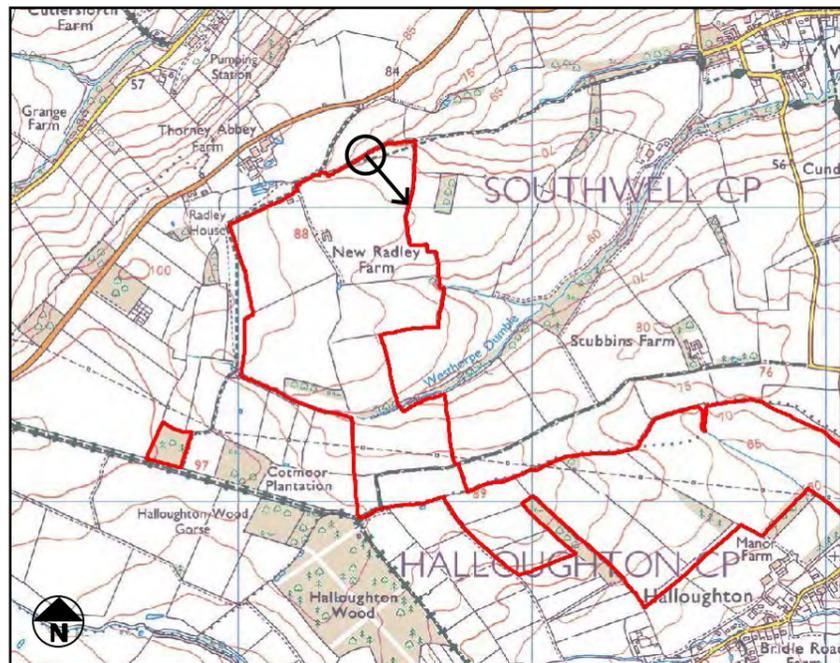


Approximate extent of site
(extends beyond view)



CONTEXT BASELINE VIEWPOINT 15A

View from PRoW footpath 209/43/1, looking south



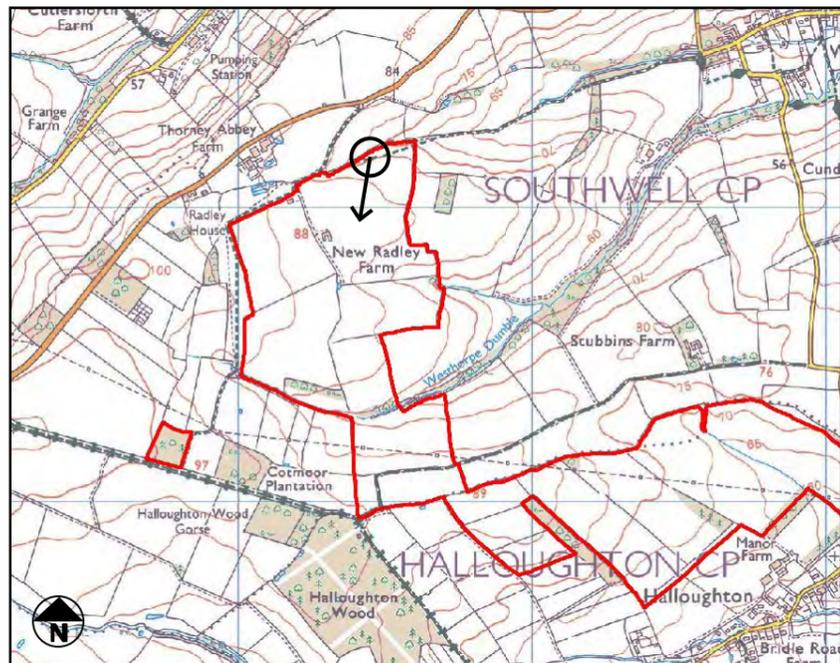
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Approximate extent of site
(extends beyond view)



CONTEXT BASELINE VIEWPOINT 15B

View from PRow footpath 209/43/1, looking south



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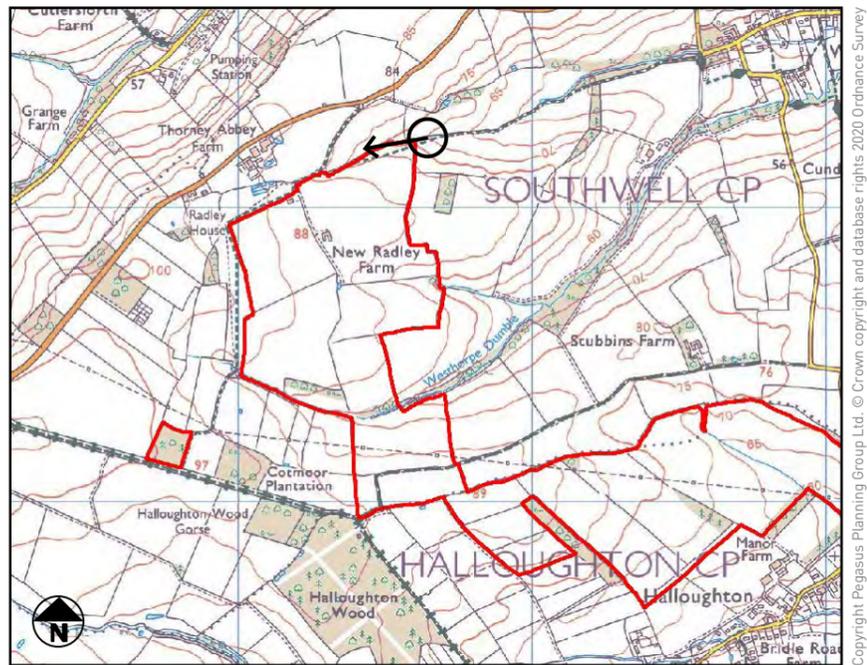


Approximate extent of site
(extends beyond view)



CONTEXT BASELINE VIEWPOINT 16

View from PRow footpath 209/43/1, looking west



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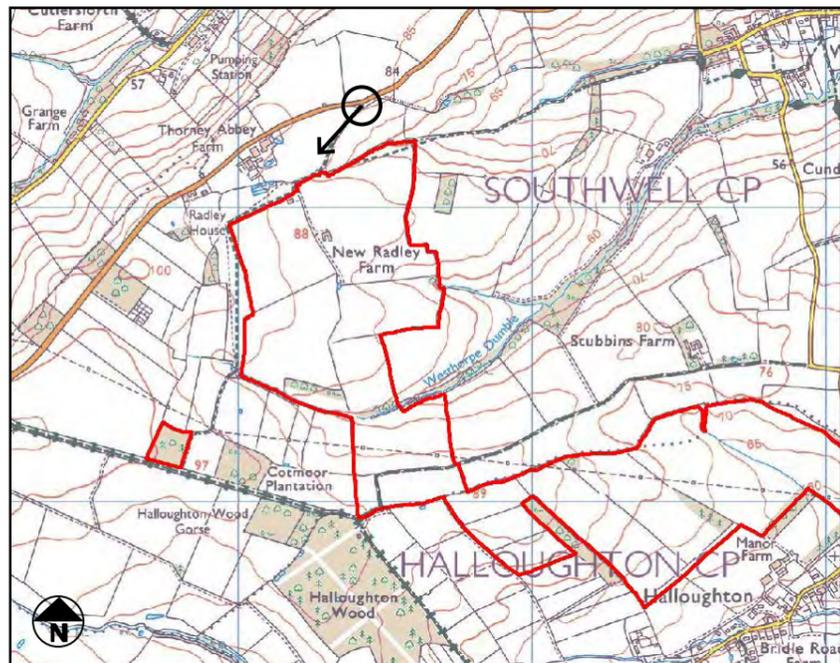
Approximate extent of site
(obscured by intervening landform and vegetation)



Route of PRow footpath
(209/43/2)

CONTEXT BASELINE VIEWPOINT 17

View from PRow footpath 209/43/2, on the access track to New Radley Farm, looking southwest



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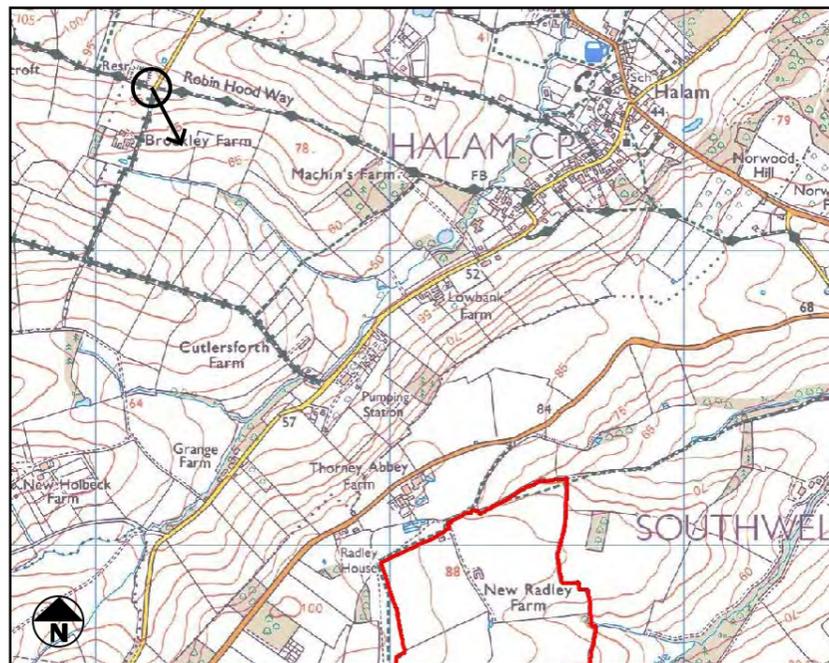


Approximate extent of site
(obscured by intervening landform and vegetation)



CONTEXT BASELINE VIEWPOINT 18

View from the Robin Hood Way Long Distance Footpath on Newhall Lane, looking southeast



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10 SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1 This LVIA has been prepared by Pegasus Group to assess the potential landscape and visual effects of the proposed solar farm and battery storage facility near Halloughton.
- 10.2 The proposals involve the construction of a solar farm, battery storage facility, access track, inverters, and other ancillary infrastructure of small scale enclosed by deer fencing. The most evident element of the proposals would be the solar panels themselves. The solar farm would be located on agricultural land that is not subject to any other landscape designations.
- 10.3 As outlined earlier within the LVIA, the Proposed Development would retain and enhance key landscape characteristics identified in the East Midlands and, Newark and Sherwood Landscape Character Assessment and would not have any permanent negative effects upon features within the local landscape such as topography, boundary hedgerows and trees, and the definition of the existing field patterns. Although the character of the Site would change as a result of the proposal, the overall landscape character of the wider area would remain predominantly unchanged by the Proposed Development.
- 10.4 Following the Site visit and subsequent visual analysis, it transpired that there are a limited number of locations in the surrounding landscape where views of the Proposed Development could be experienced. During the Site visit: PRowS; roads; and locations within Halloughton and Southwell where visited. From this selection a total of 18 Viewpoints were included in the assessment, five were assessed as having Negligible effects at both Year 1 and 10, by Year 10 a further six were identified as experiencing Moderate to Negligible Effects depending on the season, and a further five viewpoints were assessed as experiencing Negligible Effects by Year 10.
- 10.5 Clear views of the Proposed Development would be restricted, including along the on Site PRow due to the proposed lengths of new hedgerow planting. Elsewhere at Year 1 partial or filtered views of the proposals could be experienced from: within close proximity to the Site along short sections of the PRow footpath 209/74/1 on Site and to the east of the Site, as illustrated by Viewpoints 1, 2, 3 and 15; from short sections of the local road network on the eastern and western extent of Halloughton (as illustrated by Viewpoints 8 and 11); the churchyard of St James (as illustrated by Viewpoint 9); limited sections of the PRow network to the southwest and west of Halloughton (as illustrated by Viewpoint 10 and 12) and; limited locations along the PRow network to the north of the Site (as illustrated by Viewpoints 13, 14 and 16). By Year 10 the opportunities to experience views of the proposals would be limited further to locations on the local PRow network in close proximity to the boundary of the Proposed Development.
- 10.6 Finally, it was concluded that views from within the grounds of Southwell Minster and from within the Southwell Conservation Area towards the Site are restricted by intervening built form, vegetation and landform.
- 10.7 Overall, the Proposed Development has been designed in such a way as to help comply with the relevant policies relating to landscape character, and the need to protect and enhance local landscape features and improve biodiversity.

APPENDIX 1 DETAILED METHODOLOGY

1. Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology

- 1.1 This Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) has been undertaken with regards to best practice, as outlined within the following publications:
- Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (3rd Edition, 2013) - Landscape Institute / Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment;
 - Visual Representation of Development Proposals (2019) - Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19;
 - An Approach to Landscape Character Assessment (2014) - Natural England;
 - An Approach to Landscape Sensitivity Assessment - To Inform Spatial Planning and Land Management (2019) - Natural England.
- 1.2 GLVIA3 states within paragraph 1.1 that *“Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is a tool used to identify and assess the significance of and the effects of change resulting from development on both the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people’s views and visual amenity.”*¹
- 1.3 GLVIA3 also states within paragraph 1.17 that when identifying landscape and visual effects there is a *“need for an approach that is in proportion to the scale of the project that is being assessed and the nature of the likely effects. Judgement needs to be exercised at all stages in terms of the scale of investigation that is appropriate and proportional.”*²
- 1.4 GLVIA3 recognises within paragraph 2.23 that *“professional judgement is a very important part of LVIA. While there is some scope for quantitative measurement of some relatively objective matters much of the assessment must rely on qualitative judgements”*³ undertaken by a landscape consultant or a Chartered Member of the Landscape Institute (CMLI).
- 1.5 GLVIA3 notes in paragraph 1.3 that *“LVIA may be carried out either formally, as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), or informally, as a contribution to the ‘appraisal’ of development proposals and planning applications.”*⁴ Although the proposed development is not subject to an EIA requiring an assessment of the likely significance of effects, this assessment is also titled as an LVIA rather than an ‘appraisal’ in the interests of common understanding.
- 1.6 The effects on cultural heritage and ecology are not considered within this LVIA.

Study Area

- 1.7 The study area for this LVIA covers a 3km radius from the site. However, the main focus of the assessment was taken as a radius of 1km from the site as it is considered that even with clear visibility the proposals would not be perceptible in the landscape beyond this distance.

Effects Assessed

- 1.8 Landscape and visual effects are assessed through professional judgements on the sensitivity of landscape elements, landscape character, visual receptors and representative viewpoints combined with the predicted magnitude of change arising from the proposals. The landscape and visual effects have been assessed in the following sections:
- Effects on landscape elements;
 - Effects on landscape character; and
 - Effects on visual amenity.
- 1.9 Sensitivity is defined in GLVIA3 as *“a term applied to specific receptors, combining judgments of susceptibility of the receptor to a specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor.”*⁵ Various factors in relation to the value and susceptibility of landscape elements, landscape character, visual receptors or representative viewpoints are considered below and cross referenced to determine the overall sensitivity as shown in Table 1:

		VALUE		
		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
SUSCEPTIBILITY	HIGH	High	High	Medium
	MEDIUM	High	Medium	Medium
	LOW	Medium	Medium	Low

- 1.10 Magnitude of change is defined in GLVIA3 as *“a term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short or long term in duration.”*⁶ Various factors contribute to the magnitude of change on landscape elements, landscape character, visual receptors and representative viewpoints.
- 1.11 The sensitivity of the landscape and visual receptor and the magnitude of change arising from the proposals are cross referenced in Table 9 to determine the overall degree of landscape and visual effects.

2. Effects on Landscape Elements

- 2.1 The effects on landscape elements are limited to within the site and includes the direct physical change to the fabric of the land, such as the removal of woodland, hedgerows or grassland to allow for the proposals.

Sensitivity of Landscape Elements

- 2.2 Sensitivity is determined by a combination of the value that is attached to a landscape element and the susceptibility of the landscape element to changes that would arise as a result of the proposals – see pages 88-90 of GLVIA3. Both value and susceptibility are assessed on a scale of high, medium or low.
- 2.3 The criteria for assessing the value of landscape elements and landscape character is shown in Table 2:

HIGH	Designated landscape including but not limited to World Heritage Sites, National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty considered to be an important component of the country’s character experienced by a high number of people. Landscape condition is good and components are generally maintained to a high standard. In terms of seclusion, enclosure by land use, traffic and movement, light pollution and presence/absence of major infrastructure, the landscape has an elevated level of tranquillity. Rare or distinctive landscape elements and features are key components that contribute to the landscape character of the area.
MEDIUM	Undesignated landscape including urban fringe and rural countryside considered to be a distinctive component of the national or local landscape character. Landscape condition is fair and components are generally well maintained. In terms of seclusion, enclosure by land use, traffic and movement, light pollution and presence/absence of major infrastructure, the landscape has a moderate level of tranquillity. Rare or distinctive landscape elements and features are notable components that contribute to the character of the area.
LOW	Undesignated landscape including urban fringe and rural countryside considered to be of unremarkable character. Landscape condition may be poor and components poorly maintained or damaged. In terms of seclusion, enclosure by land use, traffic and movement, light pollution and presence/absence of major infrastructure, the landscape has limited levels of tranquillity. Rare or distinctive elements and features are not notable components that contribute to the landscape character of the area.

1 Para 1.1, Page 4, GLVIA, 3rd Edition
 2 Para 1.17, Page 9, GLVIA, 3rd Edition
 3 Para 2.23, Page 21, GLVIA, 3rd Edition
 4 Para 1.3, Page 4, GLVIA, 3rd Edition

5 Glossary, Page 158, GLVIA, 3rd Edition
 6 Glossary, Page 158, GLVIA, 3rd Edition

2.4 The criteria for assessing the susceptibility of landscape elements and landscape character is shown in Table 3:

Table 3, Criteria for assessing landscape susceptibility	
HIGH	Scale of enclosure – landscapes with a low capacity to accommodate the type of development being proposed owing to the interactions of topography, vegetation cover, built form, etc. Nature of land use – landscapes with no or little existing reference or context to the type of development being proposed. Nature of existing elements – landscapes with components that are not easily replaced or substituted (e.g. ancient woodland, mature trees, historic parkland, etc). Nature of existing features – landscapes where detracting features, major infrastructure or industry is not present or where present has a limited influence on landscape character.
MEDIUM	Scale of enclosure – landscapes with a medium capacity to accommodate the type of development being proposed owing to the interactions of topography, vegetation cover, built form, etc. Nature of land use – landscapes with some existing reference or context to the type of development being proposed. Nature of existing elements – landscapes with components that are easily replaced or substituted. Nature of existing features – landscapes where detracting features, major infrastructure or industry is present and has a noticeable influence on landscape character.
LOW	Scale of enclosure – landscapes with a high capacity to accommodate the type of development being proposed owing to the interactions of topography, vegetation cover, built form, etc. Nature of land use – landscapes with extensive existing reference or context to the type of development being proposed. Nature of existing features – landscapes where detracting features or major infrastructure is present and has a dominating influence on the landscape.

2.5 Various factors in relation to the value and susceptibility of landscape elements are assessed and cross referenced to determine the overall sensitivity as shown in Table 1.

Magnitude of Change on Landscape Elements

2.6 Professional judgement has been used to determine the magnitude of change on individual landscape elements within the site as shown in Table 4:

Table 4, Criteria for assessing magnitude of change for landscape elements	
HIGH	Total loss/gain of a landscape element.
MEDIUM	Partial loss/gain or alteration to part of a landscape element.
LOW	Minor loss/gain or alteration to part of a landscape element.
NEGLIGIBLE	No loss/gain or very limited alteration to part of a landscape element.

3. Effects on Landscape Character

3.1 Landscape character is defined as the “distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.”⁷

3.2 The assessment of effects on landscape character considers how the introduction of new landscape elements physically alters the landform, landcover, landscape pattern and perceptual attributes of the site or how visibility of the proposals changes the way in which the landscape character is perceived.

Sensitivity of Landscape Character

3.3 Sensitivity is determined by a combination of the value that is attached to a landscape and the susceptibility of the landscape to changes that would arise as a result of the proposals – see pages 88-90 of GLVIA3. Both value and susceptibility are assessed on a scale of high, medium or low.

3.4 The criteria for assessing the value of landscape character is shown in Table 2.

3.5 The criteria for assessing the susceptibility of landscape character is shown in Table 3.

3.6 The overall sensitivity is determined through cross referencing the value and susceptibility of landscape character as shown in Table 1.

Magnitude of Change on Landscape Character

3.7 Professional judgement has been used to determine the magnitude of change on landscape character as shown in Table 5:

Table 5, Criteria for assessing magnitude of change on landscape character	
HIGH	Introduction of major new elements into the landscape or some major change to the scale, landform, landcover or pattern of the landscape.
MEDIUM	Introduction of some notable new elements into the landscape or some notable change to the scale, landform, landcover or pattern of the landscape.
LOW	Introduction of minor new elements into the landscape or some minor change to the scale, landform, landcover or pattern of the landscape.
NEGLIGIBLE	No notable or appreciable introduction of new elements into the landscape or change to the scale, landform, landcover or pattern of the landscape.

7 Glossary, Page 157, GLVIA, 3rd Edition

4. Effects on Visual Amenity

4.1 Visual amenity is defined within GLVIA3 as the “overall pleasantness of the views people enjoy of their surroundings, which provides an attractive visual setting or backdrop for the enjoyment of activities of the people living, working, recreating, visiting or travelling through an area.”⁸

4.2 The effects on visual amenity considers the changes in views arising from the proposals in relation to visual receptors including settlements, residential properties, transport routes, recreational facilities and attractions; and representative viewpoints or specific locations within the study area as agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

Sensitivity of Visual Receptors

4.3 Sensitivity is determined by a combination of the value that is attached to a view and the susceptibility of the visual receptor to changes in that view that would arise as a result of the proposals – see pages 113-114 of GLVIA3. Both value and susceptibility are assessed on a scale of high, medium or low.

4.4 The criteria for assessing the value of views is shown in Table 6:

Table 6, Criteria for assessing the value of views	
HIGH	Views with high scenic value within designated landscapes including but not limited to World Heritage Sites, National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, etc. Likely to include key viewpoints on OS maps or reference within guidebooks, provision of facilities, presence of interpretation boards, etc.
MEDIUM	Views with moderate scenic value within undesignated landscape including urban fringe and rural countryside.
LOW	Views with unremarkable scenic value within undesignated landscape with partly degraded visual quality and detractors.

The criteria for assessing the susceptibility of views is shown in Table 7:

Table 7, Criteria for assessing visual susceptibility	
HIGH	Includes occupiers of residential properties and people engaged in recreational activities in the countryside using public rights of way (PROW).
MEDIUM	Includes people engaged in outdoor sporting activities and people travelling through the landscape on minor roads and trains.
LOW	Includes people at places of work e.g. industrial and commercial premises and people travelling through the landscape on major roads and motorways.

Magnitude of Change on Visual Receptors

4.5 Professional judgement has been used to determine the magnitude change on visual receptors as shown in Table 8:

HIGH	Major change in the view that has a defining influence on the overall view with many visual receptors affected.
MEDIUM	Some change in the view that is clearly visible and forms an important but not defining element in the view.
LOW	Some change in the view that is appreciable with few visual receptors affected.
NEGLIGIBLE	No notable change in the view.

5. Degree Of Landscape And Visual Effects

5.1 The degree of effects are professional judgements based upon all the factors in terms of landscape and visual sensitivity and the magnitude of change arising from the proposals. The cross referencing of landscape and visual sensitivity and the magnitude of change determines the overall degree of effects as shown in Table 9:

		Sensitivity		
		HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
Magnitude of Change	HIGH	Major	Major	Moderate
	MEDIUM	Major	Moderate	Minor
	LOW	Moderate	Minor	Minor
	NEGLIGIBLE	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

6. Typical Descriptors of Landscape Effects

6.1 The typical descriptors of landscape significance of effects are detailed within Table 10 below:

MAJOR BENEFICIAL	Typically, the landscape resource has a high sensitivity with the proposals representing a high beneficial magnitude of change and/or the proposed changes would: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhance the character (including value) of the landscape; enhance the restoration of characteristic features and elements lost as a result of changes from inappropriate management or development; enable a sense of place to be enhanced.
MODERATE BENEFICIAL	Typically, the landscape resource has a medium sensitivity with the proposals representing a medium beneficial magnitude of change and/or the proposed changes would: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhance the character (including value) of the landscape; enable the restoration of characteristic features and elements partially lost or diminished as a result of changes from inappropriate management or development; enable a sense of place to be restored.
MINOR BENEFICIAL	Typically, the landscape resource has a low sensitivity with the proposals representing a low beneficial magnitude of change and/or the proposed changes would: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> complement the character (including value) of the landscape; maintain or enhance characteristic features or elements; enable some sense of place to be restored.
NEGLIGIBLE/NEUTRAL	Typically, the proposed changes would (on balance) maintain the character (including value) of the landscape and would: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> be in keeping with landscape character and blend in with characteristic features and elements; Enable a sense of place to be maintained.

MINOR ADVERSE	Typically, the landscape resource has a low sensitivity with the proposal representing a low adverse magnitude of change and/or the proposed changes would: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> not quite fit the character (including value) of the landscape; be a variance with characteristic features and elements; detract from sense of place.
MODERATE ADVERSE	Typically, the landscape resource has a medium sensitivity with the proposals representing a medium adverse magnitude of change and/or the proposed changes would: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conflict with the character (including value) of the landscape; have an adverse effect on characteristic features or elements; diminish a sense of place.
MAJOR ADVERSE	Typically, the landscape resource has a high sensitivity with the proposals representing a high adverse magnitude of change and/or the proposed changes would: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> be at variance with the character (including value) of the landscape; degrade or diminish the integrity of a range of characteristic features and elements or cause them to be lost; change a sense of place.

7. Typical Descriptors of Visual Effects

7.1 The typical descriptors of visual significance of effects are detailed within Table 11 below:

Table 11, Typical Descriptors of Visual Significance of Effects	
MAJOR BENEFICIAL	Typically, the visual receptor is of high sensitivity with the proposals representing a high magnitude of change and/or the proposals would result in a major improvement in the view.
MODERATE BENEFICIAL	Typically, the visual receptor is of medium sensitivity with the proposals representing a medium magnitude of change and/or the proposals would result in a clear improvement in the view.
MINOR BENEFICIAL	Typically, the visual receptor is of low sensitivity with the proposals representing a low magnitude of change and/or the proposals would result in a slight improvement in the view.
NEGLIGIBLE/NEUTRAL	Typically, the proposed changes would be in keeping with, and would maintain, the existing view or where (on balance) the proposed changes would maintain the quality of the view (which may include adverse effects which are offset by beneficial effects for the same receptor) or due to distance from the receptor, the proposed change would be barely perceptible to the naked eye.
MINOR ADVERSE	Typically, the visual receptor is of low sensitivity with the proposals representing a low magnitude of change and/or the proposals would result in a slight deterioration in the view.
MODERATE ADVERSE	Typically, the visual receptor is of medium sensitivity with the proposals representing a medium magnitude of change and/or the proposals would result in a clear deterioration in the view.
MAJOR ADVERSE	Typically, the visual receptor is of high sensitivity with the proposals representing a high magnitude of change and/or the proposals would result in a major deterioration in the view.

8. Nature Of Effects

1.12 GLVIA3 includes an entry that states *“effects can be described as positive or negative (or in some cases neutral) in their consequences for views and visual amenity.”* GLVIA3 does not, however, state how negative or positive effects should be assessed, and this therefore becomes a matter of professional judgement rather than reasoned criteria. Due to inconsistencies with the assessment of negative or positive effects a precautionary approach is applied to this LVIA which assumes that all landscape and visual effects are considered to be negative or adverse unless otherwise stated.

Brinkley Hall Farm

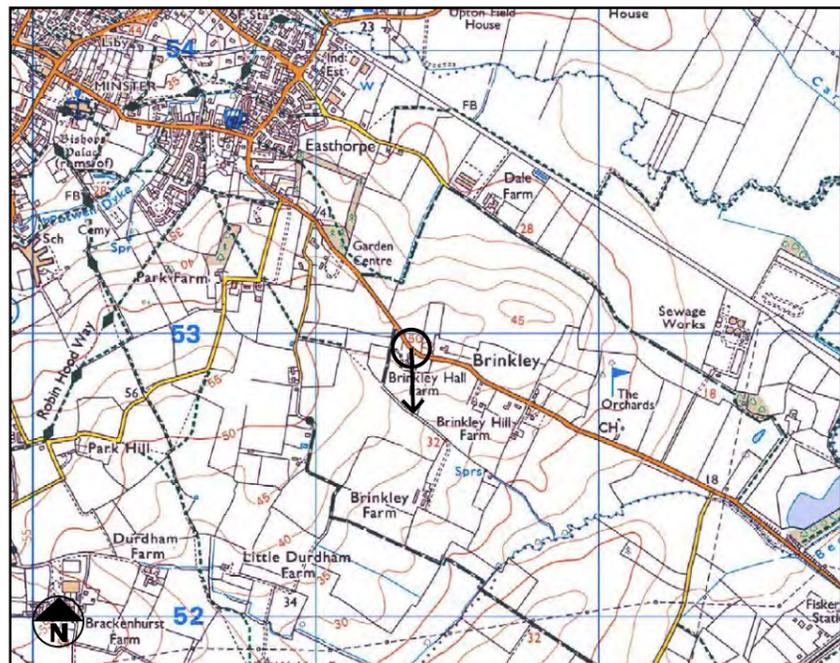
Approximate extent of site
(obscured by intervening landform and vegetation)

Fiskerton Road



APPENDIX 2 CONTEXT BASELINE VIEWPOINT A

View from Fiskerton Road, near Brinkley Hall Far, looking south



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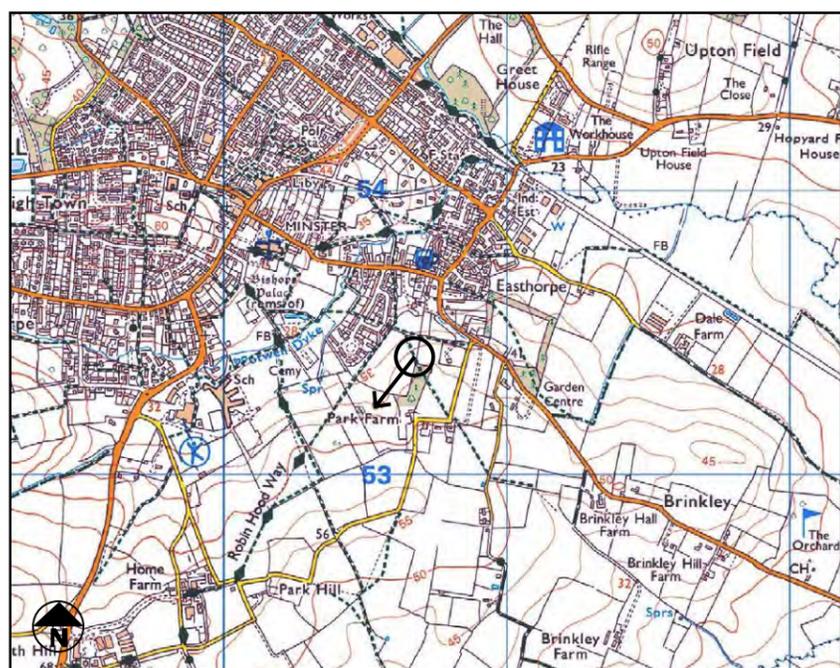
Boundary to Southwell
Conservation Area

Approximate extent of site
(obscured by intervening landform and vegetation)



APPENDIX 2 CONTEXT BASELINE VIEWPOINT B

View from PRoW footpath 209/12/1, looing southwest



Approximate extent of site
(obscured by built form and vegetation)



APPENDIX 2 CONTEXT BASELINE VIEWPOINT C

View from the grounds of Southwell Minster, looking southwest



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Existing View



Photomontage View (Year 1)



Camera make & model - Canon 5D Mark III
 Lens make & focal length - Canon EF 50mm, f/1.4 USM
 Date & time of photograph - 23/08/2019 @ 13:33
 OS grid reference - 468611, 352455
 Viewpoint height (AOD) - 78m
 Distance from site - 123m
 Horizontal Field of View - 75°
 Height of camera AGL - 1.5m
 Page size (mm) - 420 x 297

VIEWPOINT 4

View from PRoW bridleway 209/74/1, looking south



Photomontage View (Year 10)



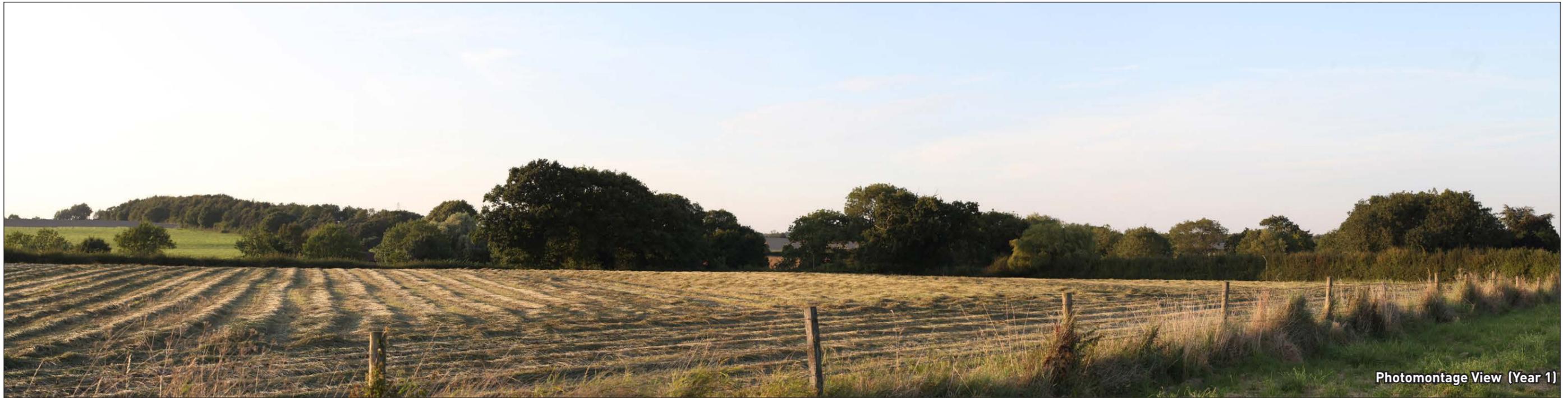
- Camera make & model - Canon 5D Mark III
- Lens make & focal length - Canon EF 50mm, f/1.4 USM
- Date & time of photograph - 23/08/2019 @ 13:33
- OS grid reference - 468611, 352455
- Viewpoint height (AOD) - 78m
- Distance from site - 123m
- Horizontal Field of View - 75°
- Height of camera AGL - 1.5m
- Page size (mm) - 420 x 297

VIEWPOINT 4

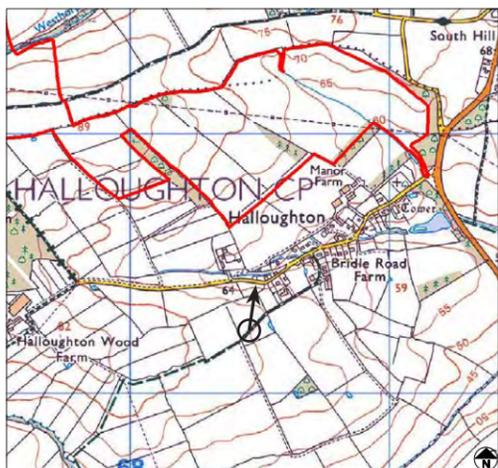
View from PRoW bridleway 209/74/1, looking south



Existing View



Photomontage View (Year 1)



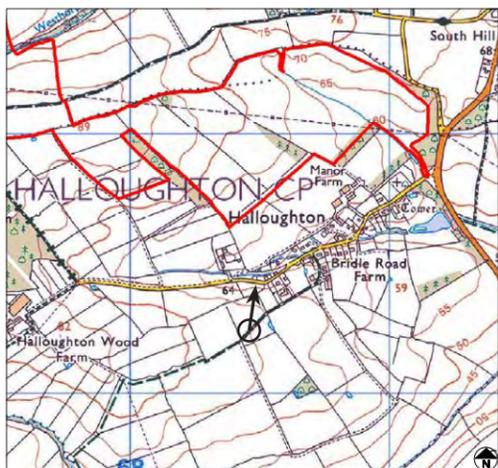
- Camera make & model - Canon 5D Mark III
- Lens make & focal length - Canon EF 50mm, f/1.4 USM
- Date & time of photograph - 23/08/2019 @ 19:37
- OS grid reference - 468465, 351235
- Viewpoint height (AOD) - 71m
- Distance from site - 418m
- Horizontal Field of View - 75°
- Height of camera AGL - 1.5m
- Page size (mm) - 420 x 297

VIEWPOINT 10

View from PRoW bridleway 186/3/1, looking north



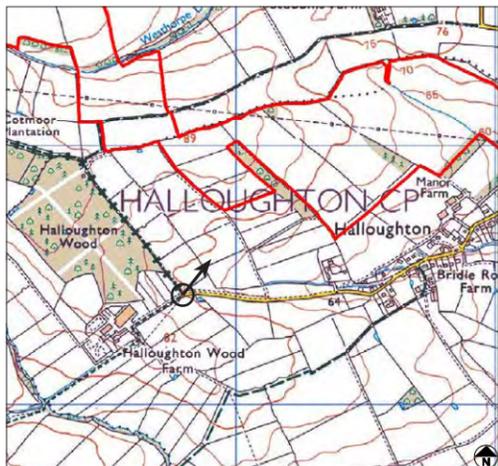
Photomontage View (Year 10)



- Camera make & model - Canon 5D Mark III
- Lens make & focal length - Canon EF 50mm, f/1.4 USM
- Date & time of photograph - 23/08/2019 @ 19:37
- OS grid reference - 468465, 351235
- Viewpoint height (AOD) - 71m
- Distance from site - 418m
- Horizontal Field of View - 75°
- Height of camera AGL - 1.5m
- Page size (mm) - 420 x 297

VIEWPOINT 10

View from PRoW bridleway 186/3/1, looking north



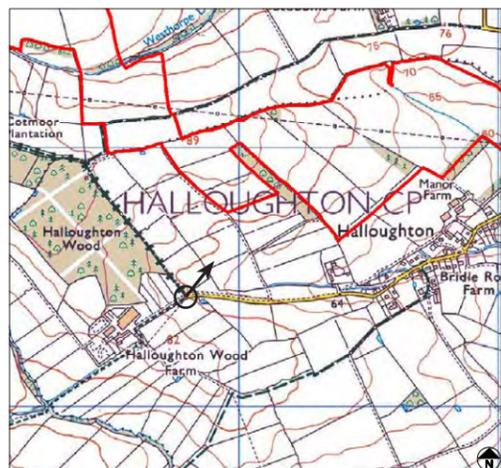
Camera make & model - Canon 5D Mark III
 Lens make & focal length - Canon EF 50mm, f/1.4 USM
 Date & time of photograph - 23/08/2019 @ 18:16
 OS grid reference - 467802, 351430
 Viewpoint height (AOD) - 76m
 Distance from site - 357m
 Horizontal Field of View - 75°
 Height of camera AGL - 1.5m
 Page size (mm) - 420 x 297

VIEWPOINT 12

View from the southern extent of Cotmoor Lane Byway, looking northeast



Photomontage View (Year 10)



- Camera make & model - Canon 5D Mark III
- Lens make & focal length - Canon EF 50mm, f/1.4 USM
- Date & time of photograph - 23/08/2019 @ 18:16
- OS grid reference - 467802, 351430
- Viewpoint height (AOD) - 76m
- Distance from site - 357m
- Horizontal Field of View - 75°
- Height of camera AGL - 1.5m
- Page size (mm) - 420 x 297

VIEWPOINT 12

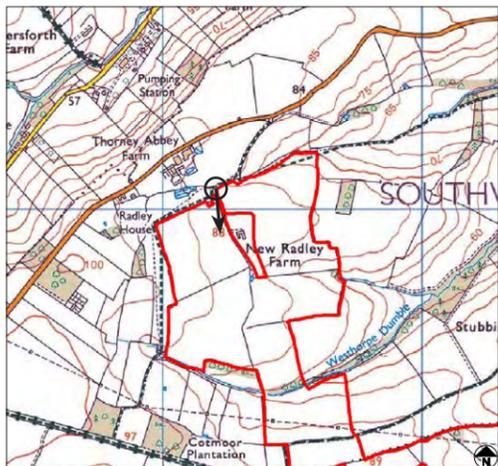
View from the southern extent of Cotmoor Lane Byway,
looking northeast



Existing View



Photomontage View (Year 1)



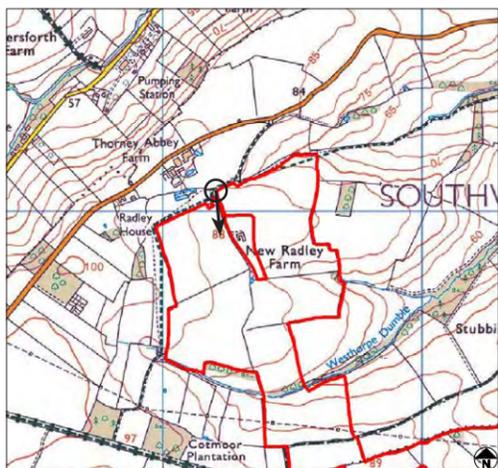
Camera make & model	- Canon 5D Mark III
Lens make & focal length	- Canon EF 50mm, f/1.4 USM
Date & time of photograph	- 23/08/2019 @ 15:09
OS grid reference	- 467206, 353090
Viewpoint height (AOD)	- 88m
Distance from site	- 10m
Horizontal Field of View	- 75°
Height of camera AGL	- 1.5m
Page size (mm)	- 420 x 297

VIEWPOINT 14

View from PRoW footpath 209/42/1, on the access track to New Radley Farm, looking south



Photomontage View (Year 10)



Camera make & model - Canon 5D Mark III
 Lens make & focal length - Canon EF 50mm, f/1.4 USM
 Date & time of photograph - 23/08/2019 @ 15:09
 OS grid reference - 467206, 353090
 Viewpoint height (AOD) - 88m
 Distance from site - 10m
 Horizontal Field of View - 75°
 Height of camera AGL - 1.5m
 Page size (mm) - 420 x 297

VIEWPOINT 14

View from PRow footpath 209/42/1, on the access track to New Radley Farm, looking south



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Registered Office:
Pegasus House,
Querns Business Centre,
Whitworth Road, Cirencester,
Gloucestershire, GL7 1RT