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PROJECT: Land to the north-west of Westhide, Herefordshire, HR1 3RQ (Ref: P214619/F)

CLIENT: Ersun (Westhide SPV) Ltd

Date: 23rd June 2022

Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Addendum: Amendments to Landscape Proposals

Introduction

This addendum provides an update on landscape and visual matters in respect of amendments made to the Masterplan and Landscape Mitigation and Enhancement Plans submitted with the planning application (Ref: P214619/F). It is in response to comments from the Landscape Officer, Tree Officer and Ecology Officer at Herefordshire Council.

The amended drawings are included at the end of this note, which include the following:

3352_L_GA_0_01 Masterplan Rev I
3352_L_GA_0_02 Landscape Mitigation and Enhancement Plan Rev D
3352_L_GA_1_01 Landscape Mitigation and Enhancement Plan Inset 1 Rev A
3352_L_GA_1_02 Landscape Mitigation and Enhancement Plan Inset 2 Rev A
3352_L_GA_1_03 Landscape Mitigation and Enhancement Plan Inset 3 Rev A
3352_L_GA_1_04 Landscape Mitigation and Enhancement Plan Inset 4 (New drawing)

Amendments to proposals

Mitigation screening

Comment:

 'Review views looking onto the site and establish if the mitigation is relying on existing trees and vegetation that is outside of the site boundary, and determine what the impact would be if this would be removed. The intent is to ensure that all mitigation is achievable as part of the development.'

View from the north:

The assessment of views from the north was reliant on screening provided by the existing mature vegetation along the route of the disused Hereford to Ledbury Canal (refer to Viewpoints 9-10 of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [LVIA]). Where the canal follows the northern edge of the site, this vegetation has been secured within the site boundary and will be retained and managed by the Westhide Estate for screening purposes. This will retain the screening afforded to receptors in Viewpoint 10. Along the north-western boundary of the site, the vegetation along the canal falls outside of the site boundary and cannot be guaranteed for the life of the development.



In the instance that this vegetation is removed, it is anticipated that users of the Three Choirs Way long distance footpath near Thinghill Court (Viewpoint 9 refers) would experience an open view of the development in the western half the site (Fields A, C, D, part of Field E and the western end of Field F). The view, from a gap in the hedgerow, would be brief and would look to the rear elevations of the array. The existing internal trees and hedgerows, and the mitigation planting already proposed, on maturity, would assist in filtering views of the development in Fields A, D and E with some potential partial views of solar panels on the higher ground of Fields A and E. To maintain screening of the development in Fields C and F, a new band of native hedgerow and tree planting is proposed adjacent to the canal. The densest tree planting along this edge has been positioned to assist in screening the substation in Field D and the areas of panels on the higher ground in Fields A and E.

Views from the south:

The assessment of views from the south was partially reliant on existing vegetation along the southern boundary of the site (refer to Viewpoints 1 and 2 of the LVIA). The block of woodland to the south of Field C is outside of the redline boundary, however, will be retained under management by Pryor and Rickett Silviculture during the life of the development (please refer to accompanying letter). Woodland to the south of Field A is within the redline and will be retained and managed by Westhide Estate for screening purposes. Mature hedgerows and trees to the southern of Field E fall outside of the redline boundary and cannot be guaranteed for the life of the development.

If the existing vegetation is removed, it is anticipated that users of the road between Westhide and Withington (Viewpoints 1 and 2 refer) and residents of nearby properties in Westhide, would experience an open view of the development in Field E. The existing internal trees and hedgerows, and the mitigation planting already proposed would, on maturity, assist in filtering views of the wider development. To maintain the screening of the development in Fields D and E, a new band of native hedgerow and tree planting is proposed along the southern boundary.

Views from the east:

The assessment of views from the east (refer to Viewpoint 7 of the LVIA) including residential views, was partially reliant on the few mature trees in the adjacent fields and mature vegetation along the road. If the existing vegetation was to be removed, the existing vegetation and proposed tree planting around Field I will, on maturity, assist in screening most of the development in views from the road. Additional trees have been included along the boundaries of Field I to bolster these edges, limiting the potential for visual openings to form should any mature trees in adjacent fields be removed.

Root protection zones

Comments:

- 'Go beyond actual root protection areas to respect what could be considered a reasonable distance for the solar panels to be away from the tree';
- 'Ensure substantial protective zones around all Black Poplar, and all important trees is provided';
- 'Protect existing tree roots from footings, vehicles and infrastructure.'; and



'Relocate substation to protect and give space for important trees.'

The positioning of panels around the existing trees across the site has been reviewed to ensure that they are a reasonable distance from the trees, going beyond the root protection areas (RPA) identified on the tree survey by Hillside Trees. Access tracks, where possible, have also been realigned to avoid RPAs. Any construction works within RPA to be of no dig construction, as specified in the Arboricultural Report by Hillside Trees Ltd (December 2021).

Around the ancient and veteran trees identified by the Woodland Trust an increased buffer of 15 times the diameter of the tree was used, as requested by the Tree Officer (T1, T2, T3, T23, G24, T26, T28 and G62 on the Tree Survey by Hillside Trees). The position of the solar panels, access roads and fence lines have all been amended to provide greater protective zones around these important trees.

The substation has been repositioned further to the west to sit behind the existing woodland to provide more space for the nearby veteran Wild Black Poplars, as per the mark up from the Landscape Officer. A larger group of trees has been introduced to the east of the substation to provide additional screening of the substation in views from the road (refer to Viewpoint 2) and to respond to the comment that 'there should be larger groupings of trees within the site'.

Isolated trees and rewilding areas

Comments:

- 'Give trees adequate space and aim to maintain well defined landscape areas, that can be fenced planted with trees and 'rewilded'; and
- 'Remove solar panels to create the opportunity to create one single large habitat area. The reduction of solar panels is minor, compared to the opportunity to make a lasting woodland or 'rewilding' area'.

Panels along the boundaries of Fields F, G and H have been removed to provide areas for rewilding which connects with existing habitat areas and isolated trees on the site, as per the mark up provided by the Landscape Officer. These areas will be secured by the previously proposed 2.4 m high timber post and wire fencing, along the boundaries of the solar panel areas, and a newly proposed 1.2 m high timber post and rail fence, along the edges adjacent to the proposed permissive path.

These areas will be sown with a species rich grassland mix, as per the wider development, with limited ongoing management to allow for the natural regeneration of these areas. It is proposed that these areas could be planted with new Native Black Poplars as part of a wider replanting of the species across the Westhide Estate, as per the recommendations of the Tree Officer. This would be subject to further guidance from the Wildlife Trust.

Please note that the area of Wild Bird Seed Mix has been relocated from the western edge to this northern boundary alongside the rewilding areas. This is due to the overshadowing that would be create by the new native hedgerow and planting proposed along the western edge.



Conclusion

In the instance that the screening vegetation which falls outside of the redline boundary is removed, it is anticipated that the additional planting proposed along the western, southern and eastern boundaries of the site will, on maturity and in combination with other onsite mitigation measures, maintain equal levels of screening of the development as currently assessed within the LVIA. If the vegetation outside the boundary is not removed, then this additional planting will enhance the screening of the development further, most notably in views from the road to the south (Viewpoints 1 and 2).

The additional hedgerow and tree planting, along with the proposed areas of rewilding and groups of trees proposed, will also contribute to the management objective of the LCT Riverside Meadows to 'conserve, restore and enhance continuous linear tree cover along hedge lines, ditches and watercourses' and the management objective of LCT Estate Farmlands to 'enhance tree cover through further planting of small scale plantations and tree belts'. These amendments also provide an opportunity to enhance the locally characteristic and rare Wild Black Poplar tree planting across the site.

The visualisations for Viewpoints 1-6, submitted with the LVIA, have not been revised for this addendum. The amendments made to the proposals are either too small, in locations largely obscured from view by existing vegetation or landform, or at a distance from the receptor whereby their addition would be barely perceptible.

Following a review of the amendments it is confirmed that no changes have been made to the overall assessment or the conclusions drawn in the LVIA submitted with the planning application. This review confirms that the LVIA (16th December 2021, Revision FV2) continues to be a valid assessment of landscape and visual effects of the scheme.

24 March 2022

Gulya Isyanova Head of Development TEKSS Ltd Fountain Court Victoria Square St Albans AL1 3TF



Dear Gulya

Thank you for your note. I can confirm that the woodland you refer to, which lies to the south of field C, is a long term woodland and the intention is for it to remain so for a long period of time.

In woodland management terms, it was established in 2002 as a mixed woodland on a former arable field with an array of native broadleaved species. The establishment was successful, and the trees have developed generally as one would expect. The trees are now between 4m and 8 m in height and will continue to develop and grow upwards. Some of the trees have suffered from pest and disease issues, the impacts of which have been managed through.

We would envisage that, as the woodland develops, it will be silviculturally thinned to allow the better trees to fill out and develop their crowns, a normal forestry practice, perhaps once a decade for a period over the next 80-100 years. The woodland has become a permanent feature in the landscape, and the intention is that it will remain so.

The canopies will slowly develop upwards over the next 60-80 years to attain a height in excess of 30m, thus providing increased landscape benefit.

The woodland was established with a wide ride around the outside edge of the planting, much as one does with an outer ride around each field in a solar development. The impact of the growing trees on the solar panels will thus be modest, albeit with some swifter shading at sunset, as the sun goes down.

I hope the above commentary helps, if you need anything else, then please do not hesitate to contact me.

Best regards

Graham Taylor

C J Hamill MSc MICFor











