



**East Pye Solar
Environmental Statement
Volume3: Appendix 7.2 – Landscape Baseline**

**Revision 1
March 2026**

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1 Introduction

1.1 Landscape Receptors

- 1.1.1 Landscape receptors are components of the landscape which are likely to be affected by the Scheme. These comprise landscape designations, landscape character and key characteristics, landscape features, and specific aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape, within the Study Area.
- 1.1.2 The baseline landscape receptors which are relevant to the Scheme are summarised in this Appendix and where appropriate judgments are provided as to the value, susceptibility and overall sensitivity for each receptor.
- 1.1.3 For ease of reference, the baseline landscape receptors within this Appendix have been organised as follows:
- Landscape Designations are defined in Section 2, comprising:
 - National Landscape Designations.
 - Local Landscape Designations.
 - Heritage Assets (Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest, and Listed Buildings).
 - Recreational Assets (Long Distance Walking Routes, National Cycle Network routes, Public Rights of Way (PRoW), and Open Access Land).
 - Protected Tree and Hedgerows (Ancient Woodland, Tree Preservation Orders (TPO), and Important Hedgerows).
 - Published National Character Areas are defined in Section 3, comprising:
 - National Character Area 83: South Norfolk and High Suffolk Claylands
 - Published District Landscape Character Areas are defined in Section 4, comprising:
 - A1: Tas Rural River Valley
 - B1: Tas Tributary Farmland
 - B4: Waveney Tributary Farmland
 - B5: Chet Tributary Farmland
 - C2: Thurlton Tributary Farmland with parkland
 - E2: Great Moulton Plateau Farmland.

- Landscape Character and Features of the Order Limits are defined in Section 5.
- 1.1.4 This Appendix concludes with a summary of the judgments for value, susceptibility, and overall sensitivity for each relevant landscape receptor.

2 Landscape Designations

2.1 National Landscape Designations

- 2.1.1 A small part of the Broads National Park lies approximately 3.8km to the southeast of the Order Limits at its closest point. The Broads National Park Local Plan (2019 – 2036) provides detail on the 14 ‘Special Qualities’ of the Broads National Park which covers rivers and open water bodies (‘broads’); fens, reed beds and wet woodland; grazing marshes and dyke networks; flood plains, estuary and coast; navigable, lock-free waterways; Special wildlife; countryside access on land and water; views, remoteness, tranquillity, wildness and ‘big skies; the people, the visitors, the activities, history: earth heritage, heritage assets, archaeology, historic structures; cultural assets, skills and traditions; people’s interactions with the landscape; the settlements; and variety of patterns and textures of the landscape.
- 2.1.2 The Special Qualities provide evidence on the physical and experiential qualities which make up the Broads National Park landscape character.
- 2.1.3 Due to the separation distance from the Order Limits and lack of intervisibility, the Broads National Park is not considered further within this assessment.

2.2 Local Landscape Designations

- 2.2.1 There are no local landscape designations which cover the Order Limits i.e. Special Landscape Areas or Areas of Great Landscape Value.
- 2.2.2 However, Policy DM 4.5 Landscape Character and River Valleys of the Development Management Policies for South Norfolk¹ which is retained with adoption of the Greater Norwich Local Plan², places particular regard to protecting the distinctive characteristics, special qualities and geographical extents of the identified Rural River Valleys. The River Valleys are defined by the District Landscape Character Areas set out in Section 4 of this Appendix.

Hempnall Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Guidelines

- 2.2.3 The Hempnall Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Guidelines (2017) provides a detailed assessment of the streetscape character, architectural features, and natural elements within the village of Hempnall. While the appraisal is focused on the built heritage and architectural qualities of the Conservation Area, it also acknowledges the contribution of landscape elements to the area's character. Specifically, it

¹ [South Norfolk Development Management DPD | Broadland and South Norfolk](#) (Accessed 25.03.25)

² Greater Norwich Local Plan <https://www.gnlp.org.uk/> (Accessed 25.03.25)

notes that “the presence of mature trees, hedges, and areas of grass contributes significantly to the area's rural character”. Open spaces and vegetative features are identified as key characteristics of the Conservation Area.

- 2.2.4 However, given the appraisal's primary focus on heritage and architectural aspects, and its alignment with the broader regional landscape character descriptions, the Character Assessment is not considered further within the LVIA. Instead, the landscape attributes described are incorporated into the overall sensitivity assessment of the district landscape character and landscape character of Sites around Hempnall.

2.3 Heritage Assets

Conservation Areas

- 2.3.1 A number of Conservation Areas lie within the Study Area as identified on **Figure 7.1**. These are:

- Wacton - located approximately 0.5km to the north-west of Sub-Site 2C.
- Long Stratton - located approximately 0.7km to the south-west of Sub-Site 4B.
- Fritton - located immediately to the south of Sub-Site 5B.
- Pulham Market - located approximately 1.3km to the south-east of Sub-Site 2A.
- Hempnall - located approximately 0.28km to the east of Sub-Site 7B.
- Saxlingham Nethergate - located approximately 0.5km to north-west of Sub-Site 7D.
- Shotesham - located approximately 1.6km to north-west of Sub-Site 7D, and approximately 600m north-west of Sub-Site 8B.
- Saxlingham Green - located immediately to the north and north-east of Sub-Sites 7D&7F.
- Howe - located approximately 1.4km to north-west of Site 9.
- Brooke - located approximately 0.1 km to north and east of Site 9.
- Seething - located approximately 0.7 km to north- east of Sub-Site 10E.
- Hedenham - located approximately 1.2km to the south-east of Sub-Site 10A.

- 2.3.2 Conservation Areas are considered further in Chapter 10: Cultural Heritage.

Scheduled Monuments

- 2.3.3 A Scheduled Monument entitled ‘Village Camp’ is located by the village of Tasburgh approximately 0.6km north of Sub-Site 4A as identified on Figure 7.1. This is considered further in **ES: Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage [EN0110014/APP/6.1.10]**.

Registered Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest

- 2.3.4 Ditchingham Hall is an English country house, near the village of Ditchingham in south Norfolk, England, set in about 810 ha of parkland landscaped by Capability Brown. It is located on the boundary of the Study Area approximately 2km to the south east of Site 10. Due to the separation distance from the Order Limits and lack of intervisibility Ditchingham Hall is not considered within this assessment.
- 2.3.5 Rainthorpe Hall is a Grade I sub16th-century hall surrounded by a park and woodland of 19th-century origin covering 24 hectares near Tasburgh. It is located on the boundary of the Study Area approximately 1.6km to the north west of Sub-Site 7A. Due to the separation distance from the Order Limits and lack of intervisibility Rainthorpe Hall is not considered within this assessment.

Listed Buildings

- 2.3.6 Grade I Listed Buildings include St Michaels Church located approximately 0.25 km to the south of Sub-Site 4B, St Catherine’s Church located approximately 0.1 km to the south of Sub-Site 5B, and Church Farm located approximately 0.6km from Sub-Site 1B.
- 2.3.7 There are numerous Grade II and Grade II* Listed buildings within 1km of the Order Limits.
- 2.3.8 Listed Buildings are considered further in **ES: Chapter 10 Cultural Heritage [EN0110014/APP/6.1.10]**.

2.4 Recreational Assets

Country Parks

- 2.4.1 There are no Country Parks within the Order Limits or Study Area.

Long Distance Walking Routes and National Cycle Network Routes

- 2.4.2 There are no long-distance paths or National Cycle Routes within the Study Area, however the Order Limits interact with the Boudicca Way and Via Beata recreational routes, in several locations.
- 2.4.3 The Boudicca Way is a recreational route which runs for approximately 58km between Norwich and Diss, roughly parallel with the old Roman 'Pye' Road (now the A140). It passes through the rural, gently undulating countryside of south Norfolk and the Waveney Valley and villages such as Shotesham, Saxlingham Nethergate and Pulham Market, using PRoW and quiet country roads. Due to its cultural importance, it is considered to be of high value and has some ability to accommodate the Scheme and therefore is considered to be of medium susceptibility. Overall, the receptor is considered to be of **High sensitivity**.
- 2.4.4 The Via Beata or 'way of blessing' is a defined recreational route across the UK spanning 643 km from west to east at its widest point from St Davids in Pembrokeshire, to Lowestoft in Norfolk. The is considered to be of high value and has some ability to accommodate the Scheme and therefore is considered to be of medium susceptibility. Overall, the receptor is considered to be of **High sensitivity**.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

- 2.4.5 There are a high number of PRoWs that are located within the Order Limits and wider countryside surrounding the Order Limits. These are considered further in Section 5.
- 2.4.6 PRoW are considered as a landscape features within the respective Landscape Character and Features of the Sites section (Section 5) below. As recreational receptors, the effects on visual amenity for PRoW within the Order Limits are considered further in in **ES: Appendix 7.9: PRoW and Visual Amenity Assessment [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.10]**.

Open Access Land

- 2.4.7 There are multiple areas of Open Access Land located within the Study Area. Three areas are located on the boundary of the Sites namely, Crow Green, Wood Green, and The Green (nr. Saxlingham Hall). As the Scheme does not overlap with Crow Green or Wood Green there is no direct effect on these features, and therefore these have not been considered further in this assessment. The CRC crosses a small section of The Green. However, it is anticipated this will not be directly affected as the Cable will be installed via trenchless solution; therefore, this has also been discounted and is not considered further in this assessment.

2.5 Protected Trees and Hedgerows

Ancient Woodland

- 2.5.1 There are multiple areas of Ancient Woodland within the Study Area. Several Ancient Woodland groups bound the Order Limits including the Cable Route Corridor, however generally Ancient Woodland fall beyond the Order Limits boundary. Ancient Woodland are identified in Section 5 and considered further in **Chapter 8: Ecology and Biodiversity [EN0110014/APP/6.1.8]**.

Ancient and Veteran Trees

- 2.5.2 **ES: Appendix 7.10: Preliminary Arboricultural Impact Assessment [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.10]** has identified a number of important trees within the Order Limits boundary. The preliminary Arboricultural Impact Assessment has focused on the identification of Veteran Trees to aid design development, and taking a precautionary approach these have been avoided. Features of relevance for each of the Sites are identified in Section 5.

Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)

- 2.5.3 There are multiple instances of TPOs within the Study Area, however, no TPOs interact with the Order Limits.

Important Hedgerows

- 2.5.4 As defined in the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, hedgerows meeting either heritage, biodiversity, or association with access criteria are defined as Important Hedgerows. In lieu of an Important Hedgerows survey it is considered there are a number of Important Hedgerows across the Order Limits. Further information on Important Hedgerows is included in Section 5 of this Appendix.

3 Published National Landscape Character

3.1 NCA 83: South Norfolk and High Suffolk Claylands

- 3.1.1 The Order Limits and Study Area wholly lies within the South Norfolk and High Suffolk Claylands National Character Area (NCA)³. This NCA occupies a large area of central East Anglia stretching from just below Norwich in the north to the River Gipping in the south. The NCA is bounded to the north by Mid Norfolk and The Broads NCAs and to the east by the sandy heathland of the Suffolk Coast and Heaths NCA. To the west the landscape merges into the drier and more open character of the Brecks NCA and to the south it meets the South Suffolk and North Essex Clayland NCA with its noticeably more undulating topography.
- 3.1.2 ‘High’ Suffolk originally derives its name from the contrast between this former well-treed area and the openness of the adjacent areas to the east and west. Today it is better understood as meaning the high and predominantly flat clay plateau, which is incised by numerous small-scale wooded river valleys.
- 3.1.3 Relevant key characteristics to the Order Limits and Study Area include:
- Large plateau area of chalky glacial till that is generally flat or only gently undulating but can be locally concave. The edges of the plateau have been dissected by watercourses that form greater slopes, especially along the tributaries of the Waveney.
 - Views are frequently open, only sometimes confined by hedges and trees, with some woodland present. The small valleys support quite confined landscapes with intimate views.
 - Heavy, seasonally waterlogged chalky clay soils occur on the plateau. The valley bottoms contain areas of glacial outwash deposits as well as some areas of deep peat.
 - Scattered areas of Ancient Woodland, game copses, shelterbelts, valley floor plantation and carr woodland as well as hedgerow trees provide a treed landscape character, despite much boundary loss.
 - A mix of remnant medieval ancient countryside, some of it with a decidedly coaxial character, although irregular field patterns and large modern amalgamated open fields dominate.

³ Natural England (2014) *National Character Area Profiles*: <https://nationalcharacterareas.co.uk> (Accessed 15.07.24)2. South Norfolk District. Landscape Character

- Sinuous field boundaries are formed by deep ditches, some with hedgerows and hedgerow trees
- Extensive areas of arable land dominated by cereals with break cropping of sugar beet and oilseed rape, and some pastures along valley floors.
- Remnant parkland, Ancient Woodlands, commons and greens with a diverse grassland flora. River valleys support areas of ecologically rich unenclosed 'semi-wild' fenland and remnant dry heaths dominated by poor dry grassland.
- Small slow-flowing rivers and streams and the River Waveney drain the clay plateau. The River Waveney has a relatively large-scale open valley landscape compared with the other river valleys which have narrow valley bottoms.
- A dispersed settlement pattern of small nucleated market towns with architectural variety and colour, loosely clustered villages and scattered hamlets. Settlement is often focused around large medieval greens.
- Tall communications masts, wind turbines at Eye airfield and high-tension overhead power lines are prominent modern features in the landscape.
- The central plateau has some extensive areas of high tranquillity as large areas of agricultural land predominate. Bands of lower tranquillity occur along major roads that dissect the NCA such as the A140. Away from main roads, tranquillity increases and there is a considerable small-scale patchwork of particularly tranquil places remote from village centres and busy roads.

Overall Judgment on Sensitivity

- 3.1.4 The South Norfolk and High Suffolk Claylands NCA is a rural landscape that occupies the majority of East Anglia and is generally commonplace. Whilst there are areas with higher landscape, and scenic value, the majority of the landscape is farmland with little distinctiveness and occasionally influenced by modern energy infrastructure. Furthermore, the NCA does not fall within a designated landscape. The landscape does however offer conservation interest with a good degree of time depth through multiple historic settlements, routes, conservation areas, and Ancient Woodland features. Perceptual qualities (tranquillity) are heightened away from the major roads that dissect the NCA such as the A140.
- 3.1.5 Overall, NCA 83: South Norfolk and High Suffolk Claylands is considered to be of **Medium sensitivity**.

Statements of Environmental Opportunity

- 3.1.6 In response to the key characteristics and prevailing characteristics and range of opportunities has been defined as Statements of Environmental Opportunity for the NCA. These are summarised below.

SEO 1: Maintain and enhance the rural character of the landscape and the contrast between the arable plateau and pastoral river valleys by maintaining agricultural productivity and encouraging sustainable land management practices that protect and enhance the landscape, geodiversity and biodiversity assets while benefiting water quality and water availability, as well as the rural sense of place and of tranquillity.

- 3.1.7 The following examples are considered relevant to the Scheme:

- Encouraging the maintenance and creation of field-edge/field-corner habitats such as grass margins, uncropped strips, hedges and ditches, trees and ponds in order to support rare arable weeds and farmland bird species such as yellowhammer, grey partridge and tree sparrow.
- Encouraging, where appropriate, the reversion from arable to permanent grassland and the creation of grass margins in arable fields on valley sides, to help to reduce soil erosion and sedimentation of watercourses, especially within the priority catchments.
- Encouraging sustainable farming practices and the diversification of cropping and livestock to support the continued production of food supplied to local and national markets and the financial security of rural businesses.
- Working with farmers and landowners to create ecological networks through the farmed landscape to benefit biodiversity (for example, by increasing farmland bird populations) and to enhance ecosystem services, such as by intercepting surface water to improve water quality and by providing more habitats for pollinator and pest-regulating species.
- Conserving and maintaining the high levels of tranquillity associated with much of the area, especially where there is little settlement or infrastructure intrusion.

SEO 2: Encourage measures that conserve and enhance the characteristic historic settlement patterns including notable village commons and greens, and historic features such as moated farmsteads and windmills, ensuring that access and educational opportunities are maximised; and ensure that the design and

location of new developments add to the sense of place and history across the NCA.

3.1.8 The following examples are considered relevant to the Scheme:

- Conserving and appropriately managing the built environment and the area's traditional settlement patterns, and planning for well-designed new development inspired by local character, particularly within the market towns.
- Supporting the use of historic and landscape characterisations to inform change and encouraging their use in community-based planning to help to identify locally valued townscapes, rural landscapes and historic features.

SEO 3: Maintain and enhance the river valleys and their grazed flood plains, as well as the important valley fens and riparian habitats, for their contribution to biodiversity networks, geodiversity, soil quality, water availability and regulating water flow and for their contribution to the traditional rural character of the area.

3.1.9 The following examples are considered relevant to the Scheme:

- Conserving and managing the range of riverine and wetland habitats such as fens and wet woodland to enhance the ecological networks they form throughout the area
- Maintaining isolated ponds which are a characteristic feature of the clay plateau for their landscape and biodiversity value, particularly their populations of great crested newt.

SEO 4: Protect and enhance the area's ancient semi-natural woodlands, copses, river valley plantations and ancient boundaries including hedgerows and hedgerow trees, through the management of existing and the creation of new woods and hedgerows to benefit biodiversity, landscape character and habitat connectivity, and for the benefits to soil erosion reduction, water infiltration and quality, timber provision and carbon storage.

3.1.10 The following examples are considered relevant to the Scheme:

- Creating and managing new small-to-medium-sized woods, particularly on the plateau/plateau edges, to compensate for known lost woods or portions of woods and restore existing Ancient Woodland to its original shape and boundary where appropriate.

- Restoring hedgerows on significant previously hedged field boundaries (including by traditional coppicing, which will also be a source of wood fuel) and managing existing/restored hedgerows to aid reduction of soil erosion and provide biodiversity networks and for their contribution to sense of place and history in the agricultural landscape.
- Continuing the pollarding of oak and ash (chalara permitting), hornbeam and maple in hedgerows and willow in the river valleys to ensure the longevity of the trees, creating new pollards for the future to enhance the historic character of the landscape.
- Increasing the wooded character of the river valleys where appropriate and where there is no conflict with the historic landscape (for example, avoiding tree planting on traditional valley grasslands), to help to reduce soil erosion, benefit water quality, and aid water infiltration and water flow.
- Extending and linking woodland Sites through the expansion and enhancement of semi-natural linear features such as hedge banks, hedged lanes, grass verges and wooded shelterbelts, enhancing biodiversity and landscape character.
- Creating new woodland as appropriate to screen new development and provide habitat and green infrastructure benefits

3.1.11 An additional opportunity is also identified as follows:

1: Improve opportunities for people to access, enjoy and understand rural and historic landscape assets, ensuring that access and recreational resources are managed to be compatible with the tranquillity of the area, while providing a valuable health, education and access resource.

3.1.12 The following examples are considered relevant to the Scheme:

- Managing and further enhancing access and recreational opportunities which centre on enjoyment of the tranquil and deeply rural countryside via the network of quiet lanes, villages, footpaths, bridleways and watercourses, to facilitate and encourage access to the wider countryside for all users.
- Promoting access to, interpretation and understanding of less well-known Sites and features as well as promoting access to features via established routes such as the Mid Suffolk Footpath and the Boudicca Way and Angles Way long-distance footpaths.

4 Published District Landscape Character

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The Order Limits and Study Area are located within South Norfolk District Council and covered by the South Norfolk District Landscape Character Assessment⁴. South Norfolk is a landscape of arable farmland intersected by river valleys. The area remains a highly rural, peaceful landscape.
- 4.1.2 The study comprises of multiple volumes undertaken in 2001 and defines a series of Landscape Types (LT) reflecting the subtly varied landscape of the district ranging from the rural river valleys to the plateau farmland, and subsequently detailed studies which defined the Landscape Character Areas (LCA) which are single and unique, discrete geographical areas of the landscape type.
- 4.1.3 Those of relevance to the Scheme are set out in this Section. The geographical extent of the district landscape character is shown on **ES: Figure 7.2 Landscape Character Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.2.7.2]**.

4.2 South Norfolk Council Landscape Susceptibility in relation to Energy Generation, Storage and Transmission – SPD (Consultation version)

- 4.2.1 South Norfolk Council has published the Landscape Susceptibility in relation to Energy Generation, Storage and Transmission SPD (Energy SPD)⁵ for consultation and the consultation was concluded in September 2025. At the time of writing, the Energy SPD has not been formally adopted. The Energy SPD studies the landscape susceptibility of each District Landscape Character in South Norfolk District Landscape Character Assessment.
- 4.2.2 Whilst the Energy SPD is not considered to be directly applicable to the Scheme (due to the scale of the Scheme noting the SPD only considers solar development with a generating capacity up to 50MW, and it considers each type of development in isolation i.e. solar, cables, substations etc), it has been reviewed and information pertaining to the susceptibility to the type of development relevant to the Scheme have been reviewed to inform judgements on susceptibility that follow for each LCA account of the Energy SPD.

⁴ South Norfolk District. Landscape Character Assessment.
<https://www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk/planning/future-development/supplementary-planning-documents/south-norfolk-landscape-character-assessments> (Accessed 25.03.25)

⁵ The Landscape Partnership. (2025). Landscape Susceptibility in relation to Energy Generation, Storage and Transmiss. [Online]. South Norfolk Council. Available at: <https://southnorfolkandbroadland.oc2.uk/document/37> [Accessed 17 October 2025].

4.3 A1 Tas Rural River Valley

4.3.1 The A1 Tas Rural River Valley LCA runs in an approximately south to north direction through from Tasburgh in the south to the Norwich Southern Bypass in the north. The boundaries are broadly defined topographically, in relation to the top of the valley sides and roughly follow the 30m contour, except where human influences have caused a distinct change in character.

4.3.2 This LCA interacts with the Scheme and Sub-Sites 4A, 4B, 5A, 5B and 7B all fall partially into this character area. CRC 7 also lies wholly within this district LCA.

4.3.3 The following key characteristics associated with the LCA and relevant to this assessment include the following :

- *‘Distinct, moderately wide simple valley form with medium-scale clearly defined flat valley floor, shallow side slopes and adjoining smaller-scale tributary valleys.*
- *Less enclosed than some other valleys with a feeling of exposure and openness and some long views within the valley but restricted external views.*
- *River alternately visible and hidden marked by sparse waterside vegetation including reed filled ditches and narrow woodland belts. The flat, wide, green valley floor is a distinctive feature.*
- *Pastoral valley floor with cattle grazing and distinctive willow pollards lining the watercourses on the valley floor.*
- *Fragmented woodlands and shelterbelts on the valley sides creating a wooded fringe to much of the valley interspersed with more open areas of arable land.*
- *Sparsely settled character with buildings clustered around fording points and at the top of the valley sides.*
- *Characteristic vernacular buildings particularly notably including weather boarded mill houses and Dutch gable ends.*
- *Network of narrow peaceful rural lanes throughout the valley including sunken lanes.*
- *Role in dividing and defining east and west of South Norfolk District.’*

Landscape Value

4.3.4 The landscape character and features of the LCA are considered to be of **High value**. This is due to the following:

- The character area having a well-defined sense of place.
- The character area was previously a local designation, therefore is valued locally.
- Designations and conservation interests of a local level being present.
- Key characteristics being mostly intact and contributing to the overall character of the area which provides some scenic quality.
- The landscape exhibiting a recognisable structure and pattern which is in a moderate condition.

Landscape Susceptibility to Change

- 4.3.5 The landscape character and features of the LCA are considered to be of **High susceptibility** to change as there is limited ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape, including the openness, longer range views, and topography (side slopes of the valley).

Overall Judgement on Sensitivity

- 4.3.6 Overall, the district LCA A1 Tas Rural River Valley is considered to be of **High sensitivity**. The LCA has attractive rural features and peaceful quality with open views and valuable habitats and time depth interests, these features are valued at a district and national level. This LCA is medium in scale, with a valley landscape which focuses visibility within the valley and restricts views to the wider landscape.

4.4 B1 Tas Tributary Farmland

- 4.4.1 The B1 Tas Tributary Farmland LCA encompasses the Tas River Valley character area, and covers a large area located in the heart of South Norfolk characterised by farmland. The large-scale arable landscape has few remaining hedgerows, frequently overgrown and comprising hawthorn, field maple and blackthorn, resulting in a semi-enclosed character. Hedgerow trees are sparse and are therefore at times viewed as individual vertical landmarks.
- 4.4.2 Sub-Sites that fall completely within this character area include: 5A, 5B, 6, 7A, 7C, 7D, 7E, 7F, 7G, 7H, 7I, 7J, 7K, 7L, 8A, and 9. CRC 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 also lie wholly within this district LCA.
- 4.4.3 Site 3 is located on the southern edge of this LCA and is also partially within character area E2 Great Moulton Plateau Farmland. Similarly, the northern section of CRC 4 lies partially within this district LCA with the southern section falling within E2 Great Moulton Plateau Farmland.

- 4.4.4 Sub-Sites 4A, 4B, 7B and 8B whilst predominately located within this district LCA, they also lie partially within character area A1 Tas Rural River Valley.
- 4.4.5 Key characteristics associated with the LCA and relevant to this assessment include the following:
- *‘Open, gently undulating to flat and sloping landscape incised by shallow tributary valleys, the tributary streams of which are not prominent landscape features; landscape incised by shallow tributary valleys, the tributary streams of which are not prominent landscape features.*
 - *Large open arable fields of cereal, sugar beet and occasionally sweetcorn.*
 - *Framed open views across the countryside and into adjacent character areas.*
 - *Small blocks of deciduous woodland of high ecological and visual quality. These create wooded horizons which add variety to and create intimacy within the landscape.*
 - *Damp grasslands of ecological importance located within the tributary valleys.*
 - *Scattered remnant hedgerow trees, particularly oak, sometimes including intact avenues lining the roads or marking former, denuded, field boundaries.*
 - *Transportation corridors including main connecting roads.*
 - *Network of recreational footpaths.*
 - *Ditches, low banks and wide grass verges associated with the network of rural roads; and*
 - *Settlement characterised by a small number of large villages.’*

Landscape Value

- 4.4.6 The landscape character and features of the LCA are considered to be of **Medium value**. This is due to the following:
- The character area having a moderately defined sense of place.
 - Designations and conservation interests of a local level being present.
 - Key characteristics being mostly intact and contributing to the overall character of the area which provides some scenic quality.
 - The landscape exhibiting a recognisable structure and pattern which is in a moderate condition.

- Some detracting features being present.

Landscape Susceptibility to Change

4.4.7 The landscape character and features of the LCA are considered to be of **Medium susceptibility** to change. This is due to the following:

- Some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape / landscape features.

Overall Judgement on Sensitivity

4.4.8 Overall, the district LCA B1 Tas Tributary Farmland is considered to be of **Medium sensitivity**. While the area possesses visually appealing elements and distinct features, its character is relatively commonplace. However, the network of footpaths suggests recreational value at a local level. The landscape exhibits a rural agricultural character, though the integrity of this character is diminished by the presence of transport networks and settlements. Despite the openness of the landscape, it includes areas of woodland and a flat landform, which provide containment for longer range views.

4.5 B4 Waveney Tributary Farmland

4.5.1 The B4 Waveney Tributary Farmland LCA, covers an extensive area in the south of the South Norfolk district incorporating a transitional landscape which slopes south towards the Waveney valley. Land cover is predominantly arable farmland, and the field pattern is varied with small/ medium sized fields becoming larger towards the higher plateau land. Fields are irregular in shape, divided by hawthorn/ blackthorn hedges and occasionally ditches. Hedgerow trees are a feature, particularly large mature oaks.

4.5.2 Sub-Site 2A straddles this LCA with a very small area falling within, adjacent to the Great Moulton Plateau Farmland (E2) LCA.

4.5.3 Key characteristics associated with the LCA and relevant to this assessment include the following:

- *‘Transitional landscape occupying the mid ground between the upland plateau (Great Moulton Plateau Farmland) and the main river valley (Waveney Valley).*
- *Undulating landform to the south of the area where it is dissected by tributaries. Land is higher and flatter towards the north of the character area adjoining the Great Moulton Plateau Farmland.*
- *A large-scale open landscape on the higher ground with some distant views. Pockets of enclosure and intimacy associated with the tributaries.*

- *Narrow streams, drainage channels (within grass verges) ponds and moats are characteristic. Ditches occur along roadsides and in places divide fields.*
- *Predominantly arable farmland with a varied field pattern. Fields are small to the south of the character area, larger on the higher plateau areas.*
- *Mature hedgerow trees are very distinctive especially large mature oaks.*
- *Hawthorn/ blackthorn hedges divide fields.*
- *Scattered blocks of woodland with some larger blocks having SSSI designations.*
- *Pockets of parkland and remnant parkland occur.*
- *Diversity of ecological assemblages including grassland, wet habitats, woodland, some of which are SSSI.*
- *Moats and earthworks are a feature.*
- *Settlement occurs throughout the character area. Villages are frequently linear along roads with some villages set around greens.*
- *Large farm units and processing units are present plus pylons which cut through this area.*
- *The A140 and the Norwich-Diss railway line cut across the character area north south. Otherwise winding rural roads, and sunken lanes dissect the rural area; and*
- *A peaceful and rural landscape.'*

Landscape Value

4.5.4 The landscape character and features of the LCA are considered to be of **Medium value**. This is due to the following:

- The LCA having a moderately defined sense of place.
- Designations and conservation interests of a local level being present.
- Key characteristics being mostly intact and contributing to the overall character of the area which provides some scenic quality.
- The landscape exhibiting a recognisable structure and pattern which is in a moderate condition.
- Some detracting features being present.

Landscape Susceptibility to Change

- 4.5.5 The landscape character and features which fall within this LCA and form part of the Order Limits are considered to be of **Medium susceptibility** to change. It is considered the LCA and features have some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape. The LCA is somewhat elevated within the wider landscape, but typically flat with a good degree of enclosure provided by the woodland blocks and linear vegetation.

Overall Judgement on Sensitivity

- 4.5.6 The Waveney Tributary Farmland district LCA is classified as **Medium sensitivity**. Whilst it is valued for its rural tranquillity, its features are considered common with the wider character of South Norfolk. The landscape scale is large with typically open views; transport infrastructure such as the A140 and railway, along with agricultural activity, reduce its peacefulness. Scattered woodlands and hedgerows provide structure.

4.6 B5 Chet Tributary Farmland

- 4.6.1 The B5 Chet Tributary Farmland LCA lies in the east of the District with its north eastern edge, abutting the Broads at Loddon and Chedgrave. It comprises land rising gently from the Broads and is cut through by the River Chet and its tributaries. It is a transitional landscape as it rises gently from the neighbouring Broads in the north east towards higher ground in the south and south west of the character area at the boundaries with Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parkland and Tas Tributary Farmland.
- 4.6.2 Sub-Site 10E falls completely within this LCA together with CRC 14, whilst Sub-Sites 10B, 10C and 10D straddle between this LCA and C2 Thurlton Tributary Farmland LCA with Parkland district character area to the south.
- 4.6.3 Key characteristics associated with the LCA and relevant to this assessment include the following:
- *'A flat to gently undulating landscape cut by tributary valleys of the River Chet.*
 - *Landform sloping gradually upwards from the River Chet and low-lying Broads in the north east at Loddon and Chedgrave to higher ground towards the south and south west.*
 - *A varied sense of enclosure ranging from medium scale and open across areas of flatter ground to intimate and enclosed along tributary valleys and winding rural roads lined with trees and hedgerows.*
 - *Dissected by the Chet and series of Becks running eastwards to the Broads.*

- *River courses are defined by vegetation and are otherwise often imperceptible and inaccessible.*
- *Tributary rivers have an obvious influence in the landscape. Associated features include pockets of pasture, road bridges, village ponds and willow trees.*
- *Predominantly arable farmland with geometric field pattern. Fields are smaller within the valleys and medium to large on the flatter, open areas.*
- *Gappy hawthorn/ash/beechn hedges divide fields in places. Hedgerow trees are frequent especially large mature oaks.*
- *Woodland is most concentrated along the River Chet corridor, running east to west through the centre of the character area.*
- *Diversity of ecological assemblages including grassland, common land, wet habitats and woodland.*
- *Large common grazing lands or greens are a particular local feature.*
- *Round tower and isolated churches occur.*
- *Settlement occurs sporadically throughout the character area.*
- *Villages either occur sheltered in valleys or on the gently sloping valley sides. Market town of Loddon lies on the River Chet with an imposing and beautiful church, 17th and 18th century houses and a pretty staithe.*
- *Outside the main settlements are larger modern farm units plus more traditional red brick barns.*
- *Presence of the A146 - Otherwise a network of winding rural roads and lanes dissect this very rural area; and*
- *A peaceful and rural landscape.'*

Landscape Value

4.6.4 The landscape character and features of the LCA are considered to be of **High value**. This is due to the following:

- The LCA having a moderately defined sense of place.
- Forms part as the setting of the Broads National Park.
- Designations and conservation interests of a local level being present.

- Key characteristics being mostly intact with little detracting feature and contributing to the overall character of the area which provides some scenic quality.
- The landscape exhibiting a recognisable structure and pattern which is in a good condition.

Landscape Susceptibility to Change

- 4.6.5 The landscape character and features which fall within this LCA and form part of the Order Limits are considered to be of **Medium susceptibility** to change. This is due to the landscape character and features having some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape / landscape features. The LCA is typically flat with a good degree of enclosure from the surrounding landscape.

Overall Judgement on Sensitivity

- 4.6.6 The Chet Tributary Farmland district LCA is classified as **High sensitivity**. This LCA forms part of the setting for The Broads National Park, which is valued nationally. The landscape also has a peaceful and rural character, which is largely intact. The largely flat landscape with river valley cutting into it create a contrasting sense of enclosure. The rural and peaceful character of the landscape and open views towards the Broads would be susceptible to the type of development proposed.

4.7 C2 Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parkland

- 4.7.1 C2 Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parkland LCA lies to the extreme east of South Norfolk District adjoining The Broads to the east and extending to the district boundary with Waveney (Suffolk) to the south. The LCA comprises the slopes that rise gently up from the low-lying wetland landscapes on its boundaries. The visible presence of parkland landscapes distinguishes this LCA from the tributary farmland landscapes to the north and west.
- 4.7.2 Sub-Site 10A falls completely within this character area, whilst Sub-Sites 10B, 10C, and 10D straddle between this LCA and B5 Chet Tributary Farmland north of this LCA.

4.7.3 Key characteristics associated with the LCA and relevant to this assessment include the following:

- *‘Land rises gently from the low-lying Waveney valley with areas of flatter plateau cut by narrow tributaries (Becks) which create local undulations in the landform.*
- *A landscape of both openness and enclosure with open views to The Broads and enclosure provided by the varied topography and tree cover.*
- *Presence of distinctive tributaries locally known as Becks which flow eastwards to the adjacent Broads.*
- *Predominantly arable farmland with woodland, including Ancient Woodland occurring frequently.*
- *Medium to large-scale fields with sparse boundary hedges and hedgerow trees.*
- *Presence of large estates with their associated Halls and distinctive parkland landscapes.*
- *Relatively sparsely settled with the larger villages associated with the Becks.*
- *Isolated and round tower churches (e.g. north of Broome and at Haddiscoe).*
- *Modern development plus traditional vernacular of red brick and Dutch gable ends; and*
- *A sense of remoteness and peacefulness away from the main roads which cross the area.’*

Landscape Value

4.7.4 The landscape character and features of the LCA are considered to be of **High value**. This is due to the following:

- The character area having a moderately defined sense of place.
- Valued as the setting of the Broads National Park.
- Designations and conservation interests of a local level being present.
- Key characteristics being mostly intact with little detracting feature and contributing to the overall character of the area which provides some scenic quality.
- The landscape exhibiting a recognisable structure and pattern which is in a moderate condition.

Landscape Susceptibility to Change

- 4.7.5 The landscape character and features of the LCA are considered to be of **High susceptibility** to change. This is due to the landscape character and features having little ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape / landscape features and key characteristics which remain intact.

Overall Judgement on Sensitivity

- 4.7.6 Overall, the district landscape character area C2 Chet Tributary Farmland is considered to be of **High sensitivity**. This LCA is within the setting of The Broads National Park and has some view towards the designation which is valued at the national level with several historic parklands valued at the district level. This LCA is a medium to large scale landscape with varying degrees of openness, due to its topography which is typically flat and divided by river valleys and woodlands. The rural, tranquil character would be sensitive to the Scheme.

4.8 E2 Great Moulton Plateau Farmland

- 4.8.1 E2 Great Moulton Plateau Farmland LCA comprises an area of elevated plateau above the 50m contour in the southern part of South Norfolk District. To the north, south and west lower lying Tributary Farmland slopes away from the plateau towards the rivers of the Tas and Waveney. The flatness of the plateau landform and lack of enclosure affords a strong sense of openness with expansive skies and distant views.
- 4.8.2 Sub-Sites 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 2B, 2C, and the BESS Site all fall completely within E2 Great Moulton Plateau Farmland LCA. Site 3 is located on the north-eastern border of the LCA and therefore falls partially within B1 Tas Tributary Farmland. Sub-Site 2A is located on the southern border and straddles this character area and B4 Waveney Tributary Farmland. The southern section of CRC 4 lies partially within this district LCA with the northern section falling within B1 Tas Tributary Farmland.
- 4.8.3 Key characteristics associated with the LCA and relevant to this assessment include the following:
- *'Flat, elevated plateau landform above the 50m contour with little topographic variation.*
 - *Extensive arable farmland with large-scale fields and notable absence of boundaries.*
 - *A large-scale landscape of openness and exposure.*
 - *Isolated and infrequent blocks of mixed woodland, otherwise woodland is confined to tiny farm copses.*

- *A number of greens and commons, some with associated pond habitats.*
- *Expansive skies are a defining feature with distant views and farm buildings visible in the open landscape.*
- *Hedgerows are sparse with fuller enclosure along roadsides.*
- *Hedgerow trees are an important feature, marking the lines of former boundaries.*
- *A140 cuts north-south through the centre of the character area.*
- *Otherwise, straight rural roads cut through the area; Grass verges and occasionally ditches occur along road sides.*
- *Large scale farm buildings, water towers, telegraph poles exposed in this open landscape and distinct absence of churches.*
- *Sparsely settled with scattered farmhouses, some linear settlement with absence of centre/ core; and*
- *Disused airfields are a feature of the plateau at Shelton and Pristow Green.'*

Landscape Value

4.8.4 The landscape character and features of the LCA are considered to be of **Medium value**. This is due to the following:

- The LCA having a moderately defined sense of place.
- Designations and conservation interests of a local level being present.
- Key characteristics being mostly intact and contributing to the overall character of the area which provides some scenic quality.
- The landscape exhibiting a recognisable structure and pattern which is in a moderate condition.
- Some detracting features being present.

Landscape Susceptibility to Change

4.8.5 The landscape character and features of the LCA are considered to be of **Medium susceptibility** to change. This is due to the landscape character and features having some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape / landscape features.

Overall Judgement on Sensitivity

- 4.8.6 Overall, the district E2 Great Moulton Plateau Farmland LCA is considered to be of **Medium sensitivity**. This LCA provides some visual amenity and is recreationally valued, but the overall landscape character is common in the region. This LCA is rural and has an open character however, large scale agriculture buildings, transport and high voltage electrical infrastructure reduces the intactness of the rural character.

4.9 Summary Of Published District Landscape Character

- 4.9.1 **Table 4.1** provides a summary of the value, susceptibility, and sensitivity for the district LCA receptors.

Table 4.1: Summary of District Landscape Character Sensitivity

Landscape Receptor	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity
A1 Tas Rural River Valley	High	High	High
B1 Tas Tributary Farmland	Medium	Medium	Medium
B4 Waveney Tributary Farmland	Medium	Medium	Medium
B5 Chet Tributary Farmland	High	Medium	High
C2 Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parkland	High	High	High
E2 Great Moulton Plateau Farmland	Medium	Medium	Medium

5 Landscape Character and Features of the Order Limits

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This Section provides an overview of the landscape character and features of the Order Limits which has been subdivided by individual Sites and the CRC. This provides Scheme specific characterisation with reference to the district LCAs and specific qualities and attributes of each individual Site.
- 5.1.2 Where individual Sites and CRC are co-located, and the individual Sites / CRC's exhibit the same or similar characteristic and features, these have been combined.

5.2 BESS Site

- 5.2.1 The BESS Site is located within a large-scale landscape of openness and exposure, amongst extensive arable farmland and large-scale fields. It is located on a very flat elevated plateau between 50m to 55m AOD.
- 5.2.2 The BESS Site is located within a large irregularly shaped arable field north of Station Road to the east of Sneath Common. The BESS Site occupies part of a larger field. A small woodland block associated with Fernleigh farm defines part of the western extent of BESS Site. The southern boundary is partially aligned with the hedgerow along the northern edge of Fernleigh Farm and an extended line from it, although this continuation is not clearly defined. A gappy hedgerow with occasional hedgerows trees is present to the eastern boundary of the BESS Site and partially serve to limit visibility to the surrounding landscape. The PRoW Tivetshall St Margaret FP3 follows this hedgerow to the east. The field boundary to the north of the BESS Site includes a well-defined tree belt and ditch along Hundred Lane (a restricted byway) which provide a visual barrier to the north of the BESS Site. Access to the BESS Site is via an existing farm track that runs south to north through the field, connecting to Station Road.
- 5.2.3 There is no settlement or buildings within the BESS Site. The BESS Site sits within a landscape which is sparsely settled with scattered farmhouses nearby located along Station Road to the south of the Site and Frithway to the northeast. Sneath Common is located approximately 1km north west to the BESS Site, to the west of a railway line.
- 5.2.4 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, or TPO features which interact with the BESS Site. A Veteran Trees is identified within the tree group of Hundred Lane.
- 5.2.5 The BESS Site is considered to be moderately tranquil. There are some disturbance given its proximity to the overhead power line, railway line, and

the malt factory plants which decreases sense of tranquillity associated with the rural landscape, the landscape is largely rural and open in character. The CPRE Tranquillity map shows the BESS Site located towards the middle tranquillity spectrum score. The CPRE England's Light Pollution and Dark Skies Plan shows the BESS Site to be relatively dim.

Landscape Value

5.2.6 The landscape character and features of the BESS Site are considered to be of **Medium value**. This is due to the following:

- The character area having a moderately defined sense of place.
- Designations and conservation interests of a local level being present.
- Key characteristics being mostly intact and contributing to the overall character of the area which provides some scenic quality.
- The landscape exhibiting a recognisable structure and pattern which is in a moderate condition.
- Some detracting features being present.

Landscape Susceptibility to Change

5.2.7 The landscape character and features of the BESS Site are considered to be of **Medium susceptibility** to change. This is due to the landscape character and features having some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape / landscape features.

Overall Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity

5.2.8 Overall, the landscape character and features of the BESS Site are considered to be of **Medium sensitivity**. This is a result of the area having a moderately defined sense of place and character, perceptual qualities and defined recreational value which contribute to the landscape and its character. It is considered to have partial tolerance to change of the type proposed, albeit there will be a loss to the agricultural land use but the general retention and protection of existing features (hedgerows and trees).

5.3 Site 1

5.3.1 Site 1 is located within a large-scale landscape of general openness, with extensive arable farmland and large-scale fields organised in a rectilinear form. It is part of a very flat, elevated plateau landform (at around 55m AOD). Water features include a number of ditches and small seasonal ponds. Hedgerows and hedgerows trees together with linear tree belts and woodland blocks are observable features and overall serve to limit visibility

- to the surrounding landscape. However, given the large-scale fields availability of mid distant views allows the perception of the expansive skies which are a defining feature.
- 5.3.2 Site 1 is divided into four Sub-Sites. Sub-Site 1A predominately comprises of a single field, with a narrow portion straddling to the west into an adjacent field and connects with Broadgate Lane. Its field boundaries are well defined to the west, north and east. To the south the field boundary is broken allowing views into the adjacent field. Sub-Site 1A abuts Sub-Site 1B which is located to the east. The Sub-Sites are divided by Narrowgate Way / PRoW (Restricted Byway) Great Moulton RB18 and a well-defined hedgerow / tree belt.
- 5.3.3 Sub-Site 1B is divided into four distinct arable fields, with the National Grid Substation located in the northwest quadrant. The fields have hedgerows of mixed quality (those along Frith Way, Narrowgate Way and running north south through the Sub-Site are of higher quality and condition, when compared to those running along PRoW Great Moulton RB13 through the centre of the Sub-Site). A well-defined woodland belt runs along the southern boundary of Sub-Site 1B to the north of Hundred Lane / PRoW Great Moulton RB19. The Sub-Site is accessed by Firth Way, rural lanes, and the PRoW network which include a series of Restricted Byways, and overall, the Sub-Site provides a high level of recreational value due to the well-defined network of PRoW.
- 5.3.4 Sub-Site 1C, spans two fields: a northern field located directly south of Sub-Site 1A, and a southern field that is part of the field located south of Hundred Lane and the PRoW Great Moulton 19, and to the west of the BESS Site. The northern field is well defined by field boundary and the dense tree belt along Hundred Lane. The southern field does not have clear boundary as it does not follow a field boundary but roughly follows the existing overhead powerline. Hundred Lane / PRoW Great Moulton 19 crosses the centre of the Sub-Site between the two fields. Tivetshall St Margaret FP1 and FP2 run north to south, connecting Hundred Lane with Station Road, and are located to the west and east of the southern field respectively. The access into the Sub-Site is through Station Road, and it roughly follows Tivetshall St Margaret FP2.
- 5.3.5 Sub-Site 1D is a small, irregularly shaped parcel that spans two medium-sized fields to the east of Frith Way. These fields are divided by a pylon tower and a ditch. The boundary along Frith Way is largely open, defined only by the ditch. Other boundaries are less clearly defined, as they do not follow existing field boundaries.
- 5.3.6 Overall, Site 1 sits within a landscape which is sparsely settled with a number of scattered farmhouses present within the wider landscape area (including Three Gates Farm to the north east of Sub-Site 1A, Moulton Farm to the east of Sub-Site 1B, and Frith Farm to the south east of Sub-Site 1B). The settlement edge of Great Moulton is located to the north of Sub-Site 1B

(~200m at its closest). Several buildings which surround Site 1 are Grade II listed including Moulton Farm.

- 5.3.7 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, TPOs, Veteran Trees or Ancient Woodland features which interact with Site 1. The hedgerow which subdivides the middle of Sub-Site 1B on a north south alignment, and the section to the south of PRoW Great Moulton FP13 are defined as Important Hedgerows for ecological diversity. It is therefore considered there are conservation interests, but these are generally limited.
- 5.3.8 Site 1 is considered moderately tranquil. Located close to Great Moulton, a railway line and rural road network, there are some features of visual and audible disturbances within the landscape. Whilst there is a degree of visual intrusion from built form and infrastructure (including the existing 400KV OHL and its pylon towers which traverses diagonally across the Site), the perception of this landscape is focused on the open views and expansive skies. The CPRE Tranquillity map shows that Site 1 is towards the middle of the tranquillity spectrum score. According to CPRE England's Light Pollution and Dark Skies Plan, Site 1 is located within a relatively dim area, with some brighter zones in proximity to Sneath Common.

Landscape Value

- 5.3.9 The landscape character and features of Site 1 are considered to be of **Medium value**. This is due to the following:
- The character area having a moderately defined sense of place.
 - Designations and conservation interests of a local level being present.
 - Key characteristics being mostly intact and contributing to the overall character of an area and provides some scenic quality.
 - The landscape exhibiting a recognisable structure and pattern which is in a moderate condition.
 - Some detracting features being present.

Landscape Susceptibility to Change

- 5.3.10 The landscape character and features of Site 1 are considered to be of **Medium susceptibility** to change. This is due to the landscape character and features having some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape features / landscape character including its recreational value and perceptual qualities.

Overall Judgment on Landscape Sensitivity

- 5.3.11 Overall, the landscape character and features of Site 1 are considered to be of **Medium sensitivity**. This is a result of the area having a moderately defined sense of place and character, perceptual qualities and defined recreational value which contribute to the landscape and its character. It is considered to have partial tolerance to change of the type proposed, due to preservation of agricultural land use and general retention and protection of existing features (hedgerows).

5.4 Site 2

- 5.4.1 Site 2 is located 1km to the east of Site 1, and within the same district LCA. It therefore exhibits similar characteristics to those described for Site 1. Site 2 is located within a large-scale landscape of general openness and exposure, with extensive arable farmland and large-scale fields organised in a recognisable structure pattern. It is part of a very flat, elevated plateau landform (at around 50m AOD in the south and 55m AOD in the north). Water features include a number of ditches and small ponds. Hedgerows and hedgerows trees together with linear tree belts and woodland blocks are common features and overall serve to limit visibility to the surrounding landscape. Given the large-scale fields there is however the ability to experience mid distant views and perceive the expansive skies which are a defining feature of this landscape.
- 5.4.2 Site 2 is divided into three Sub-Sites. Sub-Site 2A is located to the east of Prangle Lane / PRoW Tivetshall St Margaret BR9 and west of the A140 Norwich Road. Sub-Site 2A comprises of four fields with typically well-defined field boundaries to all sides, however the A140 and its vehicle movements are discordant and visible features. The water tower on the A140 to the east of Sub-Site 2A is a prominent feature and a local landmark. The proposed Sub-Site boundary subdivides the north eastern field. The northern field is an irregular shaper and the smallest field within the Sub-Site. A pond and well-defined tree group is located on its eastern boundary. To the south east of the Sub-Site boundary the Hill House Grade II listed building (LB) present which is a readily apparent feature from the Sub-Site. Further Grade II LB surround the Sub-Site located to the west along Lodge Road (The Lodge, Prangle Farmhouse, and Friends Meeting House) and Carpenters Walk (Walk Farmhouse / Aylmer's Hall) to the north however intervening vegetation limits intervisibility towards these assets.
- 5.4.3 PRoW Tivetshall St Margaret BR9 is located along the western boundary and PRoW Tivetshall St Margaret FP8 along the southern boundary, both positioned within the arable field margin of Sub-Site 2A. Sub-Site 2A is accessed by rural lanes (Lodge Road), and the PRoW network which overall provides a high level of recreational value due to the well-defined network of PRoW.

- 5.4.4 Sub-Site 2A is located 500m north of Sub-Site 2A and is divided into two distinct arable fields. The southern field includes a tree belt and hedge line which includes a series of water features including ditches which subdivides this field. The fields southern boundary does not follow a defined field boundary and therefore the Sub-Site subdivides a larger existing field. The western boundary does not have a hedge line although is a defined boundary as a result of alternative land use / crop type within the Sub-Site and adjacent field. The eastern boundary abuts the A140 Norwich Road.
- 5.4.5 Sub-Site 2B is subdivided centrally by Tivetshall St Margaret RB6 which is bounded by a well-defined hedgerow / tree belt on either side. The northern field of Site 2B is bounded by a combination of hedgerows and tree belts on all sides which contains the majority of views to the wider landscape. The Sub-Site is accessed by rural lanes (Frith Way), and the PRow network which provides a high degree of recreational value due to the well-defined network.
- 5.4.6 Sub-Site 2C includes three small scale arable fields which are subdivided by a ditch network with occasional trees and a woodland group on the western boundary. The Sub-Site also contains a series of ponds. The Sub-Site abuts the A140 to the east and PRow Wacton FP43 is located immediately north of hedge line with forms the northern boundary of the Sub-Site.
- 5.4.7 Site 2 is located within a landscape which is sparsely settled with a number of scattered residential properties and farmsteads present within the wider landscape area (including Red House Farm to the south of Sub-Site 2A, Walk Farm located centrally between Sub-Site 2A and 2B, and Wacton Farm to the to the west of Sub-Site 2C. Several buildings which surround Site 2 are Grade II listed.
- 5.4.8 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, TPOs, Veteran Trees or Ancient Woodland features which interact with Site 2. Wacton Common and its multitude of PRow are located approx. 1km to the north of Sub-Site 2C. It is considered conservation interests are present, but these are generally limited.
- 5.4.9 Overall, it is considered that tranquillity of Site 2 is somewhat compromised by the proximity to the A140, where vehicles movements are both visible and audible. Whilst there is a degree of visual intrusion from built form and infrastructure when in proximity to the A140, generally this reduces with increased distance from this, and the perception of this landscape is focused on the open views and expansive skies. Areas of Site 2 further way from A140 tend to be more tranquil. The CPRE Tranquillity map shows majority of Site 2 leaned towards the lower level of the relative tranquillity spectrum, with the northern field of Sub-Site 2B towards the middle of the relative tranquillity spectrum score. According to CPRE England's Light Pollution and Dark Skies Plan, Sub-Site 2B lies within an area of the darkest night skies, while Sub-Sites 2A and 2C are relatively dim but influenced by light spill associated with the A140.

Landscape Value

5.4.10 The landscape character and features of Site 2 are considered to be of **Medium value**. This is due to the following:

- The character area having a moderately defined sense of place.
- Designations and conservation interests of a local level being present.
- Key characteristics being mostly intact and contributing to the overall character of an area and provides some scenic quality.
- The landscape exhibiting a recognisable structure and pattern which is in a moderate condition.
- Some detracting features being present.

Landscape Susceptibility to Change

5.4.11 The landscape character and features of Site 2 are considered to be of **Medium susceptibility** to change. This is due to the landscape character and features having some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape features / landscape character including its recreational value and perceptual qualities.

Overall Judgment on Landscape Sensitivity

5.4.12 Overall, the landscape character and features of Site 2 are considered to be of **Medium sensitivity**. This is a result of the area having a moderately defined sense of place and character, perceptual qualities and defined recreational value which contribute to the landscape and its overall character. It is considered to have partial tolerance to change of the type proposed, due to preservation of agricultural land use and general retention and protection of existing features (hedgerows, woodland and Ancient Woodland).

5.5 Site 3

5.5.1 Site 3 is remote from other Sites but located partially within the same district LCA as Sites 1 and 2, and 4. Site 3 is set within a large-scale landscape which is contained by well-defined tree belts and woodland blocks (including Spring Wood Ancient Woodland). The land use comprises extensive arable farmland within irregular shaped medium sized fields organised in a recognisable pattern. This pattern being influenced by historic land use and the former Hardwick airfield. The landscape is part of a very flat, elevated plateau landform (at around 48m AOD in the north to 53m AOD in the south). Site 3 generally sits within a landscape which is sparsely settled with only scattered farmhouses present. The settlement edge of Hempnall Green

and Lundy Green are visible to the north of Site 3. Water features include a number of ditches and small ponds. Hedgerows are more occasional with linear tree belts and woodland blocks more common features and overall serve to restrict visibility to the surrounding landscape. However there remains the ability to experience mid distant framed views and perceive the expansive skies through gaps and across the large-scale fields.

- 5.5.2 Site 3 is located immediately south of Lundy Green which includes several Grade II LB, and the northern area of Site 3 is readily visible from this settlement. Site 3 is divided into 5 small to medium sized fields containing a mix of cereal crops. These are divided by a mix of hedgerows and access tracks. Generally, to the periphery of Site 3 the field boundaries are intact being a mix of hedgerows with trees and woodland belts. A strip with a pond used for game bird keeping extend from the edge of Spring Wood cutting across the larger field. The northern boundary of Spring Wood (Ancient Woodland) is located to the east of the Site. The southern boundary of Site 3 is a dense tree belt with three ponds, just outside of the Order Limits. Immediately east of Site 3 is a large Nursery on Spring Lane which contains multiple glasshouses.
- 5.5.3 Site 3 includes a number of local PRoW including Hempnall FP28 which cross Site 3 on an east west access, and Hempnall FP25 which cross Site 3 on a north south axis, both providing connectivity from Lundy Green to Spring Wood. Site 3 is accessed by rural lanes (Lundy Green), and the PRoW network which overall provide a reasonable level of recreational value.
- 5.5.4 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Veteran Trees or TPO features which interact with Site 3, although Spring Wood Ancient Woodland is immediately adjacent. It is therefore considered there are conservation interests, but these are generally limited.
- 5.5.5 Overall, given the lack of built form it is considered to be highly tranquil landscape, only slightly compromised by the proximity to surrounding agricultural businesses, nursery and the settlement of Lundy Green. Generally visual intrusion from built form is limited and the presence of trees and woodland create natural and semi natural features to the Site which complement and add to the overall quality. The CPRE Tranquillity map shows majority of Site 3 is within the high relative tranquillity spectrum score, with the northern field of Site 3 positioned towards the middle relative tranquillity spectrum score. According to CPRE England's Light Pollution and Dark Skies Plan, Site 3 is located within a transitional zone between the darkest night skies and areas of relatively low light pollution.

Landscape Value

- 5.5.6 The landscape character and features of Site 3 are considered to be of **Medium value**. This is due to the following:

- The character area having a moderately defined sense of place.
- Designations and conservation interests generally of a local level, with some national features (ancient woodland).
- Key characteristics are intact and contributing to the overall character of an area and provides some scenic quality.
- The landscape exhibiting a recognisable structure and pattern which is in a moderate condition.

Landscape Susceptibility to Change

- 5.5.7 The landscape character and features of Site 3 are considered to be of **Medium susceptibility** to change. This is due to the landscape character and features having some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape features / landscape character including its recreational value and perceptual qualities.

Overall Judgment on Landscape Sensitivity

- 5.5.8 Overall, the landscape character and features of Site 3 are considered to be of **Medium sensitivity**. This area has a moderately defined sense of place and character, perceptual qualities, and recreational value that enhance the landscape. It can partly tolerate the proposed changes due to the preservation of agricultural land and protection of existing features like hedgerows and woodlands.

5.6 Site 4

- 5.6.1 Site 4 straddles the A140 south of Tasburgh. It is set within a gently undulating to flat and sloping landscape (~30m AOD in the north to ~40m AOD in the south). The landscape comprises medium to large open arable fields divided by remnant hedgerows (effectively now just individual trees) and watercourses. Field-bounding vegetation and small- to medium- sized woodland groups result in a series of framed open views across the landscape. Site 4 is divided into two Sub-Sites: 4A and 4B.
- 5.6.2 Settlement and built form influence is limited to individual buildings, including St Michael's Church, which is a Grade I LB located immediately south of Sub-Site 4B, and a further LB on the A140. An existing solar farm (Hall Farm) abuts the western boundary of Sub-Site 4A.
- 5.6.3 A PRoW traverses Sub-Site 4B on a north to south orientation leading from Stratton St Michael's to the B1527. Long Stratton FP3 traverses the Sub-Site north to south, and Long Stratton FP4 running west to east from FP3 to connect with Brick Kiln Lane before continuing further east to connect with Morningthorpe FP2. The long-distance trail Boudicca Way passes east of Site 4 at a distance of some 650m. The presence of PRoW results in some

recreational value, and although the character of land within Site 4 is not particularly rare within the area, there is a level of scenic quality where open views are attainable.

- 5.6.4 There are no heritage assets within the Site 4 boundary. The Grade I Listed Building of St Michaels Church lies south of Sub-Site 4B along Church Lane. A cluster of other Listed Buildings lie north of Site 4 within Upper Tasburgh, and south of Site 4 along Church Lane and the A140, the nearest of which is The Cedars, a Grade II LB 60m west of Site 4B at its nearest point. Long Stratton Conservation Area south of Site 4 also contains a large number of LBs. There are no other heritage assets within the vicinity of Site 4.
- 5.6.5 There are several Veteran Trees located along the western boundary and within the existing hedgerow of Sub-Site 4A.
- 5.6.6 Overall, Site 4 is considered to be slightly disturbed due to the proximity to the A140 and B1527 junction, where vehicles movements are both visible and audible. Site 4 is also close to the settlement Long Stratton. However, whilst there is a degree of visual intrusion from built form and infrastructure when in proximity to the A140, generally this reduces with increased distance from this. The CPRE Tranquillity map shows Site 4 is towards the low relative tranquillity spectrum score. According to CPRE England's Light Pollution and Dark Skies Plan, Site 4 lies within an area of medium-level light pollution, influenced by light spill associated with the A140.

Landscape Value

- 5.6.7 The landscape character and features of Site 4 are considered to be of **Medium value**. This is due to the following:
- The character area having a moderately defined sense of place.
 - Designations and conservation interests of a local level being present.
 - Key characteristics being mostly intact and contributing to the overall character of the area which provides some scenic quality.
 - The landscape exhibiting a recognisable structure and pattern which is in a moderate condition.
 - Some detracting features being present, including the a140.

Landscape Susceptibility to Change

- 5.6.8 It is considered that there is variation in susceptibility between Sub-Sites 4A and 4B. Sub-Site 4B is considered to have a high degree of susceptibility due to the proximity to LBs and associated with the adjacent river valley to the north. Overall, however the landscape character and features of Site 4 are considered to be of **Medium susceptibility** to change as it is considered

to have some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape features / landscape character.

Overall Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity

- 5.6.9 Overall, the landscape character and features of Site 4 are considered to be of **Medium sensitivity**. This is a result of the area having a moderately defined sense of place and character, perceptual qualities and defined recreational value which contribute to the landscape and its character. It is considered to have partial tolerance to change of the type proposed, due to preservation of agricultural land use and general retention and protection of existing features (hedgerows).

5.7 Site 5

- 5.7.1 Site 5 is located immediately north west of the Fritton Conservation Area and the Grade I LB St Catherine's Church. It comprises a series of small to medium-sized open arable fields, these divided by a series of hedgerows and remnant hedgerows with hedgerow trees. The landscape is gently undulating to flat and sloping and includes two small to medium sized woodland groups, Long Plantation and Streetsend Plantation. This allows a series of framed open views across the landscape. Site 5 is divided into two Sub-Sites: 5A and 5B.
- 5.7.2 Several PRoW traverse Site 5 linking Fritton to the surrounding isolated properties set within the landscape. A recreational route, the Boudicca Way, is located to the west and south of Site 5 (approximately 500m at its closest).
- 5.7.3 There is no settlement or built form within Site 5. There are individual farmsteads directly east along The Street, namely New Church Farm, Church Farm and Beech Farm. The small settlement of Fritton Grange and a cluster of industrial development lie directly north of Site 5 along the B1527. The larger settlement of Fritton lies south of the Site, with its associated Conservation Area abutting the southern boundary of Sub-Site 5B. The western outskirts of the town of Hempnall lies approximately 150m east of Sub-Site 5B. Sub-Site 5B is traversed, and bounded to the east by, low-voltage electricity timber pylons and overhead cables.
- 5.7.4 There are no heritage assets within the Site 5 boundaries. Fritton Conservation Area lies directly south of Sub-Site 5B, and this contains a number of Listed Buildings, particularly within the centre. The closest Listed Buildings to Site 5 are St Catherine's Church Grade I Listed Building approximately 20m south, Barn Immediately North-west of Church Farmhouse Grade II Listed Building approximately 20m east, and Church Farmhouse Grade II Listed Building approximately 50m east.
- 5.7.5 Overall, Site 5 is considered to be between moderately tranquil and highly tranquil landscape with a good level of recreational access. Whilst there is a

degree of visual intrusion from built form and the rural highway network, the perception of this landscape is focused on the framed views of the woodland features and agricultural fields. Tranquillity generally increases with increased distance from B1527. The CPRE Tranquillity map shows that Site 5 is between the medium to high relative tranquillity spectrum score. According to CPRE England's Light Pollution and Dark Skies Plan, Site 5 lies within a transitional zone between relatively dim night skies and areas of the darkest night sky.

Landscape Value

5.7.6 The landscape character and features of Site 5 are considered to be of **Medium value**. This is due to the following:

- The character area having a moderately defined sense of place.
- Designations and conservation interests of a local level being present.
- Key characteristics being mostly intact and contributing to the overall character of the area which provides some scenic quality.
- The landscape exhibiting a recognisable structure and pattern which is in a moderate condition.
- Some detracting features being present.

Landscape Susceptibility to Change

5.7.7 The landscape character and features of Site 5 are considered to be of **Medium susceptibility** to change. This is due to the landscape character and features having some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape features / landscape character including its recreational value and perceptual qualities.

Overall Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity

5.7.8 Overall, the landscape character and features of Site 5 are considered to be of **Medium sensitivity**. The area has a moderately defined sense of place, character, and recreational value. It is somewhat tolerant to the proposed changes, as agricultural land use and existing features like hedgerows are preserved.

5.8 Site 6

5.8.1 Site 6 comprises an irregular large-scale field, which is defined by established tree belt, hedgerow, and hedgerow trees along the eastern southern and western boundaries. To the north the landscape is more open, and the farmland gently slopes, with the land rising to the north allowing for

- more expansive distant views. Land within Site 6 is largely flat, with a gentle incline of between 35m AOD and 42m AOD north to south. There are no watercourses within the Site.
- 5.8.2 Settlement influence is limited to individual farm buildings with Hempnall Green located to the south. At this location intervisibility is restricted by intervening vegetation.
- 5.8.3 There are no PRoW which pass through the Site. A number of PRoW terminate at the adjacent local road network including: Hempnall FP13 and Hempnall FP35 which terminate at Alburgh Road to the west, Hempnall FP14 which terminates on Silver Green south of the Site, Hempnall FP15 which terminates southeast of Site 6 on Siler Green, and FP11 which terminates on the B1527 Bungay Road northwest of the Site.
- 5.8.4 Two Listed Buildings lie directly southwest of Site 6, namely Poacher's Cottage, a Grade II Listed Building approximately 60m from the Site, and The Firs Grade II Listed Building approximately 90m from the Site. There are a number of other scattered Listed Buildings within the wider area to the south, and a large number within Hempnall, all lying within Hempnall Conservation Area.
- 5.8.5 Overall, it is considered that this a moderately tranquil landscape albeit this quality is compromised by the proximity to larger scale agricultural sheds and proximity to B1527. Whilst there is a degree of visual intrusion from built form and the rural highway network, generally the perception of this landscape is focused on the open views. The CPRE Tranquillity map shows Site 6 is in the medium to high relative tranquillity spectrum score. According to CPRE England's Light Pollution and Dark Skies Plan, Site 6 lies within an area of relatively dim night skies.

Landscape Value

- 5.8.6 The landscape character and features of Site 6 are considered to be of **Medium value**. This is due to the following:
- The character area having a moderately defined sense of place.
 - Designations and conservation interests of a local level being present.
 - Key characteristics being mostly intact and contributing to the overall character of the area which provides some scenic quality.
 - The landscape exhibiting a recognisable structure and pattern which is in a moderate condition.
 - Some detracting features being present.

Landscape Susceptibility to Change

- 5.8.7 The landscape character and features of Site 6 are considered to be of **Medium susceptibility** to change. This is due to the landscape character and features having some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape features / landscape character including its recreational value and perceptual qualities.

Overall Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity

- 5.8.8 Overall, the landscape character and features of Site 6 are considered to be of **Medium sensitivity**. The area has a moderate sense of place, perceptual qualities, and recreational value that contribute to its character. It can partially tolerate the proposed changes due to the preservation of agricultural land use and protection of existing features like hedgerows.

5.9 Site 7

- 5.9.1 Site 7 comprises a series of irregular small- to medium-sized fields, spans from east to west. The Sites are defined by a network of established tree belts, hedgerows and woodland groups. The blocks and belts of deciduous woodland (including Ancient Woodland) are of high ecological and visual quality. These create wooded horizons which add variety to and create intimacy within the landscape. The landform is typically flat and elevated across a large proportion of Site 7 sloping to the west and rising to the north.
- 5.9.2 Site 7 is divided into twelve Sub-Sites which are described as follows:
- Sub-Site 7A: An L-shaped, medium-scale field with a dense tree belt and hedgerow along the majority of its boundaries. The southern boundary, which runs along Fairstead Lane and also forms part of the Boudicca Way, is open. A small ditch runs along the northwestern boundary.
 - Sub-Site 7B: This irregularly shaped Sub-Site comprises two small-scale fields. The land slopes southward towards a tributary of the River Tas. Small tree groups and a gappy hedgerow define the boundaries to the west and south, although there are openings along these edges. Two Veteran Trees are found to the eastern field of Site 7 and another located along the Fairstead Lane.
 - Sub-Site 7C: This Sub-Site comprises four medium-sized fields. The field margins are largely well-defined. The four fields form a rough U-shape surrounding Grove Farm and D'Oyly's Grove, an Ancient Woodland. Pope's Wood, another Ancient Woodland, is located immediately south of the eastern field. PRow Hempnall FP2, travels north to south through the centre of the Sub-Site and along one of the field boundaries.
 - Sub-Site 7D: This irregularly shaped Sub-Site comprises two medium-scale fields and two small sized fields. The quality of the hedgerows varies. Saxlingham Nethergate footpaths FP13 and FP14 run roughly

north to south along the eastern boundary of the Sub-Site, whilst FP12 runs east to west along the southern boundary. The Sub-Site is located south of the settlement of Saxlingham Nethergate and southwest of Saxlingham Green. Five Veteran Trees are found along Pymar's Lane close to the Sub-Site's eastern boundary.

- Sub-Site 7E: This T-shaped Sub-Site is comprised of four small sized fields, with generally good hedgerow conditions and some small tree group scattered throughout. Hempnall footpaths FP3, FP4 and FP5 all travel north to south, running along the field boundaries or crisscrossing across the fields.
- Sub-Site 7F: This irregularly shaped Sub-Site comprises four medium-sized fields. Five woodland blocks border the Sub-Site, including Saxlingham Grove, an Ancient Woodland, which lies along the eastern boundary. The Sub-Site is located south of Saxlingham Green, a small settlement connected to the village of Saxlingham Nethergate. Saxlingham Green footpaths FP9 and FP10, both running north to south, follow the Sub-Site's eastern boundary and one of the central field boundaries perpendicular to one another. Saxlingham Nethergate FP27 runs west to east along the southern boundary of the Sub-Site, just north of Sub-Site 7E. Five Veteran Trees are found within the Sub-Site.
- Sub-Site 7G and 7H: These two Sub-Sites are each a rectangular shaped medium sized field. The two Sub-Site straddles the two side of Bussey's Loke. Saxlingham Grove, an Ancient Woodland, borders the northeastern corner of Sub-Site 7G. Little Wood Ancient Woodland borders the south of Sub-Site 7H. Most boundaries are well defined by hedgerows, with the exclusion of Bussey's Loke.
- Sub-Site 7I and 7J: These two Sub-Sites are each a rectangular shaped medium sized field. The two Sub-Sites straddle the two sides of Fylands Road, with well-defined tree belts and hedgerows along most boundaries, except at road sides. A Veteran Tree is located on its eastern boundary, which borders Sub-Site 7K.
- Sub-Site 7K and 7L: Sub-Site 7K comprises of three medium sized fields, and Sub-Site 7L is comprised of two fields. Most boundaries are well defined by hedgerows and tree belts. Several ponds are present along the field boundaries. Oakdene Cottage is located to the east of Sub-Site 7L. Five Veteran Trees are found within or adjacent to the Sub-Sites.

5.9.3 Existing vegetation is largely consistent with the rural character of the area, mainly comprising field boundary hedgerows with hedgerow trees, with some Sites subdivided by hedgerow and / or linear tree belts. Woodland blocks, including areas of Ancient Woodland such as D'Oyly's Grove and Popes Wood are present across Site 7, adding to the rural character and providing visual and ecological value.

- 5.9.4 The settlement pattern in this area is characterised by a small number of hamlets and villages, namely Saxlingham Green and Saxlingham Nethergate to the north, Hempnall to the south, and Tasburgh to the west. These provide a wealth of historic interest with numerous LBs and the Saxlingham Green and Saxlingham Nethergate Conservation Area to north and Hempnall Conservation Area to south.
- 5.9.5 A diverse and high concentration of PRow connect the surrounding settlements to the rural landscape. These including important recreational routes such as the Boudicca Way which lies within 100m at its closest position to Site 7.
- 5.9.6 Overall, Site 7 is considered to lie within a landscape of moderate to high tranquillity. Wooded horizons contribute to visual interest, offering a mix of enclosure and openness that limits views of built form and often creates a sense of intimacy within the landscape. Some Sub-Sites, such as Sub-Site 7A, are located closer to highway infrastructure and settlements, which can reduce perceived tranquillity. Tranquillity generally increases with distance from the A140 and nearby settlements. CPRE Tranquillity map shows Site 7 is between the medium to high relative tranquillity spectrum score.
- 5.9.7 According to CPRE England's Light Pollution and Dark Skies Plan, Site 7A lies within an area of medium-level light pollution, influenced by light spill associated with the A140. The remainder of the Sub-Sites are located within a transitional zone between relatively dim night skies and areas of the darkest night sky, with the majority falling within the darkest night sky range.

Landscape Value

- 5.9.8 The landscape character and features of Site 7 are considered to be of **Medium value**. This is due to the following:
- The character area having a moderately defined sense of place.
 - Designations and conservation interests of a local level being present.
 - Key characteristics being mostly intact and contributing to the overall character of the area which provides some scenic quality.
 - The landscape exhibiting a recognisable structure and pattern which is in a moderate condition.
 - Some detracting features being present.

Landscape Susceptibility to Change

- 5.9.9 The landscape character and features of Site 7 are considered to be of **Medium susceptibility** to change. This is due to the landscape character and features having some ability to accommodate the Scheme without

undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape features / landscape character including its recreational value and perceptual qualities.

Overall Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity

- 5.9.10 Overall, the landscape character and features of Site 7 are considered to be of **Medium sensitivity**. This is a result of the area having a defined sense of place and character, perceptual qualities and recreational value which contribute to the landscape and its character. It is considered to have partial tolerance to change of the type proposed, due to preservation of agricultural land use and general retention and protection of existing features (hedgerows and woodland).

5.10 Site 8

- 5.10.1 Site 8 is divided into two Sub-Sites, 8A and 8B, situated northeast of Saxlingham Green and south of Shotesham. These Sub-Sites are located on opposite sides of an open valley formed by an unnamed tributary of the River Tas, with Sub-Site 8B positioned to the northeast of the tributary and Sub-Site 8A to the south. The tributary shapes the general open valley landform of the Site. Sub-Site 8A slopes from south to northeast, with its highest point at 40m AOD and its lowest point at 30m AOD. Sub-Site 8B reaches its highest elevation of 40m AOD along the centre of its eastern boundary and slopes downward to the north, west, and south, with its lowest point at 30m AOD along the western boundary.
- 5.10.2 Sub-Site 8A is roughly rectangular in shape, with the Ancient Woodland Ringer's Grove present. It consists of three arable fields. Its southwestern boundary is defined by Wash Lane, which lacks a hedgerow but is accented by individual trees. The northwestern boundary follows Market Lane, lined by a hedgerow. The northeastern boundary runs along a ditch with a hedgerow, which connects to the unnamed tributary. The southeastern boundary consists of an existing field boundary with a dense hedgerow and trees, part of which is shared with Sub-Site 8B.
- 5.10.3 Sub-Site 8B has an irregular shape and consists of three arable fields. Its western boundary follows the winding Market Lane and partly borders Sub-Site 8A to the south. The southern boundary follows the existing field boundary between two fields, marked by hedgerow and a small tree group. The eastern boundary runs along Brooke Road and Baxter's Lane, with some sections open and others lined with trees. The northern boundary is defined by a straight field boundary.
- 5.10.4 Site 8 is surrounded by mosaic of small woodlands, including the Ancient Woodland's at Ringer's Grove, Little Wood, Great Wood and Privett Plantation. Vegetation within Site 8 mainly follows the field boundary, most are gappy with a few scattered large trees. Overall, the landscape is gently

undulating and has an open character, but the character is more contained within the valley and around the Ancient Woodlands.

5.10.5 Both Sub-Sites are dissected by a local PRow. The PRow through Sub-Site 8A extends from east of Little Wood, travelling southeast towards Woodton, following a field boundary. The PRow through Sub-Site 8B continues from Heath Road, travelling east to west connecting to Market Lane. Boudicca Way travels to the east and south of Little Wood, which is located to the west of Sub-Site 8B and northeast of Sub-Site 8A.

5.10.6 There are no Conservation Areas or Listed Buildings within the Site 8 boundary. Scattered buildings comprising residential dwellings and farmsteads are located along Wash Lane, Market Lane, and Baxter's Lane. The village of Saxlingham Green is located to the west of Site 8 and Shotesham to the north of the Site, both part of Conservation Area's and contain Grade II Listed Buildings, but these two settlements are largely hidden from Site 8 due to the landform.

5.10.7 Overall, Site 8 is considered to be highly tranquil in character, with limited infrastructure and built form features visible. Site 8 is rural in character and the presence of trees and woodland which immediately surround Site 8 provide enclosure and containment which contribute to this perception. CPRE Tranquillity map shows Site 8 scores is towards the high relative tranquillity spectrum score.

5.10.8 According to CPRE England's Light Pollution and Dark Skies Plan, Site 8 lies within an area of the darkest night sky.

Landscape Value

5.10.9 The landscape character and features of Site 8 are considered to be of **High value**. This is due to the following:

- The character area having a well-defined sense of place.
- Located within a valued district landscape character area.
- Designations and conservation interests of a local level being present.
- Key characteristics being mostly intact and contributing to the overall character of the area which provides some scenic quality.
- The landscape exhibiting a recognisable structure and pattern which is in a good condition.
- Few detracting features being present.

Landscape Susceptibility to Change

- 5.10.10 The landscape character and features of Site 8 are considered to be of **High susceptibility** to change. This is due to the landscape character and features having some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape features / landscape character including its recreational value and perceptual qualities.

Overall Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity

- 5.10.11 Overall, the landscape character and features of Site 8 are considered to be of **High sensitivity**. The area is noted for its distinct sense of place, character, perceptual qualities, and recreational value, all of which contribute to the landscape. It is deemed to have partial tolerance to the proposed changes due to the preservation of agricultural land use and the general retention and protection of existing features, such as hedgerows and woodland blocks.

5.11 Site 9

- 5.11.1 Site 9 is rectangular, comprising six small arable fields within a large-scale landscape, located to the south of Brooke. The terrain is generally flat to gently undulating, giving Site 9 an overall open character. It slopes gently from the south-southwest to the northeast, with an elevation ranging between 40 and 45 metres AOD. Subtle undulations create a localised high point in the centre of the Site. Although the landscape is predominantly open, the presence of Brooke Wood (Ancient Woodland) to the northwest and Park Plantation to the southeast provides a degree of enclosure along the northwestern and southeastern boundaries. There are no watercourses within the Site, but there are ditches along field boundaries.
- 5.11.2 The southern boundary of Site 9 is defined by Mill Lane and Littlebeck Lane, while the western section Mill Lane is lined with a ditch and a few trees. The eastern half at Little Back Lane is bordered by a gappy hedgerow, therefore views into Site 9 are largely open from the south. The northern boundary is roughly defined by a rural road, with limited vegetation resulting in open views into the Site. The eastern and western boundaries are defined by field boundary hedgerows. Hedgerows and field boundaries within Site 9 have a varying condition. Some are just shallow ditches with rudimentary species, in general, the eastern side of Site 9 has more intact and continuous hedgerows.
- 5.11.3 There is no settlement, built form or infrastructure within the boundaries of Site 9. The village Brooke is located just north of the Site, with some of the residential properties fronting the rural road along the northern boundary. Scattered properties and farmsteads are found along High Ground and Woodton Road to the east, and along Mill Lane and Littlebeck Lane to the south.

- 5.11.4 There are no Conservation Areas or LBs within the Site 9 boundary. However, the Brooke Conservation Area covers most of Brooke to the north of the Site, extending southward to Park Plantation in the east. It lies less than 100 metres from the Site's northern boundary. There are over 20 LBs within Brooke, most are Grade II listed, with one Grade II* listed and one Grade I LB at Kirstead Hall. There are also three LBs to the east of Site 9 along High Ground and Woodton Road.
- 5.11.5 There is a PRow running north to south to the west of a ditch and a gappy hedgerow located centrally within the Site. The PRow continues south past Littlebeck Lane and continues onto Highfield Lane and Green Lane, which are both Norfolk County Council unsurfaced roads.
- 5.11.6 Overall, Site 9 is highly tranquil in character, with a predominantly rural setting and minimal infrastructure. It is accessible via rural roads. Whilst surrounding buildings are visible from the Site, most follow the local vernacular, complementing the rural landscape. The perception of this landscape is focused on the framed open views. CPRE Tranquillity map shows Site 9 is towards the high relative tranquillity spectrum score. According to CPRE England's Light Pollution and Dark Skies Plan, Site 9 lies within an area of relatively dim night sky.

Landscape Value

- 5.11.7 The landscape character and features of Site 9 are considered to be of **Medium value**. This is due to the following:
- The character area having a moderately defined sense of place.
 - Designations and conservation interests of a local level being present.
 - Key characteristics being mostly intact and contributing to the overall character of the area which provides some scenic quality.
 - The landscape exhibiting a recognisable structure and pattern which is in a moderate condition.

Landscape Susceptibility to Change

- 5.11.8 The landscape character and features of Site 9 are considered to be of **Medium susceptibility** to change. This is due to the landscape character and features having some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape features / landscape character including its recreational value and perceptual qualities. It is considered the open and framed view which are present within Site 9 make it more susceptible to the type of development proposed.

Overall Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity

5.11.9 Overall, the landscape character and features of Site 9 are considered to be of **Medium sensitivity**. This is a result of the area having a moderately defined sense of place and character, perceptual qualities and defined recreational value which contribute to the landscape and its character. It is considered to have partial tolerance to change of the type proposed, due to preservation of agricultural land use and general retention and protection of existing features (hedgerows, woodland, and Ancient Woodland).

5.12 Site 10

- 5.12.1 Site 10 consists of five Sub-Sites, ranging from Sub-Site 10A in the south to Sub-Site 10E in the north, located between Woodton and Seething, to the east of Norwich Road B1332. Sub-Sites 10A to 10D are adjacent to each other, whilst Sub-Site 10E is separated by Harvey Lane and a field, located closer to Seething. All Sub-Sites are irregular shaped arable fields. Site 10 is situated east of Norwich Road. Site 10 is set within a gently undulating landscape, with landform ranging from 40m AOD to 30m AOD. The land generally slopes from east to west, with several local ditches running along field boundaries. There are no major watercourses.
- 5.12.2 Sub-Sites 10A to 10C comprise large, irregularly shaped arable fields. Six plantation woodlands, including Woodton Barn, New Delight, and Tearcoat plantation, are located within or along the boundary of these Sub-Sites. Their field boundaries typically feature dense, continuous hedgerows or tree belts, creating enclosure. Sub-Site 10D is a small, triangular-shaped Sub-Site with boundary planting along its southern and western edges. Sub-Site 10E consists of a large, irregularly shaped arable field and a rectangular section of an adjacent field to the northeast. The irregularly shaped field is enclosed by hedgerows and tree belts on all sides, though several large gaps are present along its southern boundary. The rectangular field lacks a northern boundary but is enclosed by dense hedgerows or tree belts on the remaining sides.
- 5.12.3 There are two PRow along the boundaries of Sub-Sites 10A, 10B, and 10C. The first is Pound Lane, a crescent-shaped byway that connects the southern and western boundaries of Sub-Sites 10A, 10B, and 10C. The second is Wash Lane, a track that runs along the boundary between Sub-Sites 10A and 10B. Both of these tracks are set within dense tree belts or hedgerows and are sunken compared to the surrounding farmland.
- 5.12.4 Harvey's Lane borders the northeastern edge of Sub-Site 10D, providing open views into the Sub-Site due to the lack of boundary vegetation. Sub-Site 10E is not bordered by any PRow or roads but can be accessed from Uppgate Road to the east via an adjacent storage ground.
- 5.12.5 There is no built form within Site 10. The landscape at this location is relatively sparsely settled, with occasional rural farmsteads visible in the

immediate area, located along Norwich Road and Harvey's Lane. Several LBs are situated along Norwich Road, to the south and west of Sub-Sites 10A, 10B, and 10C. The village of Seething lies to the north, while Woodton is located to the south. The majority of Seething falls within a Conservation Area.

- 5.12.6 Site 10 has a highly tranquil character, although some of this quality is compromised by B1332 where vehicles are often visible and audible, generally this reduces with increased distance from this. The perception of this landscape is focused on the views which are often enclosed by the mix of field boundary features and mosaic woodland blocks. CPRE Tranquillity map shows Site 10 is towards the relative high tranquillity spectrum score. According to CPRE England's Light Pollution and Dark Skies Plan, Site 10 lies within a transitional zone between relatively dim night skies and areas of the darkest night sky. Some localised light spill is present from nearby businesses on Harvey Lane.

Landscape Value

- 5.12.7 The landscape character and features of Site 10 are considered to be of **Medium value**. This is due to the following:
- The character area having a moderately defined sense of place.
 - Designations and conservation interests of a local level being present.
 - Key characteristics being mostly intact and contributing to the overall character of the area which provides some scenic quality.
 - The landscape exhibiting a recognisable structure and pattern which is in a moderate condition.
 - Some detracting features being present.

Landscape Susceptibility to Change

- 5.12.8 The landscape character and features of Site 10 are considered to be of **Medium susceptibility** to change. This is due to the landscape character and features having some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape features / landscape character including its recreational value and perceptual qualities.

Overall Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity

- 5.12.9 Overall, the landscape character and features of Site 10 are considered to be of **Medium sensitivity**. This is a result of the area having a moderately defined sense of place and character, perceptual qualities and defined recreational value which contribute to the landscape and its character. It is

considered to have partial tolerance to change of the type proposed, due to preservation of agricultural land use and general retention and protection of existing features (hedgerows).

5.13 Cable Route Corridor

- 5.13.1 The Cable Route Corridor (CRC) comprises a linear route that runs between the 10 Sites and the BESS. The CRC is an area of land identified for the proposed underground cables between the Sites, Sub-Sites and the BESS. Given the extent of land and different geographies the CRC is located within, the following narrative provides an overview of the landscape character and features which are relevant to each individual section of the CRC.
- 5.13.2 Where there is overlap to previous Scheme specific character descriptions this is set out and a judgement on the landscape sensitivity is not provided as these elements will be assessed collectively with the individual Sites. Where it is considered the CRC section is distinct in character and features, an overall judgement on the landscape sensitivity for each CRC section is also defined.
- 5.13.3 Furthermore, the small section of the CRC's between Sub-Sites 4A and 4B, 10A and 10B and 10C have not been considered as these are represented by the relevant Sites 4 and 10.

CRC 1

- 5.13.4 CRC1 is located between the BESS Site and Sub-Site 1B, focused on where the Scheme crosses Hundred Lane. Given proximity to these Sites, CRC1 has been grouped with and is considered as part of the BESS Site for the purposes of the landscape assessment.

CRC 2

- 5.13.5 CRC2 connects the BESS Site and Sub-Site 2B. It is located across 6 arable fields south of Hundred Lane / Frith Way and crosses Frith Way and Lodge Road. It interacts with several PRow, crossing PRow Tivetshall St Margaret FP3 and Tivetshall St Margaret FP5 centrally.
- 5.13.6 The landscape is not designated, and it is located wholly within Great Moulton Plateau Farmland LCA. It offers similar characteristics to those described in Site 2, being part of an extensive arable farmland landscape with arable fields organised in a recognisable structure pattern (these being small to medium scale). It is part of a very flat, elevated plateau landscape and hedgerows and hedgerows trees together with linear tree belts and woodland blocks are common features. The CRC interacts with several field boundary vegetation features.
- 5.13.7 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Veteran Trees or TPO features which interact with CRC2.

5.13.8 Due to the overlap with the BESS Site and similar characteristics, CRC2 has been grouped with and is considered as part of the BESS Site with judgements on its sensitivity set out previously.

CRC 3

5.13.9 CRC3 is located between Sub-Sites 2A and 2B, located west of the A140 Norwich Road. It is located across 2 fields which are separated by Carpenter's Walk / Tivetshall St Margaret BR7 which is bound by a hedgerow on either side. The landscape is not designated and is wholly located within the Great Moulton Plateau Farmland LCA.

5.13.10 It offers similar characteristics to those described in Site 2, being part of an extensive arable farmland landscape with arable fields organised in a recognisable structure pattern (these being small to medium scale). It is part of a very flat, elevated plateau landscape and hedgerows and hedgerows trees together with linear tree belts and woodland blocks are common features.

5.13.11 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Veteran Trees or TPO features which interact with CRC2.

5.13.12 Due to the overlap with Site 2 and similar characteristics, CRC3 has been grouped with and is considered as part of Site 2 with judgements on its sensitivity set out previously.

CRC 4

5.13.13 CRC4 connects Sub-Site 2C to Sub-Site 2B before travelling north to connect with Sub-Site 4B and Sub-Site 5A. The CRC is predominantly located within the Great Moulton Plateau Farmland LCA, with a smaller section to the north located within the Tas Tributary Farmland LCA.

5.13.14 The prevailing characteristics vary as the CRC moves north. Overall, the CRC is located within a large-scale landscape of extensive arable farmland and medium to large-scale fields organised in a recognisable structure pattern. It is part of a very flat, elevated plateau landform (at around 50-55m AOD), with the elevation reducing to the north (~35m AOD at its lowest).

5.13.15 Hedgerows and hedgerows trees together with linear tree belts and woodland blocks are common features and overall serve to limit visibility to the surrounding landscape. Woodland groups become more prevalent to the north. Water features include a number of ditches and small ponds. Given the length of the proposed cable route, it crosses a large number of (up to 32) field boundaries largely comprising hedgerows.

5.13.16 The topographic variation together with the vegetation pattern results in the south experiencing more openness and exposure across the landscape, with the north experiencing more framed but open views. Given the large-scale

fields there is however the ability to experience mid distant views and perceive the expansive skies which are a defining feature of this landscape.

- 5.13.17 The connection between Sub-Sites 2C and 2B is relatively short, approximately 230m, and is located across two arable fields of small to medium size. This short section of cable route crosses PRow Wacton RB31 and a few vegetated field boundaries.
- 5.13.18 The connection between Sub-Site 2B and Sub-Site 4B comprises approximately 6.5km of cable route, passing through numerous agricultural fields, both pasture and arable, a number of local roads, and several PRow. Initially the cable route would cross A140 Norwich Road east of Sub-Site 2B before continuing east across arable land and Wood Lane. The route then continues north, crossing PRow Pulham Market FP1, PRow Long Stratton FP26, and then PRow Long Stratton FP21 (also Boudicca Way). The route then turns east, crossing PRow Long Stratton FP19, PRow Long Stratton FP22 and Mill Road before turning north, cutting through PRow Morningthorpe FP23 and Edge's Lane before splitting north and east some 250m north of Edge's Lane. The section continuing north passes across PRow Morningthorpe FP21. The connection divides into two before it reaches Brick Kiln Lane. The northeastern branch crosses Brick Kiln Lane as it turn south and crosses Morningthorpe FP2 and Morningthorpe RB4 (Boylanhall Lane) before connecting with Sub-Site 5A. The section which turns northeast Crosses Church Lane and Long Stratton FP5 before connecting with Sub-Site 4B.
- 5.13.19 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Veteran Trees or TPO features which interact with CRC4.
- 5.13.20 Along the length it interacts with multiple Listed Buildings and areas of Open Access Land. The Boudicca Way generally follows the CRC north of Wood Lane.

Overall Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity

- 5.13.21 The landscape character and features of CRC4 are considered to be of **Medium value** due to the character area having a moderately defined sense of place, designations and conservation interests of a local level being present, and key characteristics being mostly intact and contributing to the overall character of the area which provides some scenic quality.
- 5.13.22 The landscape character and features of CRC4 are considered to be of **Low susceptibility** to change as it has ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape features / landscape character.
- 5.13.23 Overall, the landscape character and features of CRC4 are considered to be of **Medium sensitivity**. This is a result of the area having a moderately defined sense of place and character, perceptual qualities and recreational value which contribute to the landscape and its character. It is considered to

have tolerance to change of the type proposed, due to preservation of agricultural land use and retention and protection of existing features (hedgerows).

CRC5

5.13.24 CRC5 is a short section that extends from the north-eastern corner of Sub-Site 7H in a north-easterly direction to connect with Sub-Site 7J. Due to its proximity to the remainder of Site 7 and its limited footprint, CRC5 has been grouped with Site 7 for the purposes of the landscape assessment.

CRC6

5.13.25 This route connects Site 3 with Sub-Site 5B to the northwest and Site 6 to the northeast, connecting with CRC8 on its northeastern branch. The route passes through agricultural land for some 1.3km to the north of Lundy Green before splitting northwest and northeast south of Hempnall. As the route progresses north from Site 3, it crosses PRow Hempnall FP28, then traverses directly west of Lundy Green, and within 65m of the Grade II LB Hempnall House. Further north the route passes through PRow Hempnall FP31. To the east it is bounded by Lower Lane and Back Lane which are recreational routes that link Lundy Green to Hempnall Green and the wider PRow network.

5.13.26 Where the route splits, its northwestern trajectory crosses Field Lane, potentially interacting with the end of Hempnall FP20 at this crossing, before crossing PRow Morningthorpe FP32 and PRow Morningthorpe FP6. Finally, the route crosses The Street before connecting with Sub-Site 5B. The route's northeastern trajectory cuts through PRow Hempnall FP12 on Back Lane, then crosses Hempnall FP13 and Alburgh Road as it continue northeast, finally it reaches Bungay Road, arriving at the northwestern side of Site 6 and make connection with CRC8.

5.13.27 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Veteran Trees or TPO features which interact with CRC6.

5.13.28 With regards to landscape character, the route lies almost entirely within Tas Tributary Farmland LCA, which is an open landscape with large open arable fields often with framed views due to the vegetation pattern. A very small section of the CRC is located within the Great Moulton Plateau Farmland LCA adjacent to Site 3.

Overall Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity

5.13.29 The landscape character and features of CRC6 are considered to be of **Medium value** due to the character area having a moderately defined sense of place, designations and conservation interests of a local level, and key characteristics being mostly intact and contributing to the overall character of the area.

- 5.13.30 The landscape character and features of CRC6 are considered to be of **Medium susceptibility** to change as it has some ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape features / landscape character.
- 5.13.31 Overall, the landscape character and features of CRC6 are considered to be of **Medium sensitivity**. This is a result of the area having a moderately defined sense of place and character, recreational value which contribute to the landscape and its character. It is considered to have tolerance to change of the type proposed, due to preservation of agricultural land use and retention and protection of existing features (hedgerows and trees).

CRC7

- 5.13.32 This short route (approximately 450m) connects Sub-Site 7B with Sub-Site 5B in a north to south orientation and connects Sub-Site 7B and 7C in a north to south orientation. From the south, the route would cross the B1527 before passing through a large arable field before reaching an area designated as a County Wildlife Site (CWS) which comprises woodland blocks and woodland belts within areas of semi-improved grassland which is adjacent to the watercourse tributaries associated with the river Tas. The cable route would pass through this area for some 150m. The CRC lies entirely within the Tas Rural River Valley LCA which is recognised locally for its distinctive characteristics, and special qualities.
- 5.13.33 The landscape is not designated, and the CRC does not interact with any PRoW.

Overall Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity

- 5.13.34 The landscape character and features of CRC7 are considered to be of **High value** due to the presence of features which are prevalent and fundamental to defining the distinct landscape character, and regional designations / conservation interests.
- 5.13.35 The landscape character and features of CRC7 are considered to be of **Low susceptibility** to change as it has ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape features / landscape character.
- 5.13.36 Overall, the CRC is considered to be of **High sensitivity**. This is a result of the area having an attractive rural and peaceful quality with open views and valuable wetland habitats.

CRC8

- 5.13.37 This cable route connects Site 6 with Sub-Sites 7H, 7I, 7J, 7K, through approximately 24 arable fields of medium scale being wholly located within

the Tas Tributary Farmland LCA which is large-scale arable landscape. The route also runs to Shotesham Road where it joins with CRC9 (see below).

- 5.13.38 In general, the route follows a north-easterly course from Site 6, it crosses a farm track that extends from Bussey's Loke, then splits into two branches approximately 600m north of Bungay Road. One branch head north towards Sub-Site 7H, just east of A45, then it comes out from the north eastern corner of Sub-Site 7H, traverse northeast and connect with Sub-Site 7J. Another branch, traverse east for approximately 500m, then turn northeast. This branch then further split into two, one headed north, towards the southern boundary of Sub-Site 7K, the other continue northeast for a further 1.4km, interacts with Woodton RB10, and Woodton FP1, before arriving at Shotesham Road, where it connects with CRC 9.
- 5.13.39 It contains a mix of remnant hedgerows, tree groups and woodland, which allow a series of framed views across the landscape. The CRC passes through multiple field boundary hedgerows, as it crosses the arable landscape. The first split of the CRC along with Sub-Site 7H bounds Little Wood.
- 5.13.40 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Veteran Trees or TPO features which interact with CRC8.
- 5.13.41 Due to the overlap, association, and similar characteristics to Site 7, CRC8 has been grouped with and is considered as part of Site 7 with judgements on its sensitivity set out previously.

CR9

- 5.13.42 CRC9 is located from the eastern edge of CRC8 at Bungay Road up to Norwich Road in the east where it abuts Sub-Site 10C. It passes through several medium to large scale arable fields, where it interacts with a number of well-defined field boundary hedgerows, some with hedgerow trees, and a narrow part of the Lower Spring Wood County Wildlife Site. It is part of a gently sloping landscape falling to the east from around 40m to 30m AOD.
- 5.13.43 CRC9 is wholly located within the Tas Tributary Farmland LCA, which is an open landscape with framed views due to the vegetation pattern.
- 5.13.44 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas or TPO features which interact with CRC9. The CRC would cross an important hedgerow, located between Shotesham Road and Norwich Road.
- 5.13.45 The CRC does not interact with any PRoW, but is within close proximity of Privet Wood, and Spring Wood Ancient Woodland, and nearby rural farmsteads such as Old Hall and Frogs Farm.

Overall Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity

- 5.13.46 The landscape character and features of CRC9 are considered to be of **Medium value** due to the character area having a moderately defined sense of place, designations and conservation interests of a local level, and key characteristics being mostly intact and contributing to the overall character of the area.
- 5.13.47 The landscape character and features of CRC are considered to be of **Low susceptibility** to change as it has ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape features / landscape character.
- 5.13.48 Overall, the landscape character and features of CRC9 are considered to be of **Medium sensitivity**. This is a result of the area having a moderately defined sense of place which contributes to the landscape and its character. It is considered to have tolerance to change of the type proposed, due to preservation of agricultural land use and retention and protection of existing features (hedgerows and trees).

CRC10

- 5.13.49 This cable route connects Sub-Site 7G with Sub-Site 8A in a north-easterly direction, crossing The Green approximately 570m north of its origin at Sub-Site 7G. The route passes through several arable fields, crossing a number of field boundaries which mostly comprise hedgerow with hedgerow trees, although The Green carriageway is lined with a mix of overgrown hedgerow and mature trees. The route does not interact with any PRow or landscape designations.
- 5.13.50 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Veteran Trees or TPO features which interact with CRC10.
- 5.13.51 The route lies entirely within the Tas Tributary Farmland LCA, which is an open landscape with framed views due to the vegetation pattern.
- 5.13.52 Due to the overlap, association, and similar characteristics to Site 7, CRC10 has been grouped with and is considered as part of Site 7 with judgements on its sensitivity set out previously.

CRC11

- 5.13.53 This is a short route which connects the north-eastern extents of Sub-Site 7A with the western extents of Sub-Site 7C. The route is located within 5 medium to large scale mixed arable and pastoral fields, which are bounded by well-established hedgerows with hedgerow trees present. The CRC does not interact with any PRow or landscape designations.

- 5.13.54 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas or TPO features which interact with CRC11. The CRC would cross a veteran tree. It is therefore considered there are conservation interests, but these are generally limited.
- 5.13.55 The route lies entirely within the Tas Tributary Farmland LCA, which is an open landscape with framed views due to the vegetation pattern.
- 5.13.56 Due to overlap, association, and similar characteristics to Site 7, CRC11 has been grouped with and is considered as part of Site 7 with judgements on its sensitivity set out previously.

CRC12

- 5.13.57 This is a short route which connects the north-western extents of Sub-Site 7C with the western extents of Sub-Site 7D. The route is located within a single large scale pastoral field, and in doing so also interacts with two field boundaries which comprise well-established hedgerows with hedgerow trees. The CRC will cross Saxlingham Nethergate FP12 as it extend from the north of Sub-Site 7C and Saxlingham Nethergate FP14 as it reaches the boundary of Sub-Site 7D.
- 5.13.58 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Veteran Trees or TPO features which interact with CRC12.
- 5.13.59 The route lies entirely within the Tas Tributary Farmland LCA, which is an open landscape with framed views due to the vegetation pattern.
- 5.13.60 Due to overlap, association, and similar characteristics to Site 7, CRC12 has been grouped with and is considered as part of Site 7 with judgements on its sensitivity set out previously.

CRC13

- 5.13.61 CRC13 connects Sub-Site 8B with Site 9 in an easterly direction over approximately 1.3km. The route crosses agricultural land of largely mid-sized fields bounded by hedgerows with hedgerow trees. Initially the route would cross Baxter's Lane on the eastern extents of Sub-Site 8B before passing through farmland to then cross Woodton Road approximately 150m south of the Grade II Listed Barn at Oldhouse Farm and Grade II Listed Oldhouse Farmhouse. The route then crosses Mill Lane to the northeast before connecting with Site 9. The route does not pass through any landscape designations or cross any PRoW.
- 5.13.62 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Veteran Trees or TPO features which interact with CRC13.
- 5.13.63 The route lies entirely within the Tas Tributary Farmland LCA, which is an open landscape with framed views due to the vegetation pattern.

Overall Judgement on Landscape Sensitivity

- 5.13.64 The landscape character and features of CRC13 are considered to be of **Medium value** due to the character area having a moderately defined sense of place, conservation interests of a local level, and key characteristics being mostly intact and contributing to the overall character of the area.
- 5.13.65 The landscape character and features of CRC13 are considered to be of **Low susceptibility** to change as it has ability to accommodate the Scheme without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline landscape features / landscape character.
- 5.13.66 Overall, the landscape character and features of CRC13 are considered to be of **Medium sensitivity**. This is a result of the area having a moderately defined sense of place which contributes to the landscape and its character. It is considered to have tolerance to change of the type proposed, due to preservation of agricultural land use and retention and protection of existing features (hedgerows and trees).

CRC 14

- 5.13.67 CRC14 is a relatively short (approximately 630m) route which connects Sub-Sites 10B with 10E. The route traverses two fields of arable farmland, initially crossing Harvey's Lane and PRoW Hedenham RB9 and running broadly parallel with Seething Road. The route passes approximately west of Upgate Farm, crossing a farm track / field boundary directly opposite the farm. The route does not pass through any landscape designations.
- 5.13.68 The CRC lies predominately within the Chet Tributary Farmland LCA. The landform within the CRC is broadly flat gently sloping to the River Chet to the north being an arable farmland with geometric pattern. There is a varied sense of enclosure with general openness across the flatter ground
- 5.13.69 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Veteran Trees or TPO features which interact with CRC14.
- 5.13.70 Due to overlap, association, and similar characteristics to Site 10, CRC14 has been grouped with and is considered as part of Site 10 with judgements on its sensitivity set out previously.

5.14 Summary of Landscape Character and Features of the Order Limits

- 5.14.1 **Table 5.1** provides a summary of the value, susceptibility, and sensitivity for the landscape character and features of the Order Limits.

Table 5.1: Summary of Landscape Character and Features of the Order Limits Sensitivity

Landscape Receptor	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity
BESS Site, CRC1 & CRC2	Medium	Medium	Medium
Site 1	Medium	Medium	Medium
Site 2 & CRC3	Medium	Medium	Medium
Site 3	Medium	Medium	Medium
Site 4	Medium	Medium	Medium
Site 5	Medium	Medium	Medium
Site 6	Medium	Medium	Medium
Site 7, CRC5, CRC8, CRC10, CRC11, & CRC12	Medium	Medium	Medium
Site 8	High	High	High
Site 9	Medium	Medium	Medium
Site 10 & CRC14	Medium	Medium	Medium
CRC 4	Medium	Low	Medium
CRC 6	Medium	Medium	Medium
CRC 7	High	Low	High
CRC 9	Medium	Low	Medium
CRC 13	Medium	Low	Medium

6 Overall Summary of Landscape Receptors

6.1.1 **Table 6.1** provides an overall summary of the judgements for value, susceptibility and sensitivity for all relevant landscape receptors.

Table 6.1: Overall Summary of Landscape Receptor Sensitivity

Landscape Receptor	Value	Susceptibility	Sensitivity
Boudicca Way Recreational Route	High	Medium	High
Via Beata Recreational Route	High	Medium	High
NCA 83: South Norfolk and High Suffolk Claylands	Medium	Medium	Medium
LCA A1 Tas Rural River Valley	High	High	High
LCA B1 Tas Tributary Farmland	Medium	Medium	Medium
LCA B4 Waveney Tributary Farmland	Medium	Medium	Medium
LCA B5 Chet Tributary Farmland	High	Medium	High
LCA C2 Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parkland	High	High	High
LCA E2 Great Moulton Plateau Farmland	Medium	Medium	Medium
BESS Site, CRC1 & CRC2	Medium	Medium	Medium
Site 1	Medium	Medium	Medium
Site 2, & CRC3	Medium	Medium	Medium
Site 3	Medium	Medium	Medium
Site 4	Medium	Medium	Medium
Site 5	Medium	Medium	Medium
Site 6	Medium	Medium	Medium
Site 7, CRC5, CRC8, CRC10, CRC11, & CRC12	Medium	Medium	Medium
Site 8	High	High	High
Site 9	Medium	Medium	Medium
Site 10 & CRC14	Medium	Medium	Medium
CRC 4	Medium	Low	Medium
CRC 6	Medium	Medium	Medium
CRC 7	High	Low	High
CRC 9	Medium	Low	Medium
CRC 13	Medium	Low	Medium