East Pye Solar
Environmental Statement
Volume 3: Appendix 7.3 - Landscape Assessment Tables

Revision 1

March 2026

Planning Inspectorate Reference: EN0110014

Document Reference: APP/6.3.7.3

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Contents

1 Introduction 1
2 Landscape Designations 2
3 Published National Landscape Character 7
4 Published District Landscape Character 11
5 Landscape Character and Features of the Site 25

Tables

Table 2.1: Landscape Designations Assessment Table 2
Table 3.1: National Landscape Character Assessment Table 7
Table 4.1: Published District Landscape Character Assessment Table 11
Table 5.1: Landscape Character and Features of the Site Assessment Table 25

1 Introduction

1.1.1 This Appendix provides details of the assessment of landscape receptors during the Scheme phases (construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning), with judgments for the magnitude of effect and level of significance for the anticipated effects provided for each.

1.1.2 It should be read in conjunction with **ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]** which provides further detail about the receptors, and their respective sensitivity.

2 Landscape Designations

Table 2.1: Landscape Designations Assessment Table

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance									
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the View	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude of Effect	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
Boudicca Way Recreational Route (Long Distance Trail (LDT)	High	Medium	**High**	Site 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, National Grid substation, BESS Site and CRC 4, CRC 10, CRC 11	Construction	During the construction phase, several sections of Boudicca Way would have direct (and indirect) interaction with the Scheme construction activities. These include a section traversing between Shotesham to Saxlingham Nethergate, between the River Tas Valley and the A140, between the River Tas Valley and Fritton, and on Wood Lane south of New Plantation / Big Wood. For the remainder of the Long-Distance Trail (LDT) there would be no physical interaction with either the discrete Sites or the CRC, and consequently no direct effects are predicted however the Scheme may be visible therefore resulting in experiential (indirect effects). The Scheme would result in the following effects on the LDT: • Medium-scale indirect effects on perceived tranquillity, arising from the surrounding's increased construction activities, construction compound, and vehicle movements. • Small-scale effects on the recreational value of the LDT. These effects result from the construction of the solar PV arrays and substations within agricultural fields. • Small-scale indirect effects on the LDT's recreational value resulting from the presence of installation of the CRC in the landscape including reversible loss of vegetation. These effects would however occur over a small portion of the LDT, but in a worst case these would result in a series of new noticeable features in the landscape.	Small	Site	Short-Term	Reversible (Construction activities)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not Significant
					Operation Year 1	Following completion of the Scheme, the Boudicca Way LDT would not be subject to any direct physical change, as the route would remain unaltered. Any effects would be experiential for receptors, arising from changes to the rural landscape character due to the introduction of elements of the Scheme, including solar PV arrays, substations, and associated mitigation planting. These effects would be most apparent where the LDT passes between Shotesham and Saxlingham Nethergate, in proximity to Site 7 and Site 8, and along Fairstead Lane in proximity to Sub-Site 7A. In Year 1, the Scheme would result in the following effects on the LDT: • Small-scale effects on recreational value on the LDT, these effects result from the presence of solar PV arrays and substations within agricultural fields, the colour contrast between the solar PV arrays and their surroundings, and the visibility of the solar arrays and substation infrastructure above the existing hedgerows. • Small-scale indirect effects resulting from changes to the surrounding land cover and pattern of the rural landscape with increased perceived human influence through the presence of solar PV arrays and substations infrastructure, and increase in associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV). • Very small-scale indirect effects on the LDT's recreational value resulting from the perceptible loss of vegetation within the wider landscape (reversible). Overall, the changes would be limited to experiential qualities and confined to a relatively short section of the route.	Small	Site	Long-term	Reversible (Other Scheme elements)	Negligible	Adverse Indirect	Minor Not Significant

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the View	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude of Effect	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
					Operation Year 15	By year 15, the proposed landscape mitigation planting such as hedgerow planting, scrub planting, tree belts, and woodland planting would have established to provide its environmental function essentially reducing effects. Hedgerow replacement planting along the CRC would have also restored to reflect its form prior to installation of the CRC. Overall, this planting would aid reducing the experiential effects experienced by the users of the LDT. The Scheme would continue to have the following effects: • Very small-scale effects on recreational value on the LDT. These effects result from the presence of solar PV arrays and substations within agricultural fields, and the colour contrast between the solar PV arrays and their surroundings, and the visibility of the solar PV arrays and substation infrastructure above the existing hedgerows. • Very small-scale indirect effects resulting from changes to the surrounding land cover and pattern of the rural landscape and increased perceived human influence due to presence of solar PV arrays and substations, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV). Overall, the changes would be limited to experiential qualities and confined to a relatively short section of the route.	Very Small	Site	Long-term	Reversible (Other Scheme elements)	Negligible	Adverse Indirect	Minor Not Significant
					Decommission	During decommissioning, effects are anticipated to be similar to those experienced during construction, albeit in reverse, as land within the Site boundaries is returned to its former use as far as practicable Areas of landscape mitigation planting (trees, woodland, hedgerows, scrub) will be left in situ and would continue to provide landscape and biodiversity functions. The decommissioning activities would be focused on removal of Solar PV Panels and mounting structures in a small area. A similar process to that of construction stage but in reverse with the removal of the Scheme elements occurring following the operational lifetime of the Scheme. In a worst-case scenario, a series of brief activities associated with the cable removal may occur with very localised effects where the ground is opened up to remove the cable.	Small	Site	Short Term	Reversible (Decommission Activity)	Negligible	Adverse Indirect	Minor Not Significant

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance									
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the View	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude of Effect	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
Via Beata Recreational Route (LDT)	High	Medium	**High**	Site 1, 2, 3, 7 and CRC 4, and CRC 5	Construction	During the construction phase, a section of the Via Beata, as it follows Wood Lane south of Tyrrel's Wood and northeast of Pulham Market, would experience direct and indirect interaction with construction activities associated with the Scheme. These interactions would include temporary road closures, temporary works compound, and associated vehicle movements, resulting in some indirect effects on the experiential qualities of the route. The LDT also passes north of Site 1 and Site 2, close to Great Moulton, where indirect effects would occur. For the remainder of the LDT, there would be no interaction with either the Sites or the CRC, and consequently no effects are predicted. The Scheme would result in the following effects on the LDT: • Medium-scale, short-term direct effect arising from the temporary closure of a section of the Via Beata Way along Wood Lane, approximately 2.7 km northwest of Pulham Market, to accommodate construction activities associated with CRC4. • Medium-scale indirect effects on perceived tranquillity, arising from the surrounding's increased construction activities, construction compound, and vehicle movements. • Medium-scale indirect effects on the experience of the LDT by introducing construction compounds at Sub-Site 1B and CRC 4, the compounds would include laydown and temporary material storage areas, welfare facilities, temporary lighting, and fencing. • Medium-scale indirect effects by introducing additional tall features into the landscape (including new pylons and substations), which could have increase sky lining features altering the experience of users of Via Beata LDT. These features interrupt the experience of large expansive sky in the open landscape. • Small-scale effect on the LDT's recreational value result from the installation of the CRC within a trench in the open landscape and loss of vegetation. These activities would occur over a small section within the LDT, resulting in a partial alteration to the landscape feature, some on a temporary basis and others on a long-term or permanent basis.	Medium	Site	Short Term	Reversible (Construction activities)	Slight	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**
					Operation Year 1	Following completion of the Scheme, the Via Beata Way LDT would not be subject to any physical change; the route would remain unaltered. Any effects would be experiential for receptors, arising from changes to the rural landscape due to the introduction of elements of the Scheme, including solar PV arrays, substations, and associated mitigation planting. These effects would be most apparent where the LDT passes to the north of Sub-Site 2C, and approximately 180m north of Sub-Site 1B at the settlement edge of Great Moulton. In Year 1, the Scheme would result in the following effects on the LDT: • Small-scale effects on recreational value on the LDT. These effects result from the presence of solar PV arrays, pylons and substations within agricultural fields, the colour contrast between the solar PV arrays and their surroundings, and the visibility of the solar PV arrays and substation infrastructure above the existing hedgerows. • Small-scale indirect effects resulting from changes to the surrounding land cover and pattern of the rural landscape and increased perceived human influence due to presence of solar PV arrays and substations, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV). • Small-scale indirect effect result from the presence of the National Grid substation, and pylons which would introduce sky lining features for users of Via Beata LDT. These features interrupt the experience of large expansive sky in the open landscape. Overall, the change would be limited and confined to a short section of the route. The majority of the LDT would remain largely unaffected.	Small	Site	Long-term	Permanent (NG Substation), Reversible (Other Scheme elements)	Negligible	Adverse Indirect	Minor Not Significant

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the View	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude of Effect	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
					Operation Year 15	By year 15, the proposed landscape mitigation planting such as hedgerow, tree belt, woodland, and scrub planting would have established to provide its environmental function essentially reducing effects. This planting would reduce the experiential effect experience by the users of the LDT. The Scheme would continue to have the following effects on key characteristics of the LCA: • Very small-scale indirect effects on recreational value on the LDT. These effects result from the presence of solar PV arrays and substations within agricultural fields, the colour contrast between the solar arrays and their surroundings, and the visibility of the solar arrays and substation infrastructure above the existing hedgerows. • Very small-scale indirect effects resulting from changes to the surrounding land cover and pattern of the rural landscape and increased perceived human influence due to presence of solar PV arrays and substations, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV). • Very small-scale indirect effect results from the presence of the National Grid substation, and pylons which would introduce sky lining features for users of Via Beata LDT. These features interrupt the experience of large expansive sky in the open landscape. Overall, the indirect effects would be barely discernible and confined to a short section of the route. The majority of the LDT would remain largely unaffected.	Very small	Site	Long-term	Permanent (NG Substation), Reversible (Other Scheme elements)	Negligible	Adverse Indirect	Minor Not Significant
					Decommission	During decommissioning, effects are predicted to be similar to those experienced during the construction phase, albeit in reverse, with land within the Order Limit returned to its former use as far as practicable. Areas of landscape mitigation planting (trees, woodland, hedgerows, scrub) will be left in situ and would continue to provide landscape and biodiversity functions . The decommissioning activities would be focused on removal of Solar PV Panels and mounting structures in a small area. In a worst-case scenario, a series of brief activities associated with the cable removal may occur with very localised effects where the ground is opened up to remove the cable. However, as the National Grid substation would remain in situ, the overall scale of decommissioning activities and the direct effect on the LDT would be reduced when compared to construction.	Small	Site	Short-term	Permanent (NG Substation), Reversible (Decommission Activity	Negligible	Adverse Indirect	Minor Not Significant

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

3 Published National Landscape Character

Table 3.1: National Landscape Character Assessment Table

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme Elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effects	Level of Significance of Effect
NCA 83: South Norfolk and High Suffolk Claylands	Medium	Medium	Medium	All Sites and Cable Routes	Construction	Construction activities associated with the Scheme, including the installation of CRCs, solar PV arrays, BESS, substations, and associated infrastructure, as well as increased construction-related traffic across the road network, would result in direct and indirect effects within the north-eastern part of the NCA. During the construction phase, the activities associated with the CRCs would create a short-term activity across a corridor extending north-east from Great Moulton to Brooke and Seething. Whilst this area represents a relatively small proportion of the overall NCA, it would constitute a noticeable short-term change in the perception of the predominantly rural landscape character. The Scheme's construction activities would result in the following effect on the key characteristics: • Medium-scale direct effect on transport links and the network of recreational PRoW within the NCA, resulting from temporary traffic management along rural roads, highways and diversions and temporary closures to local PRoW / recreational routes to accommodate construction activities associated with the Scheme. • Medium-scale changes on the open characteristics of the rural landscape resulting from the installation of solar PV arrays, National Grid substation, 400kV and 132kV substations, and associated infrastructure, including visibility and audibility of construction vehicles, task lighting, temporary fencing. • Medium-scale indirect effects on perceived tranquillity, arising from increased construction activities and vehicle movements, and the introduction of temporary construction compounds. These compounds would include laydown areas, temporary material storage, welfare facilities, temporary lighting, and fencing. • Medium-scale indirect effects by introducing additional tall features into the landscape, which could have increase sky lining features. These features interrupt the experience of large expansive sky in the open landscape. • Small-scale change on recreational value within the landscape, on the PRoW and recreational routes. • Small-scale change on landscape pattern due to loss of landscape features along the CRC, including sections of hedgerows during installation of underground infrastructure. This includes impact on important hedgerows. • Small-scale brief to short term disruption to arable fields and on the experiential qualities of the landscape arising from the CRC installation. • Very small-scale change resulting from the introduction of internal haul routes within Site 7, CRC11, CRC12 and Site 8, resulting in construction traffic, HGV movements, and associated activities within rural agricultural fields, leading to localised effects on landscape pattern and perceived tranquillity. These activities would result in a partial alteration to some key landscape characteristics, with certain changes occurring over a short duration and others persisting in the long term or permanently. The majority of indirect effects would be experienced at the adjacent landscape level, influenced by the flat terrain and the presence of vegetation. Overall, there would be some degree of conflict between the Scheme and the existing landscape character.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Short Term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme Elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effects	Level of Significance of Effect
					Operation Year 1	During the operational phase, the extent of effects would be reduced to the Solay PV Array Sites, BESS, and substations, as the CRCs would be restored. Following the cessation of construction activities, the construction compound and haul route would return to pre development land uses. As a result, the tranquillity would be partially restored as the level of activities reduce however affected areas would remain perceptible in Year 1 as reinstated vegetation continues to establish. The Scheme would result in the following effects on the key characteristics: • Small-scale change to the recreational value of the overall landscape, including PRoW and recreational routes, arising from visibility of elements of the Scheme such as solar PV arrays, substations, with a degree of colour contrast, and development appearing above hedgerows. • Small-scale change to land use, including long-term reversible loss of arable farmland resulting from the introduction of areas of landscape mitigation planting, and changes to agricultural management practices to accommodate the Scheme. • Small-scale change resulting from changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape and increased perceived human influence due to presence of solar PV arrays and substations, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV). • Small-scale change to the tranquil qualities of the NCA as a result of energy generation activities, and localised reduction due to operational noise from substations. Whilst the Scheme introduces broad areas of solar PV arrays within the NCA, it would not alter the massing, scale, or settlement pattern of the landscape. As construction activities within the CRC cease, and the Scheme would be perceived as a series of separate solar PV arrays. Therefore, the Scheme is considered to result in a limited change to the overall characteristics, and the overall landscape character would remain largely intact.	Small	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Permanent (NG substation) and Reversible (BESS, Solar, 132kV, 400kV)	Slight	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not Significant

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme Elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effects	Level of Significance of Effect
					Operation Year 15	By year 15 the proposed mitigation measures such as internal hedgerow reinforcement, woodland and scrub planting would have established to provide their environmental function essentially helping integrate the development into its setting. Measures would also provide some beneficial aspects including enhancement of the landscape character through reinforcement of woodland belts whilst supporting habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity gains such as through delivering areas of species rich grassland. The change in character as a result of the Scheme will remain, however this will remain as a localised change affecting part of the Sites. Overall, it is considered the key characteristics (agricultural landscape and landform) will be preserved albeit these masked by the Scheme. Furthermore, the presence of established mitigation measures, together with retention of existing features will reinforce characteristic features which fit with the prevailing character, and respond positively to overarching landscape guidelines, leading to a reduction in the size and scale of reported effects. The Scheme would continue to have the following effects on the key characteristics of the NCA: Small-scale change to the recreational value of the overall landscape, including PRoW and recreational routes, arising from visibility of elements of the Scheme such as solar PV arrays, substations, with a degree of colour contrast, and development appearing above hedgerows. • Small-scale change resulting from an altered land cover and pattern of the rural landscape and increased perceived human influence due to presence of solar PV arrays and substations, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV). • Small-scale change to the tranquil qualities of the NCA as a result of energy generation activities, and localised reduction due to operational noise from substations. • Small-scale localised effects on experiences of openness of the landscape result from landscape mitigation planting and presence of energy infrastructure. Overall, it is considered by Year 15, the Scheme would result in a limited change to key characteristics of the NCA, and these effects would remain confined to the Sites and areas immediately adjacent to it.	Small	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Permanent (NG substation) and Reversible (BESS, Solar, 132kV, 400kV)	Slight	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not Significant
					Decommission	During decommissioning, effects are predicted to be similar to those experienced during the construction phase, albeit in reverse, with land within the Order Limit returned to its former use as far as practicable. Areas of landscape mitigation planting (trees, woodland, hedgerows, scrub) will be left in situ and would continue to provide landscape and biodiversity functions. The decommissioning activities would be focused on removal of Solar PV Panels and mounting structures in a small area. A similar process to that of construction stage but in reverse with the removal of the Scheme elements occurring following the operational lifetime of the Scheme. In a worst-case scenario, a series of brief activities associated with the cable removal may occur with very localised effects where the ground is opened up to remove the cable.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Short Term	Permanent (NG substation), Reversible (Decommission Activity)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

4 Published District Landscape Character

Table 4.1: Published District Landscape Character Assessment Table

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance									
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
LCA A1 Tas Rural River Valley	High	High	**High**	Sub-Sites 4A, 4B, 5A, 5B and 7B all fall partially into this character area. CRC7 is completely within this character area.	Construction	Generally, the construction activities of the Scheme would occur on the periphery to the south eastern extremities of the LCA, therefore overall, there would be limited change to the key characteristic of the LCA as the area that would be directly affected would be very limited. The construction activities would occur over a short-term period (2 years) and are considered to have an effect on the following key characteristics: • Small-scale changes from vehicle movements on transport corridors in the LCA on rural lanes and effects to the PRoW (including medium-term closure of Shotesham FP22) due to construction requirements including effects on the perceived tranquillity and rural character. Affected roads include the A140, B1527 and Market Lane. • Small-scale disruption to the experiential qualities of the valley landscape associated with construction of energy infrastructure. Localised changes from the installation of solar PV arrays, and associated infrastructure, including visibility of construction, task lighting, temporary fencing, and additional noise sources. • Very small-scale loss of landscape features (hedgerows). This includes small sections of important hedgerows. Overall, these effects would be localised, limited to the Site and the adjacent area which overlooks the valley. The construction activities would result in limited change on the key characteristics of the LCA and the majority of the landscape character would be unaffected.	Small	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Slight	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**
					Operation Year 1	Following the cessation of construction activities, the construction compound and haul route would cease operation and be incorporated into the Scheme. As a result, the tranquillity would be partially restored as the level of activities reduces. Whilst the agricultural use of land affected by the CRC would be reinstated, the affected area would remain perceptible in Year 1 as reinstated vegetation continues to establish. Overall, it is considered the Scheme would remain perceptible on the periphery of this LCA, and this would result in a localised change to landscape character, as a result of the following effects: • Very small-scale change of land use of the arable landscape into an energy generating landscape. • Very small-scale change of land cover and pattern and the experiential qualities of the rural valley landscape through introduction of solar PV arrays development, and associated infrastructure at the periphery of the LCA & within the adjacent LCA (including those within Site 4, Site 5, sub-Site 7B and Site 8). • Very small-scale long-term reversible loss of arable farmland resulting from the introduction of areas of landscape mitigation planting (including species rich grassland in Sub-Site 8B), and changes to the agricultural management practice as a result of the Scheme. • Very small-scale localised change to perceived openness due to the presence of solar arrays. Components of the Scheme would continue to result in direct and indirect effects on the LCA. Overall, it is considered these effects would be localised, limited to the Sites and its immediate surroundings, and effects on the key characteristics would result in a just discernible change in Year 1.	Very Small	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not Significant

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance									
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
					Operation Year 15	By year 15 the proposed mitigation measures such as internal hedgerow reinforcement and woodland planting would have established to provide their environmental function essentially helping integrate the development into its setting. Measures would also provide some beneficial aspects including enhancement of the landscape character through reinforcement of woodland belts whilst supporting habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity gains such as through delivering areas of species rich grassland. The change in character as a result of the Scheme will remain, however this will remain as a localised change affecting part of the Sites. Overall, it is considered the key characteristics (agricultural landscape and landform) will be preserved albeit these masked by the Scheme. Furthermore, the presence of established mitigation measures, together with retention of existing features will reinforce characteristic features which fit with the prevailing character, and respond positively to overarching landscape guidelines, leading to a reduction in the size and scale of reported effects. The Scheme would have the following effects on key characteristics: • Very small-scale change on experiential qualities within the landscape, surrounding PRoW and recreational routes resulting from visibility of the Scheme within the LCA and adjacent LCA's. • Very small-scale change resulting from changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape and increased perceived human influence due to presence of solar PV arrays and substations, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV). • Very small-scale localised effects on experiences of openness of the landscape result from landscape mitigation planting and presence of energy infrastructure. In summary, by Year 15, the effect of the Scheme on the landscape would be just discernible in relation to the key characteristics of the LCA. These effects would be confined to the Sites and areas immediately adjacent to it.	Very Small	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not Significant
					Decommission	During decommissioning, effects are predicted to be similar to those experienced during the construction phase, albeit in reverse, with land within the Order Limits returned to its former use as far as practicable. The decommissioning activities would be focused on removal of Solar PV Panels and mounting structures in a small area. A similar process to that of construction stage but in reverse with the removal of the Scheme elements occurring following the operational lifetime of the Scheme. In a worst-case scenario, a series of brief activities associated with the cable removal may occur with very localised effects where the ground is opened up to remove the cable. Areas of landscape mitigation planting (trees, woodland, hedgerows, scrub) will be left in situ and would continue to provide landscape and biodiversity functions. The Scheme would therefore result in very little discernible change to certain key characteristics of the LCA during decommission.	Very Small	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Decommission Activity)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not Significant

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance									
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
LCA B1 Tas Tributary Farmland	Medium	Medium	**Medium**	Sub-Sites that fall wholly within this LCA include: 5A, 5B, 6, 7A, 7C, 7D, 7E, 7F, 7G, 7H, 7I, 7J, 7K, 7L, 8A, and 9. Sub-Sites 3A and 3B are located on the southern edge of this LCA. Sub-Sites 4A, 4B, 7B and 8B are located within LCA A1.	Construction	During the construction phase, activities including elements of the CRC and Sites within this LCA would cover a broad area of the LCA, comprising a corridor extending from the north of Tasburgh from the A140 in the west to Brooke in the east, and a corridor to the north of Long Stratton at the A140 in the west extending east towards Woodton. The CRC also crosses the LCA in a southerly direction to the south of Hempnall. The construction activities would occur over a short-term period (24 months). These activities would affect the following key characteristics: • Large-scale direct change as a result of construction activities for the installation of solar PV arrays, substations, and associated infrastructure, including increased vehicle movements, task lighting, temporary fencing, and intermittent noise in the LCA. Affected roads include A140, B1527, Church Lane, Devil's Loke, Boylandhall Lane, The Street, Field Lane, Fairstead Lane, Broaden Lane, Bussey's Loke, Alburgh Road, Spring Lane, Lundy Green, Back Lane, Shotesham Road, Woodton Road, Wash Lane, Market Lane, Baxter's Lane, Mill Lane, Littlebeck Lane and Norwich Road. These activities would have a detrimental effect on the rural character of the LCA. • Large-scale effects on the network of PRoW's and recreational routes due to localised short and medium-term closures to facilitate construction activities. Affected routes includes Long Stratton FP3, 4, Morningthorpe FP5, 9, 21, Hempnall FP2, 3, 4, 5, 25, and 28, Saxlingham Nethergate FP10,12,14, Shotesham FP19,22, Brooke FP6 and Woodton RB10. • Medium-scale change due to loss of landscape features along the CRC, including sections of hedgerow and some sections of important hedgerows. • Medium-scale disruption to arable fields within the CRC during the installation of underground infrastructure. • Medium-scale indirect effects on perceived tranquillity, arising from increased construction activities and vehicle movements. • Medium-scale change as a result of the introduction of construction compounds at Site 4, Site 5 and north of Site 6. The compounds would include laydown and temporary material storage areas, welfare facilities, temporary lighting and fencing and affect the experiential qualities of the LCA. • Medium-scale change as a result of the introduction of internal haul routes within Site 7, CRC11, CRC12 and Site 8 which would introduce vehicles including HGVs within the agricultural fields, effecting the landscape pattern and perceived tranquillity. • Medium-scale brief to short term disruption to arable fields and on the experiential qualities of the landscape arising from the CRC installation. • Small-scale change of field margin to associated with access track, includes impact on important hedgerow. Overall, these activities would result in substantial changes through the introduction of elements uncharacteristic to the attributes due to the scale. It is considered that the combination of CRC works and proposed solar PV arrays would temporarily introduce a series of linear corridors of construction activity, which would dissect the LCA and affect its pattern and integrity in the brief to short term.	Large	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Major	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Major** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
					Operation Year 1	The Scheme would extend across a broad area of the LCA, with clusters primarily located in the eastern part of the LCA, to the north of Hempnall and with some Sites situated south of the B1527. Following the cessation of construction activities, the effects associated with them, including those from the construction compound and haul route, would cease, and these areas would be incorporated into the Scheme. As a result, the tranquillity would be partially restored as the level of activities reduce. Whilst the agricultural function of land disturbed to accommodate the CRC would be restored, the affected area would remain as a perceptible in Year 1 as reinstated vegetation continues to establish. The extent to which the Scheme fragments the LCA would reduce, as the landscape is restored along the length of the CRC. The Scheme would continue to have the following effects on the LCAs key characteristics: • Large-scale experiential effects within the landscape, including on the PRoW and recreational routes, arising from presence of elements of the Scheme such as solar PV arrays, substations, and these features being visible above the height of hedgerows. • Medium-scale long-term reversible loss of arable farmland resulting from the introduction of areas of landscape mitigation planting, and changes to agricultural practices to accommodate the Scheme. • Medium-scale increase in perceived human influences due to presence of solar PV arrays, substations, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), and changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape. • Small-scale change to the remoteness and tranquil qualities of the LCA as a result of energy generation activities. • Small-scale change to landscape pattern resulting from vegetation removal along the CRC. • Small-scale localised changes resulting from reduced perception of openness of the landscape due to the presence of solar PV arrays and substation infrastructure. • Small-scale beneficial change of arable farmland from the current regime to a species rich grassland in Sub-Site 4B, 7C, 7D, 7E and 7F, with community access to 4B, 7E and 7F. • Small-scale beneficial change following the introduction of permissive routes at Sub-Sites 7E and 7F. The effect of the Scheme would reduce to a partial change to some of the key characteristics of the LCA. Direct effects would be contained to the Sites and indirect effects generally limited to areas adjacent to the Sites, due to the flat topography and the presence of field boundaries. As such, the overall landscape character would remain largely intact.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar, 132kV, 400kV)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
					Operation Year 15	By year 15 the proposed mitigation measures such as internal hedgerow reinforcement, woodland and scrub planting would have established to provide their environmental function essentially helping integrate the development into its setting. Measures would also provide some beneficial aspects including enhancement of the landscape character through reinforcement of woodland belts whilst supporting habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity gains such as through delivering areas of species rich grassland. The change in character as a result of the Scheme will remain, however this will remain as a localised change affecting part of the Site. Overall, it is considered the key characteristics (agricultural landscape and landform) will be preserved albeit these masked by the development. Furthermore, the presence of established mitigation measures, together with retention of existing features will reinforce characteristic features which fit with the prevailing character, and respond positively to overarching landscape guidelines, leading to a reduction in the size and scale of reported effects. The Scheme would continue to have the following effects on key characteristics of the LCA: • Medium-scale experiential effects within the landscape, and on the surrounding PRoW and recreational routes. These effects result from the presence of solar PV arrays and substations within the agricultural fields. • Medium-scale increase in perceived human influences due to presence of solar PV arrays, substations, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), and changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape. • Medium-scale localised effects on openness of the landscape resulting from landscape mitigation planting and infrastructure. • Small-scale change to the remoteness and tranquil qualities of the LCA as a result of energy generation activities. The effect of the Scheme would result in a partial change to some of the key characteristics of the LCA in Year 15. Direct effects would be contained to the Site and indirect effects generally limited to areas adjacent to the Site, due to the flat topography and the establishment of the proposed mitigation (which would result in small-scale, localised effects on the perceived openness of the landscape, but reduce the presence of the solar PV arrays and associated infrastructure). As such, the overall landscape character would remain largely intact.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar, 132kV, 400kV) and Reversible	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**
					Decommission	During decommissioning, effects are predicted to be similar to those experienced during the construction phase, albeit in reverse, with land within the Order Limit returned to its former use as far as practicable. Areas of landscape mitigation planting (trees, woodland, hedgerows, scrub) will be left in situ and would continue to provide landscape and biodiversity functions. The decommissioning activities would be focused on removal of Solar PV Panels and mounting structures in a small area. A similar process to that of construction stage but in reverse with the removal of the Scheme elements occurring following the operational lifetime of the Scheme. In a worst-case scenario, a series of brief activities associated with the cable removal may occur with very localised effects where the ground is opened up to remove the cable. The Scheme would therefore result in a partial change to certain key characteristics of the LCA during decommission.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Decommission Activity)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
LCA B4 Waveney Tributary Farmland	Medium	Medium	**Medium**	Sub-Site 2A straddles this character area on its northern border and Great Moulton Plateau Farmland.	Construction	The Scheme is largely located outside of the LCA, with only a small area within Sub-Site 2A, north of Tivetshall St Margaret. As such, the direct effects would be very limited in scale, arising from brief to short-term disruption of arable land, vegetation clearance, an increase in vehicle movements, and long-term change in land use. There would also be indirect effects as a result of construction activities taking place on adjacent land outside the LCA affecting tranquillity. Overall, the scale of effect would be very small and limited to a very localised area within the LCA. The key characteristics of the LCA would be largely unaffected. The construction activities within or experienced from the LCA would occur over a short-term period (24 months). These activities would affect the following key characteristics: • Very small-scale direct effects as a result of construction activities and increase in perceived human influence within the LCA, including additional construction movements, with affected roads including the A140 and Station Road. • Very small-scale indirect effects on perceived tranquillity, arising from increased activity and vehicle movements along the A140 and Station Road. • Very small-scale change and loss of landscape features to facilitate site access during construction. • Very small-scale changes from the installation of solar PV arrays, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), including the presence of construction vehicles, task lighting, temporary fencing, and intermittent noise. Overall, these effects would be localised, limited to the Site and the surrounding land which overlooks the valley. In conclusion, the construction phase would result in very little discernible change to key characteristics of the LCA, and the landscape character would be barely affected.	Very Small	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Negligible Not Significant
					Operation Year 1	During the operational phase, the effect of the Scheme would be confined to Sub-Site 2A and the immediate surrounding area with views towards it. Effects arising from construction activities would reduce to conditions close to the baseline, including effects on tranquillity. The Scheme would continue to have the following effects on key characteristics of the LCA: • Very small-scale effects on experiences within the landscape, including on the surrounding PRoW and recreational routes. These effects result from the presence of solar PV arrays being visible in agricultural fields and the colour contrast between solar PV arrays and surroundings. • Very small-scale long-term reversible loss of arable farmland resulting from the introduction of areas of landscape mitigation planting, and changes to agricultural practices resulting from the Scheme. • Very small-scale change resulting from increased in perceived human influences due to the presence of solar PV arrays and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape. • Very small-scale change to the remote and tranquil qualities resulting from the audible and visual influences of the energy generation activities. • Very small-scale localised effect on the openness of the landscape to the presence of solar arrays infrastructure. Overall, the effect would be very small and restricted to a localised area within the LCA. At Year 1 the Scheme would result in very little discernible change to the key characteristics of the LCA. These effects would be confined to the Site and areas immediately adjacent to the Site. The key characteristics of the LCA would remain largely unaffected as a result.	Very Small	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Negligible Not Significant

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
					Operation Year 15	By Year 15, the proposed landscape mitigation planting, would have established sufficiently to perform their environmental function, albeit there is limited landscape mitigation proposed within this LCA due to limited nature of effects. Therefore, the openness of this LCA would not be affected. The very small change in character resulting from the Scheme would remain; however, it would continue to be perceived as a localised effect and not apparent from the wider LCA. The Scheme would continue to have the following effects on the key characteristics of the LCA: • Very small-scale effects on experiential qualities within the landscape, including the PRoW and recreational routes. These effects result from the presence of solar PV arrays being visible in agricultural fields, and the colour contrast between solar PV arrays and the surroundings, and solar PV arrays being seen above hedgerows. • Very small-scale increase in perceived human influence due to presence of solar PV arrays and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV) resulting in changes to the land cover and land use. • Very small-scale change to the remote and tranquil qualities of the LCA as a result of energy generation activities. By Year 15 the Scheme would result in very little discernible change to key characteristics of the LCA. These effects would be confined to the Site and areas immediately adjacent to the Site.	Very Small	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Negligible Not Significant
					Decommission	During decommissioning, effects are predicted to be similar to those experienced during the construction phase, albeit in reverse, with land within the Order Limit generally returned to its former use as far as practicable. Areas of landscape mitigation planting (trees, woodland, hedgerows, scrub) will be left in situ and would continue to provide landscape and biodiversity functions.	Very Small	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Decommission Activity)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Negligible Not Significant

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
LCA B5 Chet Tributary Farmland	High	Medium	**High**	Sub-Site 10E falls wholly within this LCA, whilst Sub-Site 10B, 10C and 10D straddle between this LCA and Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parkland Character Area to the south.	Construction	The Scheme is largely located outside of the LCA, with only Site 10E and CRC 14 falling within this LCA. Generally, the construction activities of the Scheme would occur on the periphery to the south of the LCA, south of Seething. As a result, there would be limited change to the key characteristics of the LCA as the directly affected area would be minimal. The construction activities within the LCA would occur over a short-term period (24 months) and have the following effects on the key characteristics of the LCA: • Small-scale direct change on agricultural land use and loss of hedgerow within the CRC during the installation of underground infrastructure. • Small-scale changes resulting from the installation of solar PV arrays, and associated infrastructure, including the presence of construction vehicles, task lighting, temporary fencing, and intermittent noise. • Very small-scale direct and indirect effects resulting from construction activities, including construction traffic, crossings, and access requirements. Affected roads include Harvey's Lane and Seething Road. • Very small-scale loss of landscape features to facilitate site access during construction. • Very small-scale change of field margin to associated with access track, includes impact on important hedgerow. In conclusion, the construction activities would result in limited changes to the key characteristics of the LCA. These effects would be confined to the Site and areas immediately adjacent to the Site and would not affect the more sensitive characteristics of the LCA, such as views towards the Broads or the sense of remoteness in areas away from main roads.	Small	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Slight	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**
					Operation Year 1	During operation, the effect within this LCA would be limited to Site 10E, located to the southwest. Whilst the CRC and its agricultural function would be restored, the affected area would remain perceptible in Year 1 as reinstated vegetation continues to establish. The Scheme would have an effect on the following key characteristics of the LCA: • Very small-scale change of land use from agriculture to energy generation. • Very small-scale increase in perceived human influence due to the presence of solar PV arrays, maintenance access, and ancillary structures. • Very small-scale effects on experiential qualities within the landscape, including on the PRoW and recreational routes, from the presence of solar PV arrays in agricultural fields, and colour contrast between solar PV arrays and surroundings, and these being visible above hedgerows, though there would be no effect on views towards the Broads due to the Site's location. • Very small-scale long-term reversible loss of arable farmland resulting from the introduction of areas of landscape mitigation planting, and changes to agricultural management practices to accommodate the Scheme. • Very small-scale localised effect on openness of the landscape and views due to the presence of solar arrays infrastructure. In conclusion, the Scheme would result in little discernible change to some key characteristics of the LCA in Year 1. These effects would be confined to the Sites and areas immediately adjacent to the Sites and would not affect the more sensitive characteristics of the LCA, such as views towards the Broads or the sense of remoteness in areas away from main roads.	Very Small	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not Significant

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
					Operation Year 15	By year 15 the proposed mitigation measures such as internal hedgerow reinforcement would have established to provide their environmental function essentially helping integrate the development into its setting. Measures would also provide some beneficial aspects including enhancement of the landscape character through supporting biodiversity gains such as through delivering areas of species rich grassland. The change in character as a result of the Scheme will remain, however this will remain as a localised change affecting part of the Sites. Overall, it is considered the key characteristics (agricultural landscape and landform) will be preserved albeit these masked by the development. Furthermore, the presence of established mitigation measures, together with retention of existing features will reinforce characteristic features which fit with the prevailing character, and respond positively to overarching landscape guidelines, leading to a reduction in the size and scale of reported effects. The Scheme would continue to have the following effects on the key characteristics of the LCA: • Very small-scale effects on experiential qualities of the landscape, including on the surrounding PRoW and recreational routes, resulting from the solar PV arrays being visible in agricultural fields, the colour contrast between solar PV arrays and surroundings, and solar PV arrays being seen above hedgerows. • Very small-scale increase in perceived human influence due to the presence of solar PV arrays and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), and changes to rural landscape, from alterations to the land cover and pattern. • Very small-scale change to the remote and tranquil qualities of the LCA resulting from energy generation activities. • Very small-scale effects on experiences of openness of the landscape result from landscape mitigation planting and presence of energy infrastructure. The Scheme would have little discernible change on the key characteristics of the LCA in Year 15.	Very Small	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not Significant
					Decommission	During decommissioning, effects are predicted to be similar to those experienced during the construction phase, albeit in reverse, with land within the Order Limit returned to its former use as far as practicable. Areas of landscape mitigation planting (trees, woodland, hedgerows, scrub) will be left in situ and would continue to provide landscape and biodiversity functions. The decommissioning activities would be focused on removal of Solar PV Panels and mounting structures in a small area. A similar process to that of construction stage but in reverse with the removal of the Scheme elements occurring following the operational lifetime of the Scheme. In a worst case scenario, a series of brief activities associated with the cable removal may occur with very localised effects where the ground is opened up to remove the cable.	Very Small	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not Significant

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance									
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
LCA C2 Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parkland	High	High	**High**	Sub-Site 10A lies wholly within this LCA, whilst sub-Site 10B, 10C and 10D straddling between this character area and Chet Tributary Farmland north of this LCA.	Construction	Construction activities associated with the Scheme within this LCA would be limited to sub-Sites 10A to 10D and would be limited to a very small portion of the north western area of the LCA adjacent to the B1332 and Harvey's Road. This part of the LCA is relatively enclosed due to surrounding woodland blocks and hedgerows. As such, direct and indirect effects would be small in scale, arising from short-term disruption of arable land, vegetation clearance, increased vehicle and plant movements, and long-term change in land use. Consequently, there would be limited change to the key characteristics of the LCA, as the area directly affected would be small. The construction activities within or visible from the LCA would occur over a short-term period (24 months) and would affect the following key characteristics of the LCA: • Small-scale direct and indirect effects (including on perceived tranquillity) resulting from construction activities, including construction traffic, crossings, and access requirements and increased vehicles on the wider network. Affected roads include B1332 and Harvey's Road. • Small-scale change on experiences within the landscape, including surrounding PRoW and recreational routes, arising from solar construction. This change is however considered to be localised and reduce with distance from the Sites. • Very small scale direct and indirect effect on the predominantly rural landscape by introducing the construction compound at Site 10C. The compound would include laydown and temporary material storage areas, welfare facilities, temporary lighting, and fencing. • Very small-scale direct effect on the network of recreational PRoW of the LCA due to localised closures of PRoW and recreational routes to accommodate the construction activities. Affected route includes Hedenham RB9. • Very small-scale changes from the installation of solar PV arrays, substation, and associated infrastructure, including visibility of construction vehicles, task lighting, temporary fencing, and intermittent noise. • Very small-scale hedgerow removal associated with access track, includes impact on important hedgerow. In conclusion, the construction activities would result in limited change to the key characteristics of the LCA. These effects would be confined to areas adjacent to the Sites and would not affect the more sensitive characteristics of the LCA, such as views towards the Broads or the sense of remoteness in areas away from main roads.	Small	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Slight	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**
					Operation Year 1	Following the cessation of construction activities, effects associated with the construction activities and construction compound would return to pre-construction conditions. The perceived tranquillity would be partially restored as the level of activities reduce. The Scheme would have a very small-scale effect on the following key characteristics: • Small-scale change of land use from arable to energy generation. • Small-scale increase in perceived human influence due to the presence of solar PV arrays, substation, and associated infrastructure. • Very small-scale long-term reversible loss of arable farmland resulting from the introduction of areas of landscape mitigation planting, and changes to the agricultural management practice accounting for the Scheme. • Very small-scale change on the experiential qualities of the landscape, including the surrounding PRoW and recreational routes. These effects result from the presence of solar PV arrays in agricultural fields, the colour contrast between solar PV arrays and surroundings, and solar PV arrays being seen above hedgerows. • Very small-scale, localised reduction in perceived tranquillity due to the operational noise from the substation. • Very small-scale localised effect on openness of the landscape and views due to the presence of the Scheme. In conclusion, the Scheme would result in limited effects on the key characteristics of the LCA, and these effects would be localised. The majority of the key characteristics of the LCA would remain intact.	Small	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar, 132 kV)	Slight	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
					Operation Year 15	By year 15 the proposed mitigation measures such as internal hedgerow reinforcement, woodland and scrub planting would have established to provide their environmental function essentially helping integrate the development into its setting. Measures would also provide some beneficial aspects including enhancement of the landscape character through reinforcement of woodland belts whilst supporting habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity gains such as through delivering areas of species rich grassland. The change in character as a result of the Scheme will remain, however this will remain as a localised change affecting part of the Sites. Overall, it is considered the key characteristics (agricultural landscape and landform) will be preserved albeit these masked by the development. Furthermore, the presence of established mitigation measures, together with retention of existing features will reinforce characteristic features which fit with the prevailing character, and respond positively to overarching landscape guidelines, leading to a reduction in the size and scale of reported effects. The Scheme would continue to have the following effects on the key characteristics of the LCA: • Very small-scale change resulting from increase in perceived human influence due to the presence of solar PV arrays, substations, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), and change to the land use of the rural landscape. • Very-small-scale long-term reversible loss of arable farmland resulting from the introduction of areas of landscape mitigation planting, and changes to the agricultural management practice accounting for the Scheme. • Very small-scale change on the experiential qualities within the landscape, including the surrounding PRoW network and recreational routes. Effects result from the presence of solar PV arrays panel and substations, the colour contrast between solar PV arrays and surroundings, and solar PV arrays being seen above hedgerows. • Very small-scale change on the remote and tranquil qualities of the LCA resulting from energy generation activities. • Very small-scale localised effects on the experience of openness of the landscape as a result of landscape mitigation planting and the presence of energy infrastructure. • Very small-scale, localised reduction in perceived tranquillity due to the operational noise from the substation. In conclusion, by Year 15 the Scheme would result in very little discernible change to key characteristics of the LCA. These effects would be confined to the Sites and areas immediately adjacent to the Sites and the majority of the key characteristics of the LCA would remain intact.	Very Small	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar, 132 kV)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not significant
					Decommission	During decommissioning, effects are predicted to be similar to those experienced during the construction phase, albeit in reverse, with land within the Order Limit returned to its former use as far as practicable. Areas of landscape mitigation planting are assumed to be permanent and would continue to provide a landscape and biodiversity function.	Small	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Decommission Activity)	Slight	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

LCA E2 Great Moulton Plateau Farmland	Medium	Medium	**Medium**	Sub-Sites 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 2B and 2C, the BESS, and the National Grid substation Sites are wholly located within this LCA. Site 3 straddles the north-eastern boundary of the LCA. Sub-Site 2A is located on the southern boundary and straddles the interface between LCA E2 and B2. CRC1, CRC2 and CRC3 are located within this LCA, while CRC4 is predominantly within this LCA but crosses into LCA B1 to the north.	Construction	The bulk of construction activities associated with the Scheme within this LCA would be located in the corridor between A140 and the Norwich–Diss railway line, to the south of Great Moulton, an area influenced by large infrastructure features, including overhead lines and pylons. The corridor would experience activities associated with the construction of the National Grid substation (including pylon and overhead line restringing works), two 400kV substations, the BESS, solar PV arrays. This also includes seven temporary construction compounds. CRC4 and parts of Site 3 are located further east but also within the LCA. CRC4 runs roughly parallel to the A140, located to the east of the A140 running north towards Long Stratton. Site 3 is located to the south of Lundy Green, on the north-eastern edge of the LCA. Whilst the activities occupy a relatively large geography these form a small part of a much larger LCA with activity focused on its eastern section. The construction activities within or visible within the LCA would occur over a short-term period (24 months). These activities would affect the following key characteristics of the LCA: • Large-scale changes from the installation of solar PV arrays, BESS, National Grid substation, 400kV substations, and associated infrastructure, including visibility of construction vehicles, task lighting, temporary fencing & intermittent noise. • Large scale indirect changes to perceived tranquillity, arising from increased construction activities and vehicle movements. This would include effects to the experiential qualities of surrounding PRoW and recreational routes. These effects would result from the presence of increased activity resulting in a series of visible and audible activities. The effect would be intensified during the construction phase due to partially reversible vegetation removal. • Medium-scale direct change as a result of construction activities along the transport network in the LCA. Activities include traffic, crossings, and access requirements. Affected roads include A140, B1134 Station Road, Frithway, Lodge Road, Common Road, Wood Lane, Parker's Lane, Mill Road, Hall Lane, and Edge's Lane. These activities would have effect on the rural character and traffic network of the LCA. • Medium-scale direct change on the network of recreational PRoW of the LCA due to localised closures of PRoW to accommodate the construction activities. Affected routes include Great Moulton FP13, FP14, FP15, FP18, FP19, Tivetshall St. Margaret FP3, FP5, RB6, Wacton RB31, Long Stratton FP14, FP17, FP19, FP21, FP22, FP26, Morningthorpe FP2, FP3, FP21, FP23, FP24, RB22, and Pulham Market FP1. • Medium-scale direct change as a result of loss of landscape features along the CRC, including trees and sections of hedgerow. The tree belt on Hundred Lane would experience tree loss and would open up views to the north and south of the lane. The CRC construction include small-scale hedgerow removal of small sections of important hedgerows. • Medium-scale direct disruption to arable fields within the CRC during installation. • Medium-scale direct and indirect changes as a result of introducing construction compounds at the BESS Site, Sub-Site 1B, Sub-Site 2B and CRC 4, these within the predominantly rural landscape. The compounds would include laydown and temporary material storage areas, welfare facilities, temporary lighting, and fencing. • Small-scale hedgerow removal to associated with access track, includes impact on important hedgerow. The construction of the CRC would temporarily dissect the LCA from north to south. However, the overall pattern of the LCA would remain intact, as it generally follows the linearity of the A140 and the Norwich–Diss railway line. Effects from the pylon and National Grid substation may be visible from adjacent LCAs. Although there is existing energy infrastructure within the LCA, the introduction of the National Grid substation and pylon would increase the scale of development within the agricultural landscape. The overall LCA would continue to be perceived as an open landscape, although the scale of development would be perceived as having intensified. In conclusion, construction activities associated with the Scheme would result in a substantial change to some key characteristics of the LCA.	Large	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Major	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Major** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
					Operation Year 1	Following the cessation of construction activities, including the removal of the construction compound and haul route, effects associated with these features would cease, and tranquillity would be partially restored. The Scheme comprises clusters primarily located in the eastern part of the LCA, with the majority situated between the A140 and the Norwich–Diss railway line. As the CRC is restored, its agricultural land use would be reinstated. However, the affected area would remain perceptible in Year 1 as reinstated vegetation continues to establish. The extent to which the Scheme dissects the LCA would reduce as the landscape is restored along the CRC. The Scheme would continue to have the following effects on the key characteristics of the LCA: • Large-scale change on the experiential qualities within the landscape, including surrounding PRoW and recreational routes, arising from the presence of the Scheme such as solar PV arrays, substations, and BESS, its colour contrast, and the Scheme being visible above hedgerows, together with sky lining effects. The effect is intensified in Year 1 due to vegetation removal during construction and reinstated vegetation yet to be established. • Medium-scale long-term reversible loss of arable farmland resulting from the introduction of areas of landscape mitigation planting, and changes to the agricultural land use to accommodate the Scheme. • Medium-scale increase in perceived human influences due to presence of solar PV arrays, BESS, substations (National Grid substation and 2no. 400kV substation), associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV) and changes to the land use and pattern of the rural landscape. • Medium-scale change to the remote and tranquil qualities of the LCA resulting from energy generation. • Small scale changes resulting from the National Grid substation, which would increase sky-lining features. These features would interrupt the large expansive sky in the open landscape. • Small-scale change on landscape pattern resulting from vegetation removal to accommodate the CRC in the open landscape. • Small-scale, localised reduction in perceived tranquillity due to the operational noise from the substation and BESS equipment. • Small-scale localised effect on openness of the landscape and views due to the presence of solar arrays, BESS, and substations. The Scheme would reduce to a partial change to some of the key characteristics of the LCA in Year 1. As landscape mitigation planting would not have fully established residual construction effects may remain perceptible. Whilst elements such as the pylons and the National Grid substation may be experienced from adjacent LCAs, other effects would be limited to the localised area due to the flat landform and the presence of field boundaries.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Permanent (NG substation) and Reversible (BESS, Solar, 400kV)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
					Operation Year 15	By Year 15, the proposed landscape mitigation planting, such as internal hedgerow reinforcement, woodland and scrub planting, would have established sufficiently to perform their environmental functions, reducing the overall effects and help integrate the development into its setting. Measures would also provide some beneficial aspects including enhancement of the landscape character through reinforcement of woodland belts whilst supporting habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity gains such as through delivering areas of species rich grassland. This would also provide visual screening, especially along Hundred Lane. The change in character as a result of the Scheme will remain, however this will remain as a localised change affecting part of the Site. Overall, it is considered the key characteristics (agricultural landscape and landform) will be preserved albeit these masked by the Scheme. Furthermore, the presence of established mitigation measures, together with retention of existing features will reinforce characteristic features which fit with the prevailing character, and respond positively to overarching landscape guidelines, leading to a reduction in the size and scale of reported effects. The Scheme would continue to result in the below effects on the key characteristics of the LCA: • Medium-scale change on experiential qualities within the landscape, including the surrounding PRoW and recreational routes resulting from the presence of solar PV arrays, substations, BESS, and associated infrastructure, within agricultural fields. There would be a degree of colour contrast between solar PV arrays and surroundings, solar PV arrays being seen above hedgerows, and sky lining effects from the Scheme (pylon and substations). • Medium-scale change with increase in perceived human influence due to presence of solar PV arrays and substations. • Medium-scale change of the remote and tranquil qualities of the LCA result from energy generation activities. • Medium-scale localised effects on the experience of openness of the landscape resulting from landscape mitigation planting and the presence of energy infrastructure. • Small scale direct effect by introducing the National Grid substation, and pylons which would introduce sky lining features. These features would interrupt the large expansive sky in the open landscape. • Small-scale, localised reduction in perceived tranquillity due to the operational noise from the substation and BESS equipment. The Scheme would result in a partial change to some of the key characteristics of the LCA at Year 15. These effects would be largely contained to areas within and adjacent to the Site, due to the flat topography and the established landscape mitigation planting, although more distant views towards the pylons and National Grid substation may result in some limited experiential change.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Permanent (NG substation) and Reversible (BESS, Solar, 400kV)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**
					Decommission	During decommissioning, effects are predicted to be similar to those experienced during the construction phase, albeit in reverse, with land within the Order Limit returned to its former use as far as practicable. Areas of landscape mitigation planting (trees, woodland, hedgerows, scrub) will be left in situ and would continue to provide landscape and biodiversity functions. The National Grid substation would remain in situ; therefore, the scale of activities would be slightly smaller than during construction. The decommissioning activities would be focused on removal of Solar PV Panels and mounting structures in a small area. A similar process to that of construction stage but in reverse with the removal of the Scheme elements occurring following the operational lifetime of the Scheme. In a worst-case scenario, a series of brief activities associated with the cable removal may occur with very localised effects where the ground is opened up to remove the cable. Overall, the Scheme would result in a partial change to some of the key characteristics of the LCA.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Permanent (NG substation), Reversible (Decommission Activity)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

5 Landscape Character and Features of the Site

Table 5.1: Landscape Character and Features of the Site Assessment Table

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
BESS Site, CRC 1 & CRC 2	Medium	Medium	**Medium**	BESS Site, 400kV Substation, CRC1 and CRC2	Construction	The construction activities at the BESS Site would include access from Hundred Lane and Station Road. The construction activities would occur over a short-term period (24 months). These activities would affect the following key characteristics of the BESS Site, CRC1 and CRC2: • Large-scale changes to perceived tranquillity resulting from the installation of BESS, 400kV substation and associated infrastructure, including the presence of construction vehicles, task lighting, temporary fencing, and intermittent noise. • Medium-scale direct effect resulting from construction activities on B1134 Station Road, activities include construction traffic, crossings, and access requirements. • Medium-scale direct change on the network of recreational PRoW as a result of localised closures of PRoW to accommodate the construction activities. Affected routes include Great Moulton RB19 (Hundred Lane) and Tivetshall St Margaret FP3. • Medium-scale loss of landscape feature within the CRC footprint, including trees and sections of hedgerow. The tree belt at Hundred Lane would experience tree loss effecting the existing field patterns. This includes impact on important hedgerows. • Medium-scale change on perceived tranquillity, arising from the presence of construction activities and increased vehicle movements. • Medium-scale indirect change on the predominantly rural landscape by introducing construction compounds at the BESS Site. The compounds would include laydown and temporary material storage areas, welfare facilities, temporary lighting, and fencing. • Small scale direct disruption to arable fields within the CRC during the installation of underground infrastructure. • Very small-scale hedgerow removal associated with access track, includes impact on important hedgerow. In conclusion, the construction activities would result in a partial change to some key characteristics of the LCA. These effects would remain localised and confined to the Site and its immediate context.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**
					Operation Year 1	During the operational phase, the presence of permanent or long-term infrastructure at the National Grid substation and BESS Site would result in ongoing effects on the following key characteristics of the Site: • Large-scale experiential effects within the landscape, including on the PRoW and recreational routes. These effects result from the presence of components of the Scheme, including the BESS, and 400kV Substations, located within agricultural fields. The National Grid substation and solar PV arrays in the adjacent fields would also be perceptible, and the substation, and pylons would have indirect effects due to their sky lining presence with these features interrupting the large expansive sky in the open landscape. • Medium-scale localised effect on the openness of the landscape and views due to the presence of BESS and substation. • Medium-scale long-term reversible loss of arable farmland resulting from the introduction of areas of landscape mitigation planting, and changes to the agricultural management practice to accommodate the Scheme.	Large	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (BESS, Solar, 400kV)	Major	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Major** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
						• A medium scale increase in perceived human influence due to presence of BESS, substations, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), and changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape. • Small scale indirect effect from the National Grid substation, additional pylons, and cables in Site 1, which would potentially increase sky-lining effects. These features interrupt the large expansive sky in the open landscape. • Small-scale effect on landscape pattern and experiential effect resulting from vegetation removal along the CRC in the open landscape. • Small-scale, localised reduction in tranquillity due to the operational noise from the substation and BESS. In conclusion, the operational phase would result in a total change to some key characteristics of the Site. These effects would remain localised and confined to the Site and its immediate context.							
					Operation Year 15	By year 15 the proposed mitigation measures such as internal hedgerow reinforcement and woodland planting would have established to provide their environmental function essentially helping integrate the development into its setting. Measures would also provide some beneficial aspects including enhancement of the landscape character through reinforcement of woodland belts whilst supporting habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity gains such as through delivering areas of species rich grassland. The change in character as a result of the Scheme will remain, however this will remain as a localised change affecting part of the Site. The effect of the Scheme would result in a partial change to some of the key characteristics of the Site by Year 15. Direct effects would be contained to the Site and indirect effects generally limited to areas adjacent to the Site. It is considered the key characteristics (agricultural landscape and landform) will be preserved albeit these masked by the development. Furthermore, the presence of established mitigation measures, together with retention of existing features will reinforce characteristic features which fit with the prevailing character, and respond positively to overarching landscape guidelines, leading to a reduction in the size and scale of reported effects. As such, the overall landscape character would remain largely intact, but the Scheme would continue to have the following effects on the key characteristics of the Site: • Medium-scale experiential effects within the landscape, including on the PRoW and recreational routes. These effects result from the presence of components of the Scheme, including the BESS, and 400kV Substations, located within agricultural fields. The National Grid substation and solar PV arrays in the adjacent fields would also be perceptible, and the substation, and pylons would have indirect effects due to their sky lining presence with these features interrupting the large expansive sky in the open landscape. • Medium-scale change to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape due to increase in perceived human influence with the presence of BESS and substation and associated infrastructure. • Medium-scale change to the remote and tranquil qualities of the Site resulting from energy generation activities. • Medium-scale localised effects on experiences of openness of the landscape resulting from landscape mitigation planting and the presence of energy infrastructure. • Small scale indirect effect from the National Grid substation, additional pylons, and cables in Site 1, which could result in an increase in sky-lining effects. These features interrupt the large expansive sky in the open landscape. • Small-scale, localised reduction in perceived tranquillity due to the operational noise from the substation and BESS equipment. • Small-scale change in landscape pattern due to introduction of a linear belt of trees across south of Site.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (BESS, Solar, 400kV)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
						The introduction of the Scheme would result in a partial change to some of the key characteristics of the Site. Direct effects would be contained to the Site and indirect effects generally limited to areas adjacent to the Site, due to the flat topography and the establishment of the mitigation proposals.							
					Decommission	During Decommissioning, effects are predicted to be similar to those experienced during the construction phase, albeit in reverse, with land within the Site boundaries returned to its former use as far as practicable. Areas of landscape mitigation planting (trees, woodland, hedgerows, scrub) will be left in situ and would continue to provide landscape and biodiversity functions . The decommissioning activities would be focused on removal of Solar PV Panels and mounting structures in a small area. A similar process to that of construction stage but in reverse with the removal of the Scheme elements occurring following the operational lifetime of the Scheme. In a worst-case scenario, a series of brief activities associated with the cable removal may occur with very localised effects where the ground is opened up to remove the cable. It is assumed that the mitigation vegetation, include vegetation in Hundred Lane, would create visual barrier around the BESS Site, therefore the decommission activities would be largely screened, albeit the decommissioning activities would still have some effect on the perceived tranquillity, arising from increased construction activities and vehicle movements. Overall, the Scheme would result in partial change to the key characteristics of the BESS Site.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Decommission Activity)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
Site 1	Medium	Medum	**Medium**	Sub-Sites 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D, National Grid substation, 400kV substation	Construction	The construction activities within Site 1 would cover the majority of all the Sub-Sites, with construction of access routes from Station Road, Narrowgate Way and Frith Way. The construction activities would have an effect on the following key characteristics of the Site: • Large-scale changes from the installation of solar PV arrays, National Grid substation, pylons, 400kV substation, associated infrastructure, and overhead line restringing activities, including the presence of construction vehicles, task lighting, temporary fencing, and intermittent noise. • Medium-scale direct change as a result of construction activities on B1134 Station Road, Frith Way, and Narrowgate Way, with activities including construction traffic, crossings, and access requirements. • Medium-scale direct changes on the network of PRoW and recreational routes within the Site due to localised closures to accommodate the construction activities. Affected routes include Great Moulton FP13, FP14, FP15, FP18 and FP19. This could have indirect effects on recreational access across the landscape. • Medium-scale direct change due to the loss of landscape features, including trees and sections of hedgerow. The tree belt at Hundred Lane would experience tree loss and would open up views to the south of the lane towards the BESS Site. • Medium-scale indirect effects on perceived tranquillity, arising from increased construction activities and vehicle movements. • Medium-scale direct and indirect effect on the predominantly rural landscape by introducing construction compounds at the Site. The compounds would include laydown and temporary material storage areas, welfare facilities, temporary lighting, and fencing. • Very small-scale hedgerow removal associated with access track, includes impact on important hedgerows. The construction activities would result in a substantial change to the key characteristics and baseline features of the Site. Although there is existing energy infrastructure within the Site, the scale of activity within the current agricultural land use would be uncharacteristic.	Large	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Major	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Major** **Significant**
					Operation Year 1	During the operational phase, the presence of permanent or long-term infrastructure at the National Grid substation and 400kV substation would result in ongoing effects on the following key characteristics: • Large-scale changes on experiential qualities within the landscape. These effects result from the presence of components of the Scheme, including the National Grid substation, 400kV substations, solar PV arrays, located within agricultural fields. This Site would also experience the BESS in adjacent fields due to vegetation removal. Furthermore, the substations, and additional pylons would have effect on the skyline interrupting the large expansive sky in the open landscape. • Large-scale direct permanent loss of agricultural fields and landscape features within the National Grid substation footprint. • Large-scale change result from increase in perceived human influence, such as the presence of the National Grid substation, 400kV substations, solar PV arrays, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), resulting in changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape. • Large-scale localised effect on openness of the landscape and views due to the presence of solar arrays and substation infrastructure. • Large-scale effects on land use being changed to energy generation. • Medium-scale long-term reversible loss of arable farmland resulting from the introduction of areas of landscape mitigation planting, and changes to the agricultural management practice to accommodate the Scheme. • Small-scale, localised reduction in tranquillity due to the operational noise from the substation and BESS.	Large	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Permanent (NG substation) and Reversible (Solar, 400kV)	Major	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Major** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
						In conclusion, the operational phase would result in a total change to the key characteristics of the Site, however most effects would be localised and confined to the Site and its immediate context. The taller elements of the Scheme including the National Grid substation would be visible in the wider landscape.							
					Operation Year 15	By year 15 the proposed mitigation measures such as internal hedgerow reinforcement, woodland and scrub planting would have established to provide their environmental function essentially helping integrate the development into its setting. Measures would also provide some beneficial aspects including enhancement of the landscape character through reinforcement of woodland belts whilst supporting habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity gains such as through delivering areas of species rich grassland. The change in character as a result of the Scheme will remain, however this will remain as a localised change affecting part of the Site. Overall, it is considered some of the key characteristics, such as landform, will be preserved albeit a total change to some of the key characteristics of the Site. Most effects would remain localised and confined to the Site and its immediate context. The taller elements of the Scheme including the National Grid substation would be visible in the wider landscape. The presence of established mitigation measures, together with retention of existing features will reinforce characteristic features which fit with the prevailing character, and respond positively to overarching landscape guidelines, leading to a reduction in the size and scale of reported effects. As such, the overall landscape character would remain largely intact, but the Scheme would continue to have the following effects on the key characteristics of the Site: • Large-scale change result from increase in perceived human influence from the presence of the National Grid substation, 400kV substation, solar PV arrays, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), resulting in changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape. • Medium-scale experiential effects within the landscape, including on the PRoW and recreational routes. These effects result from the presence of components of the Scheme, including the National Grid substation, 400kV Substations, solar PV arrays, located within agricultural fields. This Site would also experience the BESS in adjacent fields due to vegetation removal. Furthermore, the substations, and additional pylons would have effect on the skyline interrupting the large expansive sky in the open landscape. • Medium-scale change on the remote and tranquil quality of the Site resulting from energy generation activities. • Medium-scale localised effects on openness of the landscape resulting from landscape mitigation planting and presence of energy infrastructure. • Small-scale, localised reduction in perceived tranquillity due to the operational noise from the substation and adjacent BESS equipment.	Large	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Permanent (NG substation), Reversible (Solar, 400kV)	Major	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Major** **Significant**
					Decommission	During decommissioning, effects are predicted to be similar to those experienced during the construction phase, albeit in reverse, with land within the Order Limits returned to its former use as far as practicable. Areas of landscape mitigation planting (trees, woodland, hedgerows, scrub) will be left in situ and would continue to provide landscape and biodiversity functions . The National Grid would remain in situ; therefore, the scale of decommissioning activities would be slightly smaller than those experienced at construction. Overall, the Scheme would result in partial change to some of the key characteristics of Site 1.	Large	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Decommission Activity)	Major	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Major** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
Site 2 and CRC3	Medium	Medium	**Medium**	Sub-Sites 2A, 2B, 2C, CRC 3, and small part of CRC 4	Construction	The construction activities within Site 2 would cover the majority of all Sub-Sites, with access routes constructed from the A140 Norwich Road. These activities would affect the following key characteristics of the Site: • Medium-scale direct effects on the network of recreational routes and PRoW within and adjacent to the Site due to localised closures of PRoW to accommodate the construction activities. Affected routes include Tivetshall St Margaret FP3, FP5, FP8, BR7, RB6 and Wacton RB31. • Medium-scale direct changes from the installation of solar PV arrays, and associated infrastructure, including presence of construction vehicles, task lighting, temporary fencing, and intermittent noise. • Medium-scale indirect effects on perceived tranquillity, arising from increased construction activities and vehicle movements. • Small-scale direct effect of construction activities on transport corridors within the immediate area; activities include construction traffic, crossings, and access requirements. Affected roads include Frith Way, Lodge Road, Carpenter's Walk and Norwich Road. • Small-scale direct effect due to loss of landscape features along the CRC, including trees and sections of hedgerow, include important hedgerow. • Small scale direct disruption to arable fields within the CRC during installation of CRC • Small-scale direct and indirect effects on the predominantly rural landscape by introducing a construction compound at the Site. The compound would include laydown and temporary material storage areas, welfare facilities, temporary lighting, and fencing. • Very small-scale hedgerow removal associated with access track. In conclusion, the construction activities would result in partial change to some key characteristics of the LCA. These effects would be contained within the Site and its immediate surroundings.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**
					Operation Year 1	During the operational phase, the effect of the Scheme would be limited to the Site and the immediate surroundings. Following the cessation of construction activities, effects associated with the construction activities, would return to a condition similar to their baseline. Whilst the CRC and its agricultural function would be restored, the affected area would remain perceptible in Year 1 as reinstated vegetation continues to establish. The following key characteristics would be affected: • Medium-scale experiential effects within the landscape, including the PRoW and recreational routes, resulting from visibility of the solar PV arrays and substation structures in landscape with features visible above hedgerows. • Medium-scale long-term reversible loss of arable farmland resulting from the introduction of areas of landscape mitigation planting, and changes to the agricultural management to accommodate the Scheme. • Small-scale change resulting from an increase in perceived human influence such as the direct presence of the solar PV arrays within the Site, and indirect change from presence of the National Grid substation, 400kV substations, pylons, and overhead line restringing works in the wider landscape. • Small-scale effect on the landscape pattern resulting from vegetation removal along the CRC in the open landscape. • Very small-scale change to the remote and tranquil qualities of the Site resulting from energy generation activities. • Very small-scale localised effect on openness of the landscape and views due to the presence of solar arrays infrastructure. The effect of the Scheme would remain as a partial change to some of the key characteristics of the Site. Direct effects would be contained to the Site and indirect effects generally limited to areas adjacent to the Site, due to the flat topography and the presence of field boundaries.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
					Operation Year 15	By year 15 the proposed mitigation measures such as internal hedgerow reinforcement, woodland and scrub planting would have established to provide their environmental function essentially helping integrate the development into its setting. Measures would also provide some beneficial aspects including enhancement of the landscape character through reinforcement of woodland belts whilst supporting habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity gains such as through delivering areas of species rich grassland. The change in character as a result of the Scheme will remain, however this will remain as a localised change affecting part of the Site. The effect of the Scheme would result in limited change to some of the key characteristics of the Site by Year 15. Direct effects would be contained to the Site and indirect effects generally limited to areas adjacent to the Site. It is considered the key characteristics (agricultural landscape and landform) will be preserved albeit these masked by the development. Furthermore, the presence of established mitigation measures, together with retention of existing features will reinforce characteristic features which fit with the prevailing character, and respond positively to overarching landscape guidelines, leading to a reduction in the size and scale of reported effects. As such, the overall landscape character would remain largely intact, but the Scheme would continue to have the following effects on the key characteristics of the Site: • Small-scale experiential effects within the landscape, including on the PRoW and recreational routes, resulting from the presence of solar PV arrays, and colour contrast between solar PV arrays and surroundings, and solar PV arrays being visible above hedgerows. • Small-scale change resulting from an increase in perceived human influences due to the presence of solar PV arrays, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), resulting in changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape. • Small-scale change on the openness of the landscape resulting from landscape mitigation planting and presence of energy infrastructure. • Very small-scale change of the remote and tranquil qualities of the Site resulting from energy generation activities.	Small	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar)	Slight	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not significant
					Decommission	During decommissioning, effects are predicted to be similar to those experienced during the construction phase, albeit in reverse, with land within the Order Limits returned to its former use as far as practicable. Areas of landscape mitigation planting (trees, woodland, hedgerows, scrub) will be left in situ and would continue to provide landscape and biodiversity functions and reduce visibility of the activity from the wider landscape. The decommissioning activities would be focused on removal of Solar PV Panels and mounting structures in a small area. A similar process to that of construction stage but in reverse with the removal of the Scheme elements occurring following the operational lifetime of the Scheme. In a worst-case scenario, a series of brief activities associated with the cable removal may occur with very localised effects where the ground is opened up to remove the cable. Overall, the Scheme would result in limited change to some of the key characteristics.	Small	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Decommission Activity)	Slight	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not significant

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
Site 3	Medium	Medium	**Medium**	Site 3	Construction	The fields closest to Lundy Green within Site 3 would be retained as agricultural land. Construction access would be taken from Spring Lane. The construction activities would have an effect on the following key characteristics: • Medium-scale direct effect on the network of PRoW and recreational routes within the Site due to localised closures of PRoW to accommodate the construction activities. Affected routes include Hempnall FP20, FP25, FP26, FP28, FP31, FP32, FP33, and FP35. This could have indirect effects on recreational access across the landscape. • Medium-scale changes from the installation of solar PV arrays, and associated infrastructure, including the presence of construction vehicles, task lighting, temporary fencing, and intermittent noise. • Medium-scale indirect effects on perceived tranquillity, arising from increased construction activities and vehicle movements. • Small-scale direct effects of construction activities on transport corridors within the immediate area. Activities include construction traffic, crossings, and access requirements. Affected roads include Spring Lane, The Street, Lundy Green, and Alburgh Road. • Very small-scale hedgerow removal associated with access track. In conclusion, the construction activities would result in a partial alteration to some key characteristics of the Site. These effects would remain localised and confined to the Site and its immediate context.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**
					Operation Year 1	During the operational phase, the Site would partially contain solar energy infrastructure, as the field closest to Lundy Green remains undeveloped and would be retained as agricultural land. The Scheme would continue to result in the following effects on the key characteristics of the Site: • Medium-scale experiential effects within the landscape, including on the PRoW and recreational routes, as a result of the presence of solar PV arrays in agricultural fields, the colour contrast between solar PV arrays and surroundings, and solar PV arrays being visible above existing hedgerows. • Medium-scale change on the remote and tranquil qualities of the Site resulting from energy generation activities. • Medium-scale change resulting from increase in perceived human influences due to the presence of solar PV arrays, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), resulting in changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape. • Small-scale long-term reversible loss of arable farmland resulting from the introduction of areas of landscape mitigation planting, and changes to the agricultural management practice to accommodate the Scheme. In conclusion, the operational phase would result in a partial alteration to the landscape character of the Site. The effects would be localised, and the overall character of the wider landscape would remain largely intact.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
					Operation Year 15	By year 15 the proposed mitigation measures such as internal hedgerow reinforcement, woodland and scrub planting would have established to provide their environmental function essentially helping integrate the development into its setting. Measures would also provide some beneficial aspects including enhancement of the landscape character through reinforcement of woodland belts whilst supporting habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity gains such as through delivering areas of species rich grassland. The change in character as a result of the Scheme will remain, however this will remain as a localised change affecting part of the Site. The effect of the Scheme would result in limited change to some of the key characteristics of the Site by Year 15. Direct effects would be contained to the Site and indirect effects generally limited to areas adjacent to the Site. It is considered the key characteristics (agricultural landscape and landform) will be preserved albeit these masked by the development. Furthermore, the presence of established mitigation measures, together with retention of existing features will reinforce characteristic features which fit with the prevailing character, and respond positively to overarching landscape guidelines, leading to a reduction in the size and scale of reported effects. As such, the overall landscape character would remain largely intact, but the Scheme would continue to have the following effects on the key characteristics of the Site: The Scheme would continue to have the following effects on the key characteristics of the Site: • Small-scale experiential effects within the landscape, including on the PRoW and recreational route, as a result of the presence of solar PV arrays in agricultural fields, colour contrast between solar PV arrays and surroundings, and solar PV arrays being seen above the height of existing hedgerows. • Small-scale change result from increase in perceived human influences due to the presence of solar PV arrays, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), resulting in changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape. • Small-scale change of the remote and tranquil qualities of the Site resulting from energy generation activities.	Small	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar)	Slight	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not significant
					Decommission	During decommissioning, effects are predicted to be similar to those experienced during the construction phase, albeit in reverse, with land within the Site boundaries returned to its former use as far as practicable. Areas of landscape mitigation planting (trees, woodland, hedgerows, scrub) will be left in situ and would continue to provide landscape and biodiversity functions and reduce visibility of the activity from the wider landscape.	Small	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Decommission Activity)	Slight	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not Significant

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
Site 4	Medium	Medium	**Medium**	Sub-Sites 4A and 4B	Construction	Construction activities would extend across the majority of Sub-Site 4A, and across the northeastern area of Sub-Site 4B.. The construction access would be from Norwich Road and Bungay Road. These activities would have an effect on the following key characteristics of the Site: • Medium-scale direct effects on the network of PRoW and recreational routes within the Site due to localised closures of PRoW to accommodate the construction activities. Affected routes includes Long Stratton FP3, FP4, and FP5. This could have indirect effects on recreational access across the landscape. • Medium-scale changes from the installation of solar PV arrays, substation, and associated infrastructure, including the presence of construction vehicles, task lighting, temporary fencing, and intermittent noise. • Small-scale direct effect of construction activities on transport corridors within the immediate area. Activities include construction traffic, crossings, and access requirements. Affected roads include Bungay Road, A140 and Church Lane. • Small-scale indirect changes to perceived tranquillity arising from increased construction activities and vehicle movements. • Small-scale direct and indirect effect on the predominantly rural landscape by introducing construction compounds at the Site. The compounds would include laydown and temporary material storage areas, welfare facilities, temporary lighting, and fencing. • Very small-scale hedgerow removal associated with access track, includes impact on important hedgerows. In conclusion, the construction activities would result in a partial change to some key characteristics of the LCA, with effects confined to the Site and its immediate surroundings.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**
					Operation Year 1	During the operational phase, the effect of the Scheme on landscape would be limited to Site 4 and the immediate surroundings. For Sub-Site 4A solar PV arrays would extend across the majority of land within its boundaries, whilst at Sub-Site 4B the northern part to the west of PRoW Long Stratton FP3 would be affected. The Scheme would continue to have the following effects on the key characteristics of the Site: • Medium-scale experiential change within the landscape, including on PRoW and recreational routes, resulting from the presence of solar PV arrays in agricultural fields, the colour contrast between solar PV arrays and surroundings, and solar PV arrays and substation exceeding the height of hedgerows. • Medium-scale long-term reversible loss of arable farmland resulting from the introduction of areas of landscape mitigation planting, and changes to the agricultural management practice to accommodate the Scheme. • Small-scale change result from increase in perceived human influences due to the presence of solar PV arrays, substation, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), resulting in changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape. • Small-scale change by introducing a community space at Sub-Site 4B. • Small-scale localised effect on the general open framed views across the landscape due to the presence of Scheme. • Very small-scale change in the tranquil qualities of the Site resulting from energy generation activities. In conclusion, the operational phase would result in a partial alteration of the character of land within the sub-Sites. These effects would remain localised and confined to the Site and its immediate context.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar, 132kV)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
					Operation Year 15	By year 15 the proposed mitigation measures such as internal hedgerow reinforcement, woodland and scrub planting would have established to provide their environmental function essentially helping integrate the development into its setting. Measures would also provide some beneficial aspects including enhancement of the landscape character through reinforcement of woodland belts whilst supporting habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity gains such as through delivering areas of species rich grassland. The change in character as a result of the Scheme will remain, however this will remain as a localised change affecting part of the Site. The effect of the Scheme would result in limited change to some of the key characteristics of the Site by Year 15. Direct effects would be contained to the Site and indirect effects generally limited to areas adjacent to the Site. It is considered the key characteristics (agricultural landscape and landform) will be preserved albeit these masked by the development. Furthermore, the presence of established mitigation measures, together with retention of existing features will reinforce characteristic features which fit with the prevailing character, and respond positively to overarching landscape guidelines, leading to a reduction in the size and scale of reported effects. As such, the overall landscape character would remain largely intact, but the Scheme would continue to have the following effects on the key characteristics of the Site: • Small-scale experiential changes within the landscape, including on PRoW and recreational routes, with effects resulting from the presence of solar PV arrays and substations in agricultural fields, the colour contrast between solar PV arrays and surroundings, and solar PV arrays being visible above the height of hedgerows. • Small-scale change result from increase in perceived human influences due to the presence of solar PV arrays, substation, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), resulting in changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape. • Small-scale localised effects on the open framed views across as a result of landscape mitigation planting and the presence of energy infrastructure. • Small-scale change by introduction of a community green space at Sub-Site 4B. • Very small-scale change on the remote and tranquil qualities of the Site resulting from energy generation activities.	Small	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar, 132kV)	Slight	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not significant
					Decommission	During decommissioning, effects are predicted to be similar to those experienced during the construction phase, albeit in reverse, with land within the Order Limits returned to its former use as far as practicable. Areas of landscape mitigation planting (trees, woodland, hedgerows, scrub) will be left in situ and would continue to provide landscape and biodiversity functions.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Decommission Activity)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
Site 5	Medium	Medium	**Medium**	Sub-Sites 5A and 5B	Construction	Construction activities would extend across the majority of the Site. The construction access would be from Bungay Road to the north adjacent to The Grove. These activities would have an effect on the following key characteristics of the Site: • Medium-scale direct effect on the network of recreational PRoW within the Site due to localised closures of PRoW to accommodate the construction activities. Affected route includes Morningthorpe FP5 and Morningthorpe FP9. This could have indirect effects on recreational access across the landscape. • Medium-scale changes resulting from the installation of solar PV arrays, 400kV substation, and associated infrastructure, including presence of construction vehicles, task lighting, temporary fencing, and intermittent noise. • Medium-scale indirect effects on perceived tranquillity, arising from increased construction activities and vehicle movements. • Small-scale direct long-term loss of agricultural fields within the 400kV substation footprint. • Small-scale direct effect of construction activities on transport corridors within the immediate area. Activities include construction traffic, crossings, and access requirements. Affected roads include B1527 Bungay Road, The Street and Boylandhall Lane. • Small-scale direct and indirect effect on the predominantly rural landscape by introducing construction compounds at the Site, the compounds would include laydown and temporary material storage areas, welfare facilities, temporary lighting, and fencing. • Very small-scale hedgerow removal associated with access track, includes impact on important hedgerows. In conclusion, the construction activities would result in a partial change to the character of the Site and related receptors, with effects confined to the Site and its immediate surroundings.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**
					Operation Year 1	During the operational phase, the effect of the Scheme would be limited to the Site and the immediate surroundings. For Sub-Site 5A the solar PV arrays would extend across the majority of land within its boundaries, whilst for Sub-Site 5B solar PV arrays would extend to its northern part, with the southeastern area adjacent to The Street left undeveloped to provide a suitable stand off from existing residential properties. The Scheme would continue to have the following effects on the key characteristics of the Site: • Medium-scale experiential change within the landscape, including on PRoW and recreational route, resulting from the presence of solar PV arrays and substation in agricultural fields, the colour contrast between solar PV arrays and surroundings, and solar PV arrays being seen above hedgerows. • Medium-scale long-term reversible loss of arable farmland resulting from the introduction of areas of landscape mitigation planting, and changes to the agricultural management practice to accommodate the Scheme. • Medium-scale change result from increase in perceived human influence due to presence of solar PV arrays, substation, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), resulting in changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape. • Medium-scale localised effect on open framed views across the landscape due to the presence of solar arrays and substation infrastructure. • Small-scale change on the perceived tranquillity of the Site resulting from energy generation activities. In conclusion, the operational phase would result in a partial alteration to the character of the Site. Direct effects would be contained to the Site and indirect effects generally limited to areas adjacent to the Site.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar, 400kV)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
					Operation Year 15	By year 15 the proposed mitigation measures such as internal hedgerow reinforcement, woodland and scrub planting would have established to provide their environmental function essentially helping integrate the development into its setting. Measures would also provide some beneficial aspects including enhancement of the landscape character through reinforcement of woodland belts whilst supporting habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity gains such as through delivering areas of species rich grassland. The change in character as a result of the Scheme will remain, however this will remain as a localised change affecting part of the Site. The effect of the Scheme would result in limited change to some of the key characteristics of the Site by Year 15. Direct effects would be contained to the Site and indirect effects generally limited to areas adjacent to the Site. It is considered the key characteristics (agricultural landscape and landform) will be preserved albeit these masked by the development. Furthermore, the presence of established mitigation measures, together with retention of existing features will reinforce characteristic features which fit with the prevailing character, and respond positively to overarching landscape guidelines, leading to a reduction in the size and scale of reported effects. As such, the overall landscape character would remain largely intact, but the Scheme would continue to have the following effects on the key characteristics of the Site: • Small-scale experiential changes within the landscape, including on PRoW and recreational routes, resulting from the presence of solar PV arrays and substation in agricultural fields, the colour contrast between solar PV arrays and surroundings, and solar PV arrays being visible above the height of hedgerows. • Small-scale change result from increase in perceived human influence due to presence of solar PV arrays, substation, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), resulting in changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape. • Small-scale change to the remote and tranquil qualities of the Site resulting from energy generation activities. • Small-scale localised effects on the open framed views across the landscape resulting from landscape mitigation planting and the presence of energy infrastructure.	Small	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar, 400kV)	Slight	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not significant
					Decommission	During decommissioning, effects are predicted to be similar to those experienced during the construction phase, albeit in reverse, with land within the Site boundaries returned to its former use as far as practicable. Areas of landscape mitigation planting (trees, woodland, hedgerows, scrub) will be left in situ and would continue to provide landscape and biodiversity functions.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Decommission Activity)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
Site 6	Medium	Medium	**Medium**	Site 6	Construction	Construction activity, including groundworks to accommodate the CRC and temporary construction compound would pass / lie adjacent to the Sites western and northern boundaries. These construction activities would be limited to short-term, localised effects. This may result in indirect effects on perceived tranquillity due to increased traffic and movement associated with construction. Overall, it is considered construction activities would result in a barely perceptible change to the perceived character of the Site and related receptors, with effects confined directly adjacent to the Site.	Very Small	Site	Brief	Reversible	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Negligible Not Significant
					Operation Year 1	Following removal of the construction compound and installation of the CRC adjacent to the Site, the landscape would be restored to its former condition, and the proposals would not cause any perceivable change to the landscape character and or features of the Site.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Change	N/A	No Change
					Operation Year 15	At year 15 the proposals would incur no noticeable change to land within or adjacent to the Site.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Change	N/A	No Change
					Decommission	A similar process to that of construction stage but in reverse with the removal of the Scheme elements occurring following the operational lifetime of the Scheme. In a worst-case scenario, a series of brief activities associated with the cable removal may occur with very localised effects where the ground is opened up to remove the cable. No decommissioning activities are anticipated within this Site; however, there could be indirect effects arising from cable removal works in adjacent sections of the route.	Very Small	Site	Brief	Reversible	Negligible	Adverse Indirect	Negligible Not Significant

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
Site 7, CRC5, CRC8, CRC10, CRC11 & CRC12	Medium	Medium	**Medium**	Sub Sites 7A - 7L, CRC5, CRC 8, CRC 10, CRC 11, CRC 12,	Construction	Construction activities would extend across the majority of the Site, which covers an extensive area and comprises Sub-Sites 7A – 7L. The construction access would be from Bungay Road / The Krons / Fairstead Lane for Sub-Sites 7A, 7B and 7C, from Broaden Lane for Sub-Sites 7D, 7E, and 7F; from Broaden Lane / Bussey's Loke for Sub-Site 7G; Bussey's Loke for sub-Site 7H: and The Green near Bussey's Loke / Woodton Road for Sub-Site 7I, 7J, 7K, and 7L. A haul road would also be used across all the Sub-Sites and CRC11 and CRC12 to support the construction activities. These activities would have an effect on the following key characteristics of the Site: • Large-scale direct change as a result of construction activities on transport corridor in the vicinity of the Site. Activities include construction traffic, crossings, and access requirements. Affected roads include, B1527, Church Hill, The Green, Fairstead Lane, Broaden Lane, Bussey's Loke, Shotesham Road, Woodton Road. • Large-scale direct change on the network of recreational routes and PRoW within the Site due to localised closures to accommodate the construction activities. Affected routes include Hempnall FP2, FP3, FP4, FP5, FP11, Saxlingham Nethergate FP10, FP12, FP14, FP2 and Woodton FP1, RB10. This could have indirect effects on recreational access across the landscape. • Large-scale changes from the installation of solar PV arrays, 132kV substation, and associated infrastructure, including the presence of construction vehicles, task lighting, temporary fencing, and intermittent noise. • Medium-scale change due to loss of landscape features along the CRC, including trees and sections of hedgerow and disruption to arable fields. This includes impact on important hedgerows. • Medium-scale effect on field patterns within the CRC due to loss of hedgerows and trees during installation of underground infrastructure. • Medium-scale indirect effects on perceived tranquillity, arising from increased construction activities and vehicle movements, including the internal haul route within Site 7, CRC11 and CRC12, thereby introducing traffic, HGV, and construction activities within the rural agricultural fields. • Small-scale hedgerow removal associated with access track, includes impact on important hedgerows. In conclusion, the construction activities would result in a substantial change to the baseline landscape within the Site and its immediate surroundings. Whilst landscape features would be retained with appropriate offsets form these features and landscape receptors the Scheme would introduce a series of new uncharacteristic elements across a relatively broad geographical area.	Large	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Major	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Major** **Significant**
					Operation Year 1	During the operational phase, the effect of the Scheme would generally be limited to the Sub-Sites and their immediate surroundings. Site 7 covers an extensive area broadly east to west across 12 Sub-Sites, the majority of which would be utilised for solar PV arrays. The following effects as a result of the Scheme are predicted: • Large-scale experiential change within the landscape, including the PRoW and recreational routes, with effects arising from the presence of solar PV arrays and substation in agricultural fields, the colour contrast between solar PV arrays and surroundings, and height visible above hedgerows. • Large-scale long-term reversible loss of arable farmland resulting from the introduction of areas of landscape mitigation planting, and changes to the agricultural management practice to accommodate the Scheme. • Large-scale increase in perceived human influence due to the presence of solar PV arrays, 132kV substation and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), resulting in changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape. • Medium-scale change to the tranquil qualities of the Site resulting from energy generation activities. • Medium-scale, long-term reversible change to the setting and recreational value of the various PRoW across the Sites, including the Boudicca Way.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar, 400kV)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
						• Medium-scale localised effects on the wooded horizons and localised openness due to the presence of solar arrays and substation. • Small-scale conversion of arable farmland to a species rich grassland in Sub-Site 7F and 7F. • Small-scale change by introducing permissive route and public green open space at Sub-Site 7F. In conclusion, the operational phase would result in a partial alteration to the character of land within the sub-Sites. These effects would remain localised and confined to the Site and its immediate context. Generally, landscape features would be retained and with appropriate offsets from these and landscape receptors therefore the Scheme would retain the current landscape pattern and structure albeit introduce new uncharacteristic elements across a relatively broad geographical area.							
					Operation Year 15	By year 15 the proposed mitigation measures such as internal hedgerow reinforcement, woodland and scrub planting would have established to provide their environmental function essentially helping integrate the development into its setting. Measures would also provide some beneficial aspects including enhancement of the landscape character through reinforcement of woodland belts whilst supporting habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity gains such as through delivering areas of species rich grassland. The change in character as a result of the Scheme will remain, however this will remain as a localised change affecting part of the Site. The effect of the Scheme would result in partial change to some of the key characteristics of the Site by Year 15. Direct effects would be contained to the Site and indirect effects generally limited to areas adjacent to the Site. It is considered the key characteristics (agricultural landscape and landform) will be preserved albeit these masked by the development. Furthermore, the presence of established mitigation measures, together with retention of existing features will reinforce characteristic features which fit with the prevailing character, and respond positively to overarching landscape guidelines, leading to a reduction in the size and scale of reported effects. As such, the overall landscape character would remain largely intact, but the Scheme would continue to have the following effects on the key characteristics of the Site: • Medium-scale increase in perceived human influence due to presence of solar PV arrays, substation, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), resulting in changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape. • Medium-scale change to the remote and tranquil qualities of the Site as a result of energy generation activities. • Medium-scale localised effects on the perception of wooded horizons and localised openness of the landscape as a result of landscape mitigation planting and the presence of energy infrastructure. • Small-scale experiential effects within the landscape, including the PRoW and recreational routes, with effects resulting from the presence of solar PV arrays and substation in agricultural fields, the colour contrast between solar PV arrays and surroundings, and solar PV arrays being seen above the height of hedgerows.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar, 400kV)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**
					Decommission	During decommissioning, effects are predicted to be similar to those experienced during the construction phase, albeit in reverse, with land within the Order Limit returned to its former use as far as practicable. Landscape mitigation (trees, woodland, hedgerows, scrub) will be left in situ and would continue to provide landscape and biodiversity functions. The decommissioning activities would be focused on removal of Solar PV Panels and mounting structures in a small area. A similar process to that of construction stage but in reverse with the removal of the Scheme elements occurring following the operational lifetime of the Scheme. In a worst-case scenario, a series of brief activities associated with the cable removal may occur with very localised effects where the ground is opened up to remove the cable. Overall, the Scheme would result in total change to some of the key characteristics of the Site.	Large	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Decommission Activity)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
Site 8	High	High	**High**	Sub-Site 8A and 8B and associated cable connections	Construction	The construction activities within Site 8; split between Sub-Sites 8A and 8B, would extend across the majority of the Site. These activities would have an effect on the following key characteristics of the Site: • Medium-scale localised changes from the installation of solar PV arrays, and associated infrastructure, including visibility of construction vehicles, task lighting, temporary fencing, and intermittent noise. • Medium-scale localised effect on open valley character, including medium distance views across the valley. • Small-scale direct effects resulting from construction activities on transport corridors adjacent to the Site. Activities would include traffic, crossings, and access requirements. Affected roads include Wash Lane, Baxter's Lane, and Market Lane. • Small-scale direct effects on rural lanes and PRoW, including temporary closure of Shotesham FP19 and FP22, due to construction. • Small-scale indirect effects on perceived tranquillity, arising from increased activity and vehicle movements along Baxter's Lane and Market Lane. • Very small-scale loss of landscape features to facilitate site access during construction. • Very small-scale effect on the perceived tranquillity and rural character of the rural lanes. • Very small-scale hedgerow removal associated with access track, includes impact on important hedgerows. In conclusion, the construction activities would result in a partial change to some key characteristics of the Site, with effects confined to the Site and its immediate surroundings.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Major** **Significant**
					Operation Year 1	During operation, the proposed solar PV arrays would occupy a proportion of Site 8, with the exclusion of parts of Site 8A due to flood zone status and Sub-Site 8B due to a combination of landform and proximity to Shotesham and residential properties. Access to the PRoW crossing the Site would be maintained. The following effects as a result of the Scheme are considered: • Medium-scale experiential effects within the landscape, including PRoW and recreational routes, with effects including solar PV arrays and substations being present in agricultural fields, colour contrast between solar PV arrays and surroundings, and solar PV arrays being seen above hedgerows. • Medium-scale localised effect on open valley character, including medium distance views across the valley. • Medium-scale change to the tranquil qualities of the Site resulting from energy generation activities. • Medium-scale localised effect on the recreational value of the PRoW. • Small-scale long-term reversible loss of arable farmland resulting from the introduction of areas of landscape mitigation planting, and changes to the agricultural management practice to accommodate the Scheme. • Small-scale effects on land use being changed to energy generation. • Small-scale increase in perceived human influence due to presence of solar PV arrays, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), resulting in changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape. In conclusion, the operational phase would result in a partial alteration to the character of land within the Site. These effects would remain localised and confined to the Site and its immediate context. Generally, landscape features would be retained and with appropriate offsets from these and landscape receptors therefore the Scheme would retain the current landscape pattern and structure albeit introduce new uncharacteristic elements.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Major** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
					Operation Year 15	By year 15 the proposed mitigation measures such as internal hedgerow reinforcement, woodland and scrub planting would have established to provide their environmental function essentially helping integrate the development into its setting. The landscape mitigation would support reducing the visibility of the Scheme, albeit this would have an effect on the open valley character. Measures would also provide some beneficial aspects including enhancement of the landscape character through reinforcement of woodland belts whilst supporting habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity gains such as through delivering areas of species rich grassland. The change in character as a result of the Scheme will remain, however this will remain as a localised change affecting part of the Site. The effect of the Scheme would result in limited change to some of the key characteristics of the Site by Year 15. Direct effects would be contained to the Site and indirect effects generally limited to areas adjacent to the Site. It is considered the key characteristics (agricultural landscape and landform) will be preserved albeit these masked by the Scheme. Furthermore, the presence of established mitigation measures, together with retention of existing features will reinforce characteristic features which fit with the prevailing character, and respond positively to overarching landscape guidelines, leading to a reduction in the size and scale of reported effects. As such, the overall landscape character would remain largely intact, but the Scheme would continue to have the following effects on the key characteristics of the Site: • Small-scale increase in perceived human influence due to presence of solar PV arrays, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), resulting in changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape. • Small-scale localised effect on the open valley character, due to reduced visibility as a result of increased vegetation cover, albeit this is not uncharacteristic within the landscape. • Small-scale experiential effects within the landscape, including PRoW and recreational routes, with effects including solar PV arrays being present in agricultural fields, the colour contrast between solar PV arrays and surroundings, and solar PV arrays being seen above hedgerows. • Small-scale change to the remote and tranquil qualities of the Site result from energy generation activities. • Small-scale localised effects on the open valley character resulting from landscape mitigation planting and the presence of energy infrastructure.	Small	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar)	Slight	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**
					Decommission	During decommissioning, effects are predicted to be similar to those experienced during the construction phase, albeit in reverse, with land within the Order Limits returned to its former use as far as practicable. Areas of landscape mitigation planting (trees, woodland, hedgerows, scrub) will be left in situ and would continue to provide landscape and biodiversity functions and reduce visibility of the uncharacteristic elements.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Decommission Activity)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Major** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
Site 9	Medium	Medium	**Medium**	Site 9	Construction	The construction activities of the within Site 9 would result in development over approximately half of the Site, with development occurring within the eastern part of the Site, whilst the remainder would be retained as farmland. The construction activities would have effect on the following key characteristics: • Medium-scale localised changes from the installation of solar PV arrays, and associated infrastructure, including the presence of construction vehicles, task lighting, temporary fencing, and intermittent noise. • Medium-scale effect on the perceived tranquillity and rural character of the rural lanes. • Small-scale direct effect of construction activities on transport corridors in the vicinity of the Site. Activities would include construction traffic, crossings, and access requirements. Affected roads include Mill Lane and Littlebeck Lane. • Small-scale direct effects on rural lanes and PRoW, including temporary closure of Brooke FP6, due to construction traffic, crossings, and access requirements. • Small-scale indirect effects on perceived tranquillity within the Site, arising from increased activity and vehicle movements. • Small-scale loss of landscape features to facilitate site access during construction. In conclusion, the construction activities would result in a partial change on some key characteristics of the Site. These effects would be confined to the Site and areas immediately adjacent to the Site.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**
					Operation Year 1	The Proposed Solar Development within Site 9 would have the following effects as a result of the Scheme: • Medium-scale experiential effects within the landscape, including on the PRoW and recreational routes, with effects including the presence of solar PV arrays in agricultural fields, the colour contrast between solar PV arrays and surroundings, and solar PV arrays being seen above hedgerows. • Medium-scale change to the tranquil quality of the Site resulting from energy generation activities. • Small-scale increase in perceived human influence due to presence of solar PV arrays, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), resulting in changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape. • Small-scale long-term reversible loss of arable farmland resulting from the introduction of areas of landscape mitigation planting, and changes to the agricultural management practice to accommodate the Scheme. In conclusion, the Scheme would result in a partial change on some key characteristics of the LCA. These effects would be confined to the Site and areas immediately adjacent to the Site.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
					Operation Year 15	By year 15 the proposed mitigation measures such as internal hedgerow reinforcement and tree belt planting would have established to provide their environmental function essentially helping integrate the development into its setting. Measures would also provide some beneficial aspects including enhancement of the landscape character through reinforcement of tree belts whilst supporting habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity gains such as through delivering areas of species rich grassland. The change in character as a result of the Scheme will remain, however this will remain as a localised change affecting part of the Site. The effect of the Scheme would result in limited change to some of the key characteristics of the Site by Year 15. Direct effects would be contained to the Site and indirect effects generally limited to areas adjacent to the Site. It is considered the key characteristics (agricultural landscape and landform) will be preserved albeit these masked by the Scheme. Furthermore, the presence of established mitigation measures, together with retention of existing features will reinforce characteristic features which fit with the prevailing character, and respond positively to overarching landscape guidelines, leading to a reduction in the size and scale of reported effects. As such, the overall landscape character would remain largely intact, but the Scheme would continue to have the following effects on the key characteristics of the Site: • Small-scale increase in perceived human influence due to presence of solar PV arrays, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), resulting in changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape. • Small-scale localised effect on the partially open characteristics of the landscape due to the presence of solar arrays and substation infrastructure. • Small-scale changes to the remote and tranquil qualities of the Site as a result of energy generation activities. • Small-scale experiential effects within the landscape, including PRoW and recreational route, with effects including the presence of solar PV arrays and substation in agricultural fields, colour contrast between solar PV arrays and surroundings, and solar PV arrays being seen over hedgerows.	Small	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar)	Slight	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not Significant
					Decommission	During decommissioning, effects are predicted to be similar to those experienced during the construction phase, albeit in reverse, with land within the Order Limits returned to its former use as far as practicable. Areas of landscape mitigation planting (trees, woodland, hedgerows, scrub) will be left in situ and would continue to provide landscape and biodiversity functions and reduce visibility of the uncharacteristic elements.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Decommission Activity)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance									
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
Site 10 & CRC14	Medium	Medium	**Medium**	Sub-Site 10a, 10b, 10c, 10d,10e and CRC14.	Construction	The construction activities of the within Site 10 would cover majority of all the Sub-Sites, with the exception of Sub-Site 10D which would be retained for agriculture. Access routes would be woven between the remaining Sub-Sites, with access to Sub-Site 10B and 10C from Harvey's Lane, and 10E from Seething Road. The construction activities would have an effect on the following key characteristics: • Medium-scale changes from the installation of solar PV arrays, 132kV substation, and associated infrastructure, including visibility of construction vehicles, task lighting, temporary fencing, and intermittent noise. • Medium-scale indirect effects on perceived tranquillity, arising from increased construction activities and vehicle movements. • Small-scale direct effect resulting from construction activities on transport corridors adjacent to the Site. Activities include construction traffic, crossings, and access requirements. Affected roads include Norwich Road, Harvey's Lane, and Seething Road. • Small-scale direct effect on the network of recreational PRoW of the Site due to localised closures of PRoW to accommodate the construction activities. The affected route is Hedenham BR9. • Small-scale direct effect due to loss of landscape features along the CRC, include trees and sections of hedgerow. This include impact on important hedgerows. • Small-scale direct disruption to arable fields within the CRC during installation of underground infrastructure. • Small-scale effect on field patterns within the CRC due to loss of hedgerow and trees during installation of underground infrastructure. • Very small-scale hedgerow removal associated with access track, includes impact on important hedgerows. In conclusion, the construction activities would result in a partial change on some key characteristics of the Site. These effects would be confined to the Site and areas immediately adjacent to the Site.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
					Operation Year 1	Proposed solar PV arrays within Site 10 would cover majority of all the Sub-Sites, aside from Sub-Site 10D. The Scheme would have effect on the following key characteristics: • Medium-scale increase in perceived human influence due to presence of solar PV arrays, substation, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), resulting in changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape. • Small-scale experiential effects within the landscape, including PRoW and recreational routes, effects as a result of solar PV arrays and substation being present in agricultural fields, the colour contrast between solar PV arrays and surroundings, and solar PV arrays being seen above hedgerows. • Small-scale long-term reversible loss of arable farmland resulting from the introduction of areas of landscape mitigation planting, and changes to the agricultural management practice to accommodate the Scheme. • Small-scale change of tranquil quality of the Site resulting from energy generation activities. • Small-scale localised effect on the wooded character of the landscape due to the presence of solar arrays and substation. In conclusion, the Scheme would result in a partial change on some key characteristics of the receiving Site. These effects would be confined to the Site and areas immediately adjacent to the Site.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar, 132 kV)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**
					Operation Year 15	By year 15 the proposed mitigation measures such as internal hedgerow reinforcement, tree belts and scrub planting would have established to provide their environmental function essentially helping integrate the development into its setting. Measures would also provide some beneficial aspects including enhancement of the landscape character through reinforcement of tree belts whilst supporting habitat connectivity and supporting biodiversity gains such as through delivering areas of species rich grassland. The change in character as a result of the Scheme will remain, however this will remain as a localised change affecting part of the Site. The effect of the Scheme would result in limited change to some of the key characteristics of the Site by Year 15. Direct effects would be contained to the Site and indirect effects generally limited to areas adjacent to the Site. It is considered the key characteristics (agricultural landscape and landform) will be preserved albeit these masked by the development. Furthermore, the presence of established mitigation measures, together with retention of existing features will reinforce characteristic features which fit with the prevailing character, and respond positively to overarching landscape guidelines, leading to a reduction in the size and scale of reported effects. As such, the overall landscape character would remain largely intact, but the Scheme would continue to have the following effects on the key characteristics of the Site: • Small-scale increase in perceived human influence due to presence of solar PV arrays, substation, and associated infrastructure (fences, access routes, and CCTV), resulting in changes to the land cover and pattern of the rural landscape. • Small-scale experiential effects within the landscape, including PRoW and recreational routes, with effects arising due to solar PV arrays and substation being present in agricultural fields, colour contrast between solar PV arrays and surroundings, and solar PV arrays being seen above hedgerows. • Small-scale change to the remote and tranquil qualities of the Site resulting from energy generation activities. • Small-scale localised effects on the wooded character of the landscape as a result of landscape mitigation planting and presence of energy infrastructure.	Small	Adjacent Landscape	Long-term	Reversible (Solar, 132 kV)	Slight	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not significant

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the Character	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
					Decommission	During Decommissioning, effects are predicted to be similar to those experienced during the construction phase, albeit in reverse, with land within the Site boundaries returned to its former use as far as practicable. The decommissioning activities would be focused on removal of Solar PV Panels and mounting structures in a small area. A similar process to that of construction stage but in reverse with the removal of the Scheme elements occurring following the operational lifetime of the Scheme. In a worst-case scenario, a series of brief activities associated with the cable removal may occur with very localised effects where the ground is opened up to remove the cable. Areas of landscape mitigation planting (trees, woodland, hedgerows, scrub) will be left in situ and would continue to provide landscape and biodiversity functions.	Medium	Adjacent Landscape	Short-term	Reversible (Decommission Activity)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**

Terminology for Landscape Effect:			
Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the View	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
CRC 4	Medium	Low	**Medium**	CRC 4 only	Construction	Construction activities associated with the installation of the new electrical cables across the Site would comprise a series of brief activities as a result of the phased activity and large geographical area. This would include digging trenches along the majority of the route and trenchless technologies being employed at defined field boundaries and highways. The construction activities would have an effect on the following key characteristics: • Medium-scale direct effect of construction activities on transport corridors along the CRC, activities include construction traffic, crossings, and access requirements. Affected roads include Wood Lane, Hall Lane, Mill Road, Edge's Lane, Church Lane, Brick Kiln Lane, Boylandhall Lane and Devil's Loke. • Medium-scale direct effects on rural lanes and PRoW, including temporary closure of Long Stratton FP5, 14, FP17, FP19, FP21, FP22, FP26, Morningthorpe FP2, FP3, FP21, FP23, RB4, RB22, Pulham Market FP1 and Wacton RB31 due to construction traffic, crossings, and access requirements. • Medium-scale indirect effects on perceived tranquillity, arising from increased activity and vehicles. • Medium-scale effect on field patterns within the CRC due to loss of hedgerows and trees during installation of underground infrastructure. • Medium-scale direct and indirect effect on the predominantly rural landscape by introducing construction compounds at two location along the CRC. The compounds would include laydown and temporary material storage areas, welfare facilities, temporary lighting, and fencing. • Small-scale direct effect due to loss of landscape features along the CRC, including trees and sections of hedgerow. This includes impact on important hedgerows. • Small-scale direct disruption to arable fields within the CRC during installation. In conclusion, the construction activities would result in a partial change on some key characteristics of the CRC Site. These effects would be confined to the Site and areas immediately adjacent to the Site.	Medium	Site	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Moderate	Adverse Direct & Indirect	**Moderate** **Significant**
					Operation Year 1	Following the cessation of construction activities, including the removal of the construction compound, associated effects would return to a state comparable to the baseline. Tranquillity would be partially restored as activity levels decrease. As the vegetation along the CRC is restored, its agricultural function would be reinstated. However, the affected area would remain perceptible in Year 1 as reinstated vegetation continues to establish. The Scheme would have effect on the following key characteristics: • Very small-scale landscape effects result from the installation of the CRC in the agricultural landscape. • Very small-scale effect on the landscape pattern as the vegetation is being restored along the CRC. The Scheme would reduce to a very little discernible change to some of the key characteristics of the CRC Site in Year 1. As the reinstatement planting has not yet fully established and residual construction effects may remain perceptible.	Very Small	Site	Short-term	Reversible (CRC)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Negligible Not Significant
					Yr 15	By Year 15, it is anticipated that vegetation along the CRC would be reinstated through reinstatement planting. Consequently, the landscape condition in this area would be restored to a state comparable to the baseline.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Change	N/A	No Change
					Decom	A similar process to that of construction stage but in reverse with the removal of the Scheme elements occurring following the operational lifetime of the Scheme. In a worst-case scenario, a series of brief activities associated with the cable removal may occur with very localised effects where the ground is opened up to remove the cable.	Very Small	Site	Short-term	Reversible	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Negligible Not Significant

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the View	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
CRC 6	Medium	Medium	**Medium**	CRC 6 only	Construction	Construction activities associated with the installation of the new electrical cables across the Site would arise through a series of brief activities as a result of the phased activity and large geographical area. This would include digging trenches along the majority of the route and trenchless technologies being employed at defined field boundaries and highways. The construction activities would have an effect on the following key characteristics: • Small-scale direct effect of construction activities on transport corridor along the CRC, activities include construction traffic, crossings, and access requirements. Affected roads include The Street, Field Lane, Back Lane, Alburgh Road and Lundy Green. • Small-scale direct effects on rural lanes and PRoW, including temporary closure of Hempnall FP13, FP20, FP31, FP32, FP33, FP35, Morningthorpe FP6, FP30, FP31 and FP32, due to construction traffic, crossings, and access requirements. • Small-scale indirect effects on perceived tranquillity, arising from increased activity and vehicle movements. • Small-scale direct effect due to loss of landscape features along the CRC, include trees and sections of hedgerow. • Small-scale direct disruption to arable fields within the CRC during installation of underground infrastructure. • Small-scale effect on field patterns within the CRC due to loss of hedgerows and trees during installation of underground infrastructure. This includes impact on important hedgerows. In conclusion, the construction activities would result in limited change on some key characteristics of the CRC Site. These effects would be confined to the Site and areas immediately adjacent to the Site.	Small	Site	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Slight	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not Significant
					Operation Year 1	Following the cessation of construction activities, including the removal of the construction compound, associated effects would return to a state comparable to the baseline. Tranquillity would be partially restored as activity levels decrease. As the vegetation along the CRC is restored, its agricultural function would be reinstated. However, the affected area would remain perceptible in Year 1 as reinstated vegetation continues to establish. The Scheme would have effect on the following key characteristics: • Very small-scale landscape effect resulting from the installation of the CRC within a trench in the agricultural landscape. • Very small-scale effect on the landscape pattern as vegetation is restored along the route of the CRC. The Scheme would reduce to very little discernible change to some of the key characteristics of the CRC Site in Year 1. As the reinstatement planting has not yet fully established and residual construction effects may remain perceptible.	Very Small	Site	Short-term	Reversible (CRC)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Negligible Not Significant
					Yr 15	By Year 15, it is anticipated that vegetation along the CRC would be established through reinstatement planting. Consequently, the landscape condition in this area would be restored to a state comparable to the baseline.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Change	N/A	No Change
					Decom	A similar process to that of construction stage but in reverse with the removal of the Scheme elements occurring following the operational lifetime of the Scheme. In a worst case scenario, a series of brief activities associated with the cable removal may occur with very localised effects where the ground is opened up to remove the cable.	Very Small	Site	Short-term	Reversible (Decommission Activity)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Negligible Not Significant

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the View	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
CRC 7	High	Low	**High**	CRC 7 only	Construction	Construction activities associated with the installation of the new electrical cables between Sub-Site 5B and Sub-Site 7B, resulting in a series of brief activities as a result of the phased activity and large geographical area. Localised trenchless technologies being employed majority of this CRC with deployment pit on either side of the CRC due to the sensitivity of the landscape. The construction activities would have an effect on the following key characteristics: • Very small-scale direct effect of construction activities on transport corridor along the CRC, activities include construction traffic, crossings, and access requirements. Affected road include Bungay Road. • Very small-scale direct effect due to loss of landscape features at the deployment pit, include section of hedgerows. • Very small-scale direct disruption to arable fields within the CRC during installation of underground infrastructure. In conclusion, the construction activities would result in a partial change on some key characteristics of the Site. These effects would be confined to the Site and areas immediately adjacent to the Site.	Very Small	Site	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not significant
					Operation Year 1	Following the cessation of construction activities, including the removal of the construction compound, associated effects would return to neutral. Tranquillity would be partially restored as activity levels decrease. As the vegetation along the CRC is restored, its agricultural function would be reinstated. However, the affected area would remain perceptible in Year 1 as reinstated vegetation continues to establish. The Scheme would have effect on the following key characteristics: • Very small-scale visual effect resulting from the installation of the CRC within a trench in the agricultural landscape. • Very small-scale effect on the landscape pattern as the vegetation is being restored along the CRC. The Scheme's effect would reduce to a very little discernible change to some of the key characteristics of the LCA in Year 1. As the reinstatement planting has not yet fully established and residual construction effects may remain perceptible.	Very Small	Site	Short-term	Reversible (CRC)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not significant
					Year 15	By Year 15, it is anticipated that vegetation along the CRC would be reinstated through reinstatement planting. Consequently, the landscape condition in this area would be restored to a state comparable to the baseline.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Change	N/A	No Change
					Decommission	A similar process to that of construction stage but in reverse with the removal of the Scheme elements occurring following the operational lifetime of the Scheme. In a worst-case scenario, a series of brief activities associated with the cable removal may occur with very localised effects where the ground is opened up to remove the cable.	Very Small	Site	Short-term	Reversible (Decommission Activity)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not significant

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance										
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the View	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
CRC 9	Medium	Low	**Medium**	CRC 9 only	Construction	Construction activities associated with the installation of the new electrical cables across the Site Boundary would arise through a series of brief activities as a result of the phased activity and large geographical area. This would include digging trenches along the majority of the route and localised trenchless technologies being employed at defined field boundaries and highways. The construction activities would have an effect on the following key characteristics of land along the CRC: • Small-scale direct effect of construction activities on transport corridors along the CRC. Activities include construction traffic, crossings, and access requirements. Affected roads include Norwich Road and Shotesham Road • Small-scale indirect effects on perceived tranquillity, arising from increased activity and vehicle movements. • Small-scale direct effect due to loss of landscape features along the CRC, include trees and sections of hedgerow. This includes impact on important hedgerows. • Small-scale direct disruption to arable fields within the CRC during installation of underground infrastructure. • Small-scale effect on field patterns within the CRC due to loss of hedgerows and trees during installation of underground infrastructure. In conclusion, the construction activities would result in a partial change to some key characteristics of the CRC Site. These effects would be confined to the Site and areas immediately adjacent to the CRC Site.	Small	Site	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Slight	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not Significant
					Operation Year 1	Following the cessation of construction activities, including the removal of the construction compound, associated effects would return to neutral. Tranquillity would be partially restored as activity levels decrease. As the vegetation along the CRC is restored, its agricultural function would be reinstated. However, the affected area would remain perceptible in Year 1 as reinstated vegetation continues to establish. The Scheme would continue to have the following effects on the key characteristics of the CRC: • Very small-scale landscape effects resulting from temporary trenching for CRC in open landscape. • Very small-scale effect on the landscape pattern as the vegetation is restored along the CRC. The Scheme's effect would reduce to a very little discernible change to some of the key characteristics of the CRC Site in Year 1. As the reinstatement planting has not yet fully established and residual construction effects may remain perceptible.	Very Small	Site	Short-term	Reversible (CRC)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Negligible Not Significant
					Year 15	By Year 15, it is anticipated that vegetation along the CRC would be reinstated and fully established. Consequently, the landscape condition in this area would be restored to a state comparable to the baseline.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Change	N/A	No Change
					Decommission	A similar process to that of construction stage but in reverse with the removal of the Scheme elements occurring following the operational lifetime of the Scheme. In a worst-case scenario, a series of brief activities associated with the cable removal may occur with very localised effects where the ground is opened up to remove the cable.	Very Small	Site	Short-term	Reversible (Decommission Activity)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Negligible Not Significant

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.

Baseline and Sensitivity*				Magnitude of Effect and Significance									
Landscape Receptor	Value of Landscape Receptor	Susceptibility to Change	Overall Sensitivity	Relevant Scheme elements	Scheme Stage	Description of Change to the View	Size Scale	Geographical Extent	Duration	Reversibility	Overall Magnitude	Type and Direction of Effect	Level of Significance of Effect
CRC 13	Medium	Low	**Medium**	CRC 13 only	Construction	Construction activities associated with the installation of the new electrical cables across the Site Boundary would arise through a series of brief activities as a result of the phased activity and large geographical area. This would include digging trenches along the majority of the route and localised trenchless technologies being employed at field boundaries and highways. The construction activities would have an effect on the following key characteristics: • Small-scale direct effect of construction activities on transport corridors along the CRC. Activities include construction traffic, crossings, and access requirements. Affected roads include Mill Lane and Baxter Lane. • Small-scale indirect effects on perceived tranquillity, arising from increased activity and vehicle movements. • Small-scale direct effect due to loss of landscape features along the CRC, including trees and sections of hedgerow. This includes impact on important hedgerows. • Small-scale direct disruption to arable fields within the CRC during installation of underground infrastructure. • Small-scale effect on field patterns within the CRC due to loss of hedgerows and trees during installation of underground infrastructure. In conclusion, the construction activities would result in a partial change on some key characteristics of the CRC Site. These effects would be confined to the CRC Site and areas immediately adjacent to the CRC Site.	Small	Site	Short-term	Reversible (Construction Activity)	Slight	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Minor Not Significant
					Operation Year 1	Following the cessation of construction activities, including the removal of the construction compound, associated effects would return to neutral. Tranquillity would be partially restored as activity levels decrease. As the vegetation along the CRC is restored, its agricultural function would be reinstated, however the affected area would remain perceptible in Year 1 as reinstated vegetation continues to establish. The Scheme would have effect on the following key characteristics: • Very small-scale landscape effect resulting from temporary trenching for CRC in open landscape. • Very small-scale effect on the landscape pattern as lost vegetation is restored along the CRC. The Scheme's effect would reduce to a very little discernible change to the key characteristics of the CRC Site in Year 1. As the reinstatement planting has not yet fully established and residual construction effects may remain perceptible.	Very Small	Site	Short-term	Reversible (CRC)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Negligible Not Significant
					Year 15	By Year 15, it is anticipated that vegetation along the CRC would be fully established through reinstatement planting. Consequently, the landscape condition in this area would be restored to a state comparable to the baseline.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Change	N/A	No Change
					Decommission	A similar process to that of construction stage but in reverse with the removal of the Scheme elements occurring following the operational lifetime of the Scheme. In a worst-case scenario, a series of brief activities associated with the cable removal may occur with very localised effects where the ground is opened up to remove the cable.	Very Small	Site	Short-term	Reversible (Decommission Activity)	Negligible	Adverse Direct & Indirect	Negligible Not Significant

Terminology for Landscape Effect:

Landscape Value:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Duration:	Long-term, Medium-term, Short-term, Brief
Susceptibility to Change:	High, Medium, Low	Reversibility:	Permanent / Partially Reversible / Reversible
Overall Sensitivity of Receptor:	Very High, High, Medium, Low	Overall Magnitude of Effect:	Major, Moderate, Slight, Negligible, No Change
Size/Scale of Visual Effect:	Very Large, Large, Medium, Small, Very Small, No Change	Type and Direction of Effect:	Direct, Indirect, Adverse, Beneficial, Neutral
Geographical Extent of Effect:	Wider Landscape; Landscape Character Type/Area; Adjacent Landscape; Site	Level of Significance of Effect:	Substantial, Major, Moderate, Minor, Negligible, No change / Significant, Not Significant

**refer to* ES Appendix 7.2: Landscape Baseline [EN0110014/APP/6.3.7.2]

Figure 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy within Appendix 2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN0110014/APP/6.4], provides details on the location of proposed mitigation and enhancement measures.