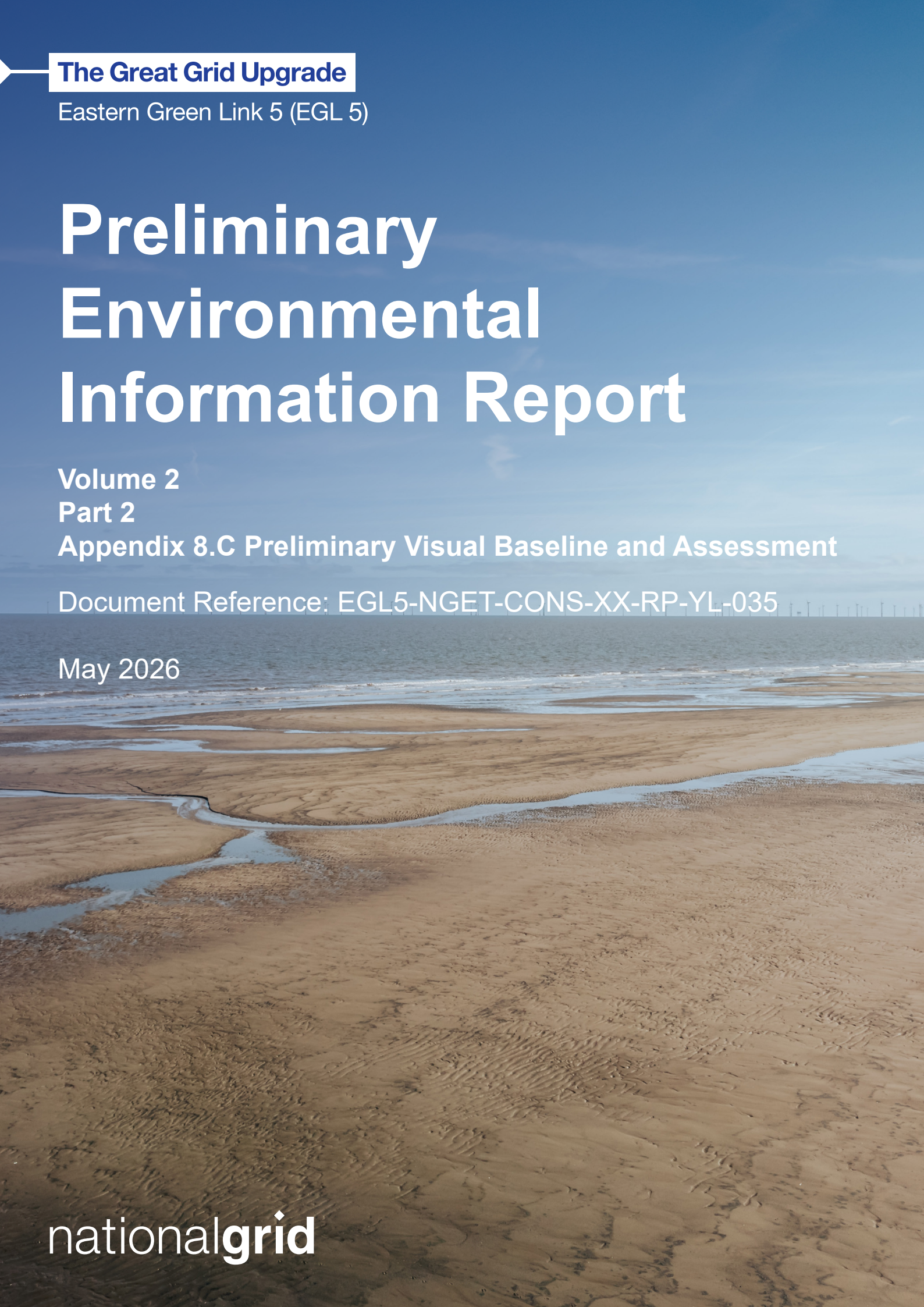
Eastern Green Link 5 (EGL 5)

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 2
Part 2
Appendix 8.C Preliminary Visual Baseline and Assessment

Document Reference: EGL5-NGET-CONS-XX-RP-YL-035

May 2026



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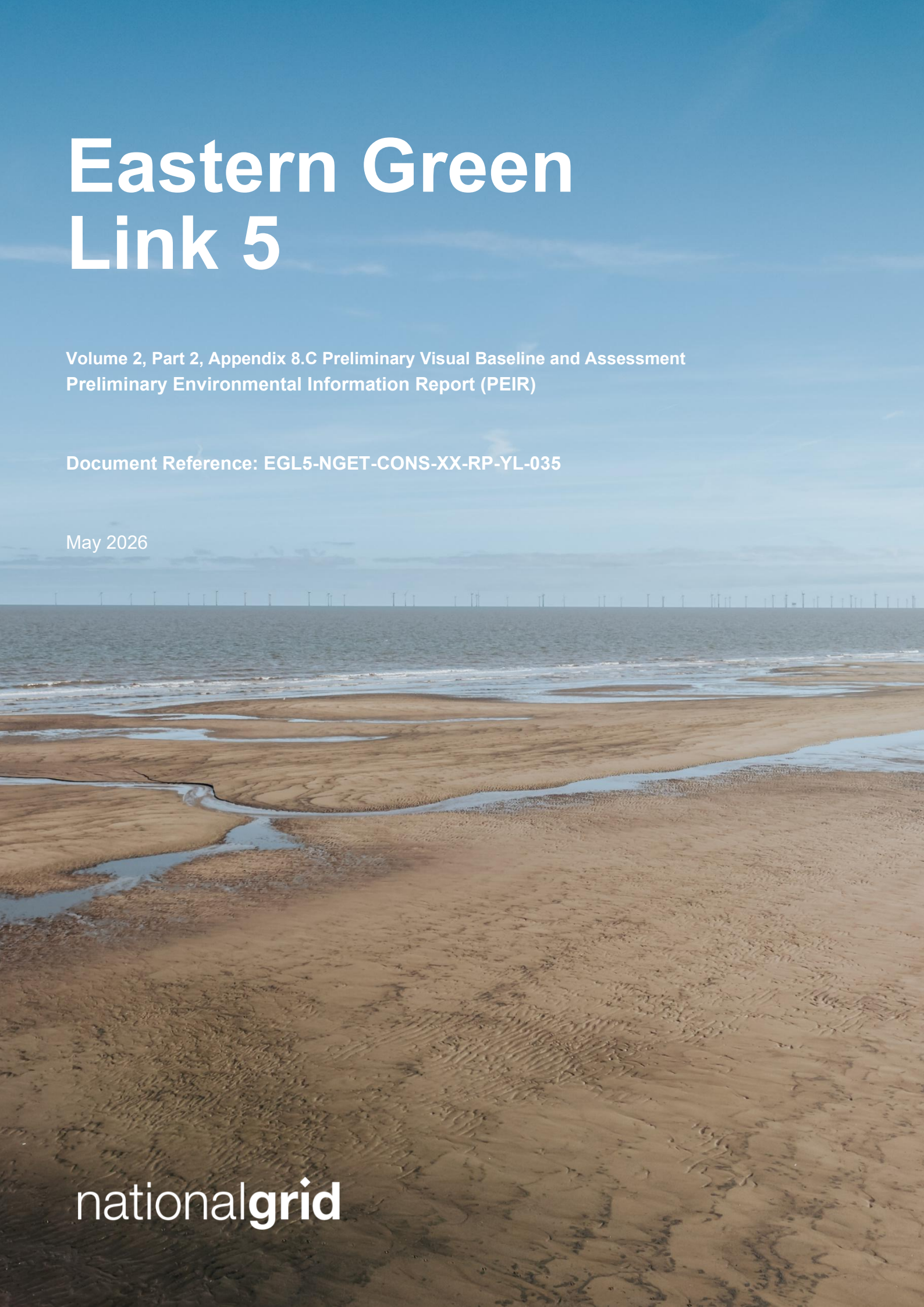

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Contents

8.C. Appendix 8.C Visual baseline and assessment

8.C.1 Introduction

8.C.1.1 This appendix describes the existing visual baseline and provides an assessment of the effects on visual receptors (people) during the construction and operational stages at years 0 (winter) and 15 (summer). The methodology takes into account seasonality and contrasts the worst-case scenario of visual screening effectiveness at year 0 with year 15 factoring the maturation of embedded mitigation planting. As explained in paragraph 6.1 of GLVIA3 (0) "An assessment of visual effects deals with the effects of change as a result of construction and operation associated with the *English Onshore Scheme on views available to people and their visual amenity".*

8.C.1.2 The baseline studies and the assessment have been carried out with reference to the study area of 3 km from the draft Order Limits identified at the scoping stage. Baseline studies also identified distinct receptor groups and key receptors, along with viewpoints that would be affected, and characterised the nature of the existing views and visual amenity.

8.C.1.3 In accordance with GLVIA 3 (0), the assessment of visual effects involves evaluating both the nature of the visual receptors (their sensitivity) and the nature of the effects on those receptors (the magnitude of effect). These factors are then considered together to form an overall judgment on the significance of visual effects. The detailed methodology for assessing landscape and visual effects is presented in **Volume 2, Part 2, Appendix 8.A: Landscape and Visual Assessment Methodology.**

8.C.1.4 The assessment has been conducted with reference to key visual receptors, including both residential and recreational receptors, which are likely to experience significant effects as a consequence of the English Onshore Scheme. Residential receptors have been assessed in relation to the key settlements within the study area. The visual assessment has been informed by the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), desktop studies, viewpoint analysis and field surveys. **Volume 3, Part 2, Figure 8-7: Screened ZTV - Residential Receptors** indicates potential intervisibility of settlements, whilst **Volume 3, Part 2, Figure 8-8: Screened ZTV - Recreational Receptors** illustrates intervisibility of the English Onshore Scheme with recreational receptors. In addition, the **Volume 3, Part 2, Figure 8-9: Screened ZTV - Construction Swathe** illustrates theoretical visibility of construction activity within the draft Order Limits, whilst **Volume 3, Part 2, Figure 8-10: Screened ZTV - Construction Compounds** illustrates the theoretical visibility of construction compounds.

8.C.1.5 The predicted effects on recreational receptors have been assessed with specific reference to the visitor attractions or specific walking trails identified in available tourist information and guidebooks. The predicted effects on the broad network of Public Right of Ways (PRoW) have been carried out with reference to the PRoW buffers (e.g., 0-1 km from the draft Order Limits) to reflect a likely marked change in the nature of the views available. The significance of effect is frequently linked to the distance of the receptor from the English Onshore Scheme. A detailed methodology for visual assessment explaining the rationale for selecting PRoW buffers alongside other visual

receptors is presented in **Volume 2, Part 2, Appendix 8.A: Landscape and Visual Assessment Methodology**.

8.C.1.6 The visual assessment of residential and recreational receptors is informed by a series of publicly accessible viewpoint locations. These have been carefully selected by robust analysis to provide a representative overview of the English Onshore Scheme's visibility across the study area. Viewpoint photography has been captured in line with TGN 06/19 (0).

8.C.1.7 As highlighted in **Volume 2, Part 2, Appendix: 8.A Landscape and Visual Assessment Methodology**, the assessment of visual effects has been carried out principally with reference to the key settlements and recreational receptors informed by the viewpoints assessment. Depending on the visibility context, assessments from different viewpoints may reflect the effects identified for receptors within the nearby settlement or recreational receptor, but they may also differ. For example, the view experienced by a receptor near the settlement may be open in nature, but the view experienced from residential properties within the settlement may be screened by existing vegetation such as a tree belt along the settlement edge, in which case the identified effects for a particular viewpoint and settlement may vary.

8.C.1.8 The baseline and assessment section should be read in conjunction with **Volume 1, Part 2, Chapter 8: Landscape and Visual** and the following supporting Appendices and Figures:

- **Volume 2, Part 2, Appendix 8.A: Landscape and Visual Assessment Methodology;**
- **Volume 2, Part 2, Appendix 8.B: Landscape Character Baseline and Assessment;**
- **Volume 3, Part 2, Figure 8-1 Landscape and Visual Study Area;**
- **Volume 3, Part 2, Figure 8-2 Topography;**
- **Volume 3, Part 2, Figure 8-3 Landscape features and designations;**
- **Volume 3, Part 2, Figure 8-4 Landscape character – national level;**
- **Volume 3, Part 2, Figure 8-5 Landscape character – local level;**
- **Volume 3, Part 2, Figure 8-6 Screened ZTV – Converter Station;**
- **Volume 3, Part 2, Figure 8-7 Screened ZTV - Residential Receptors;**
- **Volume 3, Part 2, Figure 8-8 Screened ZTV - Recreational Receptors;**
- **Volume 3, Part 2, Figure 8-9 Screened ZTV – Construction Swathe;** and
- **Volume 3, Part 2, Figure 8-10 Screened ZV – Construction Compounds.**

8.C.2 Visual receptors

8.C.2.1 There is a selection of visual receptors within the study area that will not experience any change in views and visual amenity due to intervening landform, existing vegetation and/or built form[1], as indicated by the ZTV **(Volume 3, Part 2, Figure 8-6** to **Figure 8-10).** As a result, these receptors have been scoped out of the assessment:

- Settlement of Woodthorpe;
- Settlement of Ulceby ; and
- Settlement of Haugh.

[1] The arrangement of streets, buildings, and open spaces.

8.C.2.2 For the purposes of this appendix the following receptors have been scoped in as it is considered that these would experience potentially significant effects during construction and/or operation. These receptors are listed east to west within the identified study area for the English Onshore Scheme:

Settlements

- Anderby Creek;
- Authorpe Row;
- Sutton-on-Sea;
- Anderby;
- Huttoft;
- Mumby;
- Cumberworth;
- Hannah;
- Asserby;
- Markby;
- Hagnaby;
- Farlesthorpe;
- Bilsby;
- Beesby;
- Thoresthorpe;
- Saleby;
- Alford;
- Ailby;
- Rigsby; and
- Maltby le Marsh.

Recreational Receptors

- King Charles III England Coast Path North East National Trail (NT);
- Lindsey Loop – Long Distance Walking Association trail;
- Lincolnshire Coastal Country Park;
- Visitors to Alford Manor House, Grade II Listed Building;
- Visitors to Alford Windmill Grade I Listed Building;
- Visitors to Well Hall Grade II Registered Park and Gardens;
- PRoW (0-1 km buffer/draft Order Limits);
- PRoW (1-2 km buffer/ draft Order Limits); and
- PRoW (2-3 km buffer/ draft Order Limits.

8.C.2.3 A detailed assessment of the anticipated potential effects of the English Onshore Scheme for each receptor is detailed below.

8.C.3 Settlements

Residents of Maltby le Marsh – ID 15

VP 12

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.3.1 The large village of Maltby le Marsh is located to the north of the draft Order Limits. Maltby le Marsh village is built on very low-lying flat land which in its wider context gradually rises to the west. There are several holiday and caravan parks within the village including Grange Farm Park which lies in the centre of the village on the northern side of the A1104. This village is surrounded by an agricultural landscape and other small villages. In terms of surrounding infrastructure, the A1104 and the A157 meet at a junction in the centre of the village. Infrequent mature trees and vegetation along these roads provide some visual screening between the settlement extent and the draft Order Limits. Mablethorpe Sewage Treatment Works and Bambers Farm Wind Park are also located to the east of Maltby le Marsh. Residential properties are generally one or two storeys in height. The fields surrounding the village are generally quite large and open with infrequent field boundary vegetation filtering distant views from the southern edge of Maltby le Marsh village towards the draft Order Limits.

8.C.3.2 **Sensitivity:** Residential Receptors are highly susceptible to change in their views and visual amenity. The views from the settlement edges are open, overlooking an intact agricultural landscape with common landscape elements and therefore of medium value. A combination of high susceptibility and a medium value would result in **high** sensitivity.

Magnitude

8.C.3.3 **Construction**: Construction activity at ground level would be screened completely from this settlement by intervening vegetation and built form. The majority of residents would not experience any change in the views as they would be screened by adjacent houses and garden vegetation. Distant views of construction activity at the upper section of the converter station above existing belts of vegetation, and the temporary presence of cranes, would be restricted to very few residential receptors to the east of the A1104. Overall, the scale and geographical extent of change in views would be low over a medium-term period and the magnitude of change would be **low**.

8.C.3.4 **Operation (Year 0):** Most of the residents within Maltby le Marsh would have no view of the converter station. Views would be restricted to a very few residents east of the A1104, and they are predicted to experience glimpsed, partial and distant views of the upper section of the converter station. Overall, the scale of change would reduce to very small whilst the geographical extent of change would remain low. The magnitude of change would reduce to **negligible**.

8.C.3.5 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting is unlikely to have any screening effect in the views. The magnitude of change would remain **negligible.**

Significance

8.C.3.6 **Construction:** A combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change will result in **moderate adverse (not significant) effects** due to the change affecting only glimpsed long-distance views from a small proportion of residents.

8.C.3.7 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects.**

8.C.3.8 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects**.

Residents of Sutton-on-Sea – ID 20

VP 24

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.3.9 Sutton-on-Sea is a seaside town along the North Sea coastline located to the north of the draft Order Limits encompassing the neighbourhood of Sandilands. Sutton-on-Sea is located within coastal plain and therefore largely surrounded by flat landform. Caravan parks are frequent around this town including Sutton-on-Sea Caravan and Motorhome Club Campsite to the south west. The A52 runs north to south through the town, and the A1111 extends to the west from the junction with the A52 in the centre of the town. Properties within Sutton-on-Sea are generally one or two storeys in height with some three-storey properties in the centre of the town. Whilst the farmland surrounding the town has a generally open character, the built form within Sutton-on-Sea prevents views out from the centre. Vegetation along the A52 and A1111 in combination with vegetation around caravan parks and infrequent vegetation along field boundaries filter distant views from the western edge of Sutton-on-Sea towards the draft Order Limits.

8.C.3.10 **Sensitivity:** Residential Receptors are highly susceptible to change in their views and visual amenity. The views from settlement edges, where open views are available, incorporate the coast and surrounding rural landscape and are of high value. A combined high value and high susceptibility is judged to result in a **high** sensitivity.

Magnitude

8.C.3.11 **Construction:** The majority of residents would not experience any change in the views as they would be screened by adjacent houses and garden vegetation. Views of construction activity would be restricted to a limited range of residents along the southern and south-western edges of Sutton-on-Sea**.** This would include construction within the indicative zone for underground cable assets (HVDC) where glimpsed views will be available towards the construction compound, and distant views available of construction activity at the upper section of the converter station associated with the temporary presence of cranes. This change would be visible to a small proportion of residents. Overall, the scale of change would be low alongside the geographical extent of change over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **low.**

8.C.3.12 **Operation (Year 0):** The majority of residents within Sutton-on-Sea would have no view of the converter station. Partial and glimpsed views would be restricted to a small proportion of residents at the southern and western edges of the settlement. They will experience partial and distant views of the upper sections of the converter station. The land use within the indicative zone for underground cable assets and at the Landfall at Andreby Creek would be largely restored, though replacement vegetation would not be fully established. Overall, the scale of change and geographical extent of change in the views would reduce to very small. The magnitude of change will reduce to **negligible**.

8.C.3.13 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting is unlikely to have any beneficial effect on the screening of views towards the upper parts of the converter station. The magnitude of change will remain **negligible.**

Significance

8.C.3.14 **Construction:** A combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change will result in **moderate adverse (not significant) effects** due to the change affecting only glimpsed long-distance views from a small proportion of residents within the settlement.

8.C.3.15 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects.**

8.C.3.16 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects**.

Residents of Beesby – ID 7

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.3.17 The village of Beesby is located to the north of the draft Order Limits. Beesby village is located within low-lying coastal floodplain, rising gradually to the west within the wider landscape context. The village is surrounded by an agricultural landscape and other small villages. The A1104 runs from north to south through the western edge of Beesby and there is a small airfield called ‘Strubby Airfield’ to the west of the village which is currently used by Lincolnshire Gliding Club. Infrequent trees and vegetation along the A1104 and Pinfold Lane filter views of residential receptors from the north towards the indicative zone for underground cable assets and west of the converter station. Residential properties within Beesby are generally of one or two storeys in height. The farmland surrounding the village is generally of large scale and open, with infrequent vegetation along field boundaries to filter distant views from the southern edge of Beesby towards the draft Order Limits.

8.C.3.18 **Sensitivity:** Residential Receptors are highly susceptible to change in their views and visual amenity. The views from settlement edges are open and panoramic, across an intact agricultural landscape and of medium value. A combination of medium value and high susceptibility will result in **high** sensitivity.

Magnitude

8.C.3.19 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would mostly be screened from view from this settlement by intervening vegetation and built form. Most residents would not experience any change in the views as they would be screened by adjacent houses and garden vegetation. Views of construction activity would be restricted to a very few residents along the southern edge of Beesby and would include construction at the upper storeys of the converter station, as well as cranes and partial views along the Shared Grimsby to Walpole Haul Route. Overall, the scale of change and extent of geographical change in the views would be low, and the duration would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change will be **low.**

8.C.3.20 **Operation (Year 0):** The majority of residents within Beesby would have no view of the converter station. Views would be restricted to a small proportion of residents at the southern edge of the settlement, and they are predicted to experience glimpsed, partial and distant views of the upper section of the converter station. The land use within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be largely restored, though replacement vegetation would not be fully established. Overall, the scale and extent of change in views would be negligible. The magnitude of change will reduce to **negligible.**

8.C.3.21 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting is unlikely to have any beneficial effect on the screening of views of the upper parts of the converter station. The magnitude of change will remain **negligible.**

Significance

8.C.3.22 **Construction:** A combination of high sensitivity and a low magnitude of change will result in **moderate adverse (not significant) effects**, as the change affects only glimpsed long-distance views from a very few residential receptors.

8.C.3.23 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects,** as the change in views would be a small extent for a very few residential receptors.

8.C.3.24 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects.**

Residents of Hagnaby – ID 11

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.3.25 The small village of Hagnaby is located to the north of the draft Order Limits. Hagnaby village is located within low-lying, undulating in places and rising gently towards Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape to the west. It is surrounded by an agricultural landscape and other small villages. In terms of surrounding infrastructure, there is a network of minor roads, and the A1111 is approximately 0.7 km to the south east of Hagnaby at its nearest point, running from north east to south west. Residential properties within Hagnaby are predominantly two-storey. The farmland surrounding the village is generally quite large and open with infrequent vegetation along field boundaries filtering distant views from the southern edge of Hagnaby towards the draft Order Limits. Garden vegetation also contributes to the screening of views towards the draft Order Limits.

8.C.3.26 **Sensitivity:** Residential receptors are highly susceptible to changes in their views and visual amenity. The views from settlement edges are open and of medium value. A combined medium value and high susceptibility is judged to result in a **high** sensitivity.

Magnitude

8.C.3.27 **Construction:** Views towards the draft Order Limits from residents in Hagnaby are partially screened by garden vegetation and intervening built form within the settlements to the south, such as Markby and Hannah, and buildings associated with A J Ellis Farm. Glimpses of construction activity along the indicative zone for underground cable assets and at the upper sections of the converter station would be visible to a few residents through gaps in the vegetation surrounding the residential properties in Hagnaby. Overall, the scale and geographical extent of change in the views would be low over a medium-term construction duration**.** Overall, the magnitude of change is judged to be **low** for this receptor group**.**

8.C.3.28 **Operation (Year 0):** Residents within Hagnaby are predicted to experience filtered and distant views of the upper sections of the converter station. Overall, the scale of change would reduce to very small, alongside the extent of change in the views. The land use within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be largely restored, though replacement vegetation would not be fully established. The magnitude of change will reduce to **negligible**.

8.C.3.29 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting is unlikely to have any beneficial effect on the screening of views of the upper parts of the converter station. The magnitude of change will reduce to **negligible**.

Significance

8.C.3.30 **Construction:** A combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change is predicted to result in **moderate adverse (not significant) effects** due to the change affecting only glimpsed long-distance views from a very few residential receptors within the settlement.

8.C.3.31 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects**.

8.C.3.32 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects.**

Residents of Hannah – ID 7

VP 1

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.3.33 The hamlet of Hannah is located to the north of the draft Order Limits. Hannah is built on low-lying coastal plain. This hamlet is located approximately 3.1 km west of the North Sea coastline at its nearest point and is surrounded by an agricultural landscape and other nearby small settlements. The A1111 runs north east to south west through the centre of Hannah. The Old Barn Retreat, a holiday park, is located on the western edge of Hannah, and there are two farms, Hill Farm and Grange Farm, to the north of the village. Properties within Hannah are predominantly of one or two storeys in height. Whilst the fields surrounding Hannah are generally quite large and open, the vegetation and buildings within the hamlet prevent views out from the centre, and the field boundary vegetation limits distant views from the southern edge of Hannah towards the draft Order Limits.

8.C.3.34 **Sensitivity:** Residential receptors are highly susceptible to changes in their views and visual amenity. The views are open but overlook a common place agricultural landscape, which is typical of settlements within the Lincolnshire countryside; therefore, the views are of medium value. A combination of medium value and high susceptibility is judged to result in **high** sensitivity.

Magnitude

8.C.3.35 **Construction:** Views of construction activity from residents in the northern part of Hannah are likely to be filtered by intervening vegetation and built form in the southern part of Hannah and would not be prominent. However, construction activity would be visible from the southern edges of Hannah, including works within the indicative zone for underground cable assets, construction traffic and formation of earthworks. Distant views of construction at the upper sections of the converter station, including the presence of cranes, will be available for a very few residential receptors. The scale of change and geographical extent would be low, with a medium-term construction duration. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **low**.

8.C.3.36 **Operation (Year 0):** Views from properties within the northern part of Hannah towards the proposed converter station would be filtered by buildings and vegetation in the southern part of Hannah. However, a very small proportion of residents located at the southern and western edges of the settlement are predicted to experience distant views of the upper sections of the converter station above surrounding vegetation. The land use within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be largely restored, though replacement vegetation would not be fully established. Overall, the scale of change would be very small alongside the geographical extent. The magnitude of change will reduce to **negligible**.

8.C.3.37 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting is unlikely to have any beneficial effect on the screening of views of the upper parts of the converter station. The magnitude of change will remain **negligible.**

Significance

8.C.3.38 **Construction:** A combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change is predicted to result in **moderate adverse (not significant) effects** due to the change affecting only glimpsed long-distance views from a very few residential receptors.

8.C.3.39 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change will result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects.**

8.C.3.40 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects**.

Residents of Markby – ID 16

VP 14

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.3.41 The village of Markby is located to the north of the draft Order Limits. Markby is built on the low-lying levels of the middle marsh landscape. It is surrounded by farmland and other nearby small settlements. The surrounding area comprises a network of minor roads and the A1111 runs north east to south west through the centre of Markby. Priory Farm is located in the centre of the village to the south of the Church of St Peter, a Grade II* Listed Building surrounded by woodland planting. Residential properties within the village are predominantly of one or two storeys in height. The fields

surrounding Markby are generally quite large and open with field boundary vegetation filtering distant views from the southern edge of Markby towards the draft Order Limits.

8.C.3.42 **Sensitivity:** Residential receptors are highly susceptible to changes in their views and visual amenity. The views are open and overlook common place agricultural landscape and therefore, are of medium value. A combined medium value and high susceptibility is judged to result in a **high** sensitivity for this receptor group.

Magnitude

8.C.3.43 **Construction:** Views of residents to the north west of Priory Farm towards the draft Order Limits are restricted by vegetation surrounding Priory Farm. However, glimpses of ground-level construction activity would be available from properties on the western, eastern, and southern edges of Markby, partially filtered by vegetation in private gardens. Views of construction activity will be associated with construction compounds, indicative zone for underground cable assets, and the upper sections of the converter station, including the presence of cranes. The scale of change would be medium over a small geographical extent over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change will be **medium.**

8.C.3.44 **Operation (Year 0):** The majority of residents within Markby would have no view of the converter station due to screening from vegetation around Priory Farm and within private gardens. However, a small number of residents are predicted to experience glimpsed, partial views of the converter station beyond the field boundary vegetation. The land use within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be largely restored, though replacement vegetation would not be fully established. Overall, the scale of change would reduce to low, and the change in the visual amenity would be permanent. Overall, the magnitude of change would reduce to **low.**

8.C.3.45 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting is unlikely to have any beneficial effect on the screening of views of the upper parts of the converter station. However, the views of the converter station would be very restricted. Replacement planting along the indicative zone for underground cable assets would restore existing views. The magnitude of change is assessed to remain **low**.

Significance

8.C.3.46 **Construction:** A combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change is predicted to result in **major adverse (significant) effects** due to the change affecting views from residential receptors on the western, eastern and southern edges of the settlement.

8.C.3.47 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change is predicted to result in **moderate adverse (significant) effects,** as the upper sections of the converter station will be noticeable for residential receptors on the western, eastern and southern edges of the settlement.

8.C.3.48 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** A combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change is predicted to result in **moderate adverse (not significant) effects**.

Residents of Saleby – ID 19

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.3.49 The village of Saleby is located to the north of the draft Order Limits across largely flat landscape, gradually rising to the west. It is surrounded by an agricultural landscape with many isolated farmsteads and other small villages. The A1104 runs from north to south along the western edge of the village. Residential properties are generally of one or two storeys. Saleby Manor Grade II Listed Manor Farmhouse is located on the southern edge of the village. There are several farms located on the edges of the village, including Home Farm on the eastern edge of the village. Dense vegetation is present along Rose Lane, which runs east to west along the southern edge of Saleby. Buildings associated with the farms along the southern edge of the village restrict views southwards towards the draft Order Limits.

8.C.3.50 **Sensitivity:** Residential receptors are highly susceptible to change in their views and visual amenity. The views are open and scenic, typical of the rural countryside in Lincolnshire and therefore are of medium value. A combined medium value and high susceptibility is predicted to result in a **high** sensitivity.

Magnitude

8.C.3.51 **Construction**: Most of the construction activity at ground level would be screened from view due to intervening agricultural buildings and vegetation associated with Saleby Manor at the southern edge of Saleby and built form within Thoresthorpe. However, where there are gaps in rear gardens and other intervening vegetation and built form, residents would experience views of construction activity surrounding the construction compounds, along the Alford Construction Route, or along the Shared Grimsby to Walpole Haul Route. Some of the residents will also experience views of construction activity within the indicative zone for underground cable assets, alongside views of construction at the upper sections of the converter station, including cranes. Vegetation loss around the converter station and along the indicative zone for underground cable assets would occur during construction, but it is unlikely to be visible to residents in Saleby. Overall, the scale and geographical extent of change in the views would be large. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **high.**

8.C.3.52 **Operation (Year 0):** The majority of residents within Saleby would have no view of the converter station. Views would be restricted to a small proportion of residents where there are gaps in the rear garden and other intervening vegetation and built form. Overall, the scale of change would be reduced to medium as the permanent change in the views would be restricted to the upper sections of the converter station and a localised change in vegetation pattern that has not fully established at year 0, occupying a small extent of the views. Overall, the magnitude of change will reduce to **medium.**

8.C.3.53 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting is unlikely to have any beneficial effect on the screening of views of the upper parts of the converter station but will help to screen the views of the lower part of the converter station. The change would occupy a small extent of the view. The magnitude of change will remain **low**.

Significance

8.C.3.54 **Construction:** A combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change is predicted to result in **major adverse (significant) effects**.

8.C.3.55 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change is predicted to result in **major adverse (significant) effects**.

8.C.3.56 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** A combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change is predicted to result in **moderate adverse (not significant) effects**, as the change in the views would be largely restricted to the upper sections of the converter station.

Residents of Asserby – ID 5

VP 21

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.3.57 The draft Order Limits cross the village of Asserby along the main road running through the settlement, in the western part of the village. Asserby is located across relatively flat landform, which remains flat in its wider context. It is surrounded by an agricultural landscape, and other nearby small settlements. There is a network of minor roads, with the A1111, located approximately 0.8 km to the north west of the village. The A52 is located approximately 1.9 km to the south east of the village from its nearest point, running south west to north east. Residential properties within Asserby are generally associated with farmsteads and are surrounded by vegetation. The fields surrounding Asserby are generally quite large and open, with some field boundary vegetation filtering views from the edge of the village towards the draft Order Limits.

8.C.3.58 **Sensitivity:** Residential receptors are highly susceptible to change in their views and visual amenity. The views are open and have scenic value, which is typical of the rural countryside within Lincolnshire. The views are therefore of medium value. A combined medium value and high susceptibility is judged to result in a **high** sensitivity.

Magnitude

8.C.3.59 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be in close proximity to the settlement since the northern and southern parts of the village are adjacent to the draft Order Limits. However, views of construction activity would be filtered by surrounding vegetation and built form. The majority of residents would not experience any change in the views as they would be screened by adjacent houses and garden vegetation. Views of construction activity associated with the converter station and the presence of cranes would be restricted to filtered views from a limited range of residents, where gaps in garden and field boundary vegetation exist. The views of construction within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be visible from only a few residential properties in the village, such as Glebe Farm, but most residents would be screened by the existing vegetation. The construction at the upper sections of converter stations would be visible to the majority of residents. Overall, the scale of change would be large, and the duration would be medium-term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **high.**

8.C.3.60 **Operation (Year 0):** The majority of residents within Asserby would have no view of the converter station. Views would be restricted to very few residents who are predicted to experience glimpsed and partial views of the upper section of the converter station, with vegetation loss unlikely to be noticeable. The land use within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be largely restored, though replacement vegetation would not be fully established. Overall, the scale of change would be medium associated with restricted but close distance views of converter station. The magnitude of change would reduce to **low.**

8.C.3.61 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting is unlikely to have any beneficial effect on the screening of views of the upper parts of the converter station but will help to screen the views of the lower part of the converter station. The magnitude of change is assessed to remain **low.**

Significance

8.C.3.62 **Construction:** A combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change is predicted to result in **major adverse (significant) effects.**

8.C.3.63 **Operation (Year 0, Winter)**: A combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change is predicted to result in **moderate adverse (significant)** effects, due to the views of the converter station available to a few residents.

8.C.3.64 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** A combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change is predicted to result in **moderate adverse (not significant) effects,** as the change would be restricted to very few residential receptors, and views would be restricted to the upper sections of the converter station

Residents of Thoresthorpe – ID 21

VP 19

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.3.65 The village of Thoresthorpe is located adjacent to the northern boundary of the draft Order Limits. The topography of the village is gently undulating with a raised landform to the south of the village. In the wider context, there is a small hill to the north west of the village, and the land gradually rises further to the west. Thoresthorpe is surrounded by an agricultural landscape, the town of Alford to the south west, and other nearby smaller settlements. In terms of surrounding infrastructure, there is a network of minor roads, the A1104 along the western edge of the village, running south to north, and the A1111 to the south, running west to east. Residential properties in Thoresthorpe are typically one or two storeys. The fields surrounding Thoresthorpe are generally quite large and open, with some field boundary vegetation filtering views from the northern edge of the village towards the draft Order Limits. Views from the properties along the A1104 are restricted to the east by built form and vegetation, including a roadside woodlands. To the west of the A1104, views are also limited by field boundary vegetation.

8.C.3.66 **Sensitivity:** Residential receptors are highly susceptible to changes in their views and visual amenity. The views are open and have scenic value, which is typical of the rural countryside within Lincolnshire, resulting in medium value of the views. A combined medium value and high susceptibility is judged to result in a **high** sensitivity for this receptor group.

Magnitude

8.C.3.67 **Construction**: Construction activity would be in close proximity to the settlement since the eastern edge and part of the northern edge of the village are adjacent to the draft Order Limits. Views of construction activity would be partially filtered by vegetation along the Shared Grimsby to Walpole Haul Route and the unnamed road running west to east through the northern part of Thoresthorpe. The majority of residential receptors at properties along the A1104 would not experience any change in the views, as the views would be screened by adjacent houses and garden vegetation, apart from views of construction traffic. However, there would be open views across large fields towards the draft Order Limits, through the gaps in vegetation along the unnamed road in the northern part of Thoresthorpe. They would experience views of construction activity associated with the construction compounds, the converter station, and the temporary presence of cranes. Vegetation loss along the route of the HVDC cable and around the converter station would also occur during the construction stage, but it is unlikely to be noticeable due to the distance from the cable route. The scale of change would be large due to the close proximity of construction access routes, construction compound and the medium distance views towards the construction of the upper sections of the converter station, and the duration would be medium term. Overall, there will be a **high** magnitude of change.

8.C.3.68 **Operation (Year 0):** The majority of residents within Thoresthorpe would have no views of the converter station. Some residents are predicted to experience glimpses and partial views of the converter station, partially filtered by vegetation. There will also be restricted views of vegetation loss. The land use within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be largely restored, though replacement vegetation would not be fully established. Overall, the scale of change would reduce to medium. There will be a **medium** magnitude of change.

8.C.3.69 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting is unlikely to have any beneficial effect on the screening of views of the upper parts of the converter station but will help to screen the views of the lower part of the converter station. The magnitude of change will remain **medium**.

Significance

8.C.3.70 **Construction:** A combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change is predicted to result in **major adverse (significant)** effects due to the change resulting in views taking place in close proximity to the receptors within the settlement.

8.C.3.71 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change is predicted to result in **major adverse (significant)** effects.

8.C.3.72 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** A combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change is predicted to result in **major adverse (significant)** effects.

Residents of Ailby – ID 1

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.3.73 The hamlet of Ailby is located to the north of the draft Order Limits. Ailby is built on land with a very gradual slope to the west, which, in the wider context, continues to rise further to the west. It is surrounded by an agricultural landscape with isolated farmsteads, and the town of Alford is located approximately 1 km to the south east of Ailby at its nearest point. In terms of surrounding infrastructure, the A1104 is approximately 1.4 km south east of Ailby, running from east to west, through the centre of Alford. Residential properties in Ailby are generally one or two storeys high. Dense vegetation along the dismantled railway, which runs along the western boundary of the hamlet, restricts views to the south west towards the draft Order Limits, whilst views to the south east are open and exposed across large fields with few field boundary trees.

8.C.3.74 **Sensitivity:** Residential receptors are highly susceptible to change in their views and visual amenity. The views are open and have scenic value, which is typical of the rural countryside within Lincolnshire. The views therefore have a medium value. A combined medium value and high susceptibility is judged to result in a **high** sensitivity for this receptor group.

Magnitude

8.C.3.75 **Construction:** The majority of residential receptors within Ailby would not experience any change in the views, as they would be screened by garden vegetation. However, a small proportion of residents would experience open views across large fields towards the draft Order Limits, through the gaps in vegetation. They would experience views of construction activity at the construction compound and the presence of cranes during construction of the converter station above intervening built form. Construction within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be screened by intervening vegetation, but construction at the upper sections of the converter station, including cranes, would be visible in the distance from very few residential receptors, but there will be views of the construction access route north of Alford visible partially at close distance to a small proportion of residents. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **medium** and the duration would be medium term.

8.C.3.76 **Operation (Year 0):** The majority of residents within Ailby would have no view of the converter station. However, a small proportion of residents along Tothby Lane are predicted to experience distant views of the middle and upper sections of the converter station permanently, above layers of field boundary vegetation. The land use within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be largely restored, though replacement vegetation would not be fully established. The magnitude of change would reduce to **negligible.**

8.C.3.77 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting is unlikely to have any beneficial effect on the screening of views of the upper parts of the converter station but will help to screen the views of the lower part of the converter station. The magnitude of change would remain **negligible**.

Significance

8.C.3.78 **Construction:** A combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change is predicted to result in **moderate adverse (significant) effects** due to the change resulting in glimpsed views of construction activity and views of vehicles moving along the construction route in close proximity to the receptors within the settlement.

8.C.3.79 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects,** as the views of construction activity would be available from a limited number of receptors within the settlement, above layers of field boundary vegetation.

8.C.3.80 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects**.

Residents of Bilsby – ID 8

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.3.81 The large village of Bilsby is located just north of Bilsby with a small section of draft Order Limits adjacent to the east of the village. Bilsby is located across low laying landform. It is surrounded by an agricultural landscape, and the town of Alford, located approximately 0.9 km to the east at its nearest point, and other nearby small settlements. In terms of surrounding infrastructure, there is a network of minor roads, the A1111 runs north east to south west through the centre of the village, and the A1104 is approximately 1 km to the north west of the village from its nearest point. Residential properties within Bilsby are generally of one or two storeys in height. Open and expansive views are available from the northern edge of this property across farmland within the draft Order Limits, although occasional field boundary trees and back garden vegetation filter the views.

8.C.3.82 **Sensitivity:** Residential receptors are highly susceptible to change in their views and visual amenity. The views are open and have high scenic value. A combined high value and high susceptibility is judged to result in a **high** sensitivity.

Magnitude

8.C.3.83 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be in close proximity to the settlement. The majority of residents would not experience any change in the views as they would be screened by adjacent houses and garden vegetation. Views of construction activity associated with the converter station, and the temporary presence of cranes, would be restricted to views from a small proportion of residents where there are gaps in garden and field boundary vegetation, in particular, residents at the northern side of Thurlby Road, at the eastern edge of Bilsby. These residents are predicted to experience views towards the converter station across large open fields with little intervening vegetation. Construction works along the indicative zone for underground cable assets will take place in close proximity to the settlement, affecting views from a medium extent of the settlement. The scale of change would be large alongside geographical extent of the views over a medium term of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change is judged to be **high.**

8.C.3.84 **Operation (Year 0):** The majority of residents within Bilsby would have no view of the converter station. Views would be restricted to a small proportion of residents who are predicted to experience open views of the converter station, with very little intervening vegetation beyond the low field boundary hedgerows and no other structures of this scale in the surrounding context. The land use within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be largely restored, though mitigation planting will not fully restore the existing vegetation pattern. Overall, the scale of change would remain high due to the close proximity of the converter station. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **high** for a small proportion of residents.

8.C.3.85 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting is unlikely to have any beneficial effect on the screening of views of the upper sections of the converter station but will help to screen the views of the lower part of converter station. The magnitude of change would reduce to **medium.**

Significance

8.C.3.86 **Construction:** A combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change is predicted to result in **major adverse (significant) effects**.

8.C.3.87 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change is predicted to result in **major adverse (significant) effects.**

8.C.3.88 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** A combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change is predicted to result in **major adverse (significant) effects**.

Residents of Huttoft – ID 14

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.3.89 The large village of Huttoft is located to the south of the draft Order Limits. Huttoft is located across gently undulating landform rising gradually to the west and forming foothills of Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape. It is surrounded by farmland and nearby small settlements. In terms of surrounding infrastructure, a few minor roads link the village with the A52, running from north to south through the village. Residential properties in Huttoft are generally one or two-storey. Existing vegetation along the dismantled East Lincolnshire Railway Line, located approximately 0.1 km north west of the village, running south west to north east, limits views towards the western and central parts of the draft Order Limits. Field boundary vegetation to the north of Huttoft also partially screens views into the central part of the draft Order Limits. Whilst fields to the east of Huttoft are generally more open, the slightly raised landform around Huttoft restricts views to the lower laying land to the east.

8.C.3.90 **Sensitivity:** Residential receptors are highly susceptible to changes in their views and visual amenity. The views are open and have scenic value, which is typical of the rural countryside within Lincolnshire. The settlement of Huttoft therefore has a medium value. A combined medium value and high susceptibility will result in a **high** sensitivity.

Magnitude

8.C.3.91 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be screened by intervening vegetation, including vegetation along the dismantled railway to the north of Huttoft. The majority of residents would not experience any change in the views as they would be screened by adjacent houses and garden vegetation. Views of construction activity associated with the converter station would be likely limited to views of cranes and would be restricted to views from a very few residents, where there are gaps in garden and field boundary vegetation, in particular, residents on the western side of the A52 in Huttoft. These residents are predicted to experience views of cranes and the upper parts of the converter station, above intervening vegetation. The views would be partial, glimpsed and available to very few residents within Huttoft. The scale of change would be low, over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change will be **low.**

8.C.3.92 **Operation (Year 0):** The majority of residents within Huttoft would have no view of the converter station. Views would be restricted to very few residents who are expected to have far-reaching views towards the upper parts of the converter station. The land use within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be largely restored, and vegetation loss is unlikely to be noticeable. Overall, the scale of change would be very small**.** Views of the upper sections of the converter station and the change within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be barely perceptible, with glimpses and partial views available to very few residents. Overall, the magnitude of change would reduce to **negligible**.

8.C.3.93 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting is unlikely to provide a screening effect to the views. The magnitude of change is assessed to remain **negligible.**

Significance

8.C.3.94 **Construction:** A combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change is predicted to result in **moderate adverse (not significant) effects** due to the heavily restricted visibility to very few residents of Huttoft.

8.C.3.95 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A combined high sensitivity with a **negligible** magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects**.

8.C.3.96 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** A combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects**.

Residents of Alford – ID 2

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.3.97 The town of Alford is located adjacent to the southern boundary of the draft Order Limits. Alford is located on land that very gradually rises to the west, consistent with landform changes in the wider landscape that rise towards the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape. It is surrounded by an agricultural landscape with occasional blocks of woodland, and other smaller settlements. In terms of surrounding infrastructure, the junction of the A1111 and A1104 is located in the north western part of Alford, and the A1104 heads west through the town. Other local roads are also linked with A1111. Residential properties in Alford vary in height from one to three storeys. Residential properties along the north eastern edge of Alford are well enclosed by field

boundary vegetation. Residential properties further to the west generally have more open views across large agricultural fields towards the draft Order Limits, although they are filtered by frequently occurring field boundary trees and vegetation.

8.C.3.98 **Sensitivity:** Residential receptors are highly susceptible to change in their views and visual amenity. The views are open and although have some scenic value, they are typical of local countryside resulting in a medium value. A combined medium value and high susceptibility is judged to result in a **high** sensitivity.

Magnitude

8.C.3.99 **Construction:** Construction activity at ground level would be in close proximity to the settlement, since part of the settlement along the western edge of Alford Crematorium, the northern edge of Tothby Lane, and the northern corner of Alford are adjacent to the draft Order Limits. The majority of residents would not experience any change in the views as they would be screened by adjacent houses and garden vegetation. Views of construction activity along the Alford Construction Route would be close but partial and glimpsed through gaps in vegetation around the settlements and buildings along the boundary. The views of construction within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be heavily restricted alongside the views of construction at the upper parts of the converter station, due to the orientation of settlement and the screening of vegetation around the perimeter of the settlement. The scale of change would be large over a medium-term duration of construction for a small proportion of residents. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **high.**

8.C.3.100 **Operation (Year 0):** The majority of residents within Alford would have no view of the converter station. Views would be restricted to a very few residents who are expected to see the upper parts of the converter station. The views would be distant and above layers of intervening built form and vegetation within Alford. The land use within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be largely restored, and vegetation loss is unlikely to be noticeable. Overall, the scale of change would be low, and the change in the visual amenity would be permanent. The magnitude of change is assessed as **low.**

8.C.3.101 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting is unlikely to have any beneficial effect on the screening of views of the upper parts of the converter station but will help to restore potential losses of vegetation along field boundaries. The magnitude of change will reduce to **negligible**.

Significance

8.C.3.102 **Construction:** A combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change is predicted to result in **major adverse (significant) effects** due to the scale of the change in view for residents on the northern edge of Alford.

8.C.3.103 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change is predicted to result in **moderate adverse (significant) effects,** as the substantial change in views will remain as a result of views towards converter station, albeit from a very few residential properties and views of construction access route with not fully established vegetation in places.

8.C.3.104 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects**.

Residents of Anderby Creek – ID 4

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.3.105 The village of Anderby Creek is located to the south of the draft Order Limits. Anderby Creek is mostly a holiday village, including a large caravan park on the western and southern edges and holiday cottages in the centre. The village is built on low-lying floodplain. In the wider context, the village adjoins Anderby Creek Beach on its eastern boundary, and beyond the other boundaries, it is surrounded by an agricultural landscape and other nearby small settlements. The surrounding infrastructure includes a network of minor roads, but the nearest major road, A52, is over 3 km away to the west of the village. Residential properties within Anderby Creek are generally of one or two storeys. Views from residential properties on the northern edge of Anderby Creek have open views across fields towards the draft Order Limits. Residential properties within the central, southern and eastern parts of the village will have restricted views northwards due to built form within the village.

8.C.3.106 **Sensitivity:** Residential receptors are highly susceptible to change in their views and visual amenity. The views are of high value due to the location of the settlement within the Lincolnshire Coastal Country Park and due to availability of scenic coastal views. A combined high value and high susceptibility is judged to result in a **high** sensitivity for this receptor group.

Magnitude

8.C.3.107 **Construction:** Due to the close proximity of the settlement to the draft Order Limits, construction activity associated with the landfall and the indicative zone for underground cable assets will be visible from a small proportion of the settlement, including construction compound and construction activity within landfall area. Distant views of construction associated with the converter station would be limited to the temporary presence of cranes, difficult to distinguish at a distance. Overall, the scale of change would be large alongside geographical extent of change in the views over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **medium** for this receptor group**.**

8.C.3.108 **Operation (Year 0):** The majority of residents within Anderby Creek would have no view of the converter station. Very few residents would have views of the upper sections of the converter station, which will be seen at a distance, therefore covering a small geographical extent of the view. As the land use would be largely restored at the Anderby Creek Landfall Area and within the indicative zone for underground cable assets, the scale of change would reduce to low alongside geographical extent of change in the views. Overall, the magnitude of change will reduce to **negligible**.

8.C.3.109 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting is likely to fully restore lost vegetation at Anderby Creek and within the indicative zone for underground cable assets. The upper sections of the converter station are barely perceptible to very few residents, with the magnitude of change remaining **negligible.**

Significance

8.C.3.110 **Construction:** A combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change is predicted to result in **major adverse (significant) effects**.

8.C.3.111 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects.**

8.C.3.112 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects**.

Residents of Anderby – ID 3

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.3.113 The village of Anderby is located to the south of the draft Order Limits. Anderby is built on low-lying flat land, which generally remains flat in the wider context. It is surrounded by an agricultural landscape and other nearby small settlements. Highway infrastructure comprises a network of minor roads and the A52, located approximately 0.5 km west of Anderby at its nearest point running from north to south. Residential properties within Anderby are generally of one or two storeys in height. Although existing vegetation within residential property boundaries and along field boundaries restricts views towards the draft Order Limits from some properties, intermittent gaps offer distant views to the north from other properties.

8.C.3.114 **Sensitivity:** Residential receptors are highly susceptible to change in their views and visual amenity. The views are open and have scenic value typical of the open countryside within Lincolnshire. The settlement of Anderby has medium value. A combined medium value and high susceptibility is judged to result in a **high** sensitivity for this receptor group.

Magnitude

8.C.3.115 **Construction:** The majority of residential receptors within Anderby would not experience change in their views as they would be screened by mature garden vegetation and built form within Anderby and other nearby settlements. However, where vegetation is sparse a small number of residents will experience open views across large fields towards the works along the indicative zone for underground cable assets. Very few residents would experience distant views of cranes associated with the construction of the converter station and tall construction equipment used at the landfall area. On balance, the scale of change would be low with medium extent of change in the views over a medium term of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **low.**

8.C.3.116 **Operation (Year 0):** The residents of Anderby will not experience views of the converter station and very few will have views towards the indicative zone for underground cable assets and land use is largely restored. The scale of change would reduce to low. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**.

8.C.3.117 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting will restore lost vegetation, however as the views towards the indicative zone for underground cable assets are restricted to very few residential receptors the scale of change will remain low with magnitude of change remaining **negligible**.

Significance

8.C.3.118 **Construction:** A combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change is predicted to result in **moderate adverse (not significant) effects** due to the change affecting only glimpsed long-distance views from a very few residential receptors.

8.C.3.119 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects**.

8.C.3.120 Operation **(Year 15, Summer):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects**.

Residents of Rigsby – ID 18

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.3.121 The Rigsby hamlet is located to the west of the draft Order Limits. Rigsby is built on the side of a hill that gently rises to the south west. The village is approximately 0.7 km west of the town of Alford at its nearest point. It is surrounded by an agricultural landscape with occasional blocks of woodland and other nearby small settlements. Residential properties in Rigsby are generally two-storey. Vegetation within gardens and along field boundaries to the east of Rigsby restricts views east towards the draft Order Limits.

8.C.3.122 **Sensitivity:** Residential receptors are highly susceptible to change in their views and visual amenity. The views are open and scenic from an elevated location unique to this settlement resulting in high value. A combination of high value and susceptibility will result in **high** sensitivity.

Magnitude

8.C.3.123 **Construction:** Due to the screening of garden vegetation and tree belts around the village, the views towards the construction corridor and into the construction area associated with the converter station would be partial and glimpsed. Very few residences would have open views towards the construction corridor. The views of construction works would be partial and filtered by intervening vegetation. There will also be partial views of the upper sections of the converter station including cranes. Residents would also have partial views of the movement of construction vehicles along the Alford Construction Route. The scale of change would be medium over a medium-term duration. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **medium**.

8.C.3.124 **Operation (Year 0):** The majority of residents within Rigsby would have no view of the converter station. The converter station would be at a far distance from Bilsby and beyond the urban area of Alford, so any potential visibility of the upper parts of the converter station from residents would be barely perceptible. The land use within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be largely restored, though replacement vegetation would not be fully established. Overall, the scale of change would be low and the change in visual amenity would be permanent. The magnitude of change will reduce to **negligible.**

8.C.3.125 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting is unlikely to have any beneficial effect on the screening of views of the upper parts of the converter station but will help to restore the existing vegetation pattern. The overall magnitude of change would remain **negligible.**

Significance

8.C.3.126 **Construction:** A combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change is predicted to result in **major adverse (significant) effects.**

8.C.3.127 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects.**

8.C.3.128 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects.**

Residents of Farlesthorpe – ID 10

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.3.129 The hamlet of Farlesthorpe is located to the south of the draft Order Limits. Farlesthorpe is located on low-lying land which gradually rises to the west. It is surrounded by an agricultural landscape and other nearby small settlements. Residential properties are aligned along the local winding road resulting in a nucleated settlement pattern. Vegetation along the discontinued East Lincolnshire Railway Line, approximately 0.1 km north west of the village, running south west to north east, restricts views towards the western and central parts of the draft Order Limits. Vegetation around the property boundaries on the northern edge of the village and layers of vegetation along field boundaries restricts views north towards the draft Order Limits.

8.C.3.130 **Sensitivity:** Residential Receptors are highly susceptible to change in their views and visual amenity. The views are of high value from settlement edges where panoramic views towards the Lincolnshire Wolds are available through gaps in vegetation. A combined high value and high susceptibility is judged to result in a **high** sensitivity.

Magnitude

8.C.3.131 **Construction:** Views towards the draft Order Limits from residents in Farlesthorpe are mostly screened by garden vegetation. Glimpses of construction activity associated with the upper sections of the converter station would be visible to a small proportion of residents through gaps in vegetation alongside temporary views of the cranes. The views towards the works within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be restricted to a small proportion of residents. Overall, the scale of change would be medium, with a medium geographical extent of change in views over a medium-term construction duration. Overall, the magnitude of change will be **low**.

8.C.3.132 **Operation (Year 0):** A small proportion of residents within Farlesthorpe are predicted to experience filtered and distant views of the upper section of the converter station. Overall, the scale of change would reduce to low alongside geographical extent of change to the views. The magnitude of change will reduce to **negligible.**

8.C.3.133 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting is unlikely to have any beneficial effect on the screening of views of the upper parts of the converter station but will help to restore existing vegetation pattern within construction corridor. The change would occupy a small extent of the view and would be of small scale. The magnitude of change will remain **negligible**.

Significance

8.C.3.134 **Construction:** A combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change is predicted to result in moderate **adverse (significant) effects**, as the change affects only glimpsed long-distance views for a small proportion of residents.

8.C.3.135 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects.**

8.C.3.136 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects.**

Residents of Mumby – ID 17

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.3.137 The village of Mumby is located to the south of the draft Order Limits. Mumby is located on gently undulating land which generally remains flat in its wider context. It is surrounded by an agricultural landscape and other nearby small settlements. The A52 runs through the centre of the village north to south. Residential properties in Mumby are generally one-storey. There are existing distant views to the north are available for residential receptors located along the northern and eastern edges of the village, although existing garden and field boundary vegetation limits views towards the draft Order Limits. Views north from residential receptors along the western edge would be restricted by vegetation within the fields to the west of Mumby.

8.C.3.138 **Sensitivity:** Residential receptors are highly susceptible to change in their views and visual amenity. The views are open and scenic, typical of the rural countryside in Lincolnshire and therefore of medium value. A combined medium value and high susceptibility is judged to result in a **high** sensitivity for this receptor group.

Magnitude

8.C.3.139 **Construction:** The majority of residential receptors within Mumby would not experience any change in views as they would be screened by built form within the village and by garden vegetation. Very few residents at the northern edge of the village would experience views towards the draft Order Limits across large open fields with some intervening field boundary vegetation filtering the views. Glimpsed views of construction activity associated with the upper sections of the converter station, including cranes, would be available to a small number of residential receptors through gaps in vegetation. Restricted views of construction within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would also be available to a very few residents within Mumby. Overall, the scale of change would be low alongside geographical extent of change over a medium term of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change will be **low.**

8.C.3.140 **Operation (Year 0):** A very few residents within Mumby are predicted to experience filtered and distant views of the middle and upper sections of the converter station. The land use within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be largely restored, though replacement vegetation would not be fully established. Overall, the scale of change would be low alongside geographical extent of change in the views. The magnitude of change will reduce to **negligible.**

8.C.3.141 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting is unlikely to have any beneficial effect on the screening of views of the upper parts of the converter station but will help to screen the views of the lower part of the converter station. The change would occupy a small extent of the view. The magnitude of change will remain **negligible**.

Significance

8.C.3.142 **Construction:** A combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change will result in **moderate adverse (not significant) effects** as the change would affect only glimpsed long-distance views from a very few residential receptors within the settlement, filtered by garden vegetation.

8.C.3.143 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects.**

8.C.3.144 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects.**

Residents of Cumberworth – ID 9

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.3.145 The village of Cumberworth is located to the south of the draft Order Limits. Cumberworth is built on low-lying flat land, which generally remains flat in its wider context. It is surrounded by an agricultural landscape and other nearby small settlements. The A52 runs approximately 0.8 km north east of the village. Residential properties within Cumberworth are generally of one or two storeys. Most views to the north from residential receptors within Cumberworth are restricted by built form within the village and surrounding vegetation. Where vegetation is sparse, open views across large agricultural fields are available.

8.C.3.146 **Sensitivity:** Residential receptors are highly susceptible to changes in their views and visual amenity. The views are open and scenic, with occasional long-distance views across gently undulating rural landscape, resulting in medium value. A combined medium value and high susceptibility will result in a **high** sensitivity.

Magnitude

8.C.3.147 **Construction:** The majority of residential receptors within Cumberworth would not experience any change in the views as they would be screened by built form within the village combined with garden vegetation. Some residents on the north western side of Willoughby Road would experience views towards the draft Order Limits across large open fields, with some intervening field boundary vegetation and farmsteads filtering visibility. Glimpses of construction activity associated at the upper sections of the converter station would be possible for a few residents through gaps in vegetation, offering views of construction within the indicative zone for underground cable assets. Overall, the scale of change would be low, and the duration would be medium-term for very few residents. Overall, the magnitude of change will be **low**.

8.C.3.148 **Operation (Year 0):** Very few residents within Cumberworth are predicted to experience filtered and distant views of the upper sections of the converter station. The land use within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be largely

restored, though replacement vegetation would not be fully established. Overall, the scale and geographical extent of change in the views would be low, and the change in visual amenity would be permanent. The magnitude of change will reduce to **negligible.**

8.C.3.149 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting is unlikely to have any beneficial effect on the screening of views of the upper parts of the converter station. The magnitude of change is assessed to remain **negligible.**

Significance

8.C.3.150 **Construction:** A combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change is predicted to result in **moderate adverse (significant) effects** due to the change affecting only glimpsed long-distance views from a limited number of receptors within the settlement, filtered by vegetation and built form.

8.C.3.151 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects,** as the change in views would be a small extent, filtered by garden vegetation.

8.C.3.152 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects.**

Residents of Authorpe Row – ID 6

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.3.153 The hamlet of Authorpe Row is located to the south of the draft Order Limits. Authorpe Row is built on low-lying flat land, which generally remains flat in its wider context. It is surrounded by an agricultural landscape and other nearby small settlements. In terms of surrounding infrastructure, there is a network of minor roads, and the A52 is located approximately 1.1 km south west of Authorpe Row at its nearest point. Residential properties within Authorpe Row are generally of one or two storeys in height. There are distant views towards the draft Order Limits across open fields, although there is intervening built form, including nearby farm buildings, and occasional field boundary vegetation.

8.C.3.154 **Sensitivity:** Residential receptors are highly susceptible to change in their views and visual amenity. The views are open and scenic, typical of the rural countryside in Lincolnshire. The settlement of Authorpe Row, therefore, has a medium value. A combined medium value and high susceptibility is judged to result in a **high** sensitivity for this receptor group.

Magnitude

8.C.3.155 **Construction:** Since the hamlet of Authorpe Row is quite open, there is little garden vegetation to screen views towards the draft Order Limits. Glimpsed views of construction activity associated with the upper sections of the converter station, including cranes, would be available for very few residents above layers of intervening vegetation and built form. However, due to the far distance from the converter station, the view of this construction activity would occupy a very small geographical extent of the view. Similarly, partial, glimpsed, and distant views of construction within the indicative zone for underground cable assets will be available to only a few residents

in Authorpe Row. Overall, the scale of change would be low, and the duration would be medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change will be **low.**

8.C.3.156 **Operation (Year 0):** The upper parts of the converter station would be visible above layers of intervening vegetation and would be available to a very few residents in Authorpe Row. However, due to the distance from the converter station, the change would occupy a small extent of the view. Overall, the scale of change would be low, and the change in the visual amenity would be permanent. The magnitude of change will remain **negligible.**

8.C.3.157 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting is unlikely to have any beneficial effect on the screening of views of the upper parts of the converter station. The change would occupy a low extent of the view. The magnitude of change is assessed to remain **negligible** for this receptor group.

Significance

8.C.3.158 **Construction:** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **moderate adverse (not significant) effects** due to the change occupying a very small geographical extent of the view, within distant views for a very few residential receptors.

8.C.3.159 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects.**

8.C.3.160 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** A combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change is predicted to result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects**.

8.C.4 Recreational Receptors

King Charles III England Coast Path North East National Trail (NT)

VP 2

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.4.1 King Charles III England Coast Path NT follows the edge of the Lincolnshire coastline. A section of the NT, to the north of Anderby Creek, falls within the draft Order Limits and is approximately 1.4 km long. The wider extent of the trail that is within the study area and is likely to be influenced by the English Onshore Scheme lies between the southern edge of the town of Sutton-on-Sea and the northern edge of the village of Anderby Creek and is 4.5 km long. The northern part follows the eastern edge of Sandilands Nature Reserve, managed by National Trust, and the southern part is adjacent to agricultural fields. The trail is separated from Huttoft Beach by a vegetated embankment. The land to the west of the trail is flat and low-lying, with occasional mounds associated with the golf course that screen views towards the draft Order Limits. Views are generally open across large agricultural fields filtered by surrounding field boundary vegetation.

8.C.4.2 **Sensitivity:** Views of National Trail users are highly susceptible to changes in the views and visual amenity. The views from the National Trail are of high value and have

notable scenic qualities. Combined high value and susceptibility would result in **high** sensitivity.

Magnitude

8.C.4.3 **Construction:** The indicative zone for underground cable assets and landfall area is located to the north west of Anderby Creek, and to the west of the King Charles III England Coast Path. Construction activity would be visible along the stretch of the coastal path between the southern edge of Sutton-on-Sea and the northern edge of Anderby Creek. Here views west towards the draft Order Limits would be open across large agricultural fields with little intervening vegetation. For the sections of coastal path that follow the eastern edge of the settlements, views would be obscured by built form within the settlements. For the sections of the coastal path that are adjacent to the draft Order Limits, the full extent of construction activity would be visible.

8.C.4.4 Views of construction activity at the landfall area and works within indicative zone for underground cable assets between Anderby Creek and Sutton Road, and the nearby construction compound would be available from most of the coastal path between Sutton-on-Sea and Anderby Creek, due to the openness of the fields. Uncharacteristic features would be introduced into a coastal landscape surrounded by a rural setting. The scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **high**, as all recreational receptors are likely to experience open and close distance views of construction activity.

8.C.4.5 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The land use will be reinstated to the baseline scenario upon completion, with barely perceptible change, as there will be no permanent above-ground features with the exception of the chamber cover to the Transition Joint Bay (TJB) connection. The views of the converter station would be either fully screened or there would be distant views of the upper sections of the converter station. The scale of change and geographical extent of change in the views would be low. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **low**.

8.C.4.6 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The potential mitigation planting would help to restore the existing landscape pattern in the vicinity of the landfall area. The magnitude of the change will reduce to **negligible**.

Significance

8.C.4.7 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in **major adverse (significant) effects**.

8.C.4.8 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in **moderate adverse (not significant) effects,** as the land use would be largely restored to the original use, with views reflecting most of the baseline characteristics.

8.C.4.9 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects.**

Lindsey Loop – Long Distance Path (LDP);

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.4.10 Lindsey Loop is a walking trail within the Lincolnshire Wolds, mapped out by the Long Distance Walking Association. A section of the LDP to the north west of Alford passes in and out of the draft Order Limits for approximately 1.4 km long. A wider part of the trail that is between Haugh and Well, with a loop around Alford, falls within the study area. From Haugh the trail passes through agricultural fields between the settlements of Rigsby and Ailby, then follows the northern edge of Alford, meeting the settlement edge in the north eastern corner before turning back through the centre of Alford in a south westerly direction. The trail passes through more agricultural fields down to the settlement of Well and follows the eastern edge of the woodlands around Badger Hill. The land rises to the west, around the settlements of Haugh and Well, whilst it falls to the east with lower land along the eastern edge of Alford. The agricultural fields around the edges of Alford are generally large and open with views filtered by boundary vegetation, whilst there are large areas of woodland and tree planting to the south of Well, providing a strong sense of enclosure.

8.C.4.11 **Sensitivity:** Views of Lindsey Loop LDP are highly susceptible to changes in the views and visual amenity. The views from the trail generally have high value, as the route extends into the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape. Combined high value and susceptibility would result in **high** sensitivity.

Magnitude

8.C.4.12 **Construction:** The indicative zone for underground cable assets is located to the west, north and north east of Alford, and in the north eastern section of the Lindsey Loop trail. Construction activity associated with the movement along Alford Construction Route and within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be visible along the stretch of the LDP between Haugh and the north east of Alford, and between the south of Alford and Well. Views towards the draft Order Limits would generally be open across large agricultural fields. There would be some intervening vegetation within Rigsby and blocks of woodland to the north of Rigsby and to the north of Well, restricting views along these parts of the trail. Views from the section of the trail that passes through Alford and immediately to the south of Alford would also be obscured by built form within Alford. For the sections of the LDP that are within and adjacent to the draft Order Limits, construction activity would be prominent.

8.C.4.13 Views of construction activity associated with the converter station would be available from the section between Haugh and Well, although they would be restricted by built form within Alford and vegetation within Rigsby and blocks of woodland within the agricultural fields. The scale of change would be large for users of the trail where it crosses the draft Order Limits and is adjacent to them, affecting a large extent of the views over a medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **medium**, as close distance views of construction would be available from short sections of the route, with some experiencing long distance views, whilst recreational receptors from most of the route sections will not experience any change in the views.

8.C.4.14 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The land use will be largely restored, and the change within the Alford Construction Route would be barely perceptible as there will be no permanent above ground features. The views of the converter station would be either fully screened or there would be distant views of the upper sections of the converter

station. The scale of change and geographical extent of change in the views would be low. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **low**.

8.C.4.15 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The restored vegetation would have established around the indicative zone for underground cable assets, and mitigation planting would help to screen the lower parts of the converter station, although potential mitigation planting would have little screening effect on the upper parts of the converter stat. The magnitude of change will reduce to **negligible**.

Significance

8.C.4.16 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in **major adverse (significant) effects**.

8.C.4.17 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in **moderate adverse (not significant) effects,** as the land use would be largely restored to the original use, and views of the upper parts of the converter station would be heavily restricted.

8.C.4.18 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in **minor adverse (not significant)** effects.

Lincolnshire Coastal Country Park

VP 2, 9, 24, 25, 27 & 29

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.4.19 Lincolnshire Coastal Country Park stretches alongside approximately 5 miles of coastline, from Sandilands to Chapel St. Leonards, and inland to Hogsthorpe, Mumby, Anderby and Huttoft. Part of the Country Park falls within the draft Order Limits, including the area of landfall area to the north of Anderby Creek. A circular walk within the Lincolnshire Coastal Country Park between Anderby Creek and Marsh Yard passes through the draft Order Limits. Another walking route between Huttoft Car Terrace and Sandilands passes through the draft Order Limits to the south of the town of Sutton-on-Sea. Views are generally quite open along these walk routes to the west and east of the embankment, following the coastline. Field boundary vegetation is sparse, with predominantly large-scale agricultural fields.

8.C.4.20 **Sensitivity:** Recreational receptors within the Lincolnshire Coastal Country Park are susceptible to visual changes as the views of the surrounding context are part of the experience of using the park offering scenic views both inland and sea views. Whilst there are some detractors in the landscape, such as low voltage overhead lines, distant windfarms and the urban areas of Sutton-on-Sea and Anderby Creek, the views are mostly high value as they feature an open and scenic rural landscape along the coastline. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is **high**.

Magnitude

8.C.4.21 **Construction:** The landfall area, part of the indicative zone for underground cable assets and construction compound are located on the eastern edge of the draft Order Limits within the Lincolnshire Coastal Country Park and along walking routes within the Park. Construction activity within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be highly visible from walking routes within the Country Park, north of Anderby

Creek and to the east of Huttoft. Where recreational receptors would be in proximity to construction, the full extent of construction activity would be visible. Uncharacteristic features would be introduced into a recreational landscape within a rural and coastal setting. The scale of change would be large, affecting a large extent of the views. The duration of change in the views would be over a medium-term duration. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **high**, as all recreational receptors are likely to experience open and direct views of construction activity.

8.C.4.22 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The land use within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be restored, with the land returned to its original condition, and the landfall area would be barely noticeable, as there would be no permanent above-ground features, with the exception of the chamber cover to the TJB connection. Views towards the converter station would be either screened or glimpsed of the upper sections of converter station and will be screened by layers of intervening built form and vegetation. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **low**.

8.C.4.23 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The restored vegetation would have established around the indicative zone for underground cable assets and the landfall area, reflecting the quality of baseline views largely, although potential mitigation planting would have little screening effect on the upper parts of the converter station. The magnitude of change will reduce to **negligible**.

Significance

8.C.4.24 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in **major adverse (significant) effects**.

8.C.4.25 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in **moderate adverse (not significant) effects**, as land use and views would be largely restored to the baseline scenario.

8.C.4.26 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects**

Visitors to Alford Manor House, Grade II* Listed Building

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.4.27 Alford Manor House Grade II* Listed Building includes gardens that are open to the public. The house and gardens are located along the northern edge of the A1104, close to the northern edge of the settlement. The gardens are well contained by walls and garden vegetation. Views beyond the boundary of a Listed Building are available, but the surrounding built form and vegetation within Alford limits the extent of the views.

8.C.4.28 **Sensitivity:** Visitors of the Alford Manor House and gardens are susceptible to visual changes as the views of the surrounding context are part of the visitor experience. The views are of high value as they feature an attractive garden setting as part of a Grade II Listed Building. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is **high**.

Magnitude

8.C.4.29 **Construction:** The draft Order Limits are located to the north of Alford Manor House, which is separated by several agricultural fields, field boundary vegetation and back garden vegetation. Surrounding built form within Alford restricts views towards the draft Order Limits; however, views of construction activity along the Alford Construction

Route are likely to be available to the north west of the Manor House, beyond layers of vegetation and the garden wall, affecting views partially alongside the movement of construction vehicles along the construction access route along the A1104. The scale of change would be medium, affecting a small extent of the views. The change in views would be medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **medium**, as recreational receptors are likely to experience heavily filtered and partial views of construction activity.

8.C.4.30 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Views towards the converter station would be screened by built form within Alford, and the change in views of the construction route would be barely perceptible as land use would be largely restored. Overall, the magnitude of change would reduce to **negligible**.

8.C.4.31 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The potential mitigation planting would mature to fully restore the existing landscape pattern, but as views into the construction access route are restricted, the magnitude of change would remain negligible. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed to remain **negligible**.

Significance

8.C.4.32 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in **major adverse (significant) effects**.

8.C.4.33 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects**.

8.C.4.34 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects.**

Visitors to Alford Windmill Grade I Listed Building

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.4.35 The Alford Windmill is located on the northern edge of Alford and accessed from the A1104. It is partly enclosed by vegetation to the north of the windmill and built form within Alford to the south. Filtered views through surrounding vegetation are possible to the north west towards the draft Order Limits.

8.C.4.36 **Sensitivity:** Recreational receptors engaged in viewing the windmill and surrounding grounds are susceptible to visual changes as the views of the surrounding context are part of the visitor attraction. The views are highly valuable, as they feature views from the historic windmill, a Grade I Listed Building. Combined high value with high susceptibility will result in **high** sensitivity.

Magnitude

8.C.4.37 **Construction:** The Alford Construction Route is adjacent to the grounds of Alford Windmill. Although the Windmill and car park are enclosed by tree planting, filtered views northwards towards construction activity would be possible, including views of the construction compound. Construction vehicles along the construction access route will also move along the A1104, affecting the views to low extent.

8.C.4.38 Views of the construction activity associated with the converter station would not be visible due to the intervening built form with Alford. The scale of change would be low, affecting a small extent of the views. The change in the views would affect the views over a medium-term construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **low**.

8.C.4.39 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Views towards the converter station would be screened by built form within Alford. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**.

8.C.4.40 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The potential mitigation planting would not be visible from Alford Windmill. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed as remaining **negligible**.

Significance

8.C.4.41 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in **moderate adverse (not significant) effects**, due to restricted visibility of construction, which will remain largely screened.

8.C.4.42 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change will result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects**.

8.C.4.43 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change will result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects.**

Visitors to Well Hall Grade II Registered Park and Gardens

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.4.44 Well Hall lies 0.5 km south of the village of Well. The gardens are well enclosed by surrounding woodland and vegetation and built form within Well Hall. The landform gradually rises from east to west. Glimpsed and filtered views through surrounding vegetation are available to the north towards the draft Order Limits, although they would be limited by blocks of woodland within agricultural fields to the north.

8.C.4.45 **Sensitivity:** Visitors of Well Hall and the surrounding grounds are susceptible to visual changes as the views of the surrounding context are part of the activity. The views are of high value as they are from within a Grade II Registered Park and Garden. The overall sensitivity of recreational receptors is **high**.

Magnitude

8.C.4.46 **Construction:** The draft Order Limits are located to the north of Well Hall Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, to the west of Alford. Although the gardens are well enclosed by tree planting, heavily filtered views north towards construction activity may be possible, including the construction compound along the Alford Construction Route north of Alford. Glimpses of the construction activity associated with the converter station may be available from within the gardens, heavily filtered by vegetation and limited by intervening built form within the settlements of Alford and Well. The scale of change would be low, affecting only a small portion of the views over the medium-term duration of construction. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **low**.

8.C.4.47 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Views towards the converter station would mostly be screened by built form within Alford, and there would be no change in view along the indicative zone for underground cable assets. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**.

8.C.4.48 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** The potential mitigation planting would not be visible. Therefore, the magnitude of change is assessed to remain **negligible**.

Significance

8.C.4.49 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in **moderate adverse (not significant) effects**, due to restricted visibility of construction, which will remain largely screened.

8.C.4.50 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects**.

8.C.4.51 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a negligible magnitude of change would result in **minor adverse (not significant) effects.**

PRoW (0-1 km buffer – draft Order Limits)

VP 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28 & 29

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.4.52 PRoW within 1 km of the draft Order Limits are located within an open, mostly flat agricultural landscape, with the various PRoW crossing the draft Order Limits. The land is relatively low lying, gently undulating in places, although it begins to rise in a westerly direction beyond the town of Alford. The landscape is defined by large agricultural fields and a sparse population, except for the larger market town of Alford to the south west of the draft Order Limits. Vegetation along field boundaries comprises hedgerows, with occasional hedgerow trees and occasional blocks of woodland, such as woodland west of Alford. There are also several dismantled railway cuttings within this area, such as the Sutton Branch Line, a disused railway to the south east of Sutton-on-Sea, which is densely vegetated.

8.C.4.53 In general, PRoW within this section offer open views of the countryside, although these are limited in several locations by a combination of intervening vegetation and topography. Views towards the draft Order Limits are frequently afforded from locations along PRoW at the edge of settlements, located near and facing the draft Order Limits. Views towards the draft Order Limits are available from PRoW near Rigsby, Ailby, North of Alford, Thoresthorpe, south of Bilsby, Saleby, Huttoft, south of Sutton-on-Sea, south of Asserby and north west of Anderby Creek. Views towards draft Order Limits are mostly open across large agricultural fields, obscured in places by the presence of built form within settlements and occasional field boundary vegetation.

8.C.4.54 **Sensitivity:** Views of PRoW users are highly susceptible to changes in the views and visual amenity. The views vary mostly from those with high value and notable scenic qualities to those with some scenic quality and medium value. Combined high value and susceptibility would result in **high** sensitivity.

Magnitude

8.C.4.55 **Construction:** Users of PRoW around Rigsby, Thoresthorpe, Alford, Bilsby and south and east of Ailby, would have the views of construction works within indicative zone for underground cable assets largely screened, but they would experience more open views of movement of construction vehicles between construction compound to the west of Alford and indicative zone for underground cable assets. Users of PRoW around Asserby, Huttoft, south of Sutton-on-Sea and to the north and west of Anderby Creek, would have views of construction activity associated with the indicative zone for underground cable assets, filtered by field boundary vegetation and occasionally by built form in nearby settlements. Views of the construction activities associated with the middle and upper parts of the converter station would be available to users of PRoW around Rigsby, south and east of Ailby, around Thoresthorpe, around Alford, Bilsby, north of Huttoft, south of Sutton-on-Sea and west of Anderby Creek. The scale of change and geographical extent would vary but generally would be large and the duration would be medium term. Overall, the magnitude of change would be **high.**

8.C.4.56 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The land use within indicative zone for underground cable assets and landfall area would be restored, although field boundary vegetation will not be fully established. The area of landfall would be barely noticeable, as there will be no permanent above-ground features, with the exception of the chamber cover to the TJB connection. There would be limited or no views of the converter station for users of PRoW to the south and east of Ailby, south and west of Sutton-on-Sea and to the north and west of Anderby Creek, whilst the views from other PRoW would be restricted to the upper section of converter station to ProW users around Rigsby, Thoresthorpe, Alford, Bilsby, Huttoft and to the south and east of Ailby. A range of PRoW where from more open views of converter station would be available is very limited. The magnitude of change would reduce to **medium.**

8.C.4.57 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Proposed mitigation planting is likely to have a beneficial effect for some users of PRoW in this area, in particular for PRoW in proximity to the converter station. Overall, the magnitude of the change would reduce to **low.**

Significance

8.C.4.58 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a high magnitude of change would result in **major adverse (significant) effects.**

8.C.4.59 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in **major adverse (significant) effects,** as the change would be substantial from PRoW near the converter station.

8.C.4.60 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in **moderate adverse (significant)** effects, as views of recreational users in close proximity to the converter station would experience substantial change to the land use, albeit screened partially by the mitigation planting.

PRoW (1-2 km buffer – draft Order Limits)

VP 1, 3, 8, 10, 14, 18 & 24

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.4.61 PRoW within 1-2 km of the draft Order Limits are located throughout the field networks to link settlements and road routes, with areas having localised concentration of PRoW such as west of Anderby Creek, around Alford and south of Sutton-on-Sea. The landscape within this section comprises primarily open, agricultural land, with blocks of woodland to the west including Well Vale and Rigsby Wood.

8.C.4.62 Field boundary vegetation within the landscape comprises generally low hedgerows around large agricultural fields and hedgerows with trees around smaller fields close to settlements. There are several dismantled railways cutting through this area, which are densely vegetated. The area is typically low-lying and flat or gently undulating in places but generally rising to the west. PRoW have a strong sense of openness, with more enclosed views within woodlands to the west around Well Vale.

8.C.4.63 Views of the indicative zone for underground cable assets are available from PRoW 's in most locations, including from PRoW to the west of Rigsby, west of Sutton-on-Sea, south of Anderby Creek and south of Huttoft. Views of the indicative zone for underground cable assets from within settlements and to the south of Alford are mostly obscured by built form and dense vegetation. Along the western edge of this section and south of Rigsby, views are more enclosed due to the rising landform and woodland acting to largely screen views towards the draft Order Limits.

8.C.4.64 **Sensitivity:** Views of PRoW users are highly susceptible to changes in the views and visual amenity. The views vary mostly from those with high value and notable scenic qualities to those with some scenic quality and medium value. Combined high value and susceptibility would result in **high** sensitivity.

Magnitude

8.C.4.65 **Construction:** Users of PRoW to the west of Rigsby, east of Well, and north of Farlesthorpe, would have views of construction activity associated with the construction route from the construction compound west of Alford. Users of PRoW to the north of Hannah, north and west of Mumby, around Anderby, west of Anderby Creek and west of Sutton-on-Sea, would have views of construction activity associated with the construction within the indicative zone for underground cable assets, filtered by field boundary vegetation and built form within settlements. Views of the construction activities associated with the middle and upper parts of the converter station would be available to users of PRoW to the south of Alford, north of Farlesthorpe, north of Beesby, north of Hannah, west of Sutton-on-Sea, north and west of Mumby, west of Anderby and west of Anderby Creek. The scale of change and geographical extent would vary, but generally would be medium, and the duration would be medium term. The magnitude of change is assessed to be **medium.**

8.C.4.66 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** The change to the views within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be limited as land use would be largely restored, although mitigation planting wouldn't be fully established. There would be limited or no views of the converter station for users of PRoW to the west of Rigsby, east of Well, west of Anderby Creek and south and west of Sutton-on-Sea. Users of PRoW to the north of Farlesthorpe, south of Alford, north of Beesby, north of Hannah and west of

Anderby would have views of the upper sections of the converter station. The magnitude of change would reduce to **low.**

8.C.4.67 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Proposed mitigation planting is likely to provide additional benefits beyond the existing vegetation, which provides some screening. Overall, the magnitude of the change would remain **low** as converter station would remain **low.**

Significance

8.C.4.68 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change would result in **major adverse (significant) effects**, as construction would result in substantial change for a range of PRoW.

8.C.4.69 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in **moderate adverse (significant)** effects as a converter station would be notable to for a range of receptors.

8.C.4.70 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in **moderate adverse (not significant)** effects, as mitigation planting would provide considerable screening to the converter station.

PRoW (2-3 km buffer – draft Order Limits)

VP 12, 15, 17 & 27

Baseline visual conditions

8.C.4.71 PRoW within 2-3 km of the draft Order Limits are regularly located throughout the field networks to link settlements and road routes, with concentrations of groups of PRoW along the coastline, around the village of Haugh, south east of Aby and south of Farlesthorpe. The agricultural landscape is predominantly open, with low hedgerows that do not impede views, whilst there is denser field boundary vegetation around small fields surrounding settlements. There are several blocks of woodland to the west of the draft Order Limits, between Mawthorpe and Ulceby and between Haugh and Woodthorpe, which restrict views. The area is typically low-lying and flat, although the land rises to the west.

8.C.4.72 Views towards the draft Order Limits are available from PRoW in most locations, including from PRoW around Haugh, south of Maltby le Marsh, west of Sutton-on-Sea, east of Cumberworth and west of the Lincolnshire Coast. Views towards the draft Order Limits from the east of Ulceby and to the south and east of Ailby are mostly obscured by the presence of built form and dense vegetation. Along the western edge and to the south of Rigsby, views are more enclosed due to the rising landform and woodland acting to largely screen views towards the draft Order Limits.

8.C.4.73 **Sensitivity:** Views of PRoW users are highly susceptible to changes in the views and visual amenity. The views vary mostly from those with high value and notable scenic qualities to those with some scenic quality and medium value. Combined high value and susceptibility would result in **high** sensitivity.

Magnitude

8.C.4.74 **Construction:** At a distance of over 2 km from the draft Order Limits, the views of construction activity for approximately half of the users of PRoW would be screened by intervening vegetation and built form. This includes several sections of PRoW to the west of the draft Order Limits, such as those to the east of Ulceby. Sections of several PRoW that are adjacent to settlements, blocks of woodland or tall field boundary vegetation would have restricted views towards the draft Order Limits, such as south of Mumby. Views of the construction of the mid to upper sections of the converter station would be visible to some users of PRoW to the south east of Maltby le Marsh, to the west of Sutton-on-Sea, north of Hannah, around Farlesthorpe and west of Cumberworth. Due to the far distance from the draft Order Limits, the scale of change would be low, and the duration of change would be medium term. The magnitude of change would reduce to **low.**

8.C.4.75 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** As above, distant views of the upper sections of the converter station would be visible to approximately half of the users of PRoW. The land use and landscape pattern within the indicative zone for underground cable assets would be largely restored. Mitigation planting would not provide effective screening in year o. Overall, the magnitude of change would remain **low.**

8.C.4.76 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Potential mitigation planting is unlikely to have any effect on the screening of views. The magnitude of change would remain **low.**

Significance

8.C.4.77 **Construction:** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in **moderate adverse (significant)** effects as partial views of construction would be available from range of the PRoW.

8.C.4.78 **Operation (Year 0, Winter):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in a **moderate adverse (not significant)** effect, as the converter station would be seen within distant views from a restricted range of visual receptors.

8.C.4.79 **Operation (Year 15, Summer):** Combined high sensitivity with a low magnitude of change would result in **minor adverse (not significant)** effects.

8.C.5 Summary

8.C.5.1 The following section includes a tabularised summary of the findings, relating to assessed visual receptors summarised in and viewpoints.

Table 8.C-1 Viewpoint analysis table

Viewpoint no.	Sensitivity	Construction		Operation (Y0)		Operation (Y15)	
		Magnitude	Significance	Magnitude	Significance	Magnitude	Significance
1	High	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
2	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
3	High	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
4	High	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change
5	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Medium	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)
6	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Medium	Major adverse (significant)	Medium	Major adverse (significant)
7	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)
8	High	Medium	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)
9	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
10	High	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint no.	Sensitivity	Construction		Operation (Y0)		Operation (Y15)	
		Magnitude	Significance	Magnitude	Significance	Magnitude	Significance
11	High	Medium	Major adverse (significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	No change	No change
12	High	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
13	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Medium	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)
14	High	Medium	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)
15	High	Medium	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
16	High	Low	Moderate adverse (significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
17	High	Low	Moderate adverse (significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
18	High	High	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
19	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Medium	Major adverse (significant)	Medium	Major adverse (significant)
20	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Medium	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)

Viewpoint no.	Sensitivity	Construction		Operation (Y0)		Operation (Y15)	
		Magnitude	Significance	Magnitude	Significance	Magnitude	Significance
21	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Medium	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)
22	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)
23	High	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
24	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Minor adverse (not significant)	Low	Minor adverse (not significant)
25	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
26	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
27	High	Low	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
28	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Minor adverse (not significant)	Low	Minor adverse (not significant)
29	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)

Table 8.C-2 Summary of predicted visual effects on residential receptors.

Receptor	Viewpoint no.	Sensitivity	Construction		Operation (Y0)		Operation (Y15)	
			Magnitude	Significance	Magnitude	Significance	Magnitude	Significance
Residential receptors								
Residents of Maltby le Marsh	VP12	High	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
Residents of Sutton-on- Sea	VP24	High	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
Residents of Beesby		High	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
Residents of Hagnaby		High	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
Residents of Hannah	VP1	High	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
Residents of Markby	VP14	High	Medium	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)
Residents of Saleby	VP20	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Medium	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)
Residents of Asserby	VP21	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)
Residents of Thoresthorpe	VP19	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Medium	Major adverse (significant)	Medium	Major adverse (significant)
Residents of Ailby		High	Medium	Major adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse	Negligible	Minor adverse

Receptor	Viewpoint no.	Sensitivity	Construction		Operation (Y0)		Operation (Y15)	
			Magnitude	Significance	Magnitude	Significance	Magnitude	Significance
				(significant)		(not significant)		(not significant)
Residents of Bilsby	VP6	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	High	Major adverse (significant)	Medium	Major adverse (significant)
Residents of Huttoft	VP4, VP23	High	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
Residents of Alford		High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
Residents of Anderby Creek		High	Medium	Major adverse (significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
Residents of Anderby	VP3	High	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
Residents of Rigsby		High	Medium	Major adverse (significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
Residents of Farlesthorpe	VP16	High	Low	Moderate adverse (significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
Residents of Mumby	VP18	High	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
Residents of Cumberworth		High	Low	Moderate adverse (significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
Residents of Authorpe Row		High	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)

Table 8.C-3 Summary of predicted visual effects on recreational receptors.

Receptor	Viewpoint no.	Sensitivity	Construction		Operation (Y0)		Operation (Y15)	
			Magnitude	Significance	Magnitude	Significance	Magnitude	Significance
Recreational receptors								
King Charles III England Coast Path (NT)	VP2	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
Lindsay Loop – Long Distance Walking Association trail		High	Medium	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
Lincolnshire Coastal Country Park	VP2, 9, 24, 25, 27 & 29	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
Visitors to Alford Manor House, Grade II* Listed Building		High	Medium	Major adverse (significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
Visitors to Alford Windmill Grade I Listed Building		High	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
Visitors to Well Hall Grade II Registered Park and Gardens		High	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)	Negligible	Minor adverse (not significant)
Users of PRoW (0-1 buffer)	VP 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28 & 29	High	High	Major adverse (significant)	Medium	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (significant)

Receptor	Viewpoint no.	Sensitivity	Construction		Operation (Y0)		Operation (Y15)	
			Magnitude	Significance	Magnitude	Significance	Magnitude	Significance
Users of PRoW (1-2 km buffer)	VP 1, 3, 8, 10, 14, 18 & 24	High	Medium	Major adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)
Users of PRoW (2-3 km buffer)	VP 12, 15, 17 & 27	High	Low	Moderate adverse (significant)	Low	Moderate adverse (not significant)	Low	Minor adverse (not significant)

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