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LANDSCAPE & VISUAL APPRAISAL

Client

Enviromena

Project

Land at Engine Lane

Grimethorpe

Date

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVA) has been carried out for the proposed development by FPCR Environment and Design Ltd (FPCR). The purpose of this LVA study is to provide an assessment of the likely landscape and visual effects of the proposed development. The landscape and visual effects have been considered in relation to the proposals detailed in the planning application and Design and Access Statement (DAS).
- 1.2 FPCR is a multi-disciplinary environmental and design consultancy established over 60 years, with expertise in architecture, landscape, ecology, arboriculture, urban design, masterplanning and environmental impact assessment. The practice is a member of the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment and is frequently called upon to provide expert evidence on landscape and visual issues at Public and Local Plan Inquiries.

Site Location

- 1.3 Figures 1 and 2 show the location and context of the site. The site is located adjacent to the north west of Grimethorpe, an outlier village of Barnsley, on 3 parcels of land that straddle both sides of Engine Lane to the north east and south west. The largest parcel is located adjacent to the north west of the settlement edge of Grimethorpe stretching north towards the village of Brierley and comprises arable farmland bound by hedgerows. The central parcel is located south of Engine Lane to the west of Grimethorpe and is comprised of small paddocks and grazing fields. A dismantled railway separates the central parcel from the western parcel, located to the east of Cudworth. This parcel comprises arable farmland, bound by hedgerows with some woodland blocks.

Proposed Development

- 1.4 The proposed development comprises the construction of a temporary Solar Farm providing 49.9MW (AC) output, to include the installation of ground-mounted solar panels (circa 2.7 metres high) together with associated works, equipment and necessary infrastructure, including 2.05m high peripheral security / deer fencing.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 This LVA has been prepared based upon the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, third edition (GLVIA3), published by the Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, in 2013. The assessment of Landscape Value also takes account of guidance in Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 02-21 “Assessing landscape value outside national designations”.

2.2 In summary, the GLVIA3 states:

“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 landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people’s views and visual amenity.” (GLVIA3 paragraph 1.1.)

2.3 There are two components of LVIA:

- “Assessment of landscape effects; assessing effects on the landscape as a resource in its own right;
- Assessment of visual effects: assessing effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people.” (GLVIA3 paragraph 2.21.)

2.4 The GLVIA3 states:

“LVIA can be carried out either as part of a broader EIA, or as a standalone ‘appraisal’ of the likely landscape and visual effects of a proposed development...”

- As a standalone ‘appraisal’ the process is informal and there is more flexibility, but the essence of the approach – specifying the nature of the proposed change or development; describing the existing landscape and the views and visual amenity of the area that may be affected; predicting the effects, although not their likely significance; and considering how those effects might be mitigated – still applies”. (GLVIA paragraph 3.2)

2.5 The components of this report include: baseline studies; description and details of the landscape proposals and mitigation measures to be adopted as part of the scheme; and identification and description of likely effects arising from the proposed development.

2.6 In terms of baseline studies, the assessment provides an understanding of the landscape that may be affected, its constituent elements, character, condition and value. For the visual baseline, this includes an understanding of the area in which the development may be visible, the people who may experience views, and the nature of views.

Assessment of Landscape Effects

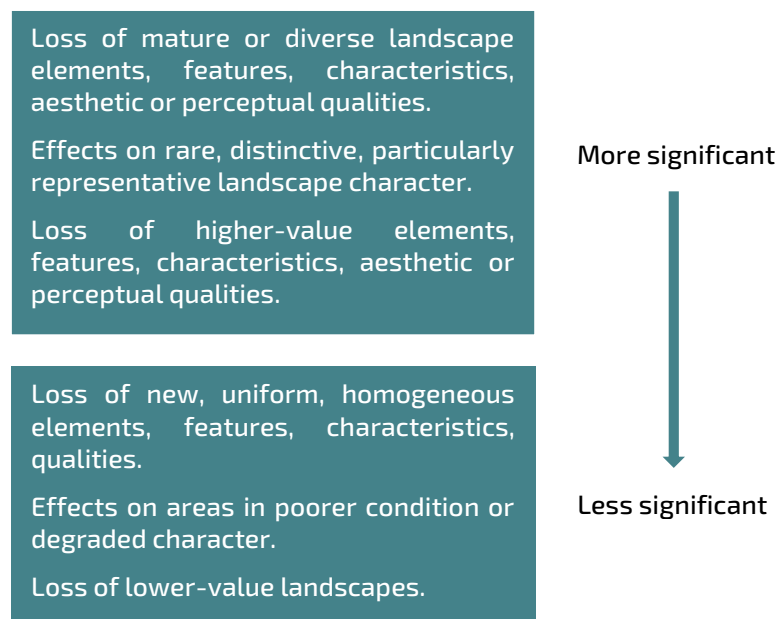
2.7 GLVIA3 states that *“An assessment of landscape effects deals with the effects of change and development on landscape as a resource”* (GLVIA3 paragraph 5.1).

2.8 The baseline landscape is described by reference to existing published Landscape Character Assessments and by a description of the site and its context.

2.9 A range of landscape effects can arise through development. These can include:

- Change or loss of elements, features, aesthetic or perceptual aspects that contribute to the character and distinctiveness of the landscape;

- Addition of new elements that influence character and distinctiveness of the landscape;
 - Combined effects of these changes.
- 2.10 The characteristics of the existing landscape resource are considered in respect of the susceptibility of the landscape resource to the change arising from this development. The value of the existing landscape is also considered.
- 2.11 Each effect on landscape receptors is assessed in terms of size or scale, the geographical extent of the area influenced and its duration and reversibility. In terms of size or scale of change, the judgement takes account of the extent of the existing landscape elements that will be lost or changed, and the degree to which the aesthetic or perceptual aspects or key characteristics of the landscape will be altered by removal or addition of new elements. Geographical extent is considered by reference to the extent of the area over which there will be a change. Duration is considered for the landscape effects, with short term effects being defined as those lasting less than 5 years, medium term effects lasting between 5 and 10 years and long-term effects being defined as anything over 10 years in duration.
- 2.12 The level of effect is determined by considering the sensitivity of the landscape receptors and the magnitude of effect on the landscape. Final conclusions on the overall landscape effects are drawn from the assessment components described. This appraisal describes the nature of the landscape effects, and whether these are adverse or beneficial, at the following stages of development; construction, completion (year 1) and longer term (year 15).
- 2.13 GLVIA3 sets out some guidance on the underlying principles, which are used in this appraisal. This includes Figure 5.10, Scale of significance. Whilst this scheme is not EIA development, and judgements on significance are not therefore required, the Figure does provide useful guidance on reaching an overall judgement on the level of effects. This is repeated below (note this includes the correction of a typo, from the published document).



- 2.14 The criteria used in the appraisal are set out in Appendix A.

Assessment of Visual Effects

- 2.15 An assessment of visual effects deals with the effects of change and development on the views available to people and their visual amenity. This appraisal describes the nature of the visual effects and, whether these are adverse or beneficial, at the following stages of development; construction, completion (year 1 Winter) and longer term (year 15 Summer).
- 2.16 The first stage in the assessment is to identify approximate visibility/ visibility mapping. This is done by either a computerised Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)¹, or by manual methods using map study and field evaluation. A series of viewpoints are included within the assessment that are representative of views towards the site from surrounding visual receptors. Other views of the site are included where it supports the description and understanding of the site's landscape and visual characteristics.
- 2.17 The views also typically represent what can be seen from a variety of distances from the development and different viewing experiences.
- 2.18 It is important to remember that visual receptors are all people. For each affected viewpoint, the assessment considers both the susceptibility to change in views and the value attached to views.

"The visual receptors most susceptible to change are generally likely to include:

- Residents at home;
- People, whether residents or visitors, who are engaged in outdoor recreation, including use of public rights of way, whose attention or interest is likely to be focused on the landscape and on particular views;
- Visitors to heritage assets, or to other attractions, where views of the surroundings are an important contributor to the experience;
- Communities where views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by residents in the area;
- Travellers on road, rail or other transport routes tend to fall into an intermediate category of moderate susceptibility to change. Where travel involves recognised scenic routes awareness of views is likely to be particularly high." (GLVIA3 paragraph 6.33.)

"Visual receptors likely to be less sensitive to change include:

- People engaged in outdoor sport or recreation which does not involve or depend upon appreciation of views of the landscape;
 - People at their place of work whose attention may be focused on their work or activity, not on their surroundings, and where the setting is not important to the quality of working life (although there may on occasion be cases where views are an important contributor to the setting and to the quality of working life)." (GLVIA3 paragraph 6.34.)
- 2.19 Each of the visual effects is evaluated in terms of its size or scale, the geographical extent of the area influenced and its duration or reversibility.

¹ Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV): A map usually digitally produced, showing areas of land within which a development is theoretically visible. [GLVIA3]

- 2.20 In terms of size or scale, the magnitude of visual effects takes account of:
- “The scale of the change in the view with respect to the loss or addition of features in the view and changes in its composition, including proportion of the view occupied by the proposed development;
 - The degree of contrast or integration of any new features or changes in the landscape with the existing or remaining landscape elements and characteristics in terms of form, scale and mass, line height, colour and texture;
 - The nature of the view of the proposed development, in terms of the relative amount of time over which it will be experienced and whether views will be full, partial or glimpses” (GLVIA3 paragraph 6.39).
- 2.21 The geographical extent of the visual effect in each viewpoint is likely to reflect:
- The angle of view in relation to the main activity of the receptor;
 - The distance of the viewpoint from the proposed development;
 - The extent of the area over which the changes would be visible.
- 2.22 As with landscape effects, the duration of the effect could be short to long term or permanent and the same definitions apply.
- 2.23 GLVIA3 states that there are no hard and fast rules about what makes a significant effect, and there cannot be a standard approach since circumstances vary with the location and context and with the type of proposal, but the following points should be noted;
- Effects on people who are particularly sensitive to changes in views and visual amenity are more likely to be significant
 - Effects on people at recognised and important viewpoints or from recognised scenic routes are more likely to be significant
 - Large-scale changes which introduce new, non-characteristic or discordant or intrusive elements into the view are more likely to be significant than small changes or changes involving features already present within the view. (GLVIA3 paragraph 6.44)
- 2.24 The criteria used in this appraisal are set out in Appendix A.

Overall Landscape and Visual Effects

- 2.25 The final conclusions on effects, whether adverse or beneficial, are drawn from the separate judgements on the sensitivity of the receptors and the magnitude of the effects. This overall judgement is formed from a reasoned professional overview of the individual judgements against the assessment criteria.
- 2.26 GLVIA3 notes, at paragraphs 5.56 and 6.44, that there are no hard and fast rules with regard to the level of effects, therefore the following terms have been used for this appraisal:
- Major
 - Moderate
 - Minor
 - Negligible

- 2.27 Where it is determined that the assessment falls between or encompasses two of the defined criteria terms, then the judgement may be described as, for example, Major/ Moderate or Moderate/ Minor. This indicates that the effect is assessed to lie between the respective definitions or to encompass aspects of both.

3.0 PLANNING POLICY

National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, December 2023)

- 3.1 The NPPF sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policy and in combination these policies give the Government's vision of sustainable development. The NPPF emphasises the need for well-designed places, promoting healthy and safe communities and conserving and enhancing the natural environment.
- 3.2 Regarding landscape and green infrastructure, the Natural Environment section of the NPPF provides a policy context for the countryside and green infrastructure. The key objectives include protecting and enhancing valued landscapes and, minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.
- 3.3 Paragraph 180 states at part a) that planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance valued landscapes and goes on to clarify that this should be in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan. Part b) states that planning policies and decisions should recognise “*the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside*”.
- 3.4 Paragraph 181 advises that:
- 3.5 *“Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries”.*
- 3.6 Paragraph 182 goes on to add:
- 3.7 *“Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues”. And*
- 3.8 *“The scale and extent of development within all these designated areas should be limited, while development within their setting should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the designated areas.”*
- 3.9 The site lies within the green belt, a planning designation. In terms of landscape designations the site is within an undesignated landscape with no special protected status and is not in the setting of a nationally designated landscape. The character of the site and its immediate context is assessed within this report to help inform decisions regarding “*the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside*”. The potential to enhance green infrastructure networks is also considered.

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)

- 3.10 The PPG was first published on 6th March 2014 and is a regularly updated online planning resource which provides guidance on the NPPF and the planning system. The NPPF continues to be the primary document for decision making.

Local Planning Policy

Barnsley Local Plan (Adopted January 2019)

- 3.11 This document provides local planning policy for the future development of Barnsley up to the year 2033. The following policies are of relevance to landscape and visual matters and the proposed development:

“Policy LC1 Landscape Character

Development will be expected to retain and enhance the character and distinctiveness of the individual Landscape Character area in which it is located (as set out in the Landscape Character Assessment of Barnsley Borough 2002 and any subsequent amendments).

Development which would be harmful to the special qualities of the Peak District National Park will not be allowed.”

“Policy GI1 Green Infrastructure

We will protect, maintain, enhance and create an integrated network of connected and multi functional Green Infrastructure assets that:

- *Provides attractive environments where people want to live, work, learn, play, visit and invest;*
- *Meets the environmental, social and economic needs of communities across the borough and the wider City Regions;*
- *Enhances the quality of life for present and future residents and visitors;*
- *Helps to meet the challenge of climate change;*
- *Enhances biodiversity and landscape character;*
- *Improves opportunities for recreation and tourism;*
- *Respects local distinctiveness and historical and cultural heritage;*
- *Maximises potential economic and social benefits; and*
- *Secures and improves linkages between green and blue spaces;...”*

Other Relevant Strategies, Guidelines or Documents

Trees & Hedgerows SPD (May 2019)

- 3.12 This document offers guidance to landowners, architects, and builders on how to deal with existing trees and hedgerows on development sites.

Policy Summary

- 3.13 Relevant landscape related policies include those that help ensure the protection, retention and promotion of landscape character and green infrastructure.
- 3.14 The adopted Local Plan interactive map shows the site lying within the Dearne Valley Green Heart Nature Improvement Area, a locally designated area for nature improvement the key aim of which is to improve biodiversity at a landscape scale.

- 3.15 The Local Plan interactive map also shows a small slither of land between the western and central parcels pertaining to the wider Ferry Moor restoration site which is referenced to the greenspace policy.
- 3.16 The site also lies within the Cudworth Green Belt.

4.0 BASELINE CONDITIONS

Landscape Character

National Character

- 4.1 National Character Area (NCA) profiles have been prepared by Natural England for the 159 NCAs defined across England. These NCA profiles include a description of the natural and cultural features that shape the landscape, how the landscape has changed over time, the current key drivers for ongoing change, and a broad analysis of each area's characteristics.
- 4.2 At this very broad landscape scale, the site lies within Natural England's National Character Area (NCA) 38: 'Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield'. This NCA stretches from Leeds at its northerly point to Derby in the south and therefore covers a very extensive landscape area.
- 4.3 The Key Characteristics for the NCA are:
- *"A low-lying landscape of rolling ridges with rounded sandstone escarpments and large rivers running through broad valleys, underlain by Pennine Coal Measures.*
 - *Local variations in landscape character reflecting variations in underlying geology.*
 - *Several major rivers flow through the rural and urban areas of the NCA, generally from west to east in broad valleys.*
 - *A mixed pattern of built-up areas, industrial land, pockets of dereliction and farmed open country.*
 - *Small, fragmented remnants of pre-industrial landscapes and more recent creation of semi-natural vegetation, including woodlands, river valley habitats and subsidence flashes, with field boundaries of clipped hedges or fences.*
 - *Many areas affected by urban fringe pressures creating fragmented landscapes, some with a dilapidated character, separated by substantial stretches of intact agricultural land in both arable and pastoral use.*
 - *A strong cultural identity arising from a history of coal mining, steel making and other heavy industry which resulted from the close relationship between underlying geology and resource availability, notably water power, iron ore and coal.*
 - *Features of industrial heritage such as mills, goits, tips, old railway lines, canals and bridges are evident, along with former mining villages.*
 - *Many large country houses and estates established by wealthy industrialists in the 18th and 19th centuries and ancient monuments create focal points and important recreational opportunities within the landscape such as Bretton Hall, Wentworth, Woodhouse, Temple Newsam, Nostell Priory, Bolsover Castle and the ruins of Codnor Castle.*
 - *Extensive urbanisation, such as in the major cities of Leeds and Sheffield, with terraced and back-to-back housing and grand 19th-century municipal buildings and churches at their centres, now surrounded by extensive housing and industrial development.*
 - *Widespread influence of transport routes, including canals, roads and railways, with ribbon developments emphasising the urban influence in the landscape.*

- *An extensive network of multi-user trails on former railway lines and canal towpaths, such as the Trans Pennine Trail and the Ebor Way.*
- *Continuing development pressure including land renewal and regeneration projects, especially along river corridors and around towns."*

4.4 The NCA has the following Statements of Environmental Opportunity of relevance:

- *"SEO 1: Restore and enhance existing areas and create new landscapes through the inclusion of woodland and networks of green infrastructure to raise the overall quality of design and location of new developments. Regeneration and restoration of industrial sites should seek to create green infrastructure that links fragments of the natural environment, leading to a functioning network for wildlife and access and recreational amenities for people."*
- *"SEO 3: Conserve, enhance and expand areas and corridors of semi-natural habitat such as grasslands and woodlands to create a functioning ecological network that links the fragmented patches of habitats through urban and sustainably farmed environments, thus assisting species and habitat adaptation to climate change, reducing soil erosion and diffuse pollution."*

Barnsley Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2002

4.5 The Barnsley Borough Landscape Character Assessment has been undertaken at a District/Borough level. It subdivides the landscape into 6 Landscape Character Types (LCT).

4.6 The site lies primarily within category 'D Settled Arable Slopes' LCT and is described as:

"The Settled Arable Slopes landscape type is largely characterised by its landform and land use patterns. The landform varies from stronger undulations to areas of gentle, even slopes with the latter particularly evident at lowland elevations close to the adjacent river valleys, and at higher elevations on the broader ridge tops. Land use activity is largely characterised by large scale arable farming and residential settlement. There are significant tracts of relatively intact arable farmland but many areas on the urban-rural interface exhibit signs of landscape decline. Settlements are typically former colliery villages or towns and are predominantly residential although recent light industrial estates are a feature. The settlements indicate the area's heavy industrial past, further emphasised by the presence of disused spoil heaps, workings, and railway lines found across the landscape. Field boundaries or divisions are inconsistent varying from stone walls, and short flailed and overgrown hedgerows, to post and rail fencing or none at all. Low tree cover results in a sense of exposure. The dominance of infrastructure and built development, commonly located on ridge or hilltops, but often spreading down valley sides, compound a striking sense of urbanisation across much of the landscape."

4.7 The assessment further sub-divides this LCT into 4 smaller Landscape Character Areas (LCA), with the site lying primarily within the 'D1: North East Barnsley Settled Arable Slopes' LCA.

4.8 The key characteristics of this character area are given as:

- *"Sloping/undulating landform with small valleys and ridges providing localised variation in terms of views and sense of enclosure. Arable farmland comprising medium to large field units with no obvious pattern."*

- *Large areas of residential and industrial development creating a strong urban influence. Distant views to Barnsley - industrial development and residential settlement outside the character area, bringing an additional urban influence to the overall character of the landscape.*
- *Irregular, degraded and declining field boundaries of varied materials. Lack of tree cover providing little in terms of enclosure or interest on the vertical plane. Pylons and power lines are visually striking elements across open farmland. Disused industrial quarries, tips and spoil heaps provide strong visual cues to industrial heritage and present day regeneration initiatives.*
- *Significant number of primary and secondary vehicular routes gives an active pace to the landscape. Disused railway lines are strong linear features of ecological significance. Scrubby margins, unmanaged field boundaries and compartmentalised field units on urban edges give a degraded quality to the landscape. Abrupt transitions between urban and rural land."*

4.9 The assessment suggests the following forces for change:

- *"Intensity of arable farming has resulted in loss of field boundaries and continued decline of those remaining – continued loss of texture and variety across the landscape.*
- *Isolation and marginalisation of farmland due to development pressures on open land.*
- *Decline of the urban fringe due to development pressures, poor agricultural management and continued compartmentalisation of fields, evoking a neglected and degraded character.*
- *Continued threat of ribbon development (e.g. Shafton Two Gates and Upper Cudworth), resulting in a loss of individuality and sense of place of settlements.*
- *Loss of character of former colliery villages due to a propensity of new housing development built with little regard to traditional vernacular or material.*
- *Ecological succession of dismantled railways will increase their ecological value and contribute aesthetic value to the landscape.*
- *Reclamation of spoil heaps is evidence of positive measure to improve the recreational, visual and ecological quality of the landscape.*
- *Proliferation of coniferous shelterbelts on the urban edge, used to screen large buildings, are intrusive vertical elements and threaten the overall landscape character."*

Landscape Evaluation:

4.10 The published character assessment also provides an evaluation of the landscape in terms of Strength of Character, Condition and Landscape Sensitivity:

Strength of Character

"D1 North East Barnsley Settled Arable Slopes has characteristics typical of the Settled Arable Slopes landscape type. This is reflected in the striking contrast between industrial and agricultural land. However, this character area differs from others within the same landscape type due to the size and form of settlement. D2 East Dearne Settled Arable Slopes and D3 West Dearne Settled Arable Slopes both have smaller, clustered and more contained settlements.

The sprawling character of settlement within this character area seemingly reduces its strength of character by eating away and fragmenting the rural landscape and its resources. The existence of some significant tracts of arable farming over an attractive undulating landform counterbalances the negative influences on character and as such the overall strength of character is considered to be moderate."

Condition

"Although there are extensive tracts of relatively intact farmland there is an overall sense of a landscape in decline due to extensive and seemingly uncoordinated development and growth.

Following the decline of the coal mining industry, some land is derelict, giving a sense of neglect. Landscape degradation is also apparent due to present day land use activity, most apparent at rural-urban interface where urban fringe pressures manifest themselves as fragmented farmland, unkempt allotments, and informal pony paddocks bound by temporary, scruffy margins. Extensive tracts of continuous urban areas, containing incongruous industrial and recreational centres, and exhibiting poor maintenance of boundaries, form a harsh and often unsightly backdrop the arable farmland beyond.

In light of this, the overall condition of the landscape is considered to be poor."

Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity

"Landform plays a significant role in terms of its influence upon this landscape's capacity to accommodate development. D1 North East Barnsley Settled Arable Slopes has a more enclosing landform than character areas D2 East Dearne Settled Arable Slopes and D3 West Dearne Settled Arable Slopes, reducing the degree of intervisibility from both within and outside of the character area. There are, however, a number of undeveloped slopes on more open ground, visible from other adjacent character areas, that would be highly sensitive to change. The areas of highest elevation tend to be those already developed with ridgetop settlement a characteristic feature of the landscape (such as the continuous settlement between Shafton Two Gates and Cudworth Common). As such, the higher, flatter ground is considered less sensitive than the slopes when viewed in the context of existing settlement location and form.

There is little in terms of screening vegetation. This considered, in the context of large areas of gently sloping land of little enclosure, many areas of the landscape can be seen as vulnerable to development. There are, however, significant tracts of already degraded urban fringe land, which offer scope for development.

In light of the above, landscape sensitivity to and capacity for, development are both judged to be medium."

Landscape Management Issues and Opportunities

- 4.11 The assessment states the overall strategy objective for this LCA should be to restore and enhance the landscape.
- 4.12 It provides the following landscape strategy objectives relevant to the site:
- *"Seek to conserve remaining hedgerow and stone wall field boundaries in order to retain important rural quality*
 - *Improve the landscape setting of key urban edge buildings to mitigate the harsh contrast between open farmland and large industrial/recreational facilities.*

- *Employ landscape management plans for dismantled railway lines to continue to improve ecological and visual worth.*
- *Prevent further fragmentation of farmland on the urban fringe to conserve the remaining areas of sweeping, intact arable land.*
- *Ensure that piecemeal, incremental housing development does not have cumulative adverse effects on overall landscape character.*
- *Continue to restore previous coal mining areas so as to mitigate the legacy of landscape abuse.*
- *Employ appropriate native planting regimes at the urban edge to reduce the adverse visual effects of development.*
- *Ensure landscape design forms an integral part of urban edge development schemes to integrate and soften the transition between built and open space.”*

Designations

- 4.13 There are no statutory landscape designations which affect the site itself.
- 4.14 There are a number of Public Rights of Way (PRoWs) which cross through or pass alongside the site, as shown on Figure 4. These comprise Public Right of Way (Brierley CP59) north of Engine Lane, Public Right of Way bridleway (Cudworth UD7) Public Right of Way (Brierley CP 25) in the central parcel and PRoWs that traverse adjacent and alongside some of the site boundaries both to the eastern and western parcel (Brierley CP24, CP32 & Cudworth UD8).
- 4.15 The site lies within the Green Belt planning designation relating to the wider Liverpool, Manchester and West Yorkshire Green Belt, specifically the Cudworth Green Belt.

Topography

- 4.16 The following should be read in conjunction with Figure 5.

Context – Landform

- 4.17 The site sits within a broad valley of two pronounced ridgelines formed by Brierley in the east (109m AOD) to Monk Bretton in the west (116m AOD), with Upper Cudworth forming a localised high ground in between these ridges at 85m AOD.

Site - Landform

- 4.18 The topography of the site itself is generally rolling farmland with localised undulations in places, particularly within the eastern parcel.
- 4.19 The site lies on the floor and extends up the lower slopes of the broad valley described above.
- 4.20 The highest point within the eastern parcel is to the eastern site boundary at around 85-90m AOD, with lowest point at 42m AOD adjacent Engine Lane in the southwest, falls generally grading from northeast to southwest.
- 4.21 The western parcel is generally flatter in character, with falls from 57m AOD highpoint in the north west adjacent to Cudworth falling to 40m AOD adjacent to Engine Lane in the southeast, falls generally grading northwest to southeast.

- 4.22 Engine Lane runs along the floor of the wider valley in between the eastern and western parcels, with the road dipping significantly from the vicinity of Home Farm Stables in the north at 54m AOD falling to approximately 40m AOD along the approach towards the Ferry Moor roundabout.

Site and Immediate Context

- 4.23 An assessment of landscape character of the site and its immediate context has been carried out, providing a finer level of assessment than the published studies.
- 4.24 The site extends over a large tract of agricultural land northwest of Grimethorpe occupying land between Brierley in the east and Cudworth in the west. Engine Lane (A5195) is a main road which leads from Shafton Two Gates in the north to Grimethorpe in the south and splits the site into the eastern and western parcels.
- 4.25 Engine Lane has broad and well vegetated structural planting to both roadside verges, with a few isolated residential properties and farmsteads within the vicinity of Home Farm Stables in the north as well as an extensive water treatment plant along its north-eastern flank. Engine Lane traverses south onto the Ferry Moor gateway roundabout into Grimethorpe, where a commercial unit to the southwest and Milefield Primary School to the northeast border the site boundary.

Eastern Parcel

- 4.26 Engine Lane along with the water treatment plant form the eastern parcel's western edges, whilst the residential edges of Grimethorpe form its southern edge. Agricultural fields border the eastern edge of the site with the settlement edges of Grimethorpe and Brierley further to the east. Open agricultural land extends beyond the site boundary's hedgerow to the northwest, whilst a woodland plantation lies to the northwest.
- 4.27 The eastern parcel comprises several medium to large scale field enclosures of mostly irregular shape and bounded by hedgerows, farmland is predominantly arable with a number of scattered mature field trees located to the south east.
- 4.28 Hedgerows are reasonably well maintained, although some field boundaries have weakened or missing sections of hedgerow. A densely wooded copse and field pond lie towards the north eastern extents within the vicinity of Brierley Road.
- 4.29 Due to the extents of the site and its many distinct parcels there are a number of private farm access points for private use leading onto farm tracks serving the various field parcels, as well as several public right of ways which traverse both through the site and along the boundary edges as noted under the section 'Designations'.
- 4.30 A distinctive linear tract now part of Public Right of Way (Brierley CP59) heads northwest from the Ferry Moor area across the southern-most field taking the line of the old tramway which used to serve Grimethorpe Colliery.

Western Parcel

- 4.31 The western parcel site boundaries define two distinct parcels of land to either side of the Ferry Moor disused rail corridor, which is identified on interactive Local Plan mapping as 'greenspace' and is part of the old Dearne Valley Railway.

- 4.32 A triangular wedge of land is formed between the Ferry Moor greenspace and Engine Lane- the field enclosures within this area appear to have been amalgamated in recent times and then subdivided into regular shaped small paddocks with post and rail fencing. Most paddocks are rough grassland and pasture, with equine uses in evidence, along with several farmsteads and agricultural structures.
- 4.33 To the west of the disused rail corridor lies a larger parcel of land comprising several medium to large arable fields bounded by mature hedgerow boundaries and hedgerow trees.
- 4.34 Generally, the western parcel is a lower lying landscape but with pronounced localised undulations with the mature field boundaries enclosing views down to mid-range.
- 4.35 In addition to the well-developed hedgerows, a wedge-shaped block of woodland provides structural planting to the west.
- 4.36 The western parcel site boundaries are bordered by open fields to the north and west although the settlement edge of Cudworth is in close proximity to the west, characterised by residential properties, a sports centre and allotments.
- 4.37 To the south lies the wider landscape reclamation of Ferry Moor relating to past extractive industries and modern commercial enterprises.
- 4.38 much of the southern boundary of this parcel is defined by hedgerow along which runs a right of way CP32, which then splits off in two directions heading towards Cudworth where the site boundary continues in a north-westerly direction just north of PRoW UD8. A bridleway (UD7) also forms a circuit from this nearby settlement, looping around a number of smaller scale irregular shaped fields as it traverses back to Cudworth.
- 4.39 A visual detractor of overhead pylons runs diagonally southwest to northeast across the western realms of the site.

Landscape Value

- 4.40 In terms of "landscape value" it is appropriate to examine the role of the site and its immediate context in terms of the range of local factors set out in Landscape Institute (LI) Technical Guidance Note (TGN) 02-21 and summarised in the methodology. This considers the landscape in terms of a range of factors as set out below. As a starting point, landscape designations have been considered.
- 4.41 Landscape Designations: The site and its wider landscape context is not subject to any national, local or other landscape designations.
- 4.42 Natural Heritage: The site and its immediate context is not subject to any ecological designations.
- 4.43 Cultural Heritage: Grimethorpe Hall Grade II listed building lies to the east of the eastern parcel, however the English Heritage listing states this heritage asset is in significant disrepair and its setting has been compromised by adjacent development. A scheduled monument 'Hallsteads moated site' lies 1.2km further east, beyond intervening settlement.
- 4.44 Landscape Condition: The site is utilised productively as arable and pasture farmland at the time of surveying and considered to be in good management.

- 4.45 The site and the immediate landscape show no significant levels of degradation or dereliction, and the fabric of the landscape is considered to be generally intact, and overall to be in a fair condition. Hedgerows are reasonably maintained, although some have weakened or lost sections. Over the course of time field amalgamation has occurred with field boundaries lost altogether, but also the introduction of post and rail agricultural fencing. Occasional mature field and hedgerow trees are found scattered throughout the site, with some boundaries allowed to develop into scrub and trees. There are some wooded scrubby outcrops within the site which generally appear to be left as self-managed entities.
- 4.46 Associations: There are no known cultural associations with the site.
- 4.47 Distinctiveness: The site is primarily settlement edge farmland, and not considered to be rare or unusual.
- 4.48 Recreational Value: There are several Public Rights of Way traversing the site that are well used tracks connecting local settlements of Cudworth, Brierley and Grimethorpe.
- 4.49 Perceptual (Scenic): Generally medium range views comprise of rolling farmland with mature hedgerows particularly from the eastern parcel, but which are juxtaposed with settlement edge and industrial influences. Longer range views are of wooded and settled ridgelines. The western parcel is characterised more by medium range views of farmland enclosed by wooded structures but more greatly influenced by industrial and settlement uses. Overall, there are no distinguishable scenic qualities that stand out above the typical settlement edge landscape, which can be described as fairly typical of the published landscape character assessments.
- 4.50 Perceptual (Wildness and tranquillity): There are strong urban, industrial, power, water treatment and transport influences within the surrounding context which overall detract from the sense of tranquillity and wildness.
- 4.51 Functional aspects: The adopted Local Plan interactive map shows the site lying within the Dearne Valley Green Heart Nature Improvement Area. It borders areas of greenspace which form part of the Ferry Moor restoration site.
- 4.52 In conclusion and having appraised the above factors it is judged that the site and the immediate landscape is of medium landscape value.

Visual Baseline

- 4.53 A visual appraisal has been undertaken for the site. This has explored the nature of the existing visual amenity of the area and sought to establish the approximate visibility of the site from surrounding locations and receptors. A series of photo viewpoints have been selected which support this analysis.
- 4.54 Photographs have been taken to illustrate a view from a specific vantage point, or to demonstrate a representative view for those receptors that are moving through the landscape, e.g. rights of way users. The photographs may demonstrate varying degrees of visibility and include both short and long range views. The photographs were taken on the 7th December 2022 and 1st November 2024 and seasonal differences have been taken into account when determining the visual effects on these receptors.

- 4.55 'Photo Viewpoints', as referred to in this report are 'Type 1 Visualisations' or 'Annotated Viewpoint Photographs', as referred to in the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note on 'Visual Representation of Development Proposals' (TGN 06/19).

Photo Viewpoints

- 4.56 An assessment of the likely visual effects of the proposed development upon surrounding receptors is detailed in the subsequent section. Figure 6 details the location of the Photo Viewpoints and Figures 7-25 illustrates the photo viewpoints. They are briefly described below.

Viewpoint 1

- 4.57 This view is representative of footpath users of Public Right of Way (Footpath CP24) in views facing north looking directly into the eastern parcel within the site. This view looks out across the arable farmland which is the focus of the view. To the west the landform slopes down towards the A6195 Engine Lane which is not visible from this location. Telephone poles cross the site and vegetation along Engine Lane filters views beyond the site. Residential housing in Grimethorpe can be seen as the landform rises to the east.

Viewpoint 2

- 4.58 This viewpoint is taken further north, along Public Right of Way (Footpath CP59) facing east towards the settlement of Grimethorpe with properties rising on the hillside. The focus of the view is on the arable farmland within the site as the landform slopes down towards Grimethorpe. Beyond Grimethorpe the landform rises at the settlement of Brierley to the north east and to higher land towards B6273 and wooded hills.

Viewpoint 3

- 4.59 This view is taken at the same location as viewpoint 2 facing west. From this location there are views down the sloping landform within the site towards Engine Lane. Vegetation along Engine Lane restricts and filters views west. The large employment buildings at Ferry Moor are evident in views with a wind turbine and telephone poles also visible in the view. The landform is relatively flat beyond the site with vegetation restricting views of the land within the west of the site. As the landform rises there are views of properties in Cudworth and off Engine Lane.

Viewpoint 4

- 4.60 This viewpoint is taken from the northern corner of the site further along Public Right of Way (Footpath CP59) this view looks south east across the sloping arable farmland within the site and along the northern and western boundary of the eastern parcel. An overgrown hedgerow firms the northern boundary and there are views south down the footpath which passes between the woodland and a gappy line of an overgrown hedge. Properties in Brierly are partially visible through a line of trees to the east of the site and the settlement of Grimethorpe is seen, partially obscured by the undulating landform. Telephone poles can be seen cutting across the site.

Viewpoint 5

- 4.61 This viewpoint is taken from Public Right of Way Barnsley Boundary Walk at the edge of the settlement of Brierly. This is a raised viewpoint and is representative of footpath users and the residents on the edge of the settlement in views facing west. The view looks out across rear gardens of properties and towards the rolling agricultural farmland to the west, the site is

partially visible from this location, filtered and obscured in places by intervening vegetation and landform. From this location there are expansive views across the wider landscape with views of the settlement of Cudworth, employment buildings at Ferry Moor and views of distant hills.

Viewpoint 6

- 4.62 This view is representative of road users and residents of Hillside Crescent within Brierly. Although it has not been possible to access private residential views this location gives a representative view from within the settlement in general. Properties off Hillside Crescent form the focus of the view with glimpse views through the gaps between dwellings. From this raised settlement views look across the wider landscape, although the properties restrict the majority of the view. The site itself is not visible from this location however it is likely that there would be some glimpse views from elsewhere within Brierly.

Viewpoint 7

- 4.63 This view is taken from the A628 to the north of the site and looks out across farmland through a gap in the roadside vegetation. Along this road there are glimpsed views through and over the roadside hedgerows and trees. Hedgerows and trees to the north of the site combined with the sloping topography restricts the site from view. There are views as the landform rises of properties on the edge of Brierly and Grimethorpe further to the south.

Viewpoint 8

- 4.64 This view is representative of footpath users of PRoW (UD 7) along the northern boundary of the western parcel within the site. The view faces south across the westernmost field parcel with views restricted to the east by mature woodland with some detracting elements within the view including employment buildings, electricity pylons and wind turbines in the south. Beyond these are views of higher land in the distance.

Viewpoint 9

- 4.65 This is a representative view for users of Public Right of Way (Footpath 32) and looks north between a gap in the vegetation, facing directly into a field within the centre of the site. The topography is relatively flat with a gentle slope, field boundary vegetation filters and contains views out of the site. There are glimpsed views through the vegetation to properties within Cudworth and properties off Engine Lane. Telephone poles cross the site.

Viewpoint 10

- 4.66 This view is taken at the junction of Ferry Moor Lane with Engine Lane to the east of the central parcel within the site and faces west into the site. This view is representative of road users of Ferry Moor Lane, an access road, and Engine Lane. The landform within this area is relatively flat currently in use as grazing land. A caravan site is located to the south and is partially visible from this location when looking down Ferry Moor Lane. A wind turbine is visible beyond the site and woodland planting around the boundaries restricts further views.

Viewpoint 11

- 4.67 This view is taken from Engine Lane south of the site and is representative of road users. The view is focused on the road with mature vegetation to either side of the road restricting further

views. The majority of the site is not visible from this location, however there is a glimpse view to the east of the landform as it rises within the eastern parcel.

Viewpoint 12

- 4.68 This viewpoint is taken from the settlement of Cudworth on Snydale Road facing east. This view is representative of users and residents in the settlement of Cudworth. It is not possible to access views from private residences and views will vary for residents throughout the settlement, with some residents experiencing no views. This viewpoint provides one of the clearest views from Cudworth.

Viewpoint 13

- 4.69 The view looks east across the car park and sports pitches at the Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre. From this raised location there are wide views across the surrounding landscape with views over towards Grimethorpe and Brierly and the employment buildings at Ferry Moor. Fields and woodland are evident surrounding the settlements and on higher land in the distance. Fields within the site are partially visible in places, filtered by intervening vegetation and the undulating landform.

Viewpoint 14

- 4.70 This view is taken from the B6273 and is representative of road users. The view faces west towards the direction of the site. From this location there are expansive views across the surrounding area with views of nearby settlements and countryside with long range views of hills in the distance. It may be possible to see the site from this location, however due to the distance, undulating landform and level of vegetation the site is not discernible within the view.

Viewpoint 15

- 4.71 This viewpoint is taken from Public Right of Way (Footpath CP-17) facing west towards the site and Grimethorpe. The view is taken from a raised vantage point with clear views across the settlement with long range views across the landscape towards higher land in the distance. The employment buildings at Ferry Moor are clear within the view along with a wind turbine. There are partial views of the fields within the site, filtered and screened in places by intervening landform, vegetation and built form.

Viewpoint 16

- 4.72 This viewpoint is taken from Brierley Road facing west towards the site. This view is representative of road users and residents on the edge of Grimethorpe. The view towards the site is filtered by existing vegetation along the west of Brierley Road, although there are views through towards the site and the large warehouses at Ferry Moor through gaps in the vegetation. Parts of the eastern parcel within the site are visible from this location. There are also longer distance views towards higher ground and wind turbines are evident in the mid ground view.

Viewpoint 17

- 4.73 This view is taken from Engine Lane, adjacent to properties off Engine Lane, facing south along the road between the eastern and central parcels within the site. Roadside vegetation to both sides of Engine Lane, limits views into the parcels within the site. However there are views, over roadside hedgerows and through gaps in the trees, of parts of the eastern parcel. Ferry moor

can be glimpsed through the vegetation with views in the distance there are views of higher land and wind turbines.

- 4.74 Although this view is taken adjacent to residential properties it is not fully representative of views from properties as it is not possible to access private views.

Viewpoint 18

- 4.75 This view is taken adjacent to properties at Belle Green to the north west of the site. This view is very constrained by the existing mature vegetation to the south, restricted views of the site itself.

Summary of Visual Baseline

- 4.76 The baseline analysis results in a number of reasoned conclusions which are summarised below:
- There are a number of Public Rights of Way that cross through and adjacent to the site, with clear views into the adjacent parcels.
 - There are three settlements within the area surrounding the site including Grimethorpe, Brierley and Cudworth. There are views of parts of the site from these settlements, in particular from Grimethorpe which is in closest proximity to the easternmost parcel.
 - The central parcel within the site is visually well contained by the relatively flat topography combined with boundary vegetation and vegetation within the surrounding context.
 - The western parcel is relatively well contained, with gently sloping landform and boundary vegetation restricting views. There are views into this parcel from the settlement edge of Cudworth.
 - The eastern parcel is more open visually, it sits on sloping ground below fields that slope upwards towards the settlement of Brierley to the north east. There are elevated open views from this settlement across the eastern parcel. There are also views from Grimethorpe across this parcel. Views across the parcel are more limited from the north and west by the sloping topography and woodland.
 - There are some long-range views towards the site from higher land to the south east, however views from this location include the existing settlement context of Grimethorpe, Brierley and Cudworth as well as industrial buildings along the A6195.

5.0 LANDSCAPE PROPOSALS

Introduction

- 5.1 The development proposals are shown on the landscape strategy plan and in the other information accompanying the planning application. The existing landscape resource and the visual receptors and amenity of the site have been considered by the planning and design process and have informed the resultant scheme. This approach has entailed collaboration between landscape, solar design, ecological and other professionals. The landscape components of the scheme are an important integral part of the proposals.

Landscape Design and Green Infrastructure (GI) Objectives

- 5.2 The key objectives of the landscape and GI proposals for the scheme are to:
- Respect the existing landscape character by retaining landscape features and habitats, such as boundary trees, hedgerows, and Public Rights of Way (PROW) within the site wherever possible.
 - Create structural planting to areas, to minimise landscape and visual effects of the development on peripheral residential and PROW receptors.
 - Strengthen the existing framework of boundary hedgerows for visual amenity and wildlife within the site through planting up gaps and managing the hedgerow network at an increased height.

Landscape and Green Infrastructure (GI) Proposals

- 5.3 The landscape and GI proposals for the scheme are detailed in the drawings accompanying the planning application. In summary these proposals include:
- The provision of a 10-25m wide belt of native shrub/tree planting along the eastern boundary with a larger woodland block in the north eastern corner of the site to help with screening from Grimethorpe and Brierley. Planting blocks along this boundary will be allowed to grow to their natural height. Standard trees have been included within the planting mix along the eastern edge to provide some instant impact as mitigation for residents within Grimethorpe.
 - New hedgerow planting along the northern boundary of the eastern parcel and gaps in field boundary hedgerows planted with a native hedgerow mix. Hedgerow planting along the eastern boundary will be allowed to grow to 5+ metres in height.
 - New shrub/tree planting along Engine Road in the central parcel and around the peripheries to filter views from neighbouring properties and adjacent PROW.
 - Shrub/ tree planting within the western parcel along the north western boundary providing screening and a buffer to the residential area at Belle Green with additional planting along the south western boundary to help with screening views from Cudworth and PROW.
 - Additional hedgerow planting is proposed along existing PROWs. Where hedgerow planting is proposed adjacent to PROW it will be maintained to a height of 2 metres to screen solar arrays but prevent it becoming overbearing in height.

- Gaps in internal hedgerows will be planted up and internal hedgerows will be managed to grow to up to 3 metres in height where they are currently lower.
- Provision of a park area within the eastern parcel adjacent to the Milefield Primary School. This provides an area of amenity Public Open Space for nearby residents with amenity grassland, informal routes and new tree planting.
- Retention and appropriate management for mature boundary trees and hedgerows.
- New landscape planting to comprise native, locally occurring species.
- New grassland habitats in the form of meadow grassland and shade/semi-shade tolerant meadow mixes.

Landscape Management

- 5.4 All of the landscape areas and public open space features will be managed and maintained. This would be achieved through the implementation of a comprehensive Landscape Management Plan (LMP), to ensure the successful establishment and continued thriving of the landscape proposals.

6.0 LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL EFFECTS

- 6.1 The following section outlines the likely landscape and visual effects that would arise from proposed development on the site. Schedules detailing these likely landscape and visual effects for the receptors are included in Appendices B and C respectively. Please refer to these in conjunction with the following descriptions.

Landscape Effects

Construction

- 6.2 The location and design of temporary site compounds, lighting, signage and perimeter screen fencing, combined with effective project management will seek to ensure that the potential landscape effects are minimised during any construction phase. It is anticipated that the construction working methods will adopt best practices and be agreed with the Local Planning Authorities and Statutory Bodies where necessary.
- 6.3 Existing vegetation on site is limited to field boundary hedgerows, hedgerow trees and tree belts. Where possible the existing vegetation will be retained with solar panels located within the existing field parcels. Retained trees and hedgerows will be protected in measures in accordance with BS 5837 (Trees in relation to construction). These will be implemented prior to the commencement of construction work. The removal of any vegetation will be undertaken outside the bird nesting season (or if unavoidable, will be inspected prior to removal by a suitably qualified ecologist and only removed following confirmation that there are no nesting birds present).
- 6.4 In overall landscape terms, the effects arising during any construction phase will not lead to any long-term harm as any construction phase is transitory in nature and over the short term. It will generally reflect the overall change to the landscape character of the site (as outlined above and in the subsequent Operational Effects section).
- 6.5 Overall and relative to the local landscape character and resources, effects on the site and its immediate context will result in moderate adverse temporary effects during the construction phase due to the level of change for the site in order to accommodate the proposed solar farm. In terms of site features effects during the construction phase would be negligible / none overall, with existing features remaining largely unchanged.
- 6.6 For the published landscape character assessments effects would be negligible for the Natural England, National Character Area Profile (NCA) 38 'Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield', minor adverse for Barnsley Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2002 'D: Settled Arable Slopes' LCT and minor / moderate adverse for Barnsley Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2002 'D1: North East Barnsley Settled Arable Slopes' LCA.
- 6.7 Further analysis is provided within the Landscape Effects table at Appendix B.

Operation (following Completion)

- 6.8 The site and its immediate context will have undergone a change in character with the new solar farm. Given the nature of this proposal, the landscape effects are reversible, if the solar farm was decommissioned the panels could be removed and the site could return to farmland. The proposals include new planting with structural trees/shrub buffers, individual trees, hedgerows and meadow grassland providing mitigation and some beneficial effects. The site

and its immediate context are of medium sensitivity overall and will have a medium magnitude of change upon completion. Given the mitigation effects in the long term would be reduced to minor adverse overall.

- 6.9 In terms of landscape features on site the new mitigation planting will provide some minor beneficial long-term effects for site vegetation, once new hedgerows, tree/shrub and individual tree planting has matured. Effects on site landscape features: landform and water courses will remain as none as there will be no alterations due to the proposed development.
- 6.10 The published landscape character assessments identify a series of National and Borough landscape character areas / types that apply to the site and its wider context. The proposed development would result in varying effects on these areas and further information is included within the Landscape Effects table at Appendix B. The following section provides a summary.
- 6.11 The sensitivity of Natural England, National Character Area Profile (NCA) 38 'Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield' varies throughout this NCA. Given the scale of the development in relation to this expansive NCA which including existing settlements and detracting landscape features the scale of change is negligible resulting in negligible effects overall and in the long term.
- 6.12 At a borough level effects for the Barnsley Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2002 'D: Settled Arable Slopes' LCT will reduce to minor adverse / negligible in the long term. The proposal covers a relatively large site within an LCT which includes existing built development; the new solar farm will result in a low magnitude of change for this LCT overall and mitigation will provide some long term screening and landscape benefits.
- 6.13 For 'D1: North East Barnsley Settled Arable Slopes' LCA effects will reduce to minor adverse in the long term. The condition of this landscape is considered to be poor with a moderate strength of character and the management strategy for the LCA is to restore and enhance. The new solar farm will be a new incongruous feature within this LCA, although existing vegetation will be retained where possible with additional tree/shrub planting, hedgerow and meadow grassland providing some mitigation for the new solar farm and long term landscape benefits even after the solar farm is decommissioned after 40 years.

Visual Effects

- 6.14 Photomontages have been produced to show the proposed effects on a select number of receptors within the area. Viewpoints have been selected to show a range of different views and to show how the mitigation landscaping will mature and soften effects on receptors. Photomontages are included at Appendix D of this report.

Construction

- 6.15 All construction works will be carried out in accordance with best practice procedures to minimise, as far as practicable, adverse effects on visual amenity. During construction there would be some short term adverse visual effects, resulting from the construction work, and views to partially completed works and associated activity. Clearest views will be from those receptors in close proximity and/or with unfiltered views into the site including Users of Public Rights of Way within the site boundary (Receptor 1) which will experience moderate / major adverse to moderate adverse effects, varying for each footpath and Residents of Grimethorpe

adjacent to the site boundary (Receptor 5) and Residents of individual properties off Engine Lane (Receptor 9) which will both experience moderate adverse effects during construction.

- 6.16 Users of Public Right of Way Barnsley Boundary Walk (Receptor 2), Residents and users of the settlement of Grimethorpe (Receptor 6), Residents and users of the settlement of Brierley (Receptor 7) will have moderate / minor adverse effects during construction. These receptors have mid-range views of the construction activity, in particular views of the eastern parcel within the site with views partially filtered and obscured in places by intervening vegetation, landform and built form.
- 6.17 Users of Engine Lane (Receptor 3) will experience minor adverse effects during construction, with relatively close views into the central parcel within the site, filtered by roadside vegetation and seen when travelling at speed and in context with employment buildings further along Engine Lane.
- 6.18 Residents and users of the settlement of Cudworth (Receptor 8) have more restricted views of the construction activity on site due to the combination of topography and intervening vegetation within the central and western parcels, and distance from the eastern parcel. Effects during construction are considered to be minor adverse / negligible. The majority of residents within the settlement will experience no change in views.
- 6.19 Users of B6273 Southmoor Road (Receptor 4) and Users of network of Public Rights of Way to the east and south of Grimethorpe including New Park Springs (Receptor 11) will have negligible effects during construction due to the distance and restricted views of the site due to the undulating topography, existing vegetation and intervening built form in the settlement of Grimethorpe.

Operation (following Completion)

- 6.20 The following provides a summary of the visual effects assessment included at Appendix C.

Residential Properties and Settlement

- 6.21 There are a number of settlements and residents located in the immediate context of the site, with Grimethorpe, Brierley and Cudworth situated on sloping landform with views towards the site from within the settlements with views restricted and obscured in places by intervening vegetation and built form.
- 6.22 Residents of Grimethorpe on the edge of the settlement adjacent to the site boundary (Receptor 5) will have some of the closest views of the solar farm. Views will vary for each resident depending on location and in general these residents are of high / medium sensitivity with a medium magnitude of change. New photovoltaics will replace views across open fields and will be seen as part of a wider view, however new buffer planting will help screen the solar farm once established. Effects overall are likely to be moderate / minor adverse in general for these residents.
- 6.23 Residents and road users within the settlement of Grimethorpe (Receptor 6) are likely to have views of the new solar farm from certain locations within the settlement. Some residents will have upper and some lower storey views of the new photovoltaics on the site for those properties located on sloping landform within the settlement. These receptors are of high / medium sensitivity with a medium / low magnitude of effect. Effects will vary for each resident and road users; however, it is likely that effects in general for this receptor will be moderate

adverse initially, reducing to minor adverse in the long term once new 10-25m buffer planting along the eastern boundary has become established, softening. Refer to photomontage for viewpoint 16 to see how the proposed eastern boundary vegetation will assist with mitigation for views from Grimethorpe.

- 6.24 Residents of other settlements within the area including residents of Brierley and Cudworth will have more filtered and obscured views than residents of Grimethorpe. Residents on the edge of Brierley (Receptor 7) have varied views along the settlement edge, residents are of high / medium sensitivity and the magnitude of change will be medium / low. New photovoltaic arrays will be seen in the mid ground of the view and as a part of a much wider view which includes existing detracting features. Effects will reduce to minor adverse in the long term once the 10-25m eastern boundary tree/shrub planting has established. Residents on the eastern edge of Cudworth (Receptor 8) including road, footpath and recreation are likely to have some partial views of the new photovoltaics on the site both within the western and eastern parcels of land. Views will be filtered and partially obscured in places and effects overall are considered to be minor adverse / negligible as residents and users that do have views of the new solar farm will see the photovoltaics as a small part of a wider view. Refer to photomontage for viewpoint 13 to see the proposed view from the Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre.
- 6.25 Residents of properties off Engine Lane (Receptor 9) are likely to have close proximity views of the new photovoltaics within the centre and east of the site, seen filtered and in context to large industrial buildings at Ferry Moor, telephone poles and wind turbines. Effects initially will be moderate adverse, however additional planting along the boundary of the central parcel within the site will assist with filtering views in the long-term reducing effects to moderate / minor adverse in the long term.

Public Rights of Way (PROW) and Other Footpaths etc

- 6.26 There are a number of Public Rights of Way within the context of the site including a number which pass directly through and adjacent to the site itself. Greatest effects will be for the users of the network of Public Rights of Way that pass through the site (Receptor 1). Views will vary for the different footpaths, however in general the existing Public Rights of Way are being retained and will cross through the solar farm with views of the photovoltaics to one or both sides of the footpaths with filtering by existing vegetation in some places. Effects initially are likely to be moderate adverse for the majority of these footpaths and moderate / major adverse for the footpaths with clear views to both sides along long stretches of footpath.
- 6.27 New hedgerow and hedgerow tree planting alongside both sides of Public Right of Way (Footpath 59) within the eastern parcel, will reduce effects to moderate adverse in the long term. Effects for Public Right of Way (bridleway UD7) on the northern boundary of the eastern parcel will be reduced to moderate / minor adverse as a new tree/shrub planting along a stretch of the PROW is proposed filtering views. PROWs (Footpath 26, Footpath 32, Footpath 9, Footpath 24) have solar panels to one side and will all have effects reduced to moderate / minor adverse, as new hedgerow / planting is proposed at least along part of the footpaths where there would be views of the solar panels. PROW (Footpath 25) is blocked off, with no access and therefore no mitigation has been included for this footpath.
- 6.28 Views from the Barnsley Boundary Walk (Receptor 2) will vary along the length of the footpath, the clearest views of the site and proposed development from the section adjacent to the settlement edge of Brierley. From this raised vantage point there will be views of the solar

panels in the east of the site and it is also likely to have partial views of the solar panels within the west of the site, filtered and obscured in places by intervening vegetation and landform, and seen as part of a much wider view. This receptor is of high / medium sensitivity and the magnitude of change will be medium / low. Mitigation planting along the eastern boundary and within the site will provide some screening once established resulting in minor adverse effects in the long term. Refer to photomontage for viewpoint 5 to see the proposed development at year 15.

- 6.29 Users of the networks of Public Rights of Way to the east of Grimethorpe (Receptor 11), including footpaths within New Park Springs, have extensive long-range views across the landscape and settlements of Grimethorpe, Brierley and Cudworth. Due to the distance, the site is not clear within views, however it is possible that there will be some glimpse views of the proposed solar farm from certain locations at high points. Effects are considered to be negligible overall.

Roads & Transport Users

- 6.30 There are a limited number of roads with views of the proposed development. Users of Engine Lane (Receptor 3) will have clearest views from the stretch of road adjacent to the site, with existing vegetation to both sides of engine Lane restricting views in places. Initially there are likely to be views of the solar panels within the land to the west where there are gaps in the roadside vegetation, providing views through of the new solar farm. The new photovoltaics will be seen in context to the existing industrial buildings further along the road and will be seen fleetingly as users travel past the site. Effects initially are likely to be minor adverse reducing to minor adverse / negligible in the long term as the development becomes established and proposed boundary vegetation matures.
- 6.31 Users of B6273 Southmoor Road (Receptor 4) have long range views across the landscape and settlements of Grimethorpe, Brierley and Cudworth. There may be some glimpse views of the proposed solar farm from sections of this road, at the highest points, with any views of the photovoltaics seen when travelling at speed and as part of a much wider view. As such effects will be negligible overall for this receptor.

Other Visual Receptors

- 6.32 Users of Ferry Moor industrial buildings (Receptor 10) are of low susceptibility to development of this nature, with an overall medium / low sensitivity and low magnitude of change. Given the sensitivity and magnitude of change effects will be minor adverse / negligible initially reducing to negligible in the long term as the solar panels become established.

7.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The site is located adjacent to Grimethorpe, on 3 parcels of land that straddle both sides of Engine Lane to the north east and south west. The largest parcel is located adjacent to the north west of the settlement edge of Grimethorpe stretching north towards the village of Brierley and comprises arable farmland bound by hedgerows. The central parcel is located south of Engine Lane to the west of Grimethorpe and is comprised of small paddocks and grazing fields. A dismantled railway separates the central parcel from the western parcel, located to the east of Cudworth. This parcel comprises arable farmland, bound by hedgerows with some woodland blocks.
- 7.2 In terms of published Landscape Character Areas (LCA) the site lies within Natural England, National Character Area Profile (NCA) 38 'Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield', at a district level in Barnsley Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2002 'D: Settled Arable Slopes' LCT and 'D1: North East Barnsley Settled Arable Slopes' LCA.
- 7.3 The site and immediate context are of medium landscape value. The site and its wider landscape context are not subject to any national, local or other landscape designations. The site is utilised productively as arable and pasture farmland at the time of surveying and considered to be in good management. Hedgerows are reasonably maintained, although some have weakened or lost sections. Occasional mature field and hedgerow trees are found scattered throughout the site, with some boundaries allowed to develop into scrub and trees. There are some wooded scrubby areas within the site.
- 7.4 There are a number of Public Rights of Way that cross through and adjacent to the site, with clear views into the adjacent parcels. There are views into the site from the adjacent settlements of Grimethorpe, Brierley and Cudworth. The central parcel within the site is visually well contained by the relatively flat topography combined with boundary vegetation and vegetation within the surrounding context. The western parcel is relatively well contained, with gently sloping landform and boundary vegetation restricting views. There are views of this parcel from the settlement edge of Cudworth. The eastern parcel is more open visually with the landform sloping with higher land to the north and towards the settlement of Brierley which has views across the majority of this parcel. Grimethorpe also has views across this parcel, however views are more limited from the north and west by the sloping topography and woodland along the north west restricting views. There are some long-range views towards the site from higher land to the south east, however views from this location include the existing settlement context of Grimethorpe, Brierley and Cudworth as well as industrial buildings along the A6195.
- 7.5 The proposed development comprises the construction of a temporary Solar Farm providing 49.9MW (AC) output, to include the installation of ground-mounted solar panels together with associated works, equipment and necessary infrastructure.
- 7.6 Green Infrastructure (GI) proposals include retention of existing vegetation where possible. Structural planting is proposed along the eastern boundary and within the central and western parcels around nearby properties and PRow. Additional hedgerow planting is proposed throughout the solar farm along existing PRow, gapping up existing hedgerows and providing some additional screening along the north eastern boundary. The site will be seeded with meadow grassland and shade tolerate meadow mixes around existing landscape features and

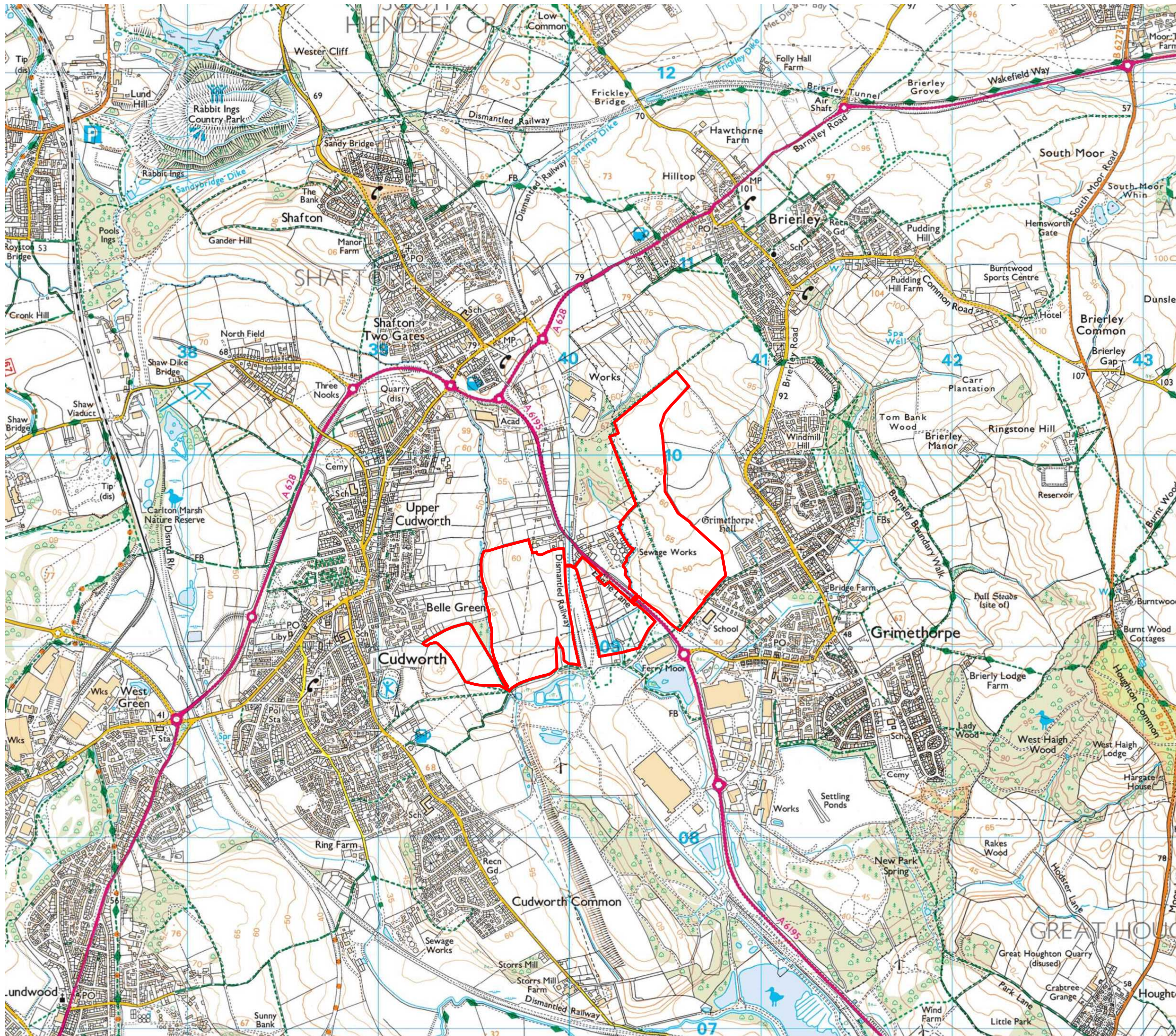
a new area of Public Open Space is proposed adjacent to Milefiled Primary School providing an accessible space for nearby residents with amenity grassland and tree planting.

- 7.7 The effects arising from the construction period will be short term and will therefore not cause any significant long-term landscape or visual harm.
- 7.8 In terms of landscape character, the effect upon the published landscape character assessments will be negligible for National Character Area Profile (NCA) 38 'Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield', at a district level in Barnsley Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2002 'D: Settled Arable Slopes' LCT and 'D1: North East Barnsley Settled Arable Slopes' LCA effects will be minor adverse / negligible and minor adverse respectively in the long-term.
- 7.9 For the site and immediate context long term landscape effects will be moderate / minor adverse as there will be a change to the character of the site as a result of the new solar farm due to the scale of change for the site. New planting around the northern and eastern boundaries will provide some mitigation for the scheme reducing the long-term effects.
- 7.10 The proposed solar farm is a temporary development and will cease operation after 40 years, at which point the site will be returned to its previous use as agriculture. Mitigation planting will remain after the solar farm has been decommissioned providing long term landscape benefits.
- 7.11 Visually, effects will be greatest for localised receptors, including: Users of Public Rights of Way within the site boundary Public Rights of Way (Footpaths 24, 59, 32, 8, 9) (Bridleway 7, 10) (Receptor 1) and Residents of Grimethorpe adjacent to the site boundary (Receptor 5) with close proximity views of the new solar farm. New planting along the eastern and northern boundary will provide some filtering of views in the long term for receptors located to the east of the site.
- 7.12 Effects in the long term will range from moderate adverse for Users of Public Rights of Way within the site boundary with clearest views of the solar farm to negligible effects for long range receptors with limited and long-range views including road users and Public Rights of Way users to the south east of Grimethorpe.

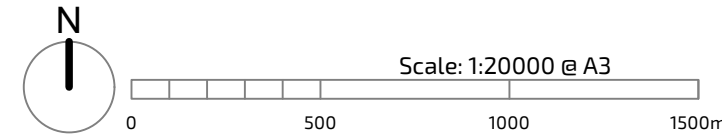
FPCR Environment and Design Ltd

Registered Office: Lockington Hall, Lockington, Derby DE74 2RH
Company No. 07128076. [T] 01509 672772 [E] mail@fpcr.co.uk [W] www.fpcr.co.uk

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 Site Boundary

rev	date	description	TIK / OFD
C	05/12/24	Amendments.	TIK / OFD
rev	date	description	drwn / chkd

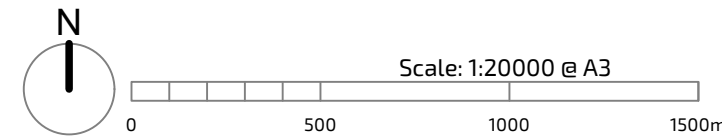
client
Barnsley Metropolitan Council
 project
**Land at Engine Lane,
 Grimethorpe, Barnsley**

title
SITE LOCATION scale
1:20000 @ A3

number
FIGURE 1 rev
C



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 Site Boundary

rev	date	description	client	TIK / OFD
C	05/12/24	Amendments.		

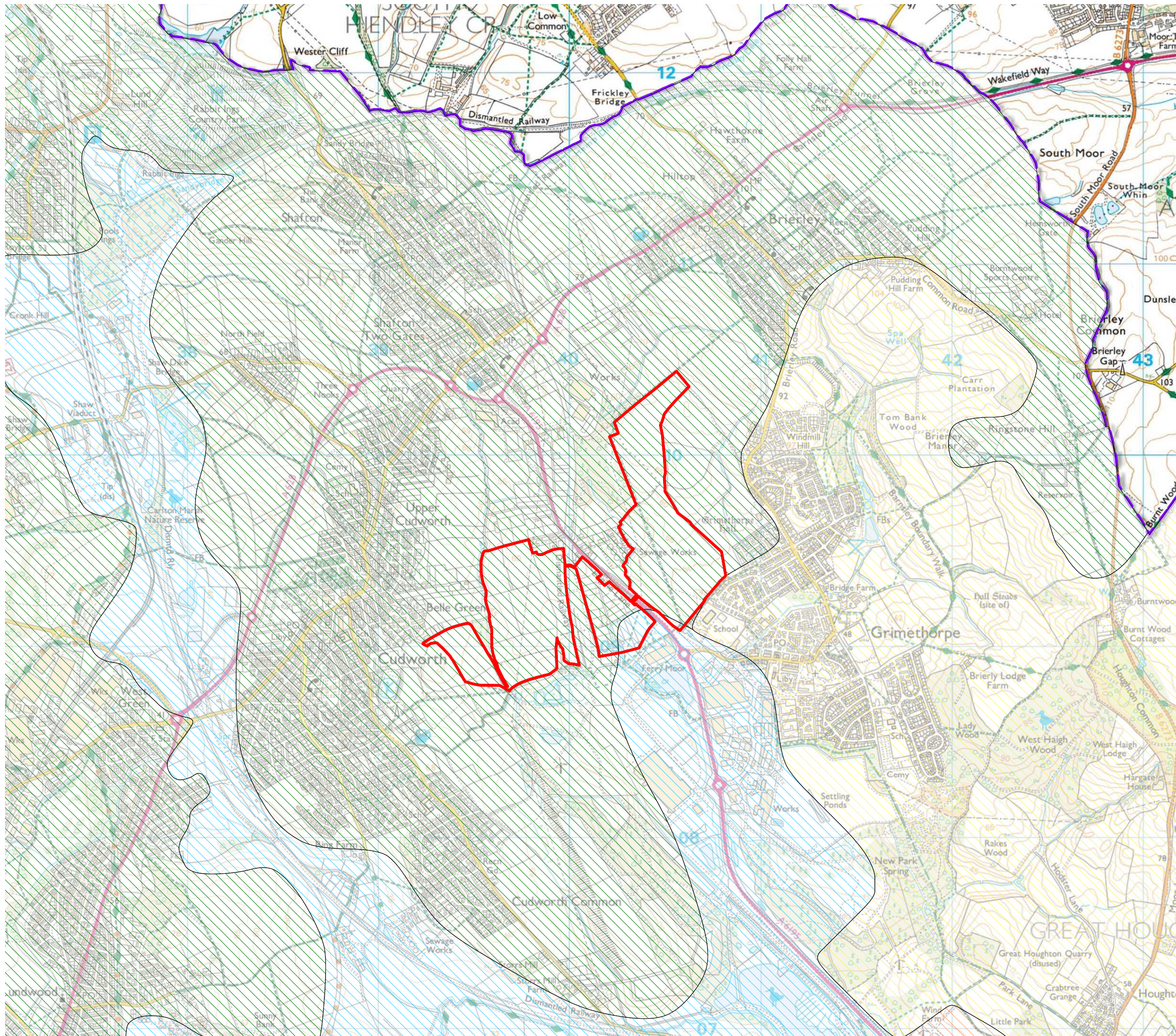
client
Barnsley Metropolitan Council

project
**Land at Engine Lane,
 Grimethorpe, Barnsley**

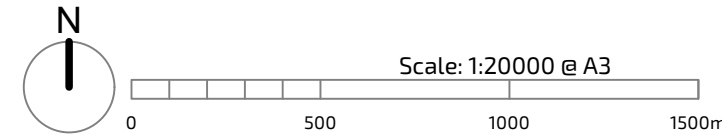
number	title	scale
FIGURE 2	AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY	1:20000 @ A3



number	rev
FIGURE 2	C

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-  Site Boundary
-  Administrative Boundary

* Entire site located within NCA 38: Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield

Barnsley Borough Landscape Character Assessment (2002)

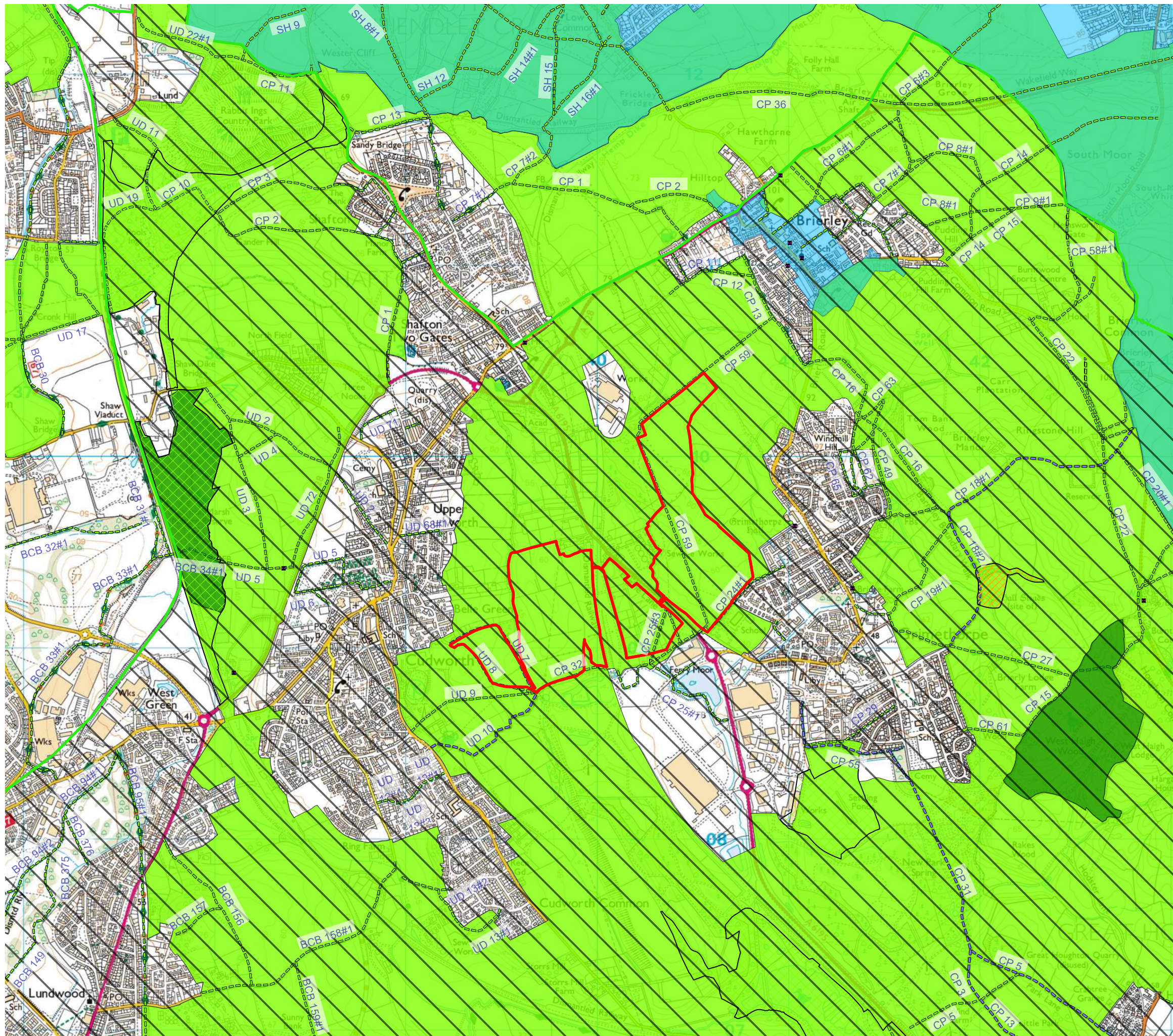
-  C2 Lower Dearne Lowland River Floor
-  D1 North East Barnsley Settled Arable Slopes
-  D2 East Dearne Settled Arable Slopes
-  E3 Grimethorpe Settled Wooded Farmland

rev	date	description	TIK / OFD drwn / chkd
C	05/12/24	Amendments.	

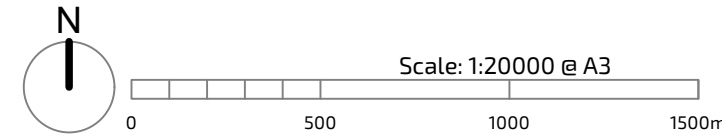
client
Barnsley Metropolitan Council
 project
**Land at Engine Lane,
 Grimethorpe, Barnsley**











title
LANDSCAPE CHARACTER scale
1:20000 @ A3

number
FIGURE 3 rev
C



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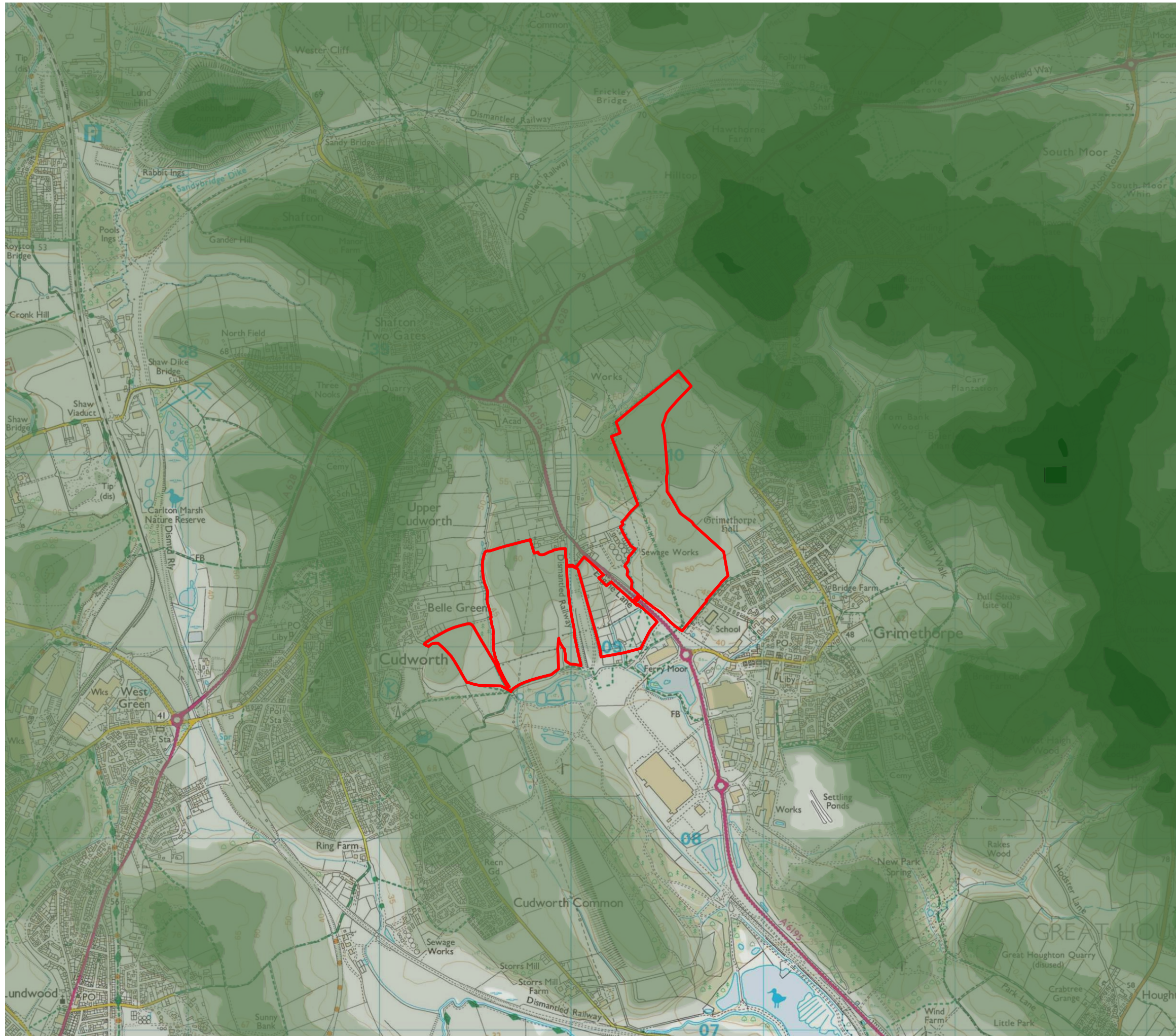
-  Site Boundary
-  PRoW (Footpath)
-  PRoW (Bridleway)
-  Local Nature Reserve
-  Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
-  Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
-  Listed Buildings
-  Conservation Area
-  Dearne Valley Green Heart
-  Green Belt

rev	date	description	TIK / OFD drwn / chkd
C	05/12/24	Amendments.	

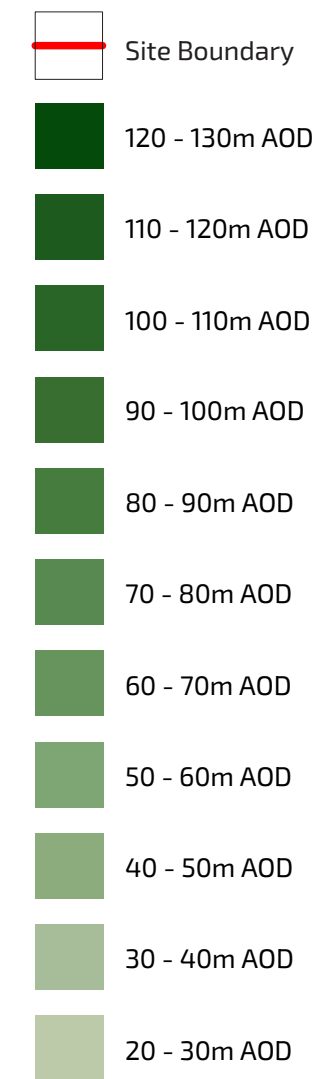
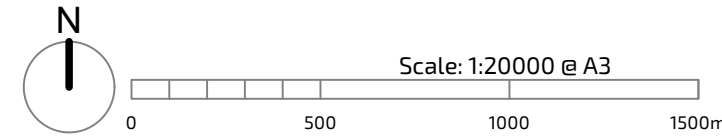
client
Barnsley Metropolitan Council
 project
**Land at Engine Lane,
 Grimethorpe, Barnsley**

title
DESIGNATIONS scale
1:20000 @ A3

number
FIGURE 4 rev
C



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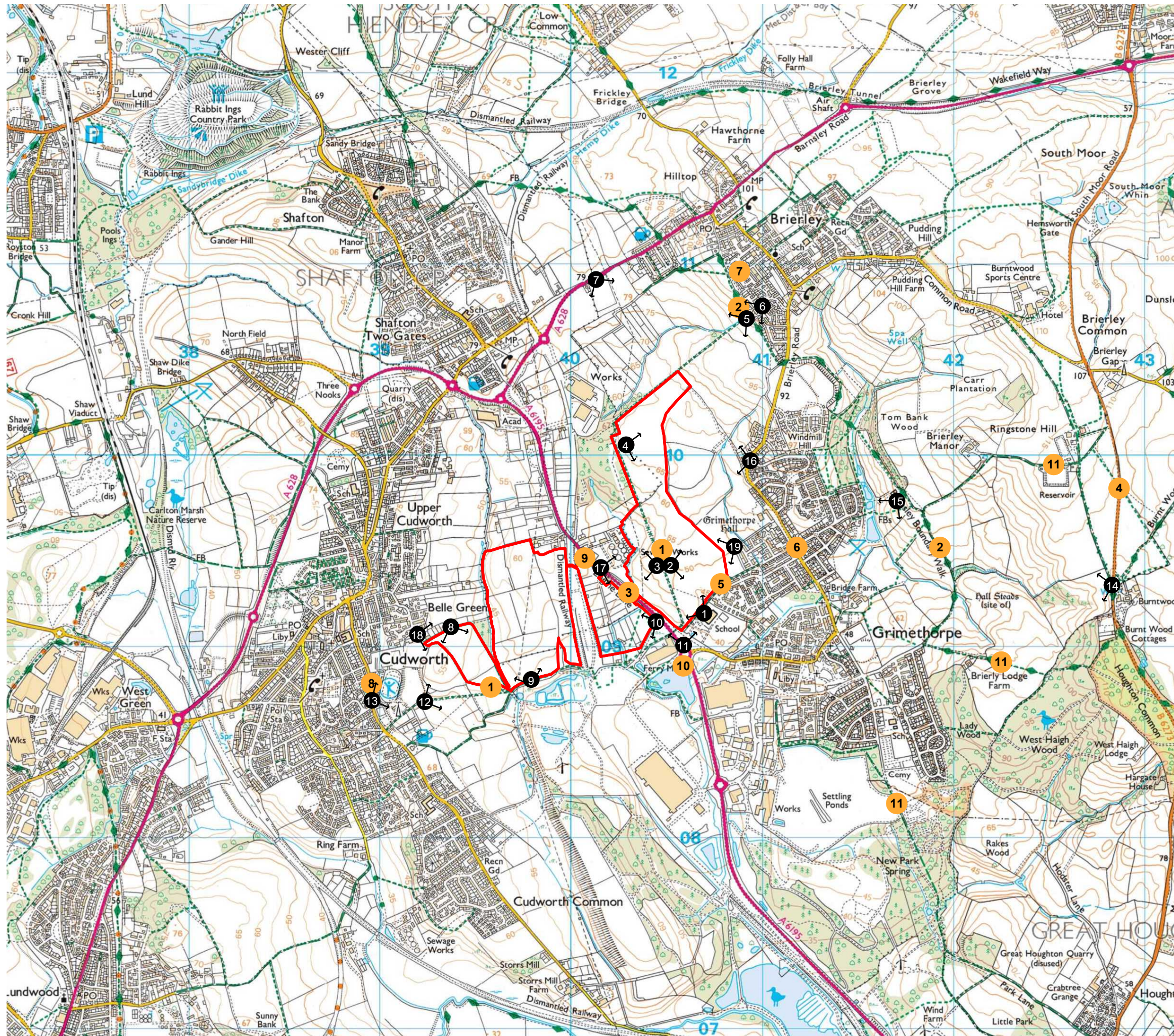
rev	date	description	TIK / OFD drwn / chkd
C	05/12/24	Amendments.	

client
Barnsley Metropolitan Council
 project
**Land at Engine Lane,
 Grimethorpe, Barnsley**

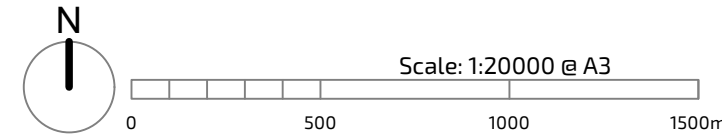
title
TOPOGRAPHY scale
1:20000 @ A3

number
FIGURE 5 rev
C





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- Site Boundary
- A Viewpoint Photograph Location
- A Visual Receptor

- 1 Users of Public Rights of Way within the site boundary
- 2 Users of Public Right of Way Barnsley Boundary Walk
- 3 Users of Engine Lane
- 4 Users of B6273 Southmoor Road
- 5 Residents of Grimethorpe adjacent to the site boundary
- 6 Residents and users of the settlement of Grimethorpe (not including those adjacent to the boundary)
- 7 Residents and users of the settlement of Brierley (properties on western edge overlooking site)
- 8 Residents and users of the settlement of Cudworth
- 9 Residents of individual properties off Engine Lane
- 10 Users of Ferry Moor
- 11 Users of network of Public Rights of Way to the east and south of Grimethorpe including New Park Springs

rev	date	description	TIK / OFD drwn / chkd
C	05/12/24	Amendments.	

client
Barnsley Metropolitan Council
 project
**Land at Engine Lane,
 Grimethorpe, Barnsley**

title
VISUAL APPRAISAL scale
1:20000 @ A3

number
FIGURE 6 rev
C

Cudworth

Approximate location of site



Photo Viewpoint 1: View north-west from Footpath CP24#1.

Approximate location of site

Grimethorpe



Photo Viewpoint 1: Continued...

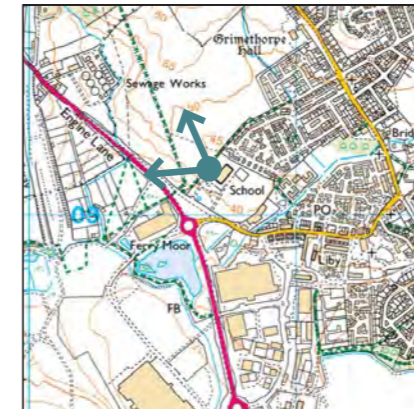


Photo Viewpoint 1

Visualisation Type: Type 1
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 Enlargement factor: 100% (when printed at A1)
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 Time: 11:55
 Camera make & model, sensor format & lens:
 Canon EOS 6D FFS, Canon 50mm Lens
 Horizontal Field of View: 64°
 Direction of View: 320° (bearing from North)
 Viewing distance: To be viewed at comfortable arm's length

date 09/12/24 drwn/chkd
TIK / OFD

client
Enviromena
 project
**Land at Engine Lane,
 Grimethorpe**

title
PHOTOVIEWPOINT 1

number
FIGURE 7

rev
A

Footpath CP-59

Approximate location of site

Grimethorpe



Photo Viewpoint 2: View north-east from Footpath CP-59.

Grimethorpe

Approximate location of site

Burntwood Hall Care Centre



Photo Viewpoint 2: Continued...



Photo Viewpoint 2

Visualisation Type: Type 1
 Projection: 'cylindrical'
 Enlargement factor: 100% (when printed at A1)
 Date: 07/12/22
 Time: 11:55
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 Canon EOS 6D FFS, Canon 50mm Lens
 Horizontal Field of View: 64°
 Direction of View: 70° (bearing from North)
 Viewing distance: To be viewed at comfortable arm's length

date 09/12/24 drwn/chkd
TIK / OFD

client
Enviromena
 project
**Land at Engine Lane,
 Grimethorpe**

title
PHOTOVIEWPOINT 2

number
FIGURE 8

rev
A



Photo Viewpoint 3: View south-west from Footpath CP-59.



Photo Viewpoint 3: Continued...

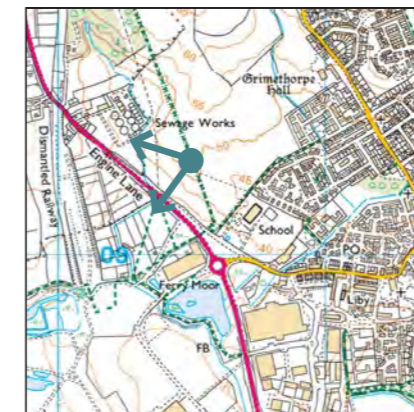


Photo Viewpoint 3

Visualisation Type: Type 1
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 Enlargement factor: 100% (when printed at A1)
 Date: 07/12/22
 Time: 12:02
 Camera make & model, sensor format & lens:
 Canon EOS 6D FFS, Canon 50mm Lens
 Horizontal Field of View: 64°
 Direction of View: 260° (bearing from North)
 Viewing distance: To be viewed at comfortable arm's length

date 09/12/24 drwn/chkd
TIK / OFD

client
Enviromena
 project
**Land at Engine Lane,
 Grimethorpe**

title
PHOTOVIEWPOINT 3

number
FIGURE 9

rev
A



Photo Viewpoint 4: View south-east from Footpath CP-59.



Photo Viewpoint 4: Continued...

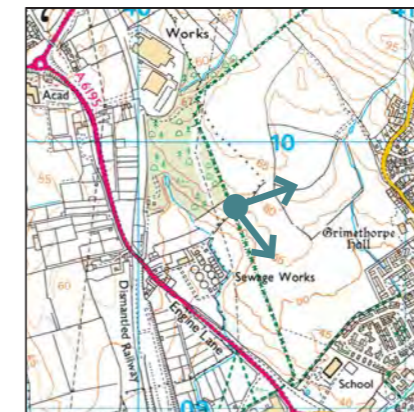


Photo Viewpoint 4

Visualisation Type: Type 1
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 Canon EOS 6D FFS, Canon 50mm Lens
 Horizontal Field of View: 64°
 Direction of View: 110° (bearing from North)
 Viewing distance: To be viewed at comfortable arm's length

date 09/12/24 drwn/chkd
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client
Enviromena
 project
**Land at Engine Lane,
 Grimethorpe**

title
PHOTOVIEWPOINT 4

number
FIGURE 10

rev
A

Residents of Brierley Road

Symphony Group



Photo Viewpoint 5: View south-west from Footpath CP-13.

Approximate location of site

Carlton



Photo Viewpoint 5: Continued...



Photo Viewpoint 5

Visualisation Type: Type 1
 Projection: 'cylindrical'
 Enlargement factor: 100% (when printed at A1)
 Date: 07/12/22
 Time: 12:39
 Camera make & model, sensor format & lens:
 Canon EOS 6D FFS, Canon 50mm Lens
 Horizontal Field of View: 64°
 Direction of View: 240° (bearing from North)
 Viewing distance: To be viewed at comfortable
 arm's length

date 09/12/24 drwn/chkd
TIK / OFD

client
Enviromena
 project
**Land at Engine Lane,
 Grimethorpe**

title
PHOTOVIEWPOINT 5

number
FIGURE 11

rev
A

Approximate location of site

Brierley Road



Photo Viewpoint 6: View south-west from Brierley Road.



Photo Viewpoint 6

Visualisation Type: Type 1
Projection: 'cylindrical'
Enlargement factor: 100% (when printed at A1)
Date: 07/12/22
Time: 12:54
Camera make & model, sensor format & lens:
 Canon EOS 6D FFS, Canon 50mm Lens
Horizontal Field of View: 41°
Direction of View: 230° (bearing from North)
Viewing distance: To be viewed at comfortable arm's length

date 09/12/24 drwn/chkd
TIK / OFD

client **Enviromena**
 project **Land at Engine Lane,
Grimethorpe**

title **PHOTOVIEWPOINT 6**

number **FIGURE 12**

rev **A**

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Photo Viewpoint 7: View south-east from A628.



Photo Viewpoint 7

Visualisation Type: Type 1
Projection: 'cylindrical'
Enlargement factor: 100% (when printed at A1)
Date: 07/12/22
Time: 13:03
Camera make & model, sensor format & lens:
 Canon EOS 6D FFS, Canon 50mm Lens
Horizontal Field of View: 41°
Direction of View: 140° (bearing from North)
Viewing distance: To be viewed at comfortable arm's length

date 09/12/24 drwn/chkd
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 project **Land at Engine Lane,
Grimethorpe**

title **PHOTOVIEWPOINT 7**

number **FIGURE 13** rev
A

Approximate location of site

Symphony Group



Photo Viewpoint 8: View south-east from Bridleway UD-7.

Approximate location of site



Photo Viewpoint 8: Continued...

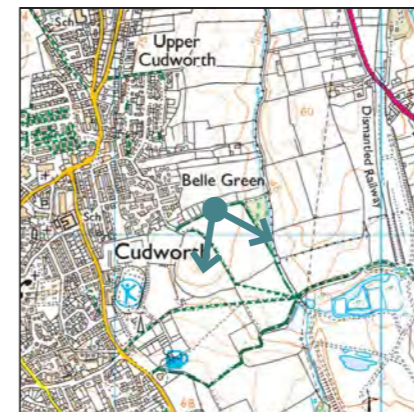


Photo Viewpoint 8

Visualisation Type: Type 1
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 Canon EOS 6D FFS, Canon 50mm Lens
 Horizontal Field of View: 64°
 Direction of View: 000° (bearing from North)
 Viewing distance: To be viewed at comfortable
 arm's length

date 09/12/24 drwn/chkd
TIK / OFD

client
Enviromena
 project
**Land at Engine Lane,
 Grimethorpe**

title
PHOTOVIEWPOINT 8

number
FIGURE 14

rev
A



Photo Viewpoint 9: View north-west from intersection point of Bridleway UD-7 and Footpath UD-9.



Photo Viewpoint 9: Continued...

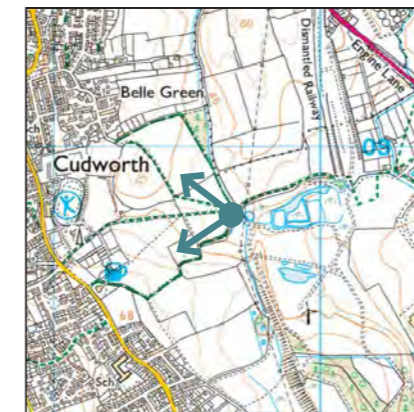


Photo Viewpoint 9

Visualisation Type: Type 1
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 Enlargement factor: 100% (when printed at A1)
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 Time: 13:28
 Camera make & model, sensor format & lens:
 Canon EOS 6D FFS, Canon 50mm Lens
 Horizontal Field of View: 64°
 Direction of View: 270° (bearing from North)
 Viewing distance: To be viewed at comfortable arm's length

date 09/12/24 drwn/chkd TIK / OFD

client
Enviromena
 project
**Land at Engine Lane,
 Grimethorpe**

title
PHOTOVIEWPOINT 9

number
FIGURE 15

rev
A

Approximate location of site



Photo Viewpoint 10: View west from Ferry Moor Lane.



Photo Viewpoint 10

Visualisation Type: Type 1
Projection: 'cylindrical'
Enlargement factor: 100% (when printed at A1)
Date: 07/12/22
Time: 13:46
Camera make & model, sensor format & lens:
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Horizontal Field of View: 41°
Direction of View: 250° (bearing from North)
Viewing distance: To be viewed at comfortable arm's length

date 09/12/24 drwn/chkd
TIK / OFD

client
Enviromena
 project
**Land at Engine Lane,
 Grimethorpe**

title
PHOTOVIEWPOINT 10

number
FIGURE 16

rev
A

A6195

Approximate location of site



Photo Viewpoint 11: View north from A6195.



Photo Viewpoint 11

Visualisation Type: Type 1
Projection: 'cylindrical'
Enlargement factor: 100% (when printed at A1)
Date: 07/12/22
Time: 13:50
Camera make & model, sensor format & lens:
 Canon EOS 6D FFS, Canon 50mm Lens
Horizontal Field of View: 41°
Direction of View: 0° (bearing from North)
Viewing distance: To be viewed at comfortable arm's length

date 09/12/24 drwn/chkd
TIK / OFD

client **Enviromena**
 project **Land at Engine Lane, Grimethorpe**

title **PHOTOVIEWPOINT 11**
 number **FIGURE 17** rev
A

Approximate location of site



Photo Viewpoint 12: View east from Footpath UD-9.

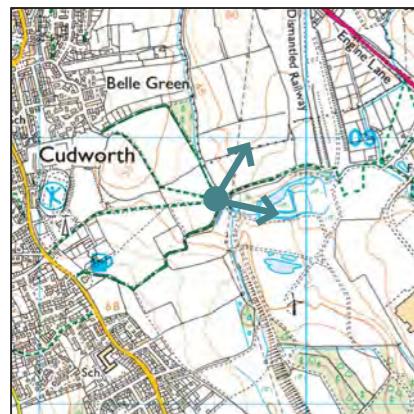


Photo Viewpoint 12

Visualisation Type: Type 1
Projection: 'cylindrical'
Enlargement factor: 100% (when printed at A1)
Date: 07/12/22
Time: 14:28
Camera make & model, sensor format & lens:
 Canon EOS 6D FFS, Canon 50mm Lens
Horizontal Field of View: 41°
Direction of View: 70° (bearing from North)
Viewing distance: To be viewed at comfortable arm's length

date 09/12/24 drwn/chkd
TIK / OFD

client
Enviromena
 project
**Land at Engine Lane,
 Grimethorpe**

title
PHOTOVIEWPOINT 12

number
FIGURE 18

rev
A

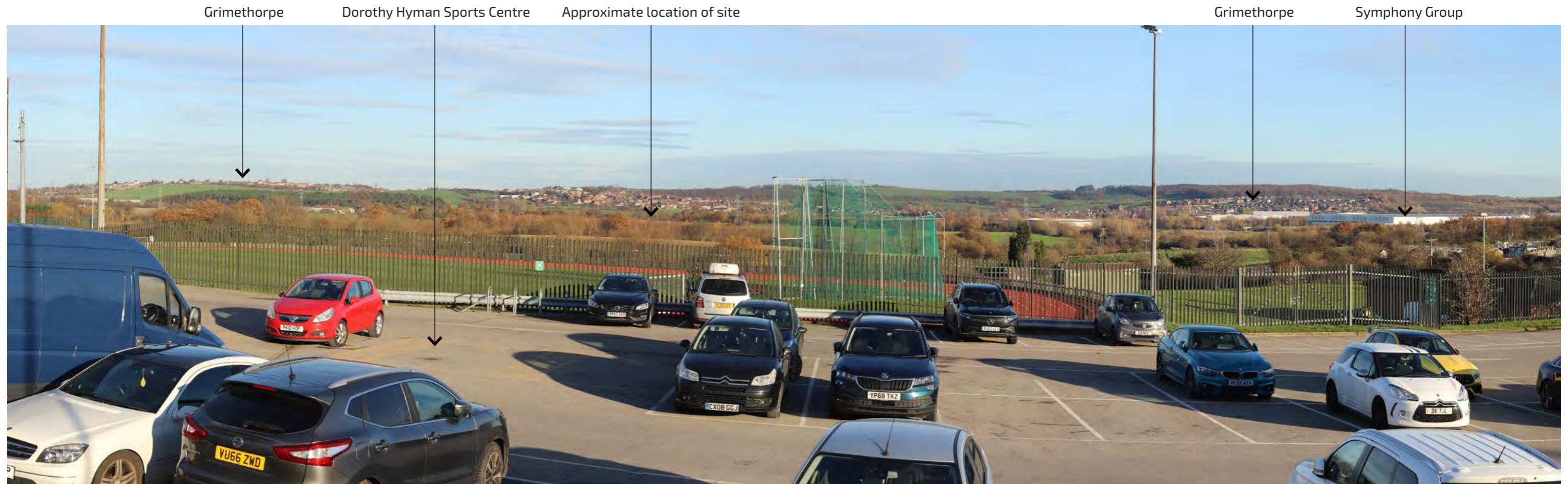


Photo Viewpoint 13: View east from Syndale Road/Dorothy Hyman Sports Centre.



Photo Viewpoint 13

Visualisation Type: Type 1
Projection: 'cylindrical'
Enlargement factor: 100% (when printed at A1)
Date: 07/12/22
Time: 14:35
Camera make & model, sensor format & lens:
 Canon EOS 6D FFS, Canon 50mm Lens
Horizontal Field of View: 41°
Direction of View: 70° (bearing from North)
Viewing distance: To be viewed at comfortable arm's length

date 09/12/24 drwn/chkd
TIK / OFD

client **Enviromena**
 project **Land at Engine Lane,
Grimethorpe**

title **PHOTOVIEWPOINT 13**

number **FIGURE 19** rev
A



Photo Viewpoint 14: View west from Southmoor Road/B6273.

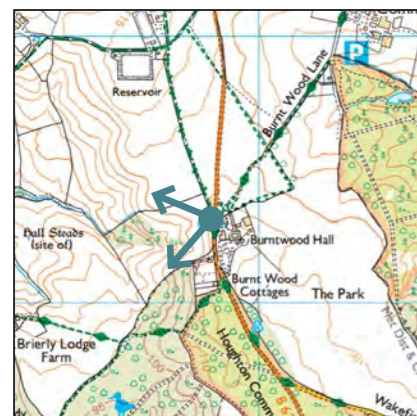


Photo Viewpoint 14

Visualisation Type: Type 1
Projection: 'cylindrical'
Enlargement factor: 100% (when printed at A1)
Date: 07/12/22
Time: 15:20
Camera make & model, sensor format & lens:
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Horizontal Field of View: 41°
Direction of View: 240° (bearing from North)
Viewing distance: To be viewed at comfortable arm's length

date 09/12/24 drwn/chkd
TIK / OFD

client **Enviromena**
 project **Land at Engine Lane,
Grimethorpe**

title **PHOTOVIEWPOINT 14**

number **FIGURE 20**

rev **A**



Photo Viewpoint 15: View west from Footpath CP-17.

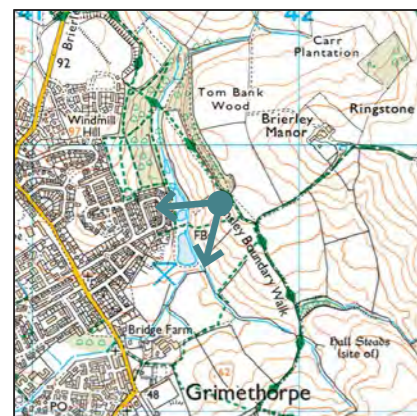


Photo Viewpoint 15

Visualisation Type: Type 1
Projection: 'cylindrical'
Enlargement factor: 100% (when printed at A1)
Date: 07/12/22
Time: 15:41
Camera make & model, sensor format & lens:
 Canon EOS 6D FFS, Canon 50mm Lens
Horizontal Field of View: 41°
Direction of View: 230° (bearing from North)
Viewing distance: To be viewed at comfortable arm's length

date 09/12/24 drwn/chkd
TIK / OFD

client **Enviromena**
 project **Land at Engine Lane,
Grimethorpe**

title **PHOTOVIEWPOINT 15**

number **FIGURE 21**

rev **A**