Submission ID: SACAA9114

At the East Pye Solar Preliminary Meeting held at Dunston Hall on September 15th 2026 “it was agreed that Hempnall Parish Council would provide their written representation by deadline 1 but would provide additional supporting information including maps and photographs at deadline 2” (see the Preliminary Meeting Note 6
Examination Timetable). This submission contains the additional supporting information which is included in the uploaded files.

East Pye Solar – NSIP Application – EN0110014 (HPC-App25)

Hempnall Parish Council's submission of: Additional Supporting Information (Maps / Photos / Tables) in regard to its Written Representation

Submission Deadline - October 27th 2026 (Deadline 2)

Summary

At the East Pye Solar Preliminary Meeting held at Dunston Hall on September 15th 2026 ***"it was agreed that Hempnall Parish Council would provide their written representation by deadline 1 but would provide additional supporting information including maps and photographs at deadline 2"*** (see the Preliminary Meeting Note 6 Examination Timetable). This submission contains the additional supporting information.

Hempnall Parish Council (HPC) has conducted extensive field work research along many of the public rights of way that cross or run alongside the areas of land proposed for solar development in the East Pye scheme. The overall conclusions from this research were explained in the HPC written representation. This submission contains additional supporting information (maps, photos and descriptions of walks) related to those conclusions.

The Environmental Statement (ES) fails to acknowledge the severity of harm that would result from the construction and operation of the East Pye scheme. Impacts on landscape character, views and public rights of way are consistently underestimated.

124 view locations are assessed in ES: Chapter 7 – Landscape and Visual. 92 of these 124 locations are on PROW, including some at PROW junctions with minor roads and some at PROW origin points. 27 are located on minor roads.

HPC Visual Effects evaluations are also based on assessments made at view locations (viewpoints) located mainly on PROW but we also include some viewpoints on minor roads. While the location of the viewpoints we have chosen (107 in total) differ in most instances from those in the ES the fact that the ES has chosen to primarily assess views experienced along PROW and we have done the same means, that when comparing conclusions on visual impacts on users of PROW both sets of assessments (the ES and our own) are evaluating visual impacts on the same receptors. This increases the validity of comparisons between our findings and those recorded in the ES.

Our coverage of the scheme area is extensive and the supporting information included in this submission is presented as maps, photos and descriptions of 14 narrative walks which include numerous viewpoints on all of the sites for which solar infrastructure is proposed.

Because of time constraints our research concentrates on assessing visual effects at Operation Phase Year 1 and after mitigation planting has had a chance to become established (i.e. Operation Phase Year 15). We consider that for local people the visual impacts during the operation phase, which could last up to 60 years, are those which cause the greatest concerns.

The ES visual effects assessments consistently underestimate the receptor sensitivity of users of PROW and the Level of Significance of Effect. The Level of Significance of Visual Effect at Operation Phase Year 15 is especially underestimated being described as Minor or Negligible for 77 of the 124 view locations and no view locations (at Year 15) are assessed as experiencing Major to Substantial Significant or Major Significant visual effects.

The HPC assessments of the Level of Significance of visual effects differ remarkably from those in the ES. Our choice of viewpoints and our assessments are rooted in fieldwork, not desktop research – many of the viewpoints were visited more than once by the researchers who have very detailed local knowledge and a great understanding of the PROW network in the scheme area. Our research concludes that the level of significance of visual effect at most of our viewpoints at both Year 1 and Year 15 would be either Major, or in several instances, Major to Substantial, and on occasions Substantial and is always adverse.

Please study this additional supporting information thoroughly in order to understand why we have reached our conclusions and why they differ so significantly from the ES assessments.

At the meetings held at Dunston Hall (September 15 to 17 inclusive) Mr Cliff requested that where HPC viewpoints coincide with the ES view locations we provide details of the differences in the assessments made by the Parish Council and those in the ES. We have done this, where relevant, and the details Mr Cliff requested are included within the assessments that form part of the Appendices (HPC-App12 to HPC-App24 inc.) which contain our Additional Supporting Information for submission at Deadline 2.

Our Additional Supporting Information includes the following:

- HPC-App12 - Maps, photos and descriptions of Narrative Walk 1 - Site 1
- HPC-App13 - Maps, photos and descriptions of Narrative Walk 2i - Site 2
- HPC-App14 - Maps, photos and descriptions of Narrative Walk 2ii - Site 2
- HPC-App15 - Maps, photos and descriptions of Narrative Walk 3 - Site 3
- HPC-App16 - Maps, photos and descriptions of Narrative Walk 4 - Site 4
- HPC-App17 - Maps, photos and descriptions of Narrative Walk 5i - Site 5
- HPC-App18 - Maps, photos and descriptions of Narrative Walk 5ii - Site 5
- HPC-App19 - Maps, photos and descriptions of Narrative Walk 7i - Site 7
- HPC-App20 - Maps, photos and descriptions of Narrative Walk 7iii - Site 7
- HPC-App21 - Maps, photos and descriptions of Narrative Walk 7iv - Site 7
- HPC-App22 - Maps, photos and descriptions of Narrative Walk 8 - Site 8
- HPC-App23 - Maps, photos and descriptions of Narrative Walk 9 - Site 9
- HPC-App24 - Maps, photos and descriptions of Narrative Walk 10 - Site 10

- HPC-App25 – Summary
- HPC-App26 - Walk-1-Photos.pdf
- HPC-App27 - Walk-2i-Photos.pdf
- HPC-App28 - Walk-2ii-Photos.pdf
- HPC-App29 - Walk-3-Photos.pdf
- HPC-App30 - Walk-4-Photos.pdf
- HPC-App31 - Walk-5i-Photos.pdf
- HPC-App32 - Walk-5ii-Photos.pdf
- HPC-App33 - Walk-7i-Photos.pdf
- HPC-App34 - Walk-7ii-Photos.pdf
- HPC-App35 - Walk-7iii-Photos.pdf
- HPC-App36 - Walk-7iv-Photos.pdf
- HPC-App37 - Walk-8-Photos.pdf
- HPC-App38 - Walk-9-Photos.pdf
- HPC-App39 - Walk-10-Photos.pdf

Also included are:

- A revision of the Narrative Walks Map (HPC-App01-Fig01 –Narrative Walks-RevA.pdf)
- A revision of the Tranquility Map (HPC-App07-Fig02 –Tranquillity-RevA.pdf)
- HPC-App03 - Maps, Photos and Descriptions of Narrative Walk 7ii - Site 7 (the 14th Narrative Walk)

Footnotes

1) The PROW network throughout the East Pye scheme area is extensive with very good connectivity. A large number of PROW would be directly affected by the scheme if permitted. Not only would the solar infrastructure severely and adversely impact views and landscape character it would also disrupt existing routes. Mitigation planting would change the character of many PROW by blocking current views and in places by creating narrow monotonous route corridors where paths cross solar fields and vegetation is planted on both sides to screen views hemming in the path. The thickening and widening of hedge lines and additional tree planting would also produce negative changes to the existing much-loved character of Green Lanes - important features in the local countryside.

2) The location of mitigation planting (hedge thickening and widening and tree planting) is dictated by the requirement to hide solar infrastructure. It is not planting in accordance with a well-designed plan to improve landscape quality. Mitigation planting therefore can lead to planting in the wrong places which in many instances blocks lovely pre development views. Furthermore, the aftercare given to mitigation planting and maintenance is often minimal and it regularly fails and where this is the case the screening fails and views of solar infrastructure remain.

3) The excavation of cable routes, where they cross PROW, disrupts paths, tracks etc and where the path is a Green Lane the cable route excavation will lead to the removal of bordering vegetation – typically narrow belts of trees and hedges that are sparse

enough to allow sunlight to reach the path and to enable views of the surrounding countryside from the path.

4) Our photos are mainly included to show current views so that assessments can be made about the impacts solar infrastructure would have on those views and how mitigation planting might affect the vista. However, they also provide an illustration of current landscape character and are therefore useful for the evaluation of the impacts the scheme would have on landscape character and in this regard, they were very helpful in informing our assessments of landscape effects in the HPC written representation.

5) Haul roads are planned to provide access to parts of some of the sites. These new roads would significantly and adversely impact landscape character, views and the routes followed by some PROW. They would be another unwelcome and disruptive feature in the local countryside if this scheme was permitted.

6) The East Pye proposals would directly affect 30 local communities, villages, hamlets and the town of Long Stratton, and because the scheme is dispersed over a very long and wide tract of countryside its impacts, including on PROW, would be far reaching and are unacceptable to the vast majority of local people (and visitors too). The dispersed nature of the scheme results from the fact that a few compliant landowners over a wide area offered to lease land to the developers. It has nothing to do with what is sensible and desirable in terms of nature and the environment. The sheer extent of the scheme and the widespread impacts it would produce, if permitted, is reason enough for a recommendation that the application should be refused.

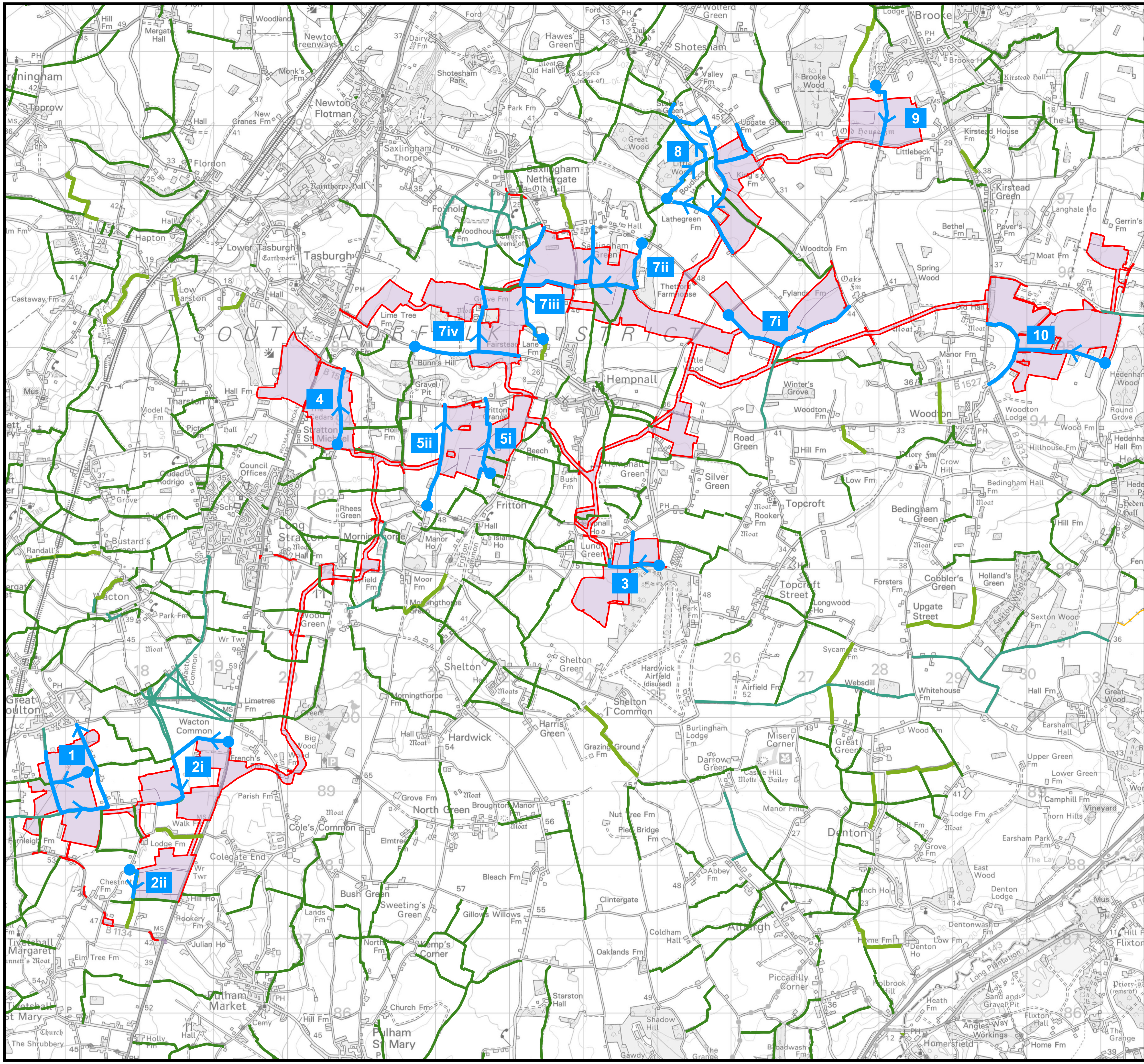
NB

When studying the Additional Supporting Information please also refer (where relevant) to the documents submitted at Deadline 1 on October 5th which include

- The full version of the Hempnall Parish Council written representation (66 pages) **– i.e. Written representations (WR) and summaries of any WR which exceed 1500 words (PDF, 917KB)** – this is shown separately, in the public view of the documents on the Planning Inspectorate website, to the original appendices

- The original appendices including the written representation summary document (HPC- APP 01 to HPC-App11 inc.) **–** these are referred to as: **Written representations (WR) and summaries of any WR which exceed 1500 words (PDF, 29MB)** in the public view of the documents on the Planning Inspectorate website

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2B Landscape Consultancy Ltd

assessment - design - visualisation - realisation

12 Everthorpe Lane, North Cave, East Yorkshire, HU15 2LF
Tel: 01430 423204 http://www.2bconsultancy.co.uk

Notes:

- Solar Farm Development
- Narrative Walk 7i
- Public Footpath
- Bridleway
- Restricted Byway

0m 0.5km 1km

N

Scale:	1:50,000	Sheet Size:	A3 Lscp
Drawn:	HC	Checked:	BB
Date:	Sep 2026	Revision:	A

Filename: HPC-App01-Fig01-NarrativeWalks-RevA.pdf

Project:
East Pye Solar

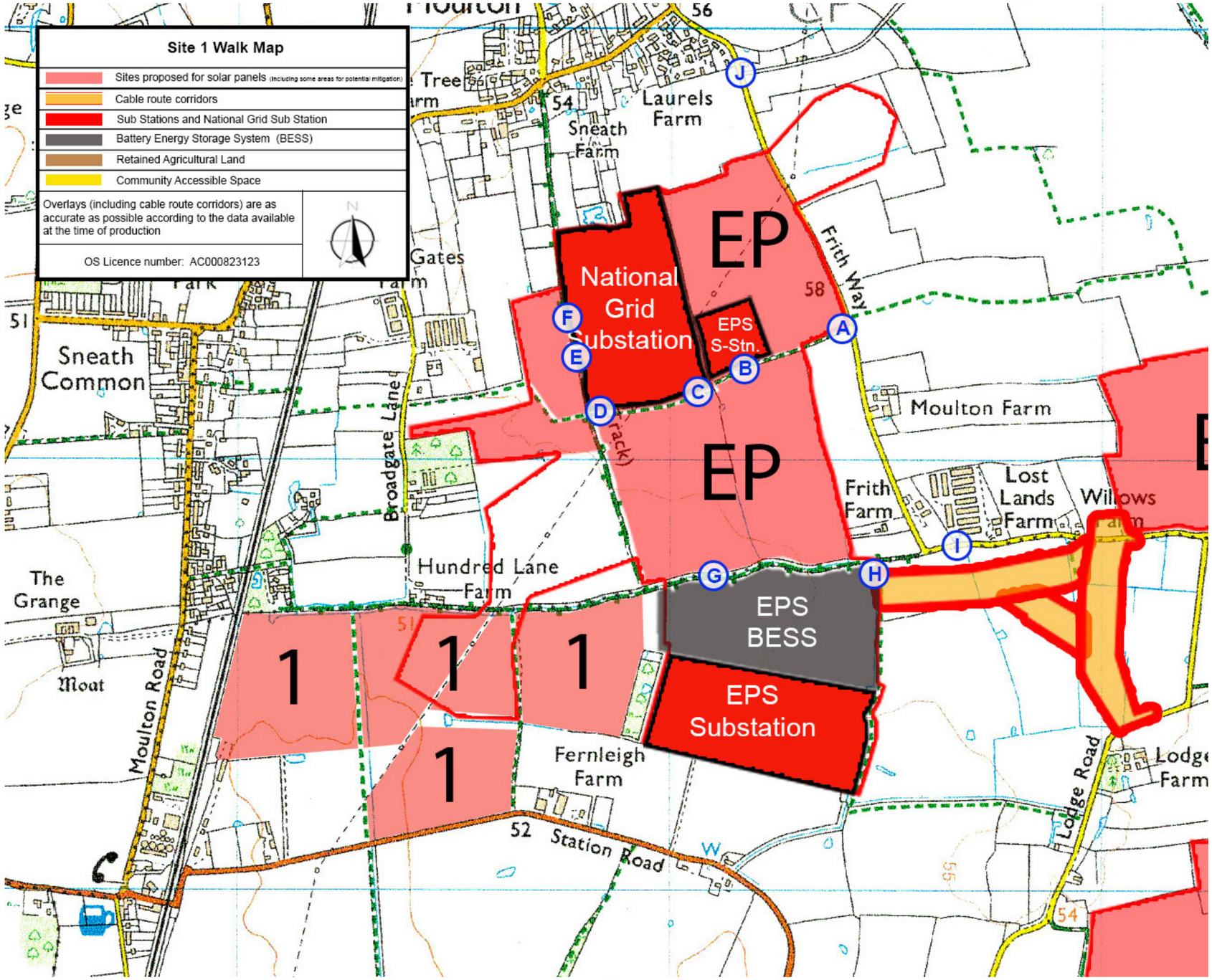
Client:
Hempnall Parish Council

Drawing:
Narrative Walk Locations

RevA - some paths updated to match narratives; start point circles added.

HPC App01 Fig01 RevA

HPC-App01-Fig01-NarrativeWalks-RevA.af © 2B Landscape Consultancy Ltd.



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Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint A **GR TM 174 893**	Our walk begins at Viewpoint A on Great Moulton FP13 – close to the junction with Frith Way. Our photo shows the view to the NW from this location which is of a large arable bordered by hedges and trees – a typical scene in this rural agricultural area.	At year 1 the photo view (to the NW) will be transformed into a view of an industrial landscape with solar field infrastructure in the foreground (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). The 400kv project substation will be visible to the west and the National Grid substation will dominate the background. Solar infrastructure would also be visible on fields to the SW. An indicative access point is shown close to this viewpoint together with an internal access track following the route of FP13. These features would contribute further adverse impacts on landscape character and views.	At Year 15 mitigation planting (trees and hedging) to screen solar infrastructure, if successfully established, would block the existing pre-development view and where it was not successful solar infrastructure would remain visible as in Year 1. Mitigation planting would not be able to hide views of the National Grid substation. The indicative access point and internal access track would continue to adversely impact landscape character and views.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Great Moulton FP13: **High Sensitivity** Motorists on Frith Way (a minor road): **Medium Sensitivity** Cyclists, walkers, joggers and horse riders on Frith Way: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing open views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views across open fields as a result of mitigation planting would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking north-west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint B **GR TM171892**	The walk continues westwards a short distance on FP13 to Viewpoint B. Our photo to the NW shows a similar scene to that depicted at Viewpoint A – arable land bordered by hedging and trees.	This solar field infrastructure in the foreground (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). This viewpoint is located adjacent to the southern boundary of the 400kv project substation and the photo view (to the NW) at Year 1 would be transformed into a view of this substation with the National Grid substation looming large in the background. Views to the S and SW would be towards solar field infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). This previously rural spot would be surrounded by the solar industry. The internal access track following the route of FP13 would also adversely impact landscape character and views.	At Year 15 mitigation planting (trees and hedging) to screen solar infrastructure to the S and SW, if successfully established, would block current pre-development views and where it was not successful solar infrastructure would remain visible as in Year 1. Mitigation planting would not be able to hide views of the 400kv project substation and the National Grid substation. The internal access track would continue to adversely impact landscape character and views.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Great Moulton FP13: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing open views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views across open fields as a result of mitigation planting would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking north-west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint C **GR TM170891**	Carrying on westwards on FP13 Viewpoint C is soon reached. It is at the junction of Great Moulton FP13 and Great Moulton FP14. Our photos to the ENE, S and WNW, show open rural views over arable land bordered by hedging and trees.	Viewpoint C is immediately adjacent to the SE corner of the National Grid substation. Views to the N and NW (including the WNW view on our top photo) at Year 1 would therefore be totally transformed into an industrial scene. The National Grid substation would dominate the local area. Our photo view to the ENE (middle photo) would include a big view of the 400kv project substation to the left of the track and a view of solar infrastructure to the right of the track. The photo view to the S (bottom photo) would be over a solar field filled with solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc) with the BESS site development behind. The internal access track following the route of FP13 / FP14 and access tracks branching off in a southerly direction would also adversely impact landscape character and views.	At Year 15 mitigation planting (trees and hedging) to screen solar infrastructure to the S, SE and SW, if successfully established, would block current pre-development views and where it was not successful solar infrastructure would remain visible as in Year 1 (including the BESS site). Mitigation planting would not be able to hide immediate views of the 400kv project substation (to the NE) and the National Grid substation (to the N). The National Grid substation would remain a dominant feature in the local area. The internal access tracks would continue to adversely impact landscape character and views.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Great Moulton FP13 and FP14: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing open views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views across open fields as a result of mitigation planting would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking north-west  View looking north-east  View looking south

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint D **GR TM168891**	Journeying westwards along FP14 to the junction with Great Moulton RB18 and Great Moulton FP15 we arrive at Viewpoint D. Our photos of current views to the N and SE show open rural views over arable land bordered by hedging and trees.	Viewpoint D is immediately adjacent to the SW corner of the National Grid substation. Current rural views to the N (as shown on our top photo) and NE at Year 1 would therefore be totally transformed into an industrial scene. The National Grid substation would dominate the local area. Our bottom photo view to the SE would be over a solar field filled with solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc) with the BESS site development behind. Views to the W and NW would also be over fields filled with solar infrastructure. The internal access track would also adversely impact landscape character and views.	At Year 15 mitigation planting (trees and hedging) to screen solar infrastructure to the SE, W and NW, if successfully established, would block current pre-development views and where it was not successful solar infrastructure would remain visible as in Year 1 (including a view of the BESS site to the SE). Mitigation planting would not be able to hide immediate views of the National Grid substation (to the N and NE). The National Grid substation would remain a dominant feature in the local area. The internal access track would continue to adversely impact landscape character and views.	***East Pye ES for VL2A/Site1*** *ES Construction: Major significant* *ES Year 1: Major significant* *ES Year 15: Moderate significant* **HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Great Moulton FP14, Great Moulton RB18 and Great Moulton FP15: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing open views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views across open fields as a result of mitigation planting would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking north  View looking south-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint E **GR TM167892**	From Viewpoint D we walk north along Great Moulton RB18 for just less than 200m to arrive at Viewpoint E. RB18 is a Green Lane with narrow borders of hedges and trees through which the surrounding countryside can be seen. There are gaps in the vegetation that allow more open views of the rural landscape. Our photo was taken through one of those gaps and it shows the current view to the NNE over an arable field fringed by hedges and trees.	Viewpoint E is immediately adjacent to the western edge of the National Grid substation. Current rural views to the E, NE and SE (including the view shown on our photo) at Year 1 would therefore be totally transformed into an industrial scene. The National Grid substation would dominate the local area. Views to the NW, W and SW would be over solar fields filled with solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). The rural nature of the Green Lane would be completely destroyed.	At Year 15 mitigation planting (trees and hedging) to screen solar infrastructure to the NW, W and SW, if successfully established, would block current pre-development views and where it was not successful solar infrastructure would remain visible as in Year 1. Mitigation planting would not be able to hide the immediate views of the National Grid substation (to the E, NE and SE). The National Grid substation would remain a dominant feature in the local area. The mitigation planting would also alter the character of the Green Lane because these lanes typically have tree and hedge borders in which the vegetation is not too dense thereby enabling outward views over surrounding countryside. Thickening and widening those borders blocks these views.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Great Moulton RB18: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing open views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views across open fields as a result of mitigation planting would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking north-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint F **GR TM167893**	A short stroll further north along Great Moulton RB18 brings us to Viewpoint F. The photo here is through a gap in the vegetation on the western side of the track and shows and arable field with a hedged boundary.	Viewpoint F is also right alongside the western edge of the National Grid substation. At Year 1 current rural views to the E, NE and SE would therefore be totally transformed into an industrial scene. The National Grid substation would dominate the local area. Views to the W and SW (including the view shown on our photo) would be over solar fields filled with solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). The rural nature of the Green Lane would be completely destroyed.	At Year 15 mitigation planting (trees and hedging) to screen solar infrastructure to the W and SW, if successfully established, would block current pre-development views (including the view shown in our photo) and where it was not successful solar infrastructure would remain visible as in Year 1. Mitigation planting would not be able to hide the immediate views of the National Grid substation (to the E, NE and SE). The National Grid substation would remain a dominant feature in the local area. The mitigation planting would also alter the character of the Green Lane in ways described above re. Viewpoint E	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Great Moulton RB18: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing open views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views across open fields as a result of mitigation planting would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & ***ES assessment*** (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint G **GR TM170887**	We now turn around and retrace our steps by journeying southwards along RB18 crossing the junction with Great Moulton FP14 and Great Moulton FP15 and carrying on in a southerly direction until the junction with Great Moulton RB19. At this junction we turn to the left and travel eastwards along Great Moulton RB19 (Hundred Lane) for about 200m to arrive at Viewpoint G. RB19 is also a typical Norfolk Green Lane. The photo shows the rural view to the south over arable land with hedges, trees and houses in the background.	Viewpoint G is right alongside the northern boundary of the BESS site. At Year 1 current rural views to the S and SE (including the view shown on our photo) would therefore be totally dominated by the presence of the BESS site. A 400kv Project Substation would be seen too (to the south of the BESS site). An East Pye solar field would be present to the N of this viewpoint and the solar fields of the Station Road Tivetshall Solar Farm (which has been granted planning permission by SNC) would be visible to the SW. Cumulative effects would therefore be very significant. The overhead line works planned for the area west of this viewpoint would also increase visual intrusion by artificial structures. The whole area would be filled with solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). The rural setting of the Green Lane would be lost and replaced by an industrial vista in all directions.	At Year 15 mitigation planting (trees and hedging) to screen the BESS site and solar fields to the N, if successfully established, would block current pre-development views (including the view shown in our photo) and where it was not successful solar infrastructure, including the BESS site, would remain visible as in Year 1. It is doubtful anyhow whether mitigation planting would be able to hide the BESS site. The mitigation planting would also alter the character of the Green Lane in ways described above re. Viewpoint E	***East Pye ES for VL1/BESS*** *(about 190m west of VP-G):* *ES Construction: Major significant* *ES Year 1: Major significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Great Moulton RB19: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing open views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views across open fields as a result of mitigation planting would represent a substantial change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking south

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint H **GR TM174887**	We continue eastwards along Great Moulton RB19 until the junction with Tivetshall St Margaret FP3. Viewpoint H is just to the south of this junction on Tivetshall St Margaret FP3. Our photo shows the view to the SW over a large arable field towards a wood. Houses, trees and woods are also visible in the background. Attractive rural views are also currently present to the SE, N and NW.	Viewpoint H is at the NE corner of the BESS site. At Year 1 current rural views to the SW (including the view shown on our photo) would therefore be totally dominated by the presence of the BESS site. A 400kv Project Substation would be seen too (to the south of the BESS site). An East Pye solar field would be present to the NW of this viewpoint and the National Grid substation would be visible to the NW too. Site 2 solar fields would be seen in views to the NE and SE. Once again, a pleasant rural spot will have been transformed into a place where artificial industrial features dominate the landscape.	At Year 15 mitigation planting (trees and hedging) to screen the BESS site and solar fields to the NW, if successfully established, would block current pre-development views (including the view shown in our photo) and where it was not successful solar infrastructure, including the BESS site, would remain visible as in Year 1. It is doubtful anyhow whether mitigation planting would be able to hide the BESS site.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Great Moulton RB19 and Tivetshall St Margaret FP3: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing open views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views across open fields as a result of mitigation planting would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking south-west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint I **GR TM176888**	From Viewpoint H we return to Great Moulton RB19 and turn to the east. Shortly after this we arrive at Lodge Road and Viewpoint I is on Lodge Road just over 100m to the east of its junction with RB19. The photo shows the view to the SW from this viewpoint – an attractive rural farmed view.	Viewpoint I is one field away from the NE corner of the BESS site. At Year 1 current rural views to the SW (including the view shown on our photo) would therefore be dominated by the presence of the BESS site. The large 400kv project substation would be seen too in views to the SSW (south of the BESS site). An attractive rural view will have been replaced by a vista in which artificial industrial features dominate.	At Year 15 mitigation planting (trees and hedging) to screen the BESS site, if successfully established, would block the view shown in our photo and if it was not successful the BESS site would remain visible as in Year 1. It is doubtful anyhow whether mitigation planting would be able to hide the BESS site.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, cyclists, horse riders and joggers on Lodge Road: **High Sensitivity** Receptor Sensitivity Motorists on Lodge Road: **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing open views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views across open fields as a result of mitigation planting would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking south-west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint J **GR TM171898**	To reach Viewpoint J we travel west for a short distance until we reach a sharp right-angled bend - this is the start of Frith Way. We walk north along Frith Way for just over 1km to reach the junction with Gore Lane. This junction is our last viewpoint (J) on this walk. Our photo shows the view to the SW from this location of a large stretch of arable land fringed by hedges and trees.	Viewpoint J is close to a proposed solar field (to the S and SW) and is also close to the proposed National Grid Substation (also to the SW). At Year 1 the current attractive rural views shown on our photo would be transformed in to an industrialised vista dominated by solar infrastructure and the presence of the National Grid substation in the view. The 400kv project Substation that is located alongside the National Grid substation would also be seen in views to the SW. Another attractive rural view will have been replaced by a vista in which artificial industrial features dominate.	At Year 15 mitigation planting (trees and hedging) to screen the solar field site and National Grid substation and its neighbour, the 400kv project substation would, if successfully established, block current pre-development views (including the view shown in our photo) and where it was not successful solar infrastructure, including the National Grid substation, would remain visible as in Year 1. It is unlikely anyhow that mitigation planting would be able to hide the National Grid substation.	***East Pye ES for VL3/Site1*** *ES Construction: Major to Substantial significant* *ES Year 1: Major significant* *ES Year 15: Moderate Significant* **HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, cyclists, horse riders and joggers on Frith Way: **High Sensitivity** Receptor Sensitivity Motorists on Frith Way: **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing open views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views across open fields as a result of mitigation planting would represent a substantial change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking south-west

IMPORTANT NOTE

Where the applicant has marked a section of land as an: "Area for Potential Mitigation and Enhancement" we have included that land, on our walk maps within the Site / Sub-Site in which it is located because the use of the word potential does not mean that there is a firm commitment to use that piece of land for mitigation and enhancement. These pieces of land are usually located within the applicant's sites and sub-sites around the borders of those sites and sub-sites.

Where the applicant has marked a section of land as: "Retained Agricultural Land" we have shaded those sections brown on our maps and they are not included in the solar site / sub-site areas which we show in pink shading.

FOOTNOTE:

The huge scale of all the solar development proposed for Site 1 would not only severely and adversely impact PROWs in the Great Moulton area, including those on our walk, it would also result in visual intrusion over a much wider area as confirmed by a study of ES Figure 7.5.10 Site 1 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Sheet 1. The number of PROWs affected would be very large. The ZTV plan reveals potential impacts on PROWs in Carleton Rode, Talcolneston, Forncett, Hapton, Tharston, Long Stratton, Wacton, Tivetshall, the Pulhams, Gissing, Tibenham, Bunwell, Shelton and Hardwick and Burston.



Walk-1-VP-A-View looking north-west



Walk-1-VP-B-View looking north-west



Walk-1-VP-C1-View looking north-west



Walk-1-VP-C2-View looking north-east



Walk-1-VP-C3-View looking south



Walk-1-VP-D1-View looking north



Walk-1-VP-D2-View looking south-east



Walk-1-VP-E-View looking north-east



Walk-1-VP-F-View looking west



Walk-1-VP-G-View looking south



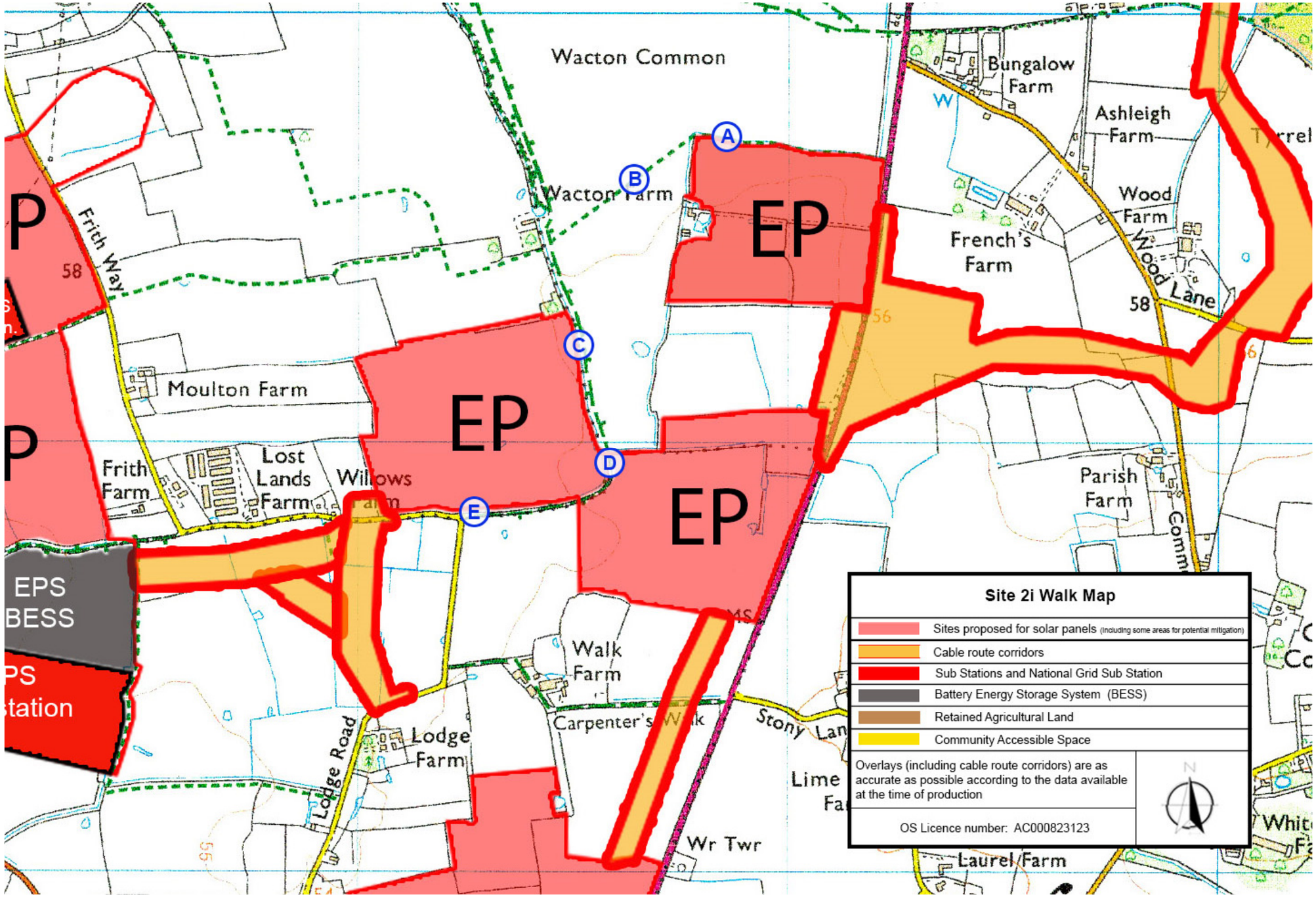
Walk-1-VP-H-View looking south-west



Walk-1-VP-I-View looking south-west



Walk-1-VP-J-View looking south-west



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Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint A **GR TM188897**	This walk follows Wacton FP43 from its junction with the A140 (GR TM192896) westwards to Wacton RB31. The route then proceeds southwards along RB31 and finally westwards along Tivetshall St Margaret RB6 until its conclusion at GR TM182888 (the junction of Tivetshall St Margaret RB6 and Lodge Road). Viewpoint A is located on Wacton FP43 on the northern boundary of proposed sub-site 2C. This boundary consists of hedging and trees. The vegetation is sparse enough to enable views through to the arable land that would be part of sub-site 2C – as shown on the photo.	At year 1 current views from FP43 through gaps in the hedging and trees, of attractive rural countryside would be replaced by an industrial vista dominated by solar infrastructure (panels up to 4.5m in height, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc).	Mitigation planting along the northern boundary of sub-site 2C (e.g. hedge thickening and widening) to hide solar infrastructure would block the kind of existing views illustrated in our photograph. Where mitigation planting is not successfully established the affected views would remain as for year 1 – i.e. dominated by the presence of solar infrastructure.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of the PROW **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views between trees across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking south

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint B **GR TM186896**	Viewpoint B is located on Wacton FP43 approximately 100m to the west of the western boundary of sub-site 2C. The photo shows that the hedging along this boundary is sparse and there are many gaps. These gaps enable users of FP43 to experience attractive views (to the east) of arable land fringed by hedges, trees and copses (as illustrated in the photo).	At year 1 the current view shown on the photo (from FP43) of attractive rural arable farmland would be replaced by an industrial vista dominated by solar infrastructure (panels up to 4.5m in height, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). This adverse visual impact would be experienced along the remainder of Wacton FP43 up to its junction with Wacton RB31 (in views to the east) and also southwards along Wacton RB31 (also in views to the east).	Mitigation planting along the western boundary of sub-site 2C (e.g. hedge thickening and widening) to hide solar infrastructure would block the existing view illustrated in our photograph and similar existing views (to the east) along the remainder of Wacton FP43, up to its junction with Wacton RB31, and also southwards along Wacton RB31. Where mitigation planting is not successfully established the affected views would remain as for year 1 – i.e. dominated by the presence of solar infrastructure.	***East Pye ES for VL4/Site1(approx 260m SW)*** *ES Construction: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 1: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of the PROW **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views between trees across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Moderate Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at Year 1 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse** and Year 15 to be **Major significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint C **GR TM185892**	Viewpoint C is located on Wacton RB31 on the eastern boundary of sub-site 2B. The photo illustrates a view to the SW (from RB31) over arable land fringed by hedges and trees. The area shown in this photo covers a considerable part of sub-site2B. There are a number of similar gaps in the hedging along the eastern boundary of sub-site 2B which enable users of RB31 to enjoy the kind of view (to the west) as shown on the photo.	At year 1 the current view shown on the photo (from RB31) of attractive rural arable farmland (to the SW) would be replaced by an industrial vista dominated by solar infrastructure (panels up to 4.5m in height, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). This adverse visual impact would be experienced along the remainder of the southwards portion of Wacton RB31 (in views to the west over sub-site 2B)	Mitigation planting along the eastern boundary of sub-site 2B adjacent to RB31 (e.g. hedge thickening and widening) to hide solar infrastructure would block the existing view illustrated in our photograph and would similarly adversely impact existing views along Wacton RB31 southwards of Viewpoint C. Where mitigation planting is not successfully established the affected views would remain as for year 1 – i.e. dominated by the presence of solar infrastructure.	**HPC assessment** Sensitivity of receptors at this location: Users of the Restricted Byway (walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders) **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking south-west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint D **GR TM185889**	Viewpoint D is close to the junction of Wacton RB31 and Tivetshall St Margaret RB6. It is located between 2 parts of sub-site 2B with proposed solar fields to both the west and the south and east. The top photo shows the view to the west and the bottom photo the view to the south east over land proposed for inclusion in sub-site 2B Both photos illustrate fine views of attractive arable farmland bordered by trees and hedges.	At year 1 the current views shown on both photos (from Viewpoint D) of attractive rural arable farmland (to the W and SE) would be replaced by an industrial vista dominated by solar infrastructure (panels up to 4.5m in height, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). This adverse visual impact would be experienced along the remainder of Tivetshall St Margaret RB6 as it trends westwards towards Lodge Road. (in views to the north over sub-site 2B). 2 indicative access routes are shown to be close to Viewpoint D. These would adversely impact the character of the footpath and negatively impact views.	Mitigation planting along the borders of sub-site 2B in this vicinity alongside Wacton RB31 and Tivetshall St Margaret RB6 (e.g. hedge thickening and widening) to hide solar infrastructure would block the existing views illustrated in our photographs and similar existing views along Tivetshall St Margaret RB6 (to the north) as it trends westwards to Lodge Road. The nearby access routes would continue to adversely impact the character of the PROW and views. Where mitigation planting is not successfully established the affected views would remain as for year 1 – i.e. dominated by the presence of solar infrastructure.	***East Pye ES for VL4/Site2*** *ES Construction: Major significant* *ES Year 1: Major significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC assessment** Sensitivity of receptors at this location: Users of the Restricted Byway (walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders) **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking west  View looking south

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint E **GR TM182888**	Viewpoint E is close to the junction of Tivetshall St Margaret RB6 and Lodge Road. It is located on RB6 adjacent to the southern boundary of a part of sub-site 2B. The photo shows the view to the north west from this viewpoint across attractive arable farmland bordered by trees and hedges that is proposed for inclusion in sub-site 2B	At year 1 the current view shown on the photo (from Viewpoint E) of attractive rural arable farmland (to the NW) would be replaced by an industrial vista dominated by solar infrastructure (panels up to 4.5m in height, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc).	Mitigation planting along the southern border of sub-site 2B in this vicinity alongside Tivetshall St Margaret RB6 (e.g. hedge thickening and widening) to hide solar infrastructure would block the existing view illustrated in our photograph and similar existing views (to the north) elsewhere along Tivetshall St Margaret RB6, Tivetshall RB6 has the character of a Green Lane. Green Lanes are common in Norfolk and they are very important and much-loved traditional features in the countryside. Typically, a Green Lane is a track bordered on both sides by a fairly narrow belt of hedging and / or trees (often approximately between 1m and 5m in width). The density of hedges and trees is usually sparse enough to enable sunlight to reach the track and to facilitate views through to neighbouring fields as is the case with Tivetshall RB6 Mitigation planting along the southern border of sub-site 2B alongside RB6 to block views of solar infrastructure (e.g. hedge reinforcement) would widen significantly the border and increase the density of the bordering vegetation. In so doing it would prevent sunlight from reaching the track and block out pre-existing views of neighbouring fields - i.e. mitigation planting to hide solar infrastructure would destroy the character of a traditional Green Lane. Where mitigation planting is not successfully established the affected	**HPC assessment** Sensitivity of receptors at this location: Users of the Restricted Byway (walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders) **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking north-west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1**	**Visual effects: Year 15**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
			views would remain as for year 1 – i.e. dominated by the presence of solar infrastructure.		

IMPORTANT NOTE
Where the applicant has marked a section of land as an: "Area for Potential Mitigation and Enhancement" we have included that land, on our walk maps within the Site / Sub-Site in which it is located because the use of the word potential does not mean that there is a firm commitment to use that piece of land for mitigation and enhancement. These pieces of land are usually located within the applicant's sites and sub-sites around the borders of those sites and sub-sites.

Where the applicant has marked a section of land as: "Retained Agricultural Land" we have shaded those sections brown on our maps and they are not included in the solar site / sub-site areas which we show in pink shading.

FOOTNOTE:

- Many other footpaths and minor roads in the area would suffer similar negative visual impacts to those described along narrative walk 2i from solar infrastructure on Sites 2A, 2B and 2C and Site 1 including the numerous PROW that cross the lovely landscape of Wacton Common and footpaths elsewhere in Great Moulton, Tivetshall, Wacton and Pulham Market.

- Furthermore, the 2i narrative walk PROW would experience visual intrusion from Site 1

- Figure 7.5.10 Site 1 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Sheet 6 shows that the National Grid substation would cause visual impacts to PROW over all parts of Site 2 and the wider area

- Figure 7.5.10 Site 1 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Sheet 3 shows that the 400kv substation would cause visual impacts to PROW over all parts of Site 2 and the wider area

- Figure 7.5.10 Site 1 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Sheet 5 shows that Site 1 solar infrastructure would cause visual impacts to PROW over all parts of Site 2 and the wider area



Walk-2i-vp-A-View looking south



Walk-2i-vp-B-View looking east



Walk-2i-VP-C-View looking south-west



Walk-2i-VP-D1-View looking west

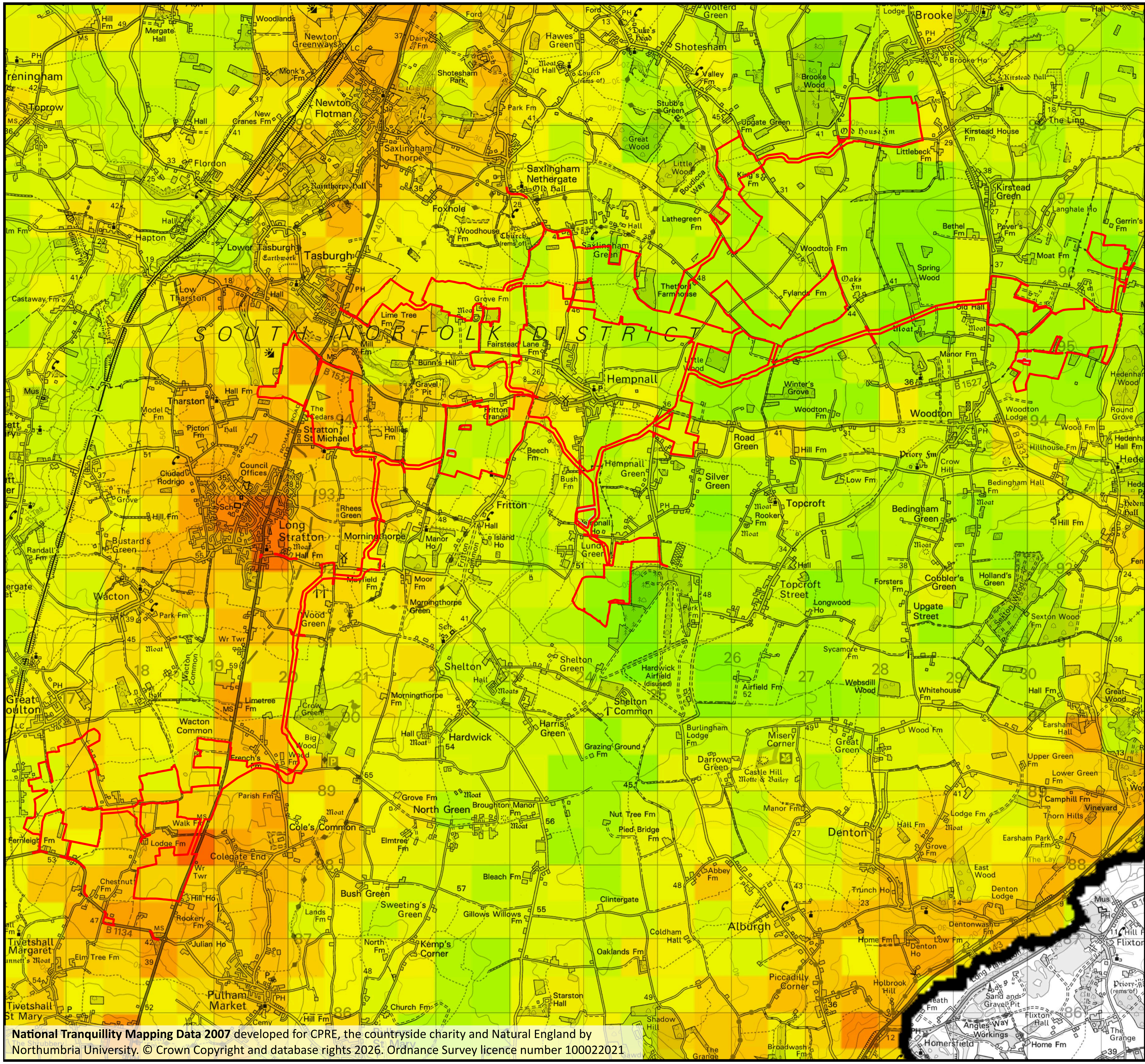


Walk-2i-VP-D2-View looking south



Walk-2i-VP-E-View looking north-west

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2B Landscape Consultancy Ltd

assessment - design - visualisation - realisation

12 Everthorpe Lane, North Cave, East Yorkshire, HU15 2LF
Tel: 01430 423204 http://www.2bconsultancy.co.uk

Notes:

Solar Farm Development

Tranquillity Key:

Most tranquil

UK National Range of Tranquillity

Least tranquil

1	Most tranquil
2	
3	
4	
5	**Study Area Range of Tranquillity**
6	
7	
8	
9	Least tranquil

0m 0.5km 1km

N

Scale:	1:50,000	Sheet Size:	A3 Lscp
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Date:	Sep 2026	Revision:	A

Filename: HPC-App07-Fig02-Tranquillity.pdf

Project:

East Pye Solar

Client:

Hempnall Parish Council

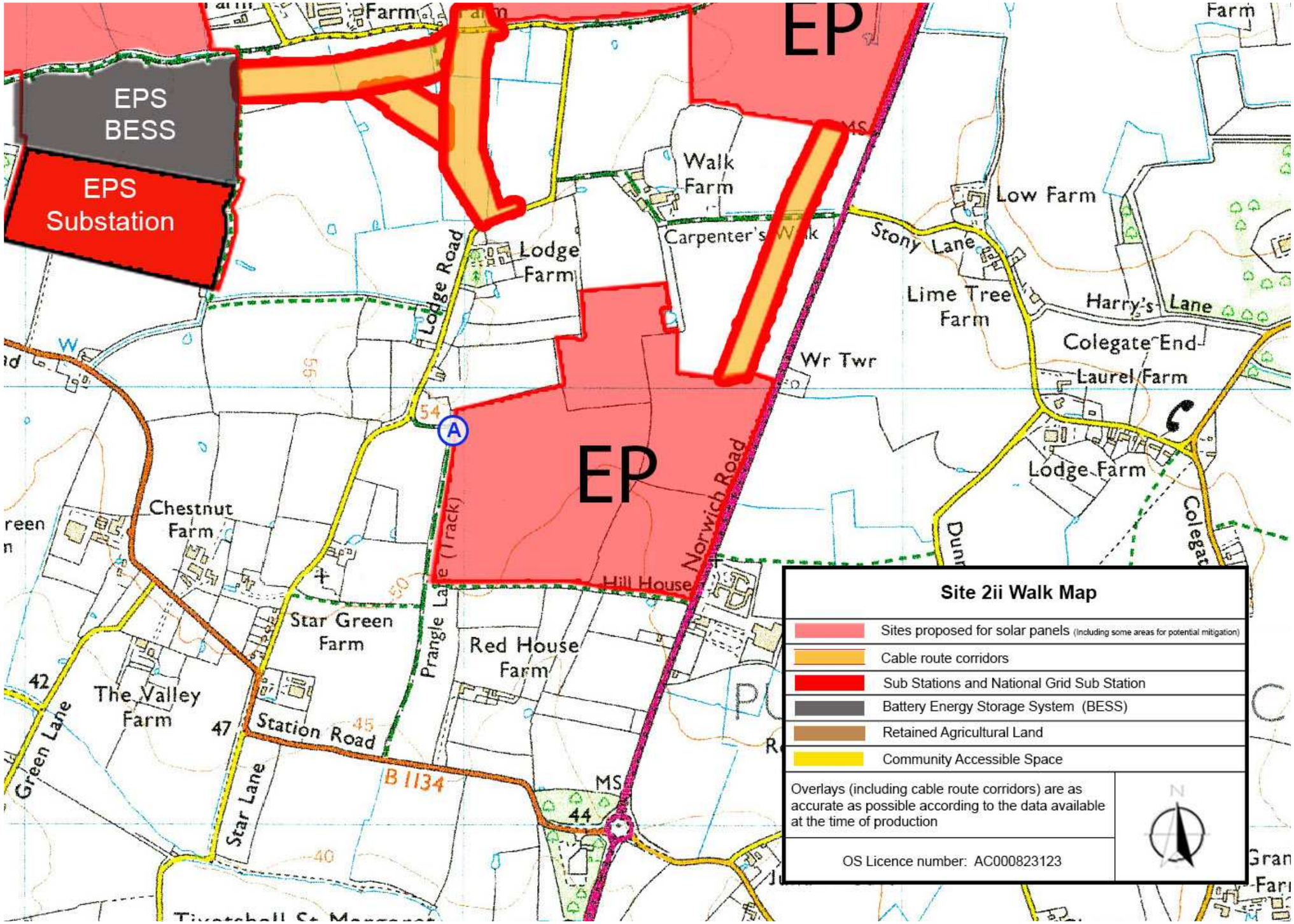
Drawing:

CPRE Tranquillity Mapping

RevA - fill removed from EPS polygons to show CPRE tranquillity colours unobstructed.

HPC App07 Fig02 RevA

HPC-App07-Fig02-Tranquillity-RevA.af © 2B Landscape Consultancy Ltd.



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Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & ES assessment (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint A **GR TM179879**	This short walk, along Tivetshall St Margaret BR9 (Prangle Lane), starts at the junction of Lodge Road and BR9 (GR TM 178879) and initially trends eastwards for a short distance before turning south. Our walk ends at the junction of BR9 and Tivetshall St Margaret FP8. We return to Lodge Road via the same route. A part of this walk (400m approx.) is directly alongside the western edge of the proposed sub-site 2A. The photo shows the view south eastwards from Viewpoint A over arable fields – looking towards the A140. This view is a fair representation of what is seen along Prangle Lane (looking east) up to the junction with Tivetshall St Margaret FP8. The land proposed for sub-site 2A is currently arable fields fringed by hedges and trees. Our photo includes a view of much of sub-site 2A and reveals an open rural view with no artificial structures in sight.	At year 1 the current open view of attractive rural countryside would be replaced by an industrial vista dominated by solar infrastructure (panels up to 4.5m in height, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). An indicative access track is shown as running directly alongside Prangle lane for about 200m south of Viewpoint A. This would also negatively impact the character of this bridleway. The Year 1 impacts visible at Viewpoint A would be replicated along the whole stretch of Prangle Lane alongside sub-site 2A	Mitigation planting along the eastern side of BR9 to hide solar infrastructure would block existing open rural views to the NE, E and SE. Users of this PROW would be robbed of their current lovely views of the countryside. Where mitigation planting has not been successfully established the views would remain as for year 1 – i.e. dominated by the presence of solar infrastructure. The indicative access track would continue to impact the character of BR9. The mitigation impacts (view blocking) would be replicated along the whole stretch of Prangle Lane alongside sub-site 2A	***East Pye ES for VL6A+B/Site2*** *ES Construction: Major Significant* *ES Year 1: Major Significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of the public bridleway (walkers, runners, horse riders, cyclists) **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at Year 1 and Year 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse**.	 View looking south-east

IMPORTANT NOTE

Where the applicant has marked a section of land as an: "Area for Potential Mitigation and Enhancement" we have included that land, on our walk maps within the Site / Sub-Site in which it is located because the use of the word potential does not mean that there is a firm commitment to use that piece of land for mitigation and enhancement. These pieces of land are usually located within the applicant's sites and sub-sites around the borders of those sites and sub-sites.

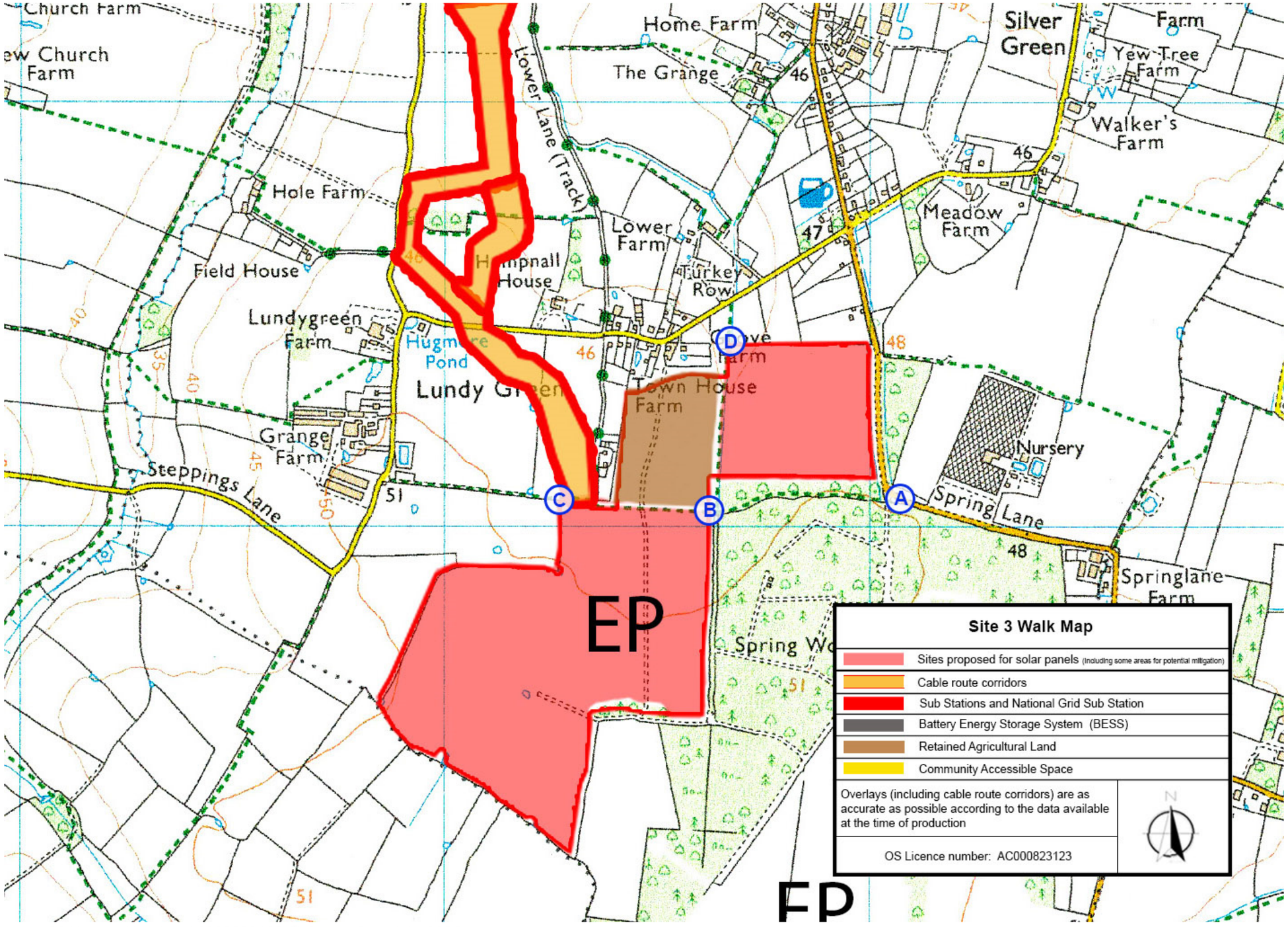
Where the applicant has marked a section of land as: "Retained Agricultural Land" we have shaded those sections brown on our maps and they are not included in the solar site / sub-site areas which we show in pink shading.

FOOTNOTE:

1) Tivetshall St Margaret FP8 runs alongside the southern boundary of sub-site 2A and impacts on this PROW at Y1 and Y15 would be the same as for Prangle Lane
2) Figure 7.5.10 Site 1 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Sheet 6 shows that the National Grid substation would cause visual impacts at Viewpoint A
3) Figure 7.5.10 Site 1 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Sheet 3 shows that the 400kv substation would cause visual impacts at Viewpoint A
4) Figure 7.5.10 Site 1 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Sheet 5 shows that Site 1 solar infrastructure would cause visual impacts at Viewpoint A
5) Other PROW in the vicinity of Viewpoint A would suffer visual intrusion from sub-site 2A and Site 1 including Tivetshall St Margaret footpaths: 3, 4, 5, 10 and BR7



Walk-2ii-VP-A-View looking south-east



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Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint A **GR TM250921**	This walk begins at the junction of Hempnall FP28 and Spring Lane. The photo was taken just to the north of this junction and reveals what users of FP28 would see as they enter the footpath from Spring Lane when looking north westwards across a large arable field which would be a part of Site 3 if the scheme was permitted. The view is an open rural vista of arable land bordered by hedges and trees.	At year 1 the current view shown on the photo (from Viewpoint A) of attractive rural arable farmland (to the NW) would be replaced by an industrial vista dominated by solar infrastructure (panels up to 4.5m in height, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). This viewpoint is just to the south of an Indicative Access Point for (Construction, Operation & Decommissioning) and close to a proposed internal access track. The presence of these features in the landscape would negatively impact views. This Viewpoint is in on the edge of an area shaded deep green (most tranquil) on the CPRE Tranquillity Map *(see HPC-App07-Fig02-Tranquillity.pdf – Revision A)*. Constructing solar infrastructure so close to this tranquil area would seriously impact the level of tranquillity. Tranquillity isn't just about a lack of noise; it includes considerations such as an absence of artificial structures and the presence of a calm natural rural environment.	Mitigation planting along the western side of Spring Lane adjacent to Site 3 (e.g. thickening of hedging and tree planting) would block existing views including the view shown in the photograph. Where mitigation planting is not successful views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year1. The Access Point and internal access track would continue to exert negative impacts on landscape character and views.	**HPC assessment** Sensitivity of Receptors: Walkers along Spring Lane and FP28 **High Sensitivity** Motorists on Spring Lane (a minor road) **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a substantial change from the baseline. **Moderate Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at Year 1 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse** and Year 15 to be **Major significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking north-west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint B **GR TM246920**	From Viewpoint A, FP28 trends westwards through woodland for approximately 400m before emerging on to a large area of arable land and the junction with Hempnall FP25. This is the location of Viewpoint B. The top photo illustrates the view at this point in the walk. After crossing the wooden bridge, a huge view of a large part of Site 3 opens up to the SW. This is shown on the bottom photo.	At year 1 the views shown on the photos will look very different. Instead of emerging from a woodland walk in to an open rural farmed landscape walkers would be greeted by a view to the SW that is dominated by solar infrastructure (panels up to 4.5m in height, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). A major negative impact. An internal access track would be close to this viewpoint and would also adversely impact landscape character and views.	Mitigation planting along the western side of Spring wood and adjacent to the southern border of FP28, as it trends westwards from Viewpoint B (e.g. thickening of hedging and tree planting) would block existing views to the S and SW including the view shown in the bottom photograph. Where mitigation planting is not successful views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year1. The internal access track would continue to exert a negative impact on landscape character and views.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of Hempnall FP28 and Hempnall FP25 **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views between trees across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at Year 1 and Year 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking west  View looking south-west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint C **GR TM243920**	The walk continues in a west-wards direction along FP28, up to the junction with Hempnall FP26. Viewpoint C is just to the west of this junction (on FP28). Between Viewpoints B and C the walk is mainly along a path that is not fringed by hedging or trees and which provides open rural views in all directions, including to the south over a large section of proposed Site 3. At Viewpoint C. FP28 is bordered by sparse hedging (to the south) but there are a number of gaps in the hedging and the photo is taken through one of these. It shows a big view to the SE over arable land towards Springwood. All of this land would be part of Site 3.	At year 1 the current view shown on the photo (from Viewpoint C) of attractive rural arable farmland (to the SE) would be replaced by an industrial vista dominated by solar infrastructure (panels up to 4.5m in height, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). Between Viewpoints B and C open views to the south would be replaced by views of solar infrastructure and for a portion of this route an internal access track would run alongside FP28 adding further to the disturbance of landscape character. The area south of FP28 (between viewpoints B and C) shows up as quite tranquil on the CPRE Tranquillity Map *(see HPC-App07-Fig02-Tranquillity.pdf – Revision A)* – the presence of industrial solar artificial structures here would threaten and reduce this level of tranquillity.	Mitigation planting along the southern side of FP28 between viewpoints B and C would block existing views to the S and SW. Mitigation planting (e.g. thickening of hedging and tree planting) on the southern side of FP28 at Viewpoint C would block the existing view to the SE shown on the photo. Where mitigation planting is not successful views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year1. The internal access track alongside part of the length of FP28 would continue to exert a negative impact on landscape character and views.	***East Pye ES for VL7/Site3*** *ES Construction: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 1: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of Hempnall FP28 and Hempnall FP26 **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views [between trees] across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking south-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint D **GR TM246925**	We retrace our steps returning to Viewpoint B at which point we journey northwards along Hempnall FP25 until we reach Viewpoint D at the junction of FP25 and a minor road that runs through Lundy Green. For much of this section of the walk FP25 runs directly alongside arable land (to the east) which is proposed as a solar field in Site 3. The photo is taken from FP25 immediately south of the junction with the minor road. It illustrates a view to the SE towards Springwood. Included in this view is the arable land referred to above (to the east of FP25).	At year 1 much of the current view shown on the photo (from Viewpoint D) of attractive rural arable farmland (to the SE) would be replaced by an industrial vista dominated by solar infrastructure (panels up to 4.5m in height, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). An internal access track would cross FP25 and trend southwards close to FP25 after crossing the footpath. This would also create adverse impacts on landscape character and views.	Mitigation planting along the eastern side of FP25 would block existing open views to the E, including the view to the SE shown on the photo. Where mitigation planting is not successful views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year1. The internal access track that would cross FP25 and trend southwards close to FP25 would continue to exert a negative impact on landscape character and views.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of Hempnall FP25: **High Sensitivity** Motorists on the minor road: **Medium Sensitivity** Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders on the minor road: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views [between trees] across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking south-east

IMPORTANT NOTE
Where the applicant has marked a section of land as an: "Area for Potential Mitigation and Enhancement" we have included that land, on our walk maps within the Site / Sub-Site in which it is located because the use of the word potential does not mean that there is a firm commitment to use that piece of land for mitigation and enhancement. These pieces of land are usually located within the applicant's sites and sub-sites around the borders of those sites and sub-sites.

Where the applicant has marked a section of land as: "Retained Agricultural Land" we have shaded those sections brown on our maps and they are not included in the solar site / sub-site areas which we show in pink shading.

FOOTNOTE:
ES Figure 7.5.8 Site 3 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Sheet 1 shows that many other footpaths in the vicinity of our Narrative Walk 3 and over a much wider area would suffer visual impacts from Site 3 solar infrastructure. Those in the vicinity that would be impacted include, in addition to Hempnall footpaths 25, 26 and 28, Hempnall footpaths 17, 23 and 24.



Walk-3-VP-A-View looking north NorthWest



Walk-3-VP-B1-View looking west



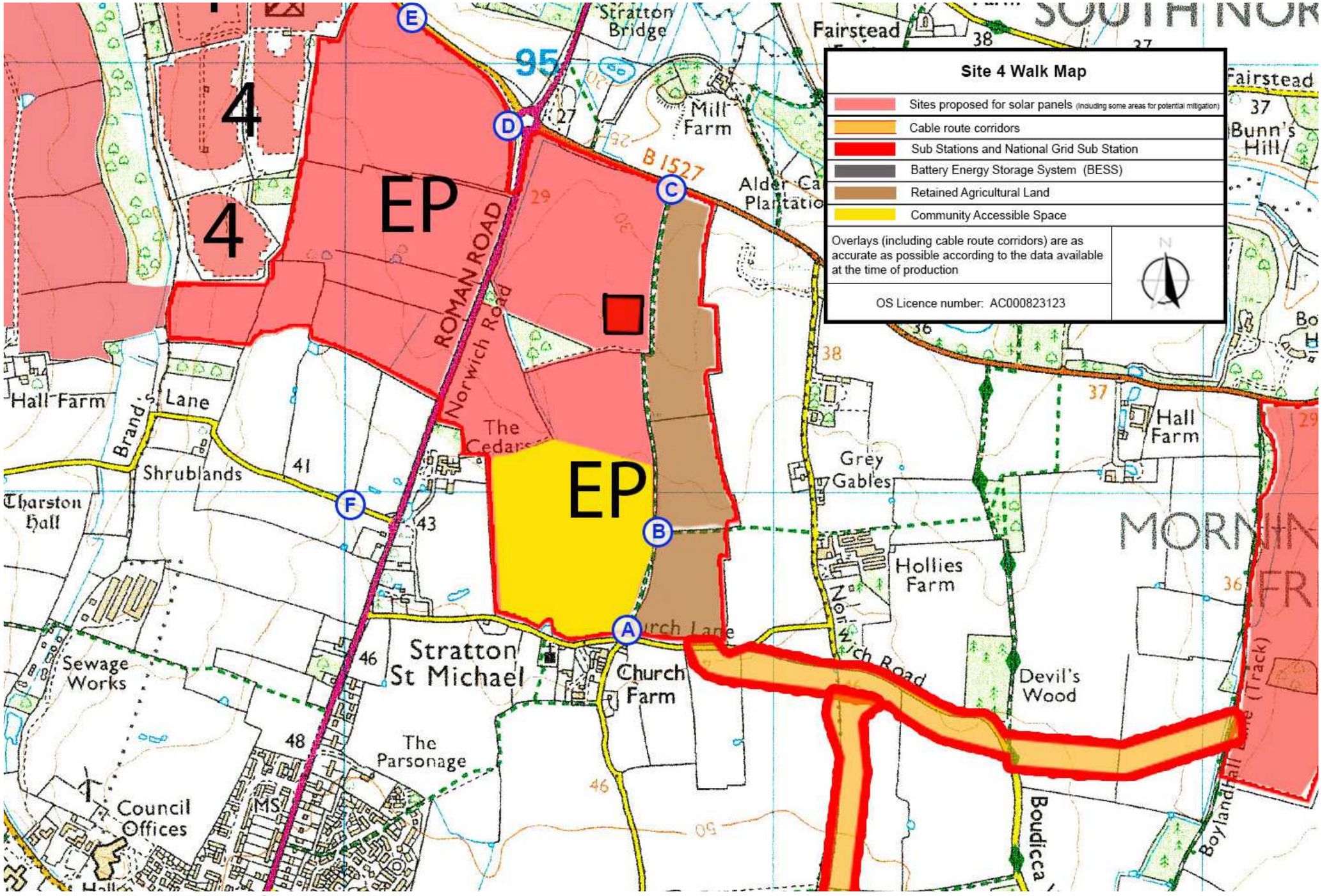
Walk-3-VP-B2-View looking south-west



Walk-3-VP-C-View looking south-east



Walk-3-VP-D-View looking south-east



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Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint A **GR TM206936**	This walk begins close to the Church at Stratton St Michael (see top photo) at the junction of Church Lane and Long Stratton FP3. It follows FP3 northwards and concludes at the junction of FP3 and the B1527. The view on the bottom photograph is towards the NW over a part of East Pye Site 4. It shows an attractive rural view over an arable field with trees and woods on the horizon line.	At Year1 the foreground shown in the bottom photo would not be impacted by the presence of solar infrastructure. According to the applicant it will become a community accessible space. It is likely that some Site 4 solar infrastructure would be visible in the distance (to the NW) (e.g. panels up to 4.5m in height, security fencing, inverter buildings etc). This would adversely impact the rural nature of the current view. As one journeys northwards along FP3 towards Viewpoint B the solar infrastructure would become much more evident in views to the north west. An Indicative Access Point is shown to the east of Viewpoint A this would also negatively impact landscape and views in this area including the "country lane" character of Church Lane.	Mitigation planting to screen the solar infrastructure on Site 4, approximately 300m north of Viewpoint A (e.g. thickening of hedging and tree planting), would change the nature of existing views and this impact would become more apparent to users of FP3 as they journey northwards towards Viewpoint B. The Indicative Access Point, to the east of Viewpoint A, would continue to negatively impact landscape and views in this area including the "country lane" character of Church Lane.	***East Pye ES for VL2/Site4*** *ES Construction: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 1: Minor Not Significant* *ES Year 15: Negligible Not Significant* **HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers along FP3: **High Sensitivity** Motorists on Church Lane (a minor road): **Medium Sensitivity** Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders along Church Lane: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views [between trees] across the rural landscape will be influenced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is a notable element. **Slight Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are likely to be effectively screened and would not represent a notable change from the baseline, although there would be some loss of open views. **Slight Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at Year 1 to be **Moderate Significant, direct and adverse** and Year 15 to be **Minor Not Significant.**	 Beginning of Walk  View looking north-west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint B **GR TM207939**	At Viewpoint B there are big long views to the NW, N and NE as illustrated in the 2 photos taken from this location. These photos reveal attractive vistas of arable land with lines of trees and woods visible in the distance at our near to the horizon line.	At Year 1 Site 4 solar infrastructure would be clearly visible from Viewpoint B in views to the NW, including a view of the 132kv substation. This infrastructure (panels up to 4.5m in height, security fencing, inverter buildings, tracks etc) would transform agricultural land in to an industrialised landscape – a severe adverse impact.	Mitigation planting to screen the solar infrastructure on those parts of Site 4 to the NW of Viewpoint B (e.g. thickening of hedging and tree planting), would block the big open view that is currently available from this viewpoint to the NW (see our top photo). This would represent a major adverse impact. Where mitigation planting is not successful views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year1.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of FP3: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views north-west across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is a significant element. **Moderate Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are likely to be mostly screened with the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a change from the baseline. **Moderate Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking north-north-west  View looking north-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint C **GR TM207947**	Moving north from Viewpoint P FP3 is fringed by low hedge along its western edge. This hedge contains some trees but views to the west are available to users of this path all along this section of the route. Our photo shows the current view enjoyed by walkers along FP3 on arrival at Viewpoint C when they turn and face SW. The photo from Viewpoint C shows the attractive open arable landscape fringed by trees, hedges and woods that is typical of almost all the land proposed for inclusion in Site 4.	At Year 1 Site 4 solar infrastructure would be clearly visible from Viewpoint C in views to the S, SW, and W, including a view of the 132kv substation to the S. This infrastructure (panels up to 4.5m in height, security fencing, inverter buildings, tracks etc) would transform the current attractive countryside views (as illustrated on our photo) in to an industrialised vista – a severe adverse impact. An Indicative Access Point and access track are planned for this location. These would also negatively impact the landscape and views in this area.	Mitigation planting along the eastern boundary of this part of Site 4 – i.e. directly alongside the western edge of FP3 (the low hedge on our photo) to screen solar infrastructure, (e.g. thickening of the hedge and tree planting), would block the big attractive current open view (to the SW) that is shown on our photo – a major adverse impact. Where mitigation planting is not successful views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year1. The Indicative Access Point and access track would continue to negatively impact the landscape and views in this area.	***East Pye ES for VL11/Site4 (approx 380m S)*** ***ES Construction: Minor Not Significant*** ***ES Year 1: Minor Not Significant*** ***ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant*** **HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of FP3: **High Sensitivity** Motorists travelling along B1527: **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking south-south-west
The following viewpoints relate to Site 4. but are not part of our Narrative Walk					

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint D **GR TM203948**	This Viewpoint is at the Hempnall roundabout (the junction of the A140 and B1527). Site 4 solar fields are proposed on land to the W, SW and SE of this roundabout. Open rural views to the SE and SW are seen by motorists approaching this roundabout along the A140 from the north. Motorists approaching the roundabout (along the A140) from the south have clear views of the fields proposed for solar development to both the east and the west. On the roundabout itself views to the W and SW are partially blocked by the presence of a low embankment but even here our photo (looking WSW) shows that the crop in an arable field (proposed for solar infrastructure) is visible, as are the trees that border that field. Motorists approaching the roundabout along the B1527 from east currently have open rural views to the south and motorists	At Year 1 Site 4. solar fields, to the W, SW and SE of the roundabout, would be highly visible to motorists using the A140, B1527 and the road that comes in from the west Open rural views to the SE and SW as currently seen by motorists approaching the roundabout from the north would be transformed in to an industrial landscape. Motorists approaching the roundabout from the south would be driving through solar fields on both the western and eastern sides of the A140. Motorists driving around the roundabout would see solar infrastructure, even over the low embankment at the SW of the roundabout (the solar panels reach up to 4.5m in height). Motorists approaching the roundabout along the B1527 from east and motorists approaching the roundabout from the east would have views of solar infrastructure to the south of those roads. Overall, the rural nature of the road system in this area would be transformed in to an industrial scene – a significant negative impact. An Indicative Access point would be located close to the roundabout and access tracks are also proposed. These features would also negatively impact landscape character and views.	Mitigation planting is proposed for both sides of the A 140 south of the roundabout and along the southern edges of the B1527 and the road that approaches from the west. This planting would block existing open views. Where mitigation planting is not successful views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year1. The Indicative Access Point and access tracks would continue to negatively impact landscape character and views.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Motorists travelling along B1527: **Medium Sensitivity** Motorists travelling along A140: **Low to Medium Sensitivity** Motorists approaching the roundabout from the west: **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views from highways across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a substantial change from the baseline. **Moderate Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at Year 1 to be **Major significant, direct and adverse** and Year 15 to be **Moderate significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1**	**Visual effects: Year 15**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
	approaching the roundabout from the east also enjoy open views to the south.				

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint E **GR TM201951**	This location is on Bungay Road just under 400m to the west of the Hempnall roundabout. The top photo shows (to the west) an arable field bordered by trees and hedging. This field would be part of Site 4. Beyond this western border the existing solar infrastructure on the Tasburgh Solar Farm is clearly visible. These solar panels are much lower than the 4.5m panels proposed for East Pye but are nevertheless very intrusive in this view. The bottom photo shows the view to the SE from this viewpoint and reveals an attractive rural landscape of arable fields fringed by hedges and trees	At Year 1 the field shown in the foreground on the photographs and other fields further to the south east and south would be covered by solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m in height, security fencing, inverter buildings, tracks etc) which would create a cumulative impact in conjunction with the Tasburgh solar farm which is located immediately to the west – a severe adverse visual and landscape impact. The visual intrusion of the lower fixed solar panels on the Tasburgh solar farm already has an unacceptable adverse impact on the view to the W from this location and the much higher panels proposed for East Pye would create even worse impacts over the wider area.	Mitigation planting would block existing views, including the view to the SE (see the bottom photo) which, unlike the view to the west, is currently not compromised by the presence of solar infrastructure. Where mitigation planting is not successful views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year1.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Motorists travelling along Bungay Road: **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views, from the highway, across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant/substantial change from the baseline. **Moderate Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at Year 1 to be **Major significant, direct and adverse** and Year 15 to be **Moderate significant, direct and adverse**.	 View looking west with views of current solar infrastructure  View looking south-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint F **GR TM200939**	Viewpoint F is on Brands Lane approximately 150 metres west of the junction with the A140. The photo is of a view to the north towards fields proposed for inclusion in Site 4 of the East Pye scheme. The scene is attractive, rural and unhindered by the presence of artificial structures.	East Pye Site 4 solar fields are just one field away to the north and are clearly visible in our photo. At Year 1 solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m in height, security fencing, inverter buildings, tracks etc) on these fields would alter the current view very significantly. The industrialised nature of the background view would very negatively impact the overall view.	Mitigation planting along the southern boundary of the part of Site 4 located to the west of the A140, which would include a thickening of the hedge line that is visible on our photo (to the north), would change the existing view considerably. The wooded aspect currently visible on the horizon would be blocked out. This would be an adverse impact. Where mitigation planting is not successful views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year1.	**HPC assessment** Sensitivity of Receptors: Motorists travelling along Brands Lane: **Medium Sensitivity** Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders using Brands Lane: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views between trees across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the substantial element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a substantial change from the baseline. **Moderate Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at Year 1 to be **Major significant, direct and adverse** and Year 15 to be **Moderate significant, direct and adverse**.	 View looking north

IMPORTANT NOTE
Where the applicant has marked a section of land as an: "Area for Potential Mitigation and Enhancement" we have included that land, on our walk maps within the Site / Sub-Site in which it is located because the use of the word potential does not mean that there is a firm commitment to use that piece of land for mitigation and enhancement. These pieces of land are usually located within the applicant's sites and sub-sites around the borders of those sites and sub-sites.

Where the applicant has marked a section of land as: "Retained Agricultural Land" we have shaded those sections brown on our maps and they are not included in the solar site / sub-site areas which we show in pink shading.

FOOTNOTE:
ES Figure 7.5.7 Site 4 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Sheet 1 clearly shows that many PROW in the vicinity of Site 4 would be impacted by visual intrusion from Site 4. These include:

- Long Stratton footpaths 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13 and 14
- Tharston FP25
- Tasburgh FP2
- Hempnall FP1
- Morningthorpe footpaths 3 and 21

Many other footpaths in the wider area would also experience visual effects from Site 4 including some PROW that journey through Sites 3, 5 and 7. Visual intrusion from Site 4 would reach: Ashwellthorpe and Wreningham to the west; Mulbarton and Braconash to the north; Shotesham to the north east; Hempnall to the east and Wacton to the south.



Walk-4-VP-A1-Beginning of Walk



Walk-4-VP-A2-View looking north-west



Walk-4-VP-B1-View looking north-north-west



Walk-4-VP-B2-View looking north-east



Walk-4-VP-C-View looking south-south-west



Walk-4-VP-D-View looking west



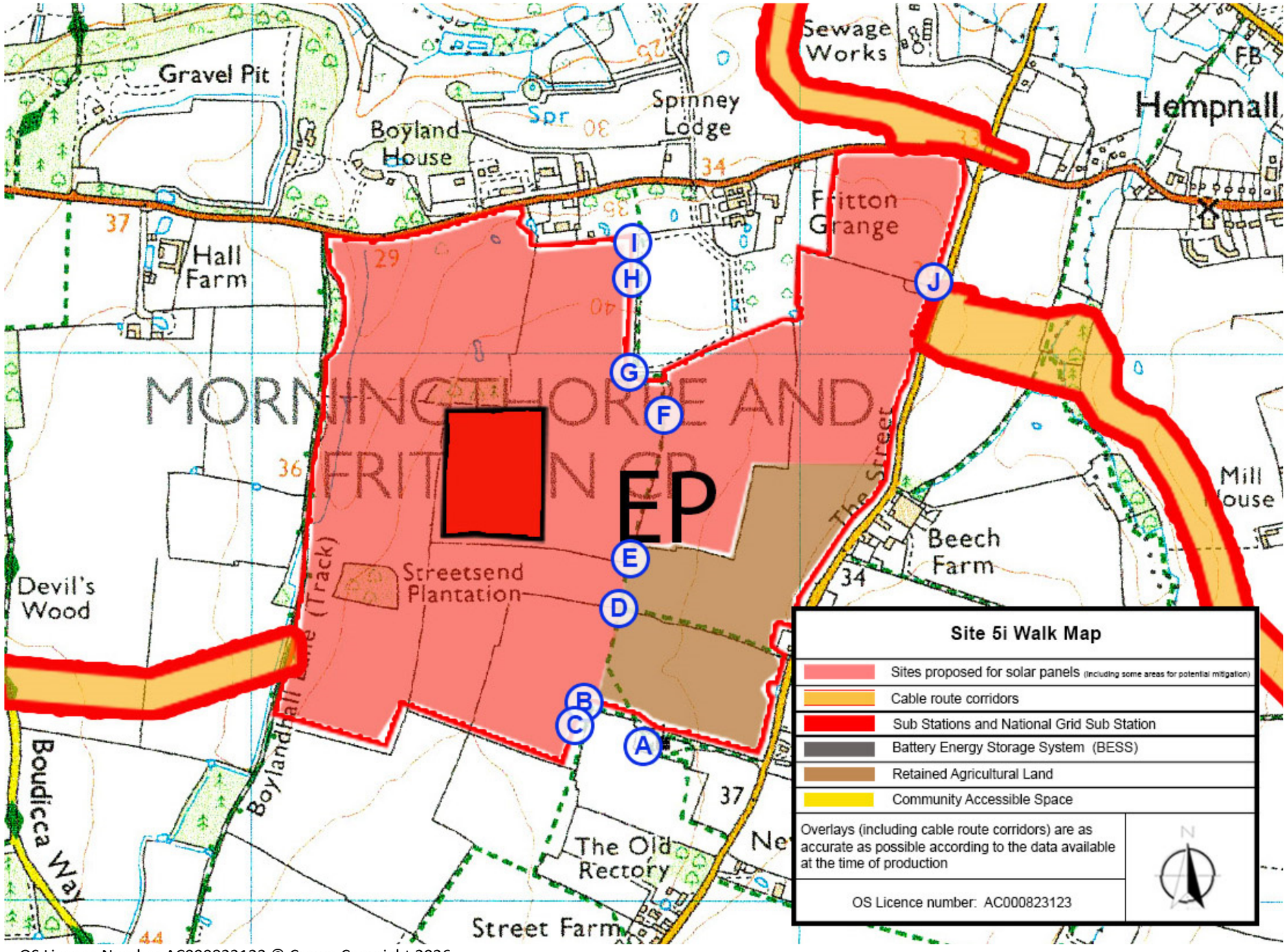
Walk-4-VP-E1-View looking west with views of current solar



Walk-4-VP-E2-View looking south-east



Walk-4-VP-F-View looking north



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Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint A **GR TM 227932**	The walk begins in the Fritton parish churchyard close to the Norman round tower of St Catherine's Church on Morningthorpe FP5 (just to the north west of the junction of Morningthorpe FP5 and Morningthorpe FP12). The top photo shows the attractive lych gate and the historic 12th-century church located in an isolated setting among ploughed fields. The bottom picture reveals the current rural view out of the churchyard (looking NW) over arable fields fringed by trees and fields.	Solar infrastructure would be visible from the churchyard in views to the W and NW through the trees bordering the churchyard (especially in winter). The tall (up to 13m) 400kv project substation may be visible to the NW. The industrialisation of the landscape resulting from the presence of solar infrastructure and a large substation in the vicinity of the church would negatively impact the setting of the church and churchyard St Catherines Church is a lovely example of a round towered church – its rural isolated setting would be seriously and adversely impacted if this scheme was permitted The construction and presence of nearby internal access tracks would negatively impact the landscape and views.	Any mitigation tree and hedge planting along footpaths that are adjacent or close to the churchyard to reduce the visibility of the substation and solar infrastructure would block current views (through the trees around the churchyard) from the churchyard to the NW and W (especially in winter).	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: • Users of PROW • visitors to the historic church • people attending church services all are **High sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views W/NW, from the church yard, between trees and across the rural landscape, will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is a substantial element, degrading the appreciation of the church. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant/substantial change from the baseline. **Moderate Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at Year 1 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse** and Year 15 to be **Major significant, direct and adverse.**	 View from the church gate  View looking north-west from churchyard

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint B **GR TM226933**	Viewpoint B is just outside the churchyard on Morningthorpe FP11- close to the junction of 3 footpaths: Morningthorpe FP5 Morningthorpe FP10 Morningthorpe FP11 The photos show current open rural views, to the west (top photo) and north (bottom photo), over arable fields bordered by trees and hedgerows	Current open views, to the W and NW, over arable fields bordered by a hedge and trees will be replaced by a view of an industrialised landscape dominated by solar infrastructure. To the NW the tall 13m high 400kv project substation will be visible above the hedgeline. The presence of nearby internal access tracks would negatively impact landscape character and views.	Any tree / hedge planting along the borders of FP11, FP5 and FP10 to reduce the visibility of the substation and solar infrastructure would block existing rural views from those paths. Mitigation planting along the western side of Morningthorpe FP11 to block views of solar infrastructure would not only rob users of that path of their current open rural views but would also create a path that feels hemmed in and very different from the present route.	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW - **High sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking west  View looking north

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint C **GR TM225933**	Viewpoint C is located on Morningthorpe FP11 just to the south of Viewpoint B. This section of Morningthorpe FP11 is adjacent to the eastern edge of Site 5. Fritton Church is clearly visible to the east (see top photo) and the round tower of Morningthorpe Church is visible to the south west (see the bottom photo). Views to the SW, W and NW are attractive rural open views over arable land bordered by hedging and trees.	The current open rural views to the NW, W and SW will be replaced by an industrialised vista dominated by solar infrastructure. This infrastructure will also compromise the view towards Morningthorpe Church Fritton Church is clearly visible to the east (only around 120 metres away) and the presence of solar infrastructure so close to this church would impact the setting of the church – it would no longer be a church located in an isolated rural position it would become a church located close to an industrial landscape. ES Figure 7.5.6 Site 5 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Sheets 1 and 2 clearly show that solar infrastructure on Site 5 would be visible from Fritton Churchyard and Sheet 1 shows visual intrusion up to and beyond Morningthorpe Church. Intervisibility of church towers is a much-loved special feature of the Norfolk landscape and compromising this kind of connection by building industrial artificial solar structures between two churches would be a very negative impact if the East Pye scheme was permitted and built out	Any mitigation tree and hedge planting along the western border of FP11 to reduce the visibility of solar infrastructure would cause a loss of existing views over open countryside to the SW, W and NW and would eradicate the view of Morningthorpe Church tower to the SW. This planting would also create a path that feels hemmed in and very different from the present route. Currently 2 round towered churches are visible here – a very significant landscape feature in the Norfolk countryside.	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW - **High sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking east  View looking south-west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint D **GR TM226935**	Walking north along Morningthorpe FP 5 brings us to Viewpoint D located at the junction of Morningthorpe FP5 and Morningthorpe FP9 The top photo shows the view to the SE (towards Fritton Church) and the bottom photo shows the view to the SW – currently open rural views across arable land bordered by hedges and trees The view to the NW is very similar.	Open views to the SW and NW will be replaced by an industrialised vista dominated by solar infrastructure. The setting of Fritton Church would be negatively impacted by the presence of solar infrastructure in the view to the south east due to the presence of solar infrastructure to the west of Morningthorpe FP5. To the NW the tall 13m high 400kv project substation will be visible above the hedgeline. Internal access tracks will disrupt the immediate location and the views and the nature of Morningthorpe FP5 because a planned access track follows the route of this PROW – it will all look very different	Mitigation (tree and hedge planting) along the western border of FP5 to block views of solar infrastructure would destroy existing open rural views across fields to the SW and NW. To the NW the tall 13m high 400kv project substation would remain visible above the mitigation planting. The character of Morningthorpe FP5 would still be negatively impacted by the immediate presence of the internal access track.	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW - H**igh sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking south-east  View looking south-west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1**	**Visual effects: Year 15**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
Viewpoint E **GR TM226936**	Carrying on northwards along Morningthorpe FP5 we arrive at Viewpoint E There is currently a big open rural view to the N and NW (see our photo to the NW) over arable land fringed by copses, woods, individual trees and hedges. There are also open views over arable fields to the SW and SE	Solar infrastructure would have a dreadful impact on views from this location. The 400kv substation would loom large in views to the west and north west and solar infrastructure would be present on fields to the SW, NE, N and NW. The sub-station would transform and dominate the current view shown in our photo to the NW. 2 planned internal access tracks would meet close to this location causing further negative visual impacts and one of these would run alongside Morningthorpe FP5 northwards, changing the character of this PROW	Mitigation (tree and hedge planting) along the western border of FP5 to block views of solar infrastructure would destroy the existing big open rural view to the N and NW over arable land fringed by copses, woods, individual trees and hedges (including the view shown in our photo). The substation would be visible above mitigation planting. The character of Morningthorpe FP5 would also be negatively impacted by the immediate presence of the internal access track.	***East Pye ES for VL4/Site5*** *ES Construction: Major Significant* *ES Year 1: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW - H**igh sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View north-west towards Sub-station

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint F **GR TM227938**	Continuing northwards on Morningthorpe FP5 for approximately 250 metres brings us to Viewpoint F. The top photo shows a big open view south westwards over arable land towards, trees, hedges and woods. The bottom photo is the view north eastwards – also an open view over arable land towards, trees, hedges and woods	This viewpoint would be surrounded by solar infrastructure in all directions which would have a dreadful visual impact. The 400kv substation would loom large to the SW blocking the view. An internal access track will disrupt the immediate location and the views and the nature of Morningthorpe FP5 because this access track follows the route of FP5.	Mitigation (tree and hedge planting) along both sides of FP5 to block views of solar infrastructure would destroy existing open views across fields towards copses, woods and hedgerows The substation would be visible above mitigation planting. The character of Morningthorpe FP5 would be negatively impacted by the immediate presence of the internal access track and mitigation planting along both sides of FP5 would not only rob users of that path of their current open rural views but would also create a path that feels hemmed in and very different from the present route.	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW - H**igh sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking south-west  View looking north-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint G **GR TM226939**	Just to the north of Viewpoint F Morningthorpe FP5 turns sharply to the west and soon afterwards it turns northwards again. Viewpoint G is at this point Both photos from this location show open rural views to the SW over arable land bordered by hedges, trees and woods.	Viewpoint G would have solar infrastructure to the NW, W, SW, E and SE There would be huge views to the SW across a solar field towards the 400KV substation A combination of solar infrastructure in all directions and a big view of a large substation are dreadful impacts. The viewpoint is also close to an internal access track which would disrupt the immediate location and the views and the nature of Morningthorpe FP5	Mitigation (tree and hedge planting) along the border of FP5 to hide solar infrastructure would destroy existing open views across fields towards copses, woods and hedgerows The substation would still be big in the view above mitigation planting. The character of Morningthorpe FP5 would be negatively impacted by the nearby presence of an internal access track.	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW - H**igh sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	  Views looking south-west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint H **GR TM227941**	Continuing northwards a short distance along Morningthorpe FP5 brings us to Viewpoint H. The top photo shows the view to the SW from this location and the bottom picture reveals the view to the south. Both photos include open rural views bordered by trees, hedges and woods.	Views to the SW and W would be transformed in to an industrialised landscape of solar infrastructure including a big view to the SW of the 400KV substation	Mitigation tree and hedge planting to widen and thicken the existing hedge to the west of FP5 (which is currently sparse enough to allow open rural views to the west and south west) in order to block views of solar infrastructure, would eradicate the existing open views shown on the photographs. The substation would still loom large in the view to the SW above mitigation planting.	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW - H**igh sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking south-west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint I **GR TM227942**	At this point Morningthorpe FP5 enters an area that has been left alone and has therefore experienced some re-wilding. The B1527 is fringed by a fine array of Horse Chestnut trees – see the photo – this is the end of the walk Viewpoint I is located at the point where Morningthorpe FP5 enters, and in the reverse direction, emerges from the re-wilded area. Views to the SW are open across arable land bordered by trees, hedges and woods.	Open rural views to the SW would be transformed in to an industrialised landscape of solar infrastructure which would include a big view of the 400KV substation	Mitigation tree and hedge planting to widen and thicken the existing hedge to the west of FP5 after it emerges from the re-wilded area would destroy existing open rural views to the SW across arable land towards copses and hedgerows Given how high the substation is it would continue to have a big impact on the view.	***East Pye ES for VL5/Site5*** *ES Construction: Major Significant* *ES Year 1: Major Significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW - H**igh sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure and the sub-station are the dominant elements. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking north  View looking south

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint J **GR TM232940** **The Street, Fritton**	The top photo is a view to the SW from, The Street, Fritton - a minor road. It reveals an open rural view over an arable field bordered by trees and hedges. The bottom photo is a view to the west over the same arable field towards a wood	The field shown in the photographs would be filled with solar infrastructure at Year 1 and views to the SW and W would be transformed in to views of an industrialised landscape. The 400kv substation would be visible in views to the SW above the hedge line. NB. The land rises slightly between this viewpoint and the substation by approximately 5 metres (from around 35 metres to just above 40 metres above sea level). This Viewpoint is shown as being located at an Indicative Access Point to Site 5 (Construction, Operation & Decommissioning) on East Pye Solar Concept Masterplan Section Map C – (April 2026) This would alter the character of the countryside at this location (and the views) very significantly. East Pye Solar Concept Masterplan Section Map C – (April 2026) also shows another Indicative Access Point at Fritton Crossroads (close by) with a thick black line trending SSW – not referenced in the key / legend – what is it - an access road? This second access point and a construction road would alter the character of the countryside at this location (and the views) very significantly. The absence of an explanation as to the meaning of the thick black line is yet another serious deficiency in the EPS maps and documentation.	Mitigation (tree and hedge planting) along the western border of The Street to block views of solar infrastructure would destroy the existing open rural views (to the W and SW) across arable land towards trees, hedgerows and a wood The 400kv substation would remain visible in the view to the SW. The access points (at this location and at Fritton Crossroads) together with the access route (if this is what the thick black line shows) would continue to adversely impact the landscape and views.	***East Pye ES for VL5/Site5 (600m SSW)*** *ES Construction: Major Significant* *ES Year 1: Major Significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Car drivers along this minor road - **medium sensitivity** Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders - **high sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking south-west  View looking west

IMPORTANT NOTE
Where the applicant has marked a section of land as an: "Area for Potential Mitigation and Enhancement" we have included that land, on our walk maps within the Site / Sub-Site in which it is located because the use of the word potential does not mean that there is a firm commitment to use that piece of land for mitigation and enhancement. These pieces of land are usually located within the applicant's sites and sub-sites around the borders of those sites and sub-sites.

Where the applicant has marked a section of land as: "Retained Agricultural Land" we have shaded those sections brown on our maps and they are not included in the solar site / sub-site areas which we show in pink shading.

FOOTNOTE:

1. Similar impacts to those identified at the viewpoints along Morningthorpe FP5 would be experienced along the entire length of this footpath from Fritton Church to the point where it enters the area that has naturally re-wilded adjacent to the B1527. Users of this footpath would experience severe visual intrusion from solar infrastructure (including the 400kv substation) at Year 1 and would lose existing open views by Year 15 where mitigation planting was successful. In those places where mitigation planting was not established at year 15 the solar infrastructure would still have the same severe visual impacts as in Year 1.

2. Users of many other footpaths in the area would have their views adversely affected by solar development on Site 5 including along Morningthorpe FP6, FP8, FP13, FP29, FP30, FP32, Hempnall FP20, FP32 and FP33 which journey through and across the Tas Tributary Valley east of Site 5. Views to the west along these paths would be seriously compromised by the presence of 4.5m solar panels on the horizon – the land rises significantly from the valley floor to the solar fields of site 5. A pleasant rural walk through an un-spoilt river valley would be ruined by the view of an industrialised landscape.

3. Users of Morningthorpe footpaths 9, 10, 11, 12 and 17 would also have their views adversely affected by the presence of solar infrastructure as they walk towards Site 5.

4. Impacts on Boyland Hall Lane (Morningthorpe RB4) are considered in Narrative Walk 5ii

5. ES Figure 7.5.6 Site 5 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Sheets 1 and 2 show that there would be visual intrusion from Site 5 over a very wide area impacting a large number of PROW including Boudicca Way to the west of Site 5



Walk-5i-VP-A1-View from the church gate



Walk-5i-VP-A2-View looking north-west from churchyard



Walk-5i-VP-B1-View looking west



Walk-5i-VP-B2-View looking north



Walk-5i-VP-C1-View looking east



Walk-5i-VP-C2-View looking south-west



Walk-5i-VP-D1-View looking south-east



Walk-5i-VP-D2-View looking south-west



Walk-5i-VP-E-View north-west towards Sub-station



Walk-5i-VP-F1-View looking south-west



Walk-5i-VP-F2-View looking north-east



Walk-5i-VP-G1-Views looking south-west



Walk-5i-VP-G2-Views looking south-west



Walk-5i-VP-H-View looking south-west



Walk-5i-VP-I1-View looking north



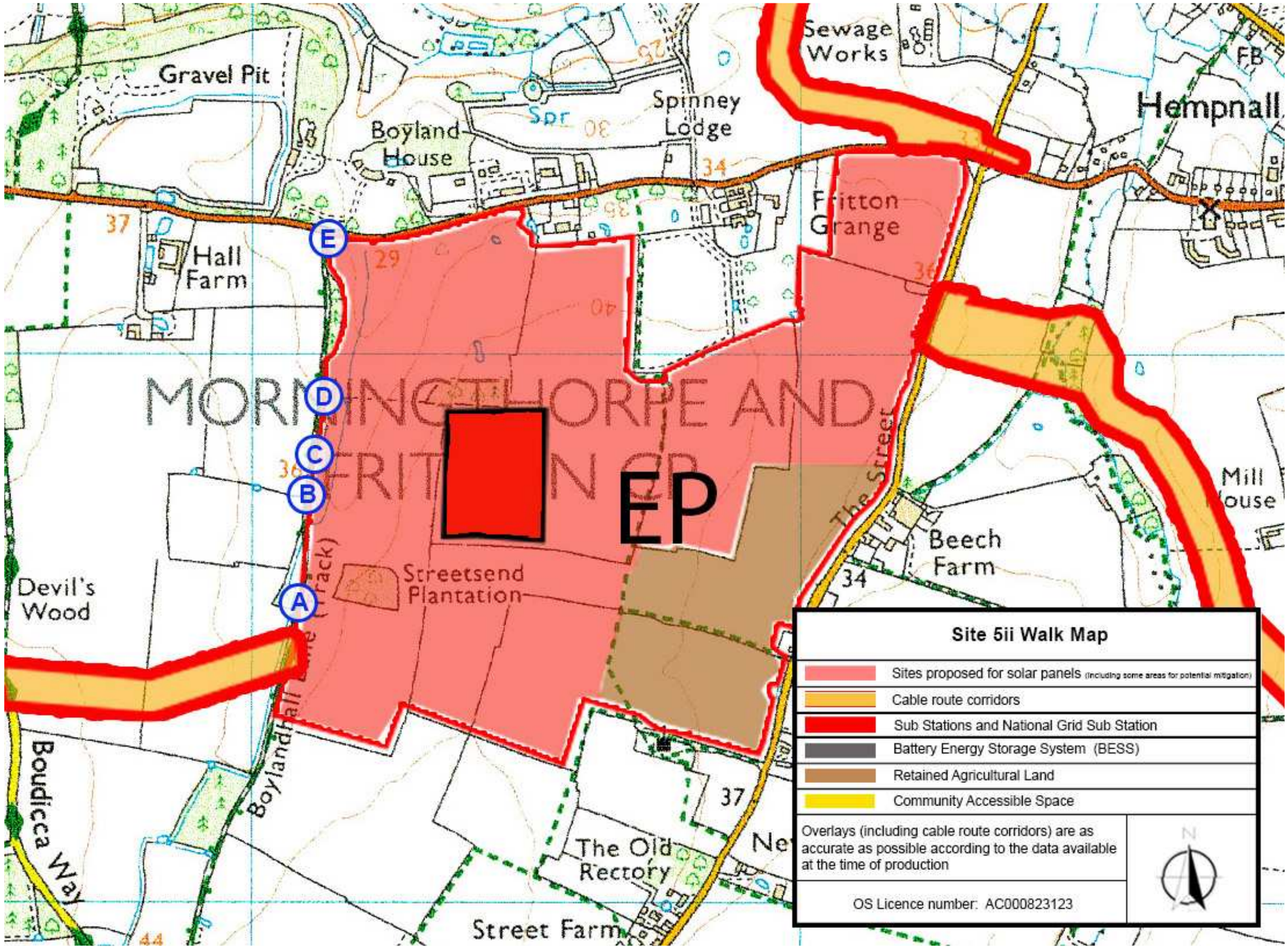
Walk-5i-VP-I2-View looking south



Walk-5i-VP-J1-View looking south-west



Walk-5i-VP-J2-View looking west



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Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint A **GR TM220935**	Walking northwards along Boyland Hall Lane RB4 (from the junction with School Road) towards Viewpoint A, two fields are passed on the eastern side of the lane, before reaching a field (adjacent to the eastern edge of the lane) which is part of Site A (sub-site 5A). Viewpoint A is a further 250m to the north on the eastern edge of a small copse. Boyland Hall Lane is currently a very lovely green lane enjoyed by walkers, joggers, horse riders. It feels very rural in character and there is a complete absence of artificial structures. The land rises to the east and west of the lane. The top photo shows the view to the east from this viewpoint and the middle photo shows the view to the NE. Both are lovely open views over arable land bordered by hedges, trees and woods. The bottom photo illustrates the character of the green lane at this viewpoint.	The views to the E and NE would be transformed in to an industrial landscape dominated by solar infrastructure. The north western section of the 400kv substation would be visible over the hedge line to the NE over the solar field (upslope) This viewpoint is just to the north of an Indicative Access Point - for Construction, Operation & Decommissioning This access point would adversely impact views and landscape character. Adverse visual intrusion by solar infrastructure would be apparent (as evidenced by ES Figure 7.5.6 Site 5 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Sheets 1 and 2) along the entire length of Boyland Hall Lane from the junction with School Road, Morningthorpe all the way to the B1527. The users of this PROW would become increasingly aware of the industrialisation of the landscape caused by solar infrastructure as they journey northwards towards Viewpoint A, especially upon reaching the solar field at the south western corner of sub-site 5A adjacent to the eastern edge of the lane.	Any mitigation tree / hedge planting along the eastern edge of Boyland Hall Lane would cause a loss of lovely existing views over open countryside upslope to the E and NE and would change the character of the Green Lane. Green Lanes are common in Norfolk and they are very important and much-loved traditional features in the countryside. Typically, a Green Lane is a track bordered on both sides by a fairly narrow belt of hedging and / or trees (often approximately between 1m and 5m in width). The density of hedges and trees is usually sparse enough to enable sunlight to reach the track and to facilitate views through to neighbouring fields and meadows. Mitigation planting along a Green Lane to block views of solar infrastructure (e.g. hedge reinforcement and additional tree planting) widens significantly one or both borders and increases the density of the bordering vegetation. In so doing it prevents sunlight from reaching the track or path and blocks out pre-existing views of neighbouring fields and meadows - i.e. mitigation planting to hide solar infrastructure destroys the character of traditional Green Lanes. Where the mitigation planting fails the solar infrastructure would remain visible including the north western section of the 400kv substation which would still be visible to the NE (upslope) over the hedge line. The access point would continue to adversely impact views and landscape character.	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: This is a restricted byway used by walkers, joggers, horse riders, cyclists - **High sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant/substantial change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking east  View looking north-east  Character of the Green Lane

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1**	**Visual effects: Year 15**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
Viewpoint B **GR TM221937**	Viewpoint B is around 250m to the north of Viewpoint A. The Photo shows the view to the east (upslope) and reveals a lovely open view of an arable field fringed by hedging and trees.	Open rural views to the E, SE and NE would be replaced by views of solar infrastructure. Upslope to the east there would be a huge view of the 400kv substation on the crest of the slope above the hedge line.	Any mitigation tree and hedge planting along the eastern edge of the lane, to block a view of solar infrastructure, would result in the loss of the lovely existing view to the east over open countryside upslope (framed by trees and hedges) and would change the character of the Green Lane from a track fringed by narrow belts of hedges and / or trees to a track with a much wider and denser vegetation border on its eastern side – it would no longer be a traditional Green Lane. Where the mitigation planting fails the solar infrastructure would remain visible including the 400kv substation, on the crest of the slope to the east, which would still be seen above the hedge line.	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: This is a restricted byway used by walkers, joggers, horse riders, cyclists - **High sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant/substantial change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint C **GR TM221937**	Travelling north a short distance brings us to Viewpoint C. The 2 photos show the view to the east (upslope) at this location and they reveal lovely open rural views of arable land bordered by hedges and trees	Existing open views to the E, over arable land (upslope) will be ruined by solar infrastructure. The 400kv substation will loom large on the crest of the slope to the east above the hedge line.	Any mitigation tree and hedge planting along the eastern edge of the lane, to block a view of solar infrastructure, would result in the loss of the lovely existing view to the east over open countryside upslope (framed by trees and hedges) and would change the character of the Green Lane from a track fringed by narrow belts of hedges and / or trees to a track with a much wider and denser vegetation border on its eastern side – it would no longer be a traditional Green Lane. Where the mitigation planting fails the solar infrastructure would remain visible including the 400kv substation, on the crest of the slope to the east, which would still be seen above the hedge line	***East Pye ES for VL10/CRC*** ***Construction: Major Significant*** ***ES Year 1: Moderate Significant*** ***ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant*** **HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: This is a restricted byway used by walkers, joggers, horse riders, cyclists - **High sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant/substantial change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 Wide view looking east  View looking east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1**	**Visual effects: Year 15**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
Viewpoint D **GR TM221939**	Viewpoint D is a short distance north of Viewpoint C The photo shows the view to the east (upslope) at this location and reveals a lovely open rural view over arable fields bordered by hedges, trees and a wood.	The existing open view to the E, over arable fields (upslope) will be ruined by the presence of solar infrastructure. The 400kv substation will loom large on the crest of the slope to the south east above the hedge line.	Any mitigation tree and hedge planting along the eastern edge of the lane, to block a view of solar infrastructure, would result in the loss of the lovely existing view to the east over open countryside upslope (framed by trees, hedges and a wood) and would change the character of the Green Lane from a track fringed by narrow belts of hedges and / or trees to a track with a much wider and denser vegetation border on its eastern side – it would no longer be a traditional Green Lane. Where the mitigation planting fails the solar infrastructure would remain visible including the 400kv substation, on the crest of the slope to the south east, which would still be seen above the hedge line	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: This is a restricted byway used by walkers, joggers, horse riders, cyclists - **High sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant/substantial change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint E **GR TM221942**	Walking north from Viewpoint D for 250m approx. brings us to the junction of Morningthorpe RB4 (Boyland Hall Lane) junction and the B1527. We have arrived at Viewpoint E and the end of our walk The top photo shows the view to the south east from this viewpoint a lovely open rural view over arable land bordered by hedges, trees and a wood. The bottom photo includes a view of the B1527 and a view, also in a south easterly direction, over arable land bordered by trees and hedges.	Current open rural views to the SE would be ruined by the presence of solar infrastructure upslope to the hedge line at the crest of the slope. Solar infrastructure on the field beyond the top hedge line would also appear through gaps in the trees and the 400kv substation would be visible in the view shown on the top photo through the trees in the copse Because the slope to the SE is very noticeable when standing at this location (it is less obvious in the photos) the upslope view of solar infrastructure would be especially intrusive both from the track and the road (especially to traffic driving eastwards on the B1527). This location is shown as an Indicative Access Point for Construction, Operation & Decommissioning This access point would negatively impact landscape character and views.	Any mitigation tree and hedge planting would result in the loss of the current open rural view to the SE. Where the mitigation planting fails the solar infrastructure would remain visible. This location would remain an access Point for Construction, Operation & Decommissioning and the access point would have a major landscape / visual impact for up to 60 years – an impact that cannot be mitigated. The appearance of the location would be totally changed.	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: This is a restricted byway used by walkers, joggers, horse riders, cyclists - **High sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant/substantial change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking south-east (to SubStn)  View looking south-east including the road

IMPORTANT NOTE
Where the applicant has marked a section of land as an: "Area for Potential Mitigation and Enhancement" we have included that land, on our walk maps within the Site / Sub-Site in which it is located because the use of the word potential does not mean that there is a firm commitment to use that piece of land for mitigation and enhancement. These pieces of land are usually located within the applicant's sites and sub-sites around the borders of those sites and sub-sites.

Where the applicant has marked a section of land as: "Retained Agricultural Land" we have shaded those sections brown on our maps and they are not included in the solar site / sub-site areas which we show in pink shading.

FOOTNOTE:
Severe visual and landscape impacts, as described at the viewpoints on this walk, resulting from the construction of solar infrastructure at Year 1 and Year 15 (after mitigation) would be present along the entire eastern edge of Boyland Hall Lane from just south of Viewpoint A all the way to the B1527



Walk-5ii-VP-A1-View looking east



Walk-5ii-VP-A2-View looking north-east



Walk-5ii-VP-A3-Character of the Green Lane



Walk-5ii-VP-B-View looking east



Walk-5ii-VP-C2-View looking east



Walk-5ii-VP-C1-Wide view looking east



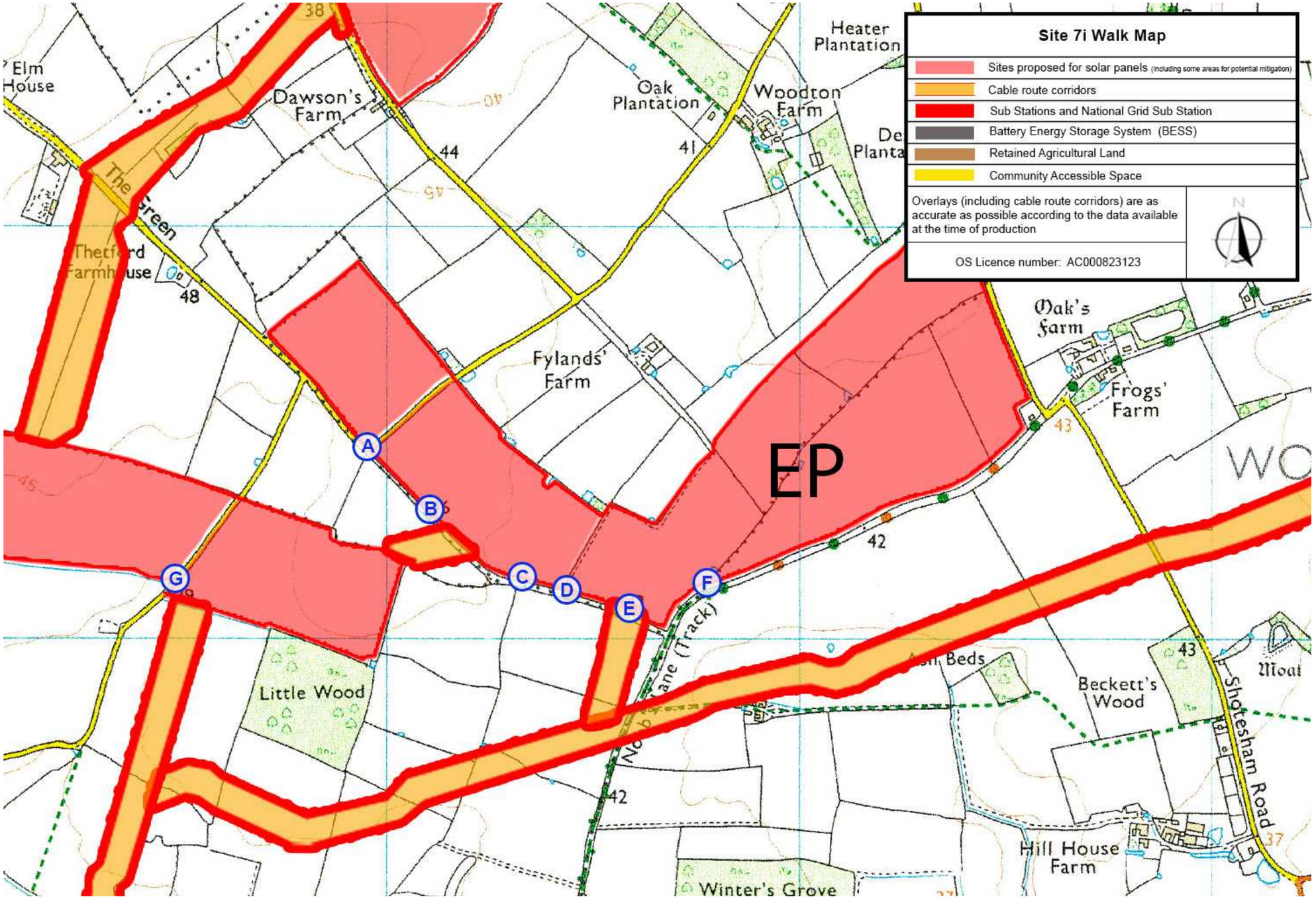
Walk-5ii-VP-D-View looking east



Walk-5ii-VP-E2-View looking south-east



Walk-5ii-VP-E1-Looking south-east(toSubStn)



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Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint A **GR TM259954**	Viewpoint A is located at the junction of Fylands Road and the track which connects Fylands Road with Nobbs Lane. This track is shown as a Traffic Free Cycle Route on OS 1:25,000 maps and is currently being assessed by Norfolk County Council for inclusion on the PROW Definitive Map. Many walkers, cyclists, joggers and horse riders use this track which is a Green Lane along much of its length. The top photo shows the view to the NW and includes part of proposed sub-site 7I (to the right of the road) The bottom photo shows the view to the south towards Little Wood. The field in front of Little Wood (bordering the field in the foreground of this photo) is proposed sub-site 7H. The landscape here is very rural and tranquil (the area is shown as green on the CPRE Tranquillity map – i.e. towards the most tranquil end of the spectrum) *(see HPC-App07-Fig02-Tranquillity.pdf –*	At Year 1 the area around this viewpoint would be transformed in to an industrialised landscape full of solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). This infrastructure would fill a large field to the east and south east (sub-site 7J), a large field to the north west (sub-site 7I) and a large field to the south (sub-site 7H). The current rural nature and tranquillity of the area would be destroyed. The presence of an indicative access point just to the NE of Viewpoint A and internal access tracks would also negatively impact landscape character and views.	Mitigation planting (thickening and widening of hedge lines and tree planting) around the boundaries of sub-sites 7I and 7H would block the existing view to the NW and limit the view to the S to a view of just one field. Where mitigation planting is not successful views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1. The plans seem to show an internal access track along the edge of sub-site 7J adjacent to the Green Lane or actually replacing the Green Lane (our walking route). There doesn't appear to be any mitigation planting proposed for this section of the 7J boundary. The presence of an indicative access point just to the NE of Viewpoint A would continue to negatively impact landscape character and views.	***East Pye ES for VL10/Site7*** *ES Construction: Minor Not Significant* *ES Year 1: Minor Not Significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of the Green Lane (track) walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders: **High Sensitivity** Motorists using Fylands Road: **Medium Sensitivity** Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders using Fylands Road: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking north-west  View towards Little Wood

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1**	**Visual effects: Year 15**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
	Revision A). There is an absence of artificial structures in the views shown on our photos. It is currently a lovely spot. Solar fields are proposed to the east (7J), north west (7I) and south (7H) of this location.				

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint B **GR TM260953**	Moving south eastwards along the Green Lane for a short distance brings us to Viewpoint B. The photo from this viewpoint shows the view to the ESE over a large arable field proposed as sub-site 7J The field proposed for sub-site 7I is also visible to the NW from Viewpoint B. The area is rural, tranquil and attractive with big open views over arable land fringed by hedges and trees.	At Year 1 views to the N, E and SE from this viewpoint would reveal an industrialised landscape full of solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc) on sub-site 7J. Views to the NW would include sights of solar infrastructure on sub-site 7I. Solar infrastructure on sub-site 7H would also be visible in views to the SW through the hedging that borders the Green Lane. The current rural nature and tranquillity of the area would be destroyed. The presence of an internal access track alongside the Green Lane or possibly actually replacing the Green Lane would also negatively impact landscape character and views.	It is not clear if mitigation planting is planned at this point along the border of sub-site 7J adjacent to the Green Lane. If there was mitigation planting to screen the solar infrastructure this would block the current open view shown on our photo. If there was no mitigation planting or the planting was not successful views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1. The presence of an internal access track would continue to negatively impact landscape character and views.	**HPC assessment** Receptor sensitivity: Users of the Green Lane (track) walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views [between trees] across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking east-south-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint C **GR TM263951**	Continuing south eastwards down the Green Lane for approximately 300m brings us to Viewpoint C. The top photo illustrates the attractive rural character of the Green Lane at this point (looking back in a north-westwards direction) sub-site 7J is to the right. The bottom photo shows the view to the NNW over the large arable field proposed for site 7J. The whole area is rural, tranquil (shaded green on the CPRE Tranquillity Map) *(see HPC-App07-Fig02-Tranquillity.pdf – Revision A)* and attractive with big open views over arable land fringed by hedges and trees.	At Year 1 views to the N, and NW from Viewpoint C would reveal an industrialised landscape full of solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc) on sub-site 7J. Views to the east would be adversely affected by the presence of solar infrastructure on sub-site7K – visible through hedging. Glimpses of solar infrastructure on sub-site7H would be visible to the west. The current rural nature and tranquillity of the area would be destroyed.	Mitigation planting (thickening and widening of hedge lines and tree planting) along the border of sub-site 7J adjacent to the Green Lane would block existing rural views to the NW and N. This planting would adversely affect the character of the Green Lane. Green lanes typically are tracks bordered on both sides by fairly narrow bands of hedges and trees – as shown in our top photo. Sunlight can reach the track through this vegetation producing the delightful effects seen in the photo. Thickening and widening hedge lines alongside Green Lanes through mitigation planting to screen solar infrastructure changes the character of the lanes. Sunlight is prevented from reaching the track and outward views over surrounding countryside are blocked out. Where mitigation planting is not successful views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1.	**HPC assessment** Receptor sensitivity: Users of the Green Lane (track) walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views [between trees] across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking down the Green Lane  View looking north-west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint D **GR TM203948**	Viewpoint D is about 125m to the E of viewpoint C The photo shows a view to the east over fields proposed for sub-site 7K The photo was taken through a gap in the Green Lane hedging where a farm track heads northwards. Sub-sites 7J 7K would meet up close to Viewpoint D. The whole area is rural, tranquil (shaded green on the CPRE Tranquillity Map) *(see HPC-App07-Fig02-Tranquillity.pdf – Revision A)* and attractive with big open views over arable land fringed by hedges and trees.	At Year 1 views to the E, and NE from Viewpoint D would reveal an industrialised landscape full of solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc) on sub-site 7K. Views to the NW would be adversely impacted by the presence of solar infrastructure on sub-site7J – visible through hedging. The current rural nature and tranquillity of the area would be destroyed.	Mitigation planting (thickening and widening of hedge lines and tree planting) along the borders of sub-sites 7J and 7K adjacent to the Green Lane would block existing rural views to the NW, N, NE and E. This planting would adversely affect the character of the Green Lane – as already described in this column for Viewpoint C. Where mitigation planting is not successful views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1.	**HPC assessment** Receptor sensitivity: Users of the Green Lane (track) walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views [between trees] across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking north-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint E **GR TM266950**	Viewpoint E is just over 100m to the E of viewpoint D The top photo shows the character of the Green Lane at this viewpoint which is also exhibited in the bottom photo. Both photos reveal views through the vegetation alongside the Green Lane north eastwards over arable fields that would become sub-site 7K if the scheme was permitted. The whole area is rural, tranquil (shaded green on the CPRE Tranquillity Map) *(see HPC-App07-Fig02-Tranquillity.pdf – Revision A)* and attractive with big open views over arable land fringed by hedges and trees.	At Year 1 views to the N, and NE from viewpoint E would reveal an industrialised landscape full of solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc) on sub-site 7K. Views to the NW would be adversely impacted by the presence of solar infrastructure on sub-site7J – visible through hedging. The current rural nature and tranquillity of the area would be destroyed.	Mitigation planting (thickening and widening of hedge lines and tree planting) along the border of sub-site 7K adjacent to the Green Lane would block existing rural views to the N and NE. This planting would adversely affect the character of the Green Lane – as already described in this column for Viewpoint C. Where mitigation planting is not successful views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1.	**HPC assessment** Receptor sensitivity: Users of the Green Lane (track) walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views [between trees] across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View showing the character of the Green Lane  View looking north-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint F **GR TM268951**	Just to the east of Viewpoint E the Green Lane joins Nobbs Lane (Woodton RB10). Turning to the north east along Nobbs Lane viewpoint F is reached after walking for approximately 200m. At this point Nobbs Lane becomes an unsurfaced Norfolk County Council road although it retains the character of a Green Lane. The top photo shows the character of Nobbs Lane close to viewpoint F. The middle photo shows the view to the west from a point immediately to the SW of Viewpoint F over arable land proposed for sub-site 7K. The bottom photo shows the view to the NE from viewpoint F over a large area of arable land proposed for sub-site 7L. Sub-sites 7K and 7L meet up close to viewpoint F. Nobbs Lane (including the unsurfaced county road) is part of the	At Year 1 current views to the NE from viewpoint F (as shown on the bottom photo) would be transformed in to views of an industrialised landscape full of solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc) on sub-site 7L. The current views to the W as shown on the middle photo would suffer the same adverse impacts and would be replaced by views of solar infrastructure on sub-site 7K. An internal access track would be present on sub-site 7K close to viewpoint F and this would add to the adverse impacts on landscape character and views The current rural nature and tranquillity of the area would be destroyed.	Mitigation planting (thickening and widening of hedge lines and tree planting) along the border of sub-sites 7K and 7L adjacent to the Nobbs Lane would block existing rural views to the W and to the NE. This planting would adversely affect the character of the Nobbs Lane (a Green Lane) – in ways already described in this column for viewpoint C. Where mitigation planting is not successful views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1. The internal access track would still be present on sub-site 7K, close to viewpoint F, and would continue to adversely impact landscape character and views.	***East Pye ES for VL13/Site 7*** *ES Construction: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 1: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC assessment** Receptor sensitivity: Users of the Green Lane, Nobbs Lane and unsurfaced County road (track) walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views [between trees] across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View showing the character of Nobbs Lane  View looking west  View looking north-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1**	**Visual effects: Year 15**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
	same Traffic Free Cycle Route that carries on down to Fylands Road following the Green Lane route we have described The whole area is rural, tranquil (shaded green on the CPRE Tranquillity Map) *(see HPC-App07-Fig02-Tranquillity.pdf – Revision A)* and attractive with big open views over arable land fringed by hedges and trees.				

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1**	**Visual effects: Year 15**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
Our walk continues east, north eastwards along Nobbs Lane until it meets the junction of Woodton Road and Shotesham Road	Nobbs Lane retains its rural, tranquil nature (the area is shaded green on the CPRE Tranquillity Map) *(see HPC-App07-Fig02-Tranquillity.pdf – Revision A)* all the way to the road with attractive views over arable land available through the vegetation alongside the lane.	Sub-site 7L would be adjacent to Nobbs Lane all the way to the road and would create the same adverse impacts at Year 1 as described at viewpoint F. The presence of nearby internal access tracks would adversely affect landscape character and views	Mitigation planting (thickening and widening of hedge lines and tree planting) along the border of sub-site 7L adjacent to the Nobbs Lane would block existing rural views to the N and NE This planting would adversely affect the character of the Nobbs Lane (a Green Lane) – in ways already described in this column for viewpoint C. Where mitigation planting is not successful views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1. The presence of nearby internal access tracks would continue to adversely impact landscape character and views.		
Viewpoint G is not on Narrative walk 7i (it's on Busseys Loke) but it would be passed enroute to the start of the walk if travelling from Hempnall. An assessment of this viewpoint is therefore included below					

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint G **GR TM254951**	Busseys Loke is a minor road and this viewpoint is on Busseys Loke between 2 large areas of arable land proposed as East Pye sub-sites (7G to the west and 7H to the east). The top photo shows the character of Busseys Loke at this point (looking NE). The middle photo shows the view to the west over the arable land that would become sub-site 7G and the bottom photo shows the view to the east over the arable land that would become sub-site 7H. Both sites are located in attractive, tranquil rural landscapes.	At Year 1 current views to the W and E from viewpoint G (as shown on the middle and bottom photos) would be transformed in to views of an industrialised landscape full of solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). An indicative access point is shown for this location with internal access tracks in both directions (to the west and east) and these features would add to the adverse impacts on landscape character and views The current rural nature and tranquillity of the area would be destroyed.	Mitigation planting (thickening and widening of hedge lines and tree planting) along both sides of Busseys Loke to screen solar infrastructure would block existing rural views to the W and to the E. Where mitigation planting is not successful views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1. The access point and internal access tracks would continue to adversely impact landscape character and views	***East Pye ES for VL12/CRC*** *ES Construction: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 1: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC assessment** Receptor sensitivity: Motorists using Busseys Loke: **Medium Sensitivity** Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders using Busseys Loke: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views [between trees] across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking north-east  View looking west  View looking east

IMPORTANT NOTE

Where the applicant has marked a section of land as an: "Area for Potential Mitigation and Enhancement" we have included that land, on our walk maps within the Site / Sub-Site in which it is located because the use of the word potential does not mean that there is a firm commitment to use that piece of land for mitigation and enhancement. These pieces of land are usually located within the applicant's sites and sub-sites around the borders of those sites and sub-sites.

Where the applicant has marked a section of land as: "Retained Agricultural Land" we have shaded those sections brown on our maps and they are not included in the solar site / sub-site areas which we show in pink shading.

FOOTNOTE:
Several other PROW in the vicinity of narrative walk 7i would suffer visual intrusion from solar infrastructure on sub-sites 7G, 7H, 7I, 7J, 7K and 7L including:

- Shotesham footpaths 19 and 21
- Woodton FP1 and RB10
- Hempnall FP11

Over the wider area solar development on Site 7 (including all sub-sites) would impact landscape character and views along many more PROW. Narrative walks 7ii, 7iii and 7iv assesses viewpoints on some of these routes.



Walk-7i-VP-A1-View looking north-west



Walk-7i-VP-A2-View towards Little Wood



Walk-7i-VP-B-View looking east-south-east



Walk-7i-VP-C1-View looking down the Green Lane



Walk-7i-VP-C2-View looking north-west



Walk-7i-VP-D-View looking north-east



Walk-7i-VP-E1-View showing the character of the Green Lane



Walk-7i-VP-E2-View looking north-east



Walk-7i-VP-F1-View showing the character of Nobbs Lane



Walk-7i-VP-F2-View looking west



Walk-7i-VP-F3-View looking north-east



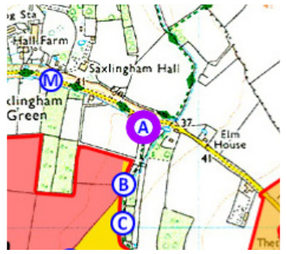
Walk-7i-VP-G1-View looking north-east

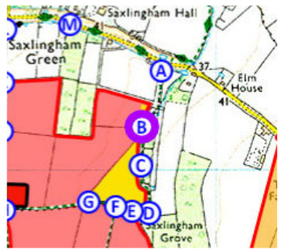


Walk-7i-VP-G2-View looking west

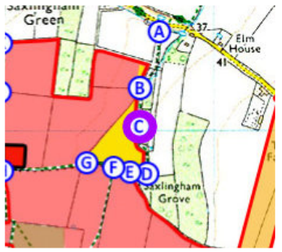


Walk-7i-VP-G3-View looking east

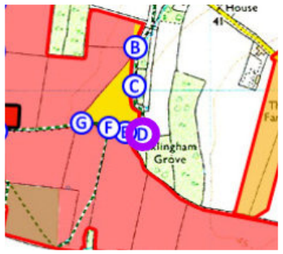
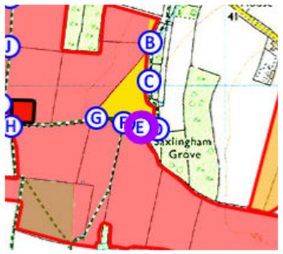
Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1 (inc Construction where applicable)	Visual effects: Year 15 – where applicable	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction in ES and HPC assessment (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint A **GR: TM 24783 96446**  	This walk begins at GR: TM247964 at the junction of Saxlingham Nethergate FP9 and The Green, Saxlingham (a minor road followed here by the long-distance footpath Boudicca Way) – see **Viewpoint A** on the map The photos from Viewpoint A show the attractive setting of the start point – located within the Saxlingham Green Conservation Area. The walk proceeds southwards along FP9, adjacent to the boundary of the conservation area, for 250m (approx.) to **Viewpoint B** Much of this section of FP9 is a wide track with a raised bank to the west and hedging to the east	The Green may be seriously impacted by construction traffic travelling to the sites (cable drum route).		**No assessment provided by applicant** **HPC Assessment** Glimpses of solar infrastructure would be likely, especially in Winter. Furthermore, the presence of industrial features, so close to a beautiful Conservation Area, would have a negative impact on the setting of the Conservation Area. Saxlingham Green would no longer be set in an agricultural rural landscape, it would be located alongside major energy infrastructure. This would negatively alter receptors' experiences and perceptions of the area.	 Looking east  Looking south

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1 (inc Construction where applicable)	Visual effects: Year 15 – where applicable	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction in ES and HPC assessment (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint B **GR TM 24704 96176**  	Just before FP9 arrives at Viewpoint B the view to the west and south west opens up to reveal a glorious long view over pastoral meadows towards woodland, copses and hedgerows - see the Viewpoint B photos. Viewpoint B is located very close to the edge of the Saxlingham Green Conservation area A map of the Saxlingham Green Conservation Area can be viewed in the Saxlingham Green conservation area appraisal document available on the South Norfolk Council Planning Website	Just before FP9 arrives at **Viewpoint B** fields (currently meadows) containing solar infrastructure will come in to view on the western side of the track. This infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing and security cameras, inverter buildings, internal access tracks etc) would dominate views to the west and south west and would obliterate the current attractive long open views over meadows towards woodland, copses and hedgerows. This would create **a major adverse** impact at this viewpoint and from elsewhere along FP9 in this area. The 132 kV substation (at a height of 7m and approximately 600m to the SW) would be visible in the distance adding to the visual disturbance. Construction of industrial solar infrastructure so close to the south eastern corner of the Saxlingham Green conservation area and only 250 metres from the edge of the Green itself is unacceptable development Close to and to the SW of this viewpoint (alongside a ditch) is a very old Oak tree which although it has been pollarded has a very substantial girth – it could be threatened if this scheme was approved On East Pye Solar Concept Masterplan, Section Map C (EPSCM-SM, April 2026) a permissive path is shown trending southwards and the current PROW Saxlingham Nethergate FP9, which follows a slightly different route, does not appear to be shown on the applicant's poor-quality map. Does the applicant intend to replace FP9 with a permissive path? This	East Pye Solar Concept Masterplan, Section Map C, indicates that this area will form part of a proposed *"Community-accessible green space with pedestrian access"*. It is of course already an accessible green space with PROW access. While the triangle of land proposed as a "Community-accessible green space with pedestrian access" occupies an area that is larger than the current track width, this accessible space would be flanked by solar infrastructure to the south and to the west, and would not be an attractive place for people to visit. EPSCM-SM Map C shows *"Areas for Potential Mitigation and Enhancement"* around the solar fields. Presumably mitigation to hide the solar infrastructure and substation from the views experienced by users of FP9 would take the form of hedge and tree planting which after 15 years (if nurtured and established) would itself transform the current views and landscape character negatively. What is so lovely about current views to the west and south west from FP9 in this area is their openness and the fact that meadows framed by trees, hedges, copses and woods are visible over a great distance, almost to the horizon line – these views would be lost not only by the construction of the solar infrastructure but also as a result of mitigation to hide that infrastructure which in itself represents a **Major to Substantial adverse impact.**	**Site7 VL9** ***ES Construction: Major significant*** *"recreational receptors making their way south from The Green would experience clear views towards construction activity within Sub-Site 7F, including installation of the solar PV arrays and potential, more distant views towards construction of the 132kV substation to the southwest"* ***ES Year 1: Moderate significant*** *"At Year 1 receptors would still experience visual change at this location as a result of the Scheme. The 132kV substation would be completed and lie some 625m southwest of the view and would likely be partially visible. The solar PV arrays would be clearly noticeable within the view"* ***Photowire provided*** ***ES Year 15: Minor, Not significant*** *"By Year 15 the proposed woodland block directly southwest of the view at this location would provide visual screening being successfully established representing a visible change but one which is only slightly altered from the components present in the baseline view."* ***No visual provided*** **HPC assessment** At Year 1 existing open views across an attractive rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and moreover the loss of long-distance views across open fields as a result of	 Looking south-west  Looking south-west  Looking north-west

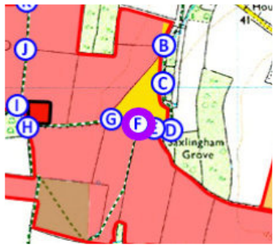
Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1 (inc Construction where applicable)**	**Visual effects: Year 15 – where applicable**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction in ES and HPC assessment (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
		would be wholly unacceptable as a Public Right of Way (PROW) on a Definitive Map is a legally protected public highway that cannot be removed without a formal legal order. A permissive path is not a public right of way, but a private route where the landowner allows public access under specific, revocable permission.		mitigation planting would represent a substantial change from the baseline. By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects): Magnitude = **Major** Sensitivity = **High** HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1 (inc Construction where applicable)	Visual effects: Year 15 – where applicable	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction in ES and HPC assessment (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint C **GR TM 24687 96004** 	Travelling southwards on FP9 from Viewpoint B brings us to Viewpoint C. The views to the west, north west and south west are very similar to those from Viewpoint B - i.e. glorious long views over pastoral meadows towards woodland, copses and hedgerows - see the Viewpoint C photos.	The impacts here after construction would be very similar to those experienced at Viewpoint B – i.e. industrial infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing and security cameras, inverter buildings, internal access tracks etc) would dominate views to the west, south west and north west and would obliterate the current attractive long open views over meadows towards woodland, copses and hedgerows. This would create **a Major to Substantial adverse** impact at this viewpoint and in this area. The 132 kV substation (at a height of 7m and approximately 500m to the west) would be visible in the distance adding to the visual disturbance. At this location EPSCM-SM C does not appear to show the legally protected PROW Saxlingham Nethergate FP9. Instead, a permissive path (which could be revoked by the landowner) is shown – following a slightly different route. As already stated, the replacement of a legally protected path by a permissive path would be an unacceptable change. Notwithstanding this fact the impacts following construction, as seen from the permissive path, would be almost identical to those seen from FP9 – i.e. **Major to Substantial significant direct adverse**	Impacts after mitigation would be very similar to those at Viewpoint B: Mitigation to hide the solar infrastructure and substation from the views experienced by users of FP9 would presumably take the form of hedge and tree planting which after 15 years (if nurtured and established) would transform the current views and landscape character. The glorious open vista of meadows framed by trees, hedges, copses and woods visible over a great distance to the west south west and north west would be lost, not only by the construction of the solar infrastructure, but also as a result of mitigation to hide that infrastructure which in itself represents a **Major to Substantial adverse impact.** East Pye Solar Concept Masterplan, Section Map (EPSCM-SM) C, indicates that this area will form part of a proposed *"Community-accessible green space with pedestrian access"*. It is of course already an accessible green space with PROW access. While the triangle of land proposed as a "*Community-accessible green space with pedestrian access*" occupies an area that is larger than the current track width, this accessible space would be flanked by solar infrastructure to the south and to the west, and would not be an attractive place for people to visit. The replacement of a legally protected PROW with a proposed permissive path at this location would be an unacceptable change.	**No assessment provided by applicant** **HPC assessment** At Year 1 existing open views across an attractive rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and moreover the loss of long-distance views across open fields as a result of mitigation planting would represent a substantial change from the baseline By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects): Magnitude = **Major** Sensitivity = **High** HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse**.	 Looking south  Looking south-west  Looking west-south-west  Looking north

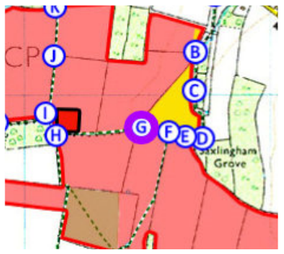
Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1 (inc Construction where applicable)**	**Visual effects: Year 15 – where applicable**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction in ES and HPC assessment (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
			Notwithstanding this fact the impacts following mitigation, as seen from the permissive path, would be almost identical to those seen from FP9 – i.e. **Major to Substantial significant direct adverse.**		

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1 (inc Construction where applicable)	Visual effects: Year 15 – where applicable	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction in ES and HPC assessment (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoints D and E **Viewpoint D** **GR TM 24728 95826**  **Viewpoint E** **GR TM 24674 95807** 	**Viewpoints D and E** (see the map). These viewpoints are close to each other. Travelling southwards on FP9 from Viewpoint C brings us to Viewpoint D and E (D is in the corner of the meadow where FP9 does a sharp right-angled turn to the west and E is about 30m to the west of D). The photo taken from Viewpoint D (camera pointing north) shows the nature of FP9 with open views available to the west and a hedge boundary to the east. Viewpoint E is at the junction of 2 meadows, both of which would contain solar infrastructure. The photos show views to the south and south west in the direction of Hempnall and to the north west over meadows that stretch out towards Saxlingham Green. The current views in both these directions are glorious long views over pastoral meadows towards woodland, copses and hedgerows - see the Viewpoint E photos.	The impacts here after construction would be very similar to those experienced at Viewpoints B and C – i.e. industrial infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing and security cameras, inverter buildings, internal access tracks etc) would dominate views to the north and north west towards Saxlingham Green from both viewpoints D and E and from viewpoint E solar infrastructure would additionally be visible to the south producing the same domineering impact. This infrastructure would obliterate the current attractive long open views over meadows towards woodland, copses and hedgerows and would create **a Major to Substantial adverse** impact at these viewpoints and in this area. The 132 kV substation (at a height of 7m and approximately 500m to the west) could also be visible in the distance adding to the visual disturbance. An internal access track is shown on EPSCM-SM C which would follow the northern edge of the solar field to the south of FP9 at this location (visible from Viewpoint E). This would add to the visual disturbance created by the scheme. FP9 is not visible on EPSCM-SM C at this location and instead a permissive path is shown which would end at our Viewpoint F. As already stated, the replacement of a legally protected path by a permissive path would be an unacceptable change. The area is shaded green on the HPC Fig02/App07 CPRE Tranquillity Map (towards the Most Tranquil range in	Once again, it would be the case that mitigation to hide the solar infrastructure and substation from the views experienced by users of FP9 in this area would presumably take the form of hedge and tree planting which after 15 years (if nurtured and established) would transform the current views and the landscape character. The glorious open vista of meadows framed by trees, hedges, copses and woods visible over a great distance from both these viewpoints to the north and north west and from viewpoint E to the south as well would be lost, not only by the construction of the solar infrastructure, but also as a result of mitigation to hide that infrastructure which in itself represents a **Major to Substantial adverse impact.** East Pye Solar Concept Masterplan, Section Map (EPSCM-SM) C, indicates that this area will form part of a proposed *"Community-accessible green space with pedestrian access"*. It is of course already an accessible green space with PROW access. While the triangle of land proposed as a "*Community-accessible green space with pedestrian access*" occupies an area that is larger than the current track width, this accessible space would be flanked by solar infrastructure to the south and to the west, and would not be an attractive place for people to visit. The internal access track would remain in place as a negative feature in this tranquil rural area throughout the life span of the	**Site7 VL16** ***ES Construction: Major significant*** *"Construction activity would result in a substantial change to baseline views for recreational receptors at this location given the proximity of Sub-Sites 7E and 7F in views southwest and northwest respectively. The proposed solar PV arrays have been set back some 200m within Sub-Site 7F, however the intervening field boundary vegetation is sparse, and consequently open views are broadly retained across Sub-Site 7F where activity would be located. Additionally a haul route is proposed to pass through the adjacent land and within foreground views."* ***ES Year 1: Moderate Significant*** *"Following cessation of construction, the solar PV arrays within Sub-Sites 7E and 7F would remain a clearly noticeable change within the view. Extensive mitigation measures are proposed within this part of the Scheme; however, these would not be fully established."* ***ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant*** *"Following establishment of the mitigation proposals noted above, at Year 15 focussed views of the solar PV arrays within Sub-Site 7E would remain to the southwest, however visibility of the solar PV arrays to the northwest within Sub-Site 7F would be screened and/or heavily filtered by the fully established mitigation planting."* **HPC assessment** At Year 1 existing open views across an attractive rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element.	 Viewpoint D looking north  Viewpoint E looking south  Viewpoint E looking south-west  Viewpoint E looking north-west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1 (inc Construction where applicable)**	**Visual effects: Year 15 – where applicable**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction in ES and HPC assessment (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
		the spectrum). Construction activities and the subsequent presence of solar infrastructure would seriously undermine the experience of tranquillity in this area.	scheme. The area is shaded green on the HPC Fig02/App07 CPRE Tranquillity Map (towards the Most Tranquil range in the spectrum).	At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and moreover the loss of long-distance views across open fields as a result of mitigation planting would represent a substantial change from the baseline By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects): Magnitude = **Major** Sensitivity = **High** HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse**.	 Looking north-north-west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1 (inc Construction where applicable)	Visual effects: Year 15 – where applicable	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction in ES and HPC assessment (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint F **GR TM 24582 95850** 	Journeying 100m (approx) westwards along FP9 from Viewpoint E brings us to Viewpoint F This viewpoint is located at the junction of 3 PROW (Saxlingham Nethergate FP9 / Saxlingham Nethergate FP27 and Hempnall FP5). The photos taken from Viewpoint F (camera pointing northwards and north westwards) reveal glorious long views over pastoral meadows towards woodland, copses and hedgerows. The photos of the landscape to the south and south west show open views over arable fields fringed by hedges and trees This location would be surrounded by solar fields.	The impacts here after construction would be very similar to those experienced at all of the other viewpoints on this walk – i.e. industrial infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing and security cameras, inverter buildings, internal access tracks etc) would dominate views to the north and north west towards Saxlingham Green and south and south westwards towards Hempnall. This infrastructure would obliterate the current attractive long open views over meadows (N and NW) and fields (S and SW) towards woodland, copses, field boundary trees and hedgerows and would create **a Major to Substantial adverse** impact at this viewpoint and in this area. The 132 kV substation (at a height of 7m and approximately 400m to the west) would also be visible in views to the west adding significantly to the visual disturbance. Internal access tracks are shown on EPSCM-SM C trending westwards (from this location) alongside Saxlingham Nethergate FP27 and southwards alongside the route of Hempnall FP5. Other internal access tracks would also be present in the views to the SW and NW. The presence of these internal access tracks would change the nature and environment of the area adding to the visual disturbance created by the scheme. FP9 is not visible on EPSCM-SM C at this location and instead a permissive path is shown trending southwards to Viewpoint F. As already stated, the replacement of a legally protected	Mitigation to hide the solar infrastructure and substation from the views experienced by users of Saxlingham Nethergate FP9 / Saxlingham Nethergate FP27 and Hempnall FP5 at this location and in this area would presumably take the form of hedge and tree planting which after 15 years (if nurtured and established) would transform the current views and the landscape character. The glorious open vista to the north and north west of meadows framed by trees, hedges, copses and woods visible over a great distance and views to the south west over open fields framed by trees and hedgerows would be lost, not only as a result of the construction of the solar infrastructure, but also as a result of mitigation to hide that infrastructure which in itself represents a **Major to Substantial adverse impact.** East Pye Solar Concept Masterplan, Section Map (EPSCM-SM) C, indicates that this area will form part of a proposed *"Community-accessible green space with pedestrian access"*. It is of course already an accessible green space with PROW access. While the triangle of land proposed as a "*Community-accessible green space with pedestrian access*" occupies an area that is larger than the current track width, this accessible space would be flanked by solar infrastructure to the south and to the west, and would not be an attractive place for people to visit. The internal access tracks would remain in place as a negative	**No assessment provided by applicant** **HPC assessment** At Year 1 existing open views across an attractive rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and moreover the loss of long-distance views across open fields as a result of mitigation planting would represent a substantial change from the baseline. By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects): Magnitude = **Major** Sensitivity = **High** HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse**.	 Looking south  Looking south-west  Looking north-west  Looking north

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1 (inc Construction where applicable)**	**Visual effects: Year 15 – where applicable**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction in ES and HPC assessment (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
		path by a permissive path would be an unacceptable change. The area is shaded green on the HPC Fig02/App07 CPRE Tranquillity Map (towards the Most Tranquil range in the spectrum). Construction activities and the subsequent presence of solar infrastructure would seriously undermine the experience of tranquillity in this area	feature in this tranquil rural area throughout the life span of the scheme. The area is shaded green on the HPC Fig02/App07 CPRE Tranquillity Map (towards the Most Tranquil range in the spectrum).		

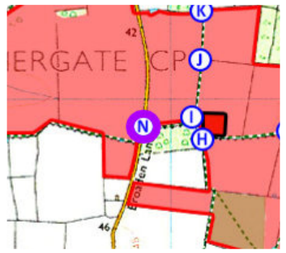
Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1 (inc Construction where applicable)	Visual effects: Year 15 – where applicable	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction in ES and HPC assessment (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint G **GR TM 24461 95865**  	We continue westwards from Viewpoint F along Saxlingham Nethergate FP27 for 125m (approx) to reach Viewpoint G. The photo taken from Viewpoint G (camera pointing northwards) reveals a glorious long view over pastoral meadows towards woodland, copses and hedgerows. This viewpoint would be surrounded by solar infrastructure with solar fields also present to the south, south west and south east.	The impacts here after construction would be very similar to those experienced at all of the other viewpoints on this walk – i.e. industrial infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing and security cameras, inverter buildings, internal access tracks etc) would dominate views to the north and north west towards Saxlingham Green. This infrastructure would obliterate the current attractive long open views over meadows (N and NW) and would create **a Major to Substantial adverse** impact at this viewpoint and in this area. Solar infrastructure to the south, south west and south east would be visible through gaps in the hedging that flanks FP 27 to the south along this stretch of the route and this infrastructure would be especially noticeable in the winter when the tress and hedging lose their leaves. The 132 kV substation (at a height of 7m and approximately 275m to the west of this location) would also be visible in views to the west adding significantly to the visual disturbance. On EPSCM-SM C an internal access track is shown alongside the route of Saxlingham Nethergate FP27. This internal access track would change the nature and environment of the area and add to the visual disturbance created by the scheme. The area is shaded green on the HPC Fig02/App07 CPRE Tranquillity Map (towards the Most Tranquil range in the spectrum). Construction activities and the subsequent presence of solar infrastructure would seriously	Mitigation to hide the solar infrastructure and substation from the views experienced by users of Saxlingham Nethergate FP27 at this location and in this area would presumably take the form of hedge and tree planting which after 15 years (if nurtured and established) would negatively transform the current views and the landscape character. The glorious open vista to the north and north west of meadows framed by trees, hedges, copses and woods visible over a great distance would be lost, not only as a result of the construction of the solar infrastructure, but also as a result of mitigation to hide that infrastructure which in itself represents a **Major to Substantial adverse impact.** The mitigation would also create a footpath hemmed in by trees and hedging on both sides (and by a ditch to the south). This impact would be experienced along the entire length of Saxlingham Nethergate FP27. A walk which currently provides splendid views to the north would become a walk along a narrow corridor with very limited views (if any). The internal access track would remain in place as a negative feature in this tranquil rural area throughout the life span of the scheme. The area is shaded green on the HPC Fig02/App07 CPRE Tranquillity Map (towards the Most Tranquil range in the spectrum).	**No assessment provided by applicant** **HPC assessment** At Year 1 existing open views across an attractive rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and moreover the loss of long-distance views across open fields as a result of mitigation planting would represent a substantial change from the baseline. By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects): Magnitude = **Major** Sensitivity = **High** HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 Looking north

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1 (inc Construction where applicable)**	**Visual effects: Year 15 – where applicable**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction in ES and HPC assessment (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
		undermine the experience of tranquillity in this area			

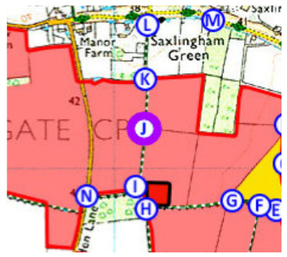
Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1 (inc Construction where applicable)	Visual effects: Year 15 – where applicable	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction in ES and HPC assessment (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint H **GR TM 24116 95846**  	Continuing westwards from Viewpoint G along FP27 we reach the south western corner of the meadows and Viewpoint H is located at the junction of 3 PROWs (Saxlingham Nethergate FP27 / Saxlingham Nethergate FP10 and Hempnall FP3). The photo taken from Viewpoint H (camera pointing east) shows a very pleasant rural view over fields towards woods and hedges. The photos taken to the north and north east reveal glorious long views over pastoral meadows towards woodland, copses and hedgerows. This viewpoint is immediately south west of the proposed 132kv project substation.	The impacts here after construction would be immense. The glorious pastoral long view north eastwards towards hedges, trees, copses and woods in the distance would be obliterated by the immediate presence of the project substation – a **Substantial adverse** impact Solar infrastructure to the south and south east would be visible from Hempnall FP3 (accessible by a bridge at this point). Industrial infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing and security cameras, inverter buildings, internal access tracks etc) would block the current very pleasant rural view over fields towards woods and hedges - another **Substantial adverse** impact. An internal access track is shown alongside the route of Saxlingham Nethergate FP27 and EPSCM-SM C appears to show that it concludes at this location. This internal access track would change the nature and environment of the area and add to the visual disturbance created by the scheme. The area is shaded green on the HPC Fig02/App07 CPRE Tranquillity Map (towards the Most Tranquil range in the spectrum). Construction activities and the subsequent presence of solar infrastructure would seriously undermine the experience of tranquillity in this area	Mitigation to hide the solar infrastructure and substation from the views experienced by users of Saxlingham Nethergate FP27 Saxlingham Nethergate FP10 and Hempnall FP3 at this location and in this area would presumably take the form of hedge and tree planting which after 15 years (if nurtured and established) would negatively transform the current views and the landscape character. In order to hide the immediate view of the substation the mitigation planting would have to be extensive and the glorious open vista to the north east of meadows framed by trees, hedges, copses and woods visible over a great distance would be lost completely as a result of this mitigation a **Substantial adverse** impact. Planting of trees and hedges alongside the eastern edge of Hempnall FP3 to hide the solar infrastructure would also rob users of this footpath of the current lovely open view over arable fields framed by hedgerows, copses and trees – another **Substantial adverse** impact The internal access track which appears to terminate at this location would remain in place as a negative feature in this tranquil rural area throughout the life span of the scheme. The area is shaded green on the HPC Fig02/App07 CPRE Tranquillity Map (towards the Most Tranquil range in the spectrum).	**No assessment provided by applicant** **HPC assessment** At Year 1 existing open views across an attractive rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and moreover the loss of long-distance views across open fields as a result of mitigation planting would represent a substantial change from the baseline. By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects): Magnitude = **Major** Sensitivity = **High** HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 Looking east  Looking north  Looking north-east

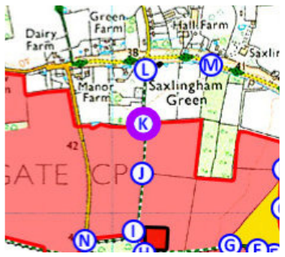
Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1 (inc Construction where applicable)	Visual effects: Year 15 – where applicable	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction in ES and HPC assessment (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint I **GR TM 24095 95912**  	We continue northwards for a short distance along Saxlingham Nethergate FP10 to Viewpoint I located at the junction of Saxlingham Nethergate FP10 and Saxlingham Nethergate FP11 The photos taken from this junction (camera pointing east and north) reveal glorious long views over pastoral meadows towards woodland, copses and hedgerows. Viewpoint I is immediately west of the proposed 132kv project substation. The photo taken from FP11 20m to the west of this viewpoint (camera pointing north west) reveals a lovely view over a sheep pasture framed by trees and hedges.	The impacts here after construction would be immense. The glorious pastoral long view north eastwards and eastwards from FP10 towards hedges, trees, copses and woods in the distance would be obliterated by the immediate presence of the project substation – a **Substantial adverse** impact Solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing and security cameras, inverter buildings, internal access tracks etc) located on a meadow to the NW of Viewpoint I would be highly visible along the entire length of Saxlingham Nethergate FP11 and would block lovely views over a sheep pasture framed by trees and hedges - a **Substantial adverse** impact. The location is shaded green on the HPC Fig02/App07 CPRE Tranquillity Map (towards the Most Tranquil range in the spectrum). Construction activities and the subsequent presence of solar infrastructure would seriously undermine the experience of tranquillity in this area	Mitigation to hide the solar infrastructure and substation from the views experienced by users of Saxlingham Nethergate FP10 and Saxlingham Nethergate FP11 at this location and in this area would presumably take the form of hedge and tree planting which after 15 years (if nurtured and established) would negatively transform the current views and the landscape character. In order to hide the immediate view of the substation the mitigation planting would have to be extensive and the glorious open vista from FP10 to the east and north east of meadows framed by trees, hedges, copses and woods visible over a great distance would be lost completely as a result of this mitigation a **Substantial adverse** impact. Planting of trees and hedges alongside the northern edge of Saxlingham Nethergate FP11 to hide the solar infrastructure would also rob users of this footpath of the current lovely view of a sheep pasture framed by trees and hedges - another **Substantial adverse** impact The Indicative Access Point and its associated internal access track would remain in place throughout the lifespan of the scheme and would add considerably to the visual disturbance of this area. Viewpoint I is just inside an area that is shaded green on the HPC Fig02/App07 CPRE Tranquillity Map (towards the Most Tranquil range in the spectrum).	**Site7 VL17** ***ES Construction: Major Significant*** *"Construction activity within Sub-Site 7F would be at close-range for receptors at this location, resulting in a complete change in views northeast and east which are currently open and relatively expansive. Construction of the 132kV substation would be directly east of receptors within close-range, resulting in a substantial change to the view. Installation of the solar PV arrays would also result in substantial change at close range directly northeast."* ***ES Year 1: Major Significant*** *"The complete change in views would remain for receptors at this location given the proximity of the Scheme and dominance of the solar PV arrays. The proposed 132kV substation would also be within the view approximately 20m east, resulting in continued substantial change affecting a large proportion of the view."* ***ES Year 15: Moderate Significant*** *"At Year 15, following successful establishment of the mitigation planting, the proposed hedgerow with hedgerow trees directly east of the view location would effectively screen views towards the Scheme, including the adjacent 132kV substation. The hedgerow would be viewed as a change in itself which would foreshorten views which were previously open."* **HPC assessment** At Year 1 existing open views across an attractive rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element.	 Looking north (winter)  Looking east (winter)  Looking north (summer)  Looking east (summer)

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1 (inc Construction where applicable)**	**Visual effects: Year 15 – where applicable**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction in ES and HPC assessment (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
			The mitigation would also create a footpath hemmed in by trees and hedging on both sides. This impact would be experienced along almost the entire length of Saxlingham Nethergate FP10. A walk which currently provides splendid views to the east would become a walk along a narrow corridor with very limited views (if any).	At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and moreover the loss of long-distance views across open fields as a result of mitigation planting would represent a substantial change from the baseline. By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects): Magnitude = **Major** Sensitivity = **High** HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 Looking north-west (from FP11 to the west of a small copse)

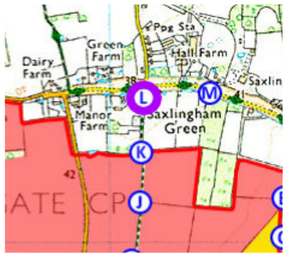
Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1 (inc Construction where applicable)	Visual effects: Year 15 – where applicable	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction in ES and HPC assessment (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint N **Located at junction of Broaden Lane and Saxlingham Nethergate FP11** **GR TM 23894 95887**  	Our walk now makes a slight detour westward along Saxlingham Nethergate FP11 for 250m (approx) to reach a minor road (Broaden Lane). The viewpoint is located at the junction of the path and the road The southern boundary of this section of the walk is woodland but to the north and north east there are lovely open views over a sheep pasture framed by trees and hedgerows. The proposed 132kv project substation would be visible to the east.	The impacts here after construction would be substantial. The lovely view north eastwards over a sheep pasture framed by trees and hedgerows would be replaced by a vista dominated by solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing and security cameras, inverter buildings, internal access tracks etc) - a **Major to Substantial adverse** impact The 132kV substation would be visible to the east and its presence would further industrialise the landscape as seen from this viewpoint An Indicative Access Point for *"Construction, Operation & Decommissioning"* is planned for this location which would transform (negatively) the appearance of the roadside and footpath entrance.	Mitigation to hide the solar infrastructure and substation from the views experienced by users of Saxlingham Nethergate FP11 at this location and in this area would presumably take the form of hedge and tree planting which after 15 years (if nurtured and established) would negatively transform the current views and the landscape character. In order to hide the view of the solar infrastructure to the north and north east the mitigation planting would have to be extensive and the lovely open vista from FP11of the sheep pasture framed by trees and hedges would be lost. A **Major to Substantial adverse** impact. Mitigation to hide the 132kv project substation would also negatively impact current views. The Indicative Access Point and its associated internal access track would remain in place throughout the lifespan of the scheme and would add considerably to the visual disturbance of this area.	**Site7 VL18** ***ES Construction: Minor Not Significant*** *"Construction activity including installation of solar PV arrays within Sub-Site 7D to the northwest of the view location would be largely filtered by the roadside hedgerows, including during the winter months. There is predicted to be a slight increase in traffic movements as an existing field entrance would be utilised as access to Sub-Site 7F"* ***ES Year 1: Minor Not Significant*** *"Following completion of the Scheme, views towards the solar PV arrays would be limited to potential visibility during the maximum operational height. The existing field boundary vegetation would effectively screen the solar PV arrays over the majority of their operational time."* ***ES Year 15: Negligible Not Significant*** *"At Year 15 of the Scheme, views at this location would remain broadly similar to those experienced during construction and at Year 1 of operation. Existing hedgerows, in combination with the proposed hedgerows would result in the solar PV arrays being screened from view for the majority of their operation"* **HPC assessment** The LVIA assessment at this junction, between the footpath and the road, appears to be made from a roadside position. Our assessment has been carried out from the PROW, looking north-eastwards from this junction. At Year 1 existing open views across an attractive rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element.	 Looking north  Looking north-east

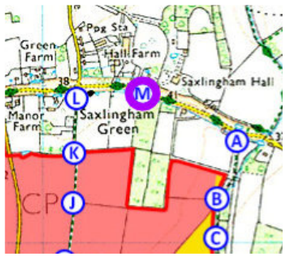
Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1 (inc Construction where applicable)**	**Visual effects: Year 15 – where applicable**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction in ES and HPC assessment (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
				At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and moreover the loss of long-distance views across open fields as a result of mitigation planting would represent a substantial change from the baseline. By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects): Magnitude = **Major** Sensitivity = **High** HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse**.	

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1 (inc Construction where applicable)	Visual effects: Year 15 – where applicable	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction in ES and HPC assessment (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint J **GR TM 24122 96167**  	Returning to the main walk and moving northwards along Saxlingham Nethergate FP10 from Viewpoint I (for 250m approx) we arrive at Viewpoint J. A ditch and hedge form the western boundary of this section of the walk. To the east, north east and south east there are lovely open long views over pasture land framed by trees, copses, woods and hedgerows. The proposed 132kv project substation would be visible to the south.	The impacts here after construction would be substantial. The current lovely open views to the NE, E, and SE) over meadows framed by trees, woods, copses and hedgerows would be replaced by a vista dominated by solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing and security cameras, inverter buildings, internal access tracks etc) - a **Major to Substantial adverse** impact The 132kv project substation would be visible to the south and its presence would seriously industrialise the landscape as seen from this viewpoint. Solar infrastructure on the meadow to the west would also be visible through gaps in the hedging – especially during the winter season The area is shaded green on the HPC Fig02/App07 CPRE Tranquillity Map (towards the Most Tranquil range in the spectrum). Construction activities and the subsequent presence of solar infrastructure would significantly undermine the experience of tranquillity in this area	Mitigation to hide the solar infrastructure and substation from the views experienced by users of Saxlingham Nethergate FP10 at this location and in this area would presumably take the form of hedge and tree planting which after 15 years (if nurtured and established) would negatively transform the current views and the landscape character. In order to hide the view of the solar infrastructure to the north, north east and south east and the view of the substation to the south mitigation planting would have to be extensive and the lovely open vista from FP10 of the meadows framed by trees, hedges woods and copses would be lost. A **Major to Substantial adverse** impact. The area is shaded green on the HPC Fig02/App07 CPRE Tranquillity Map (towards the Most Tranquil range in the spectrum). The mitigation would also create a footpath hemmed in by trees and hedging on both sides. As already stated, this impact would be experienced along almost the entire length of Saxlingham Nethergate FP10. A walk which currently provides splendid views to the east would become a walk along a narrow corridor with very limited views (if any).	**No assessment provided by applicant** **HPC assessment** At Year 1 existing open views across an attractive rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and moreover the loss of long-distance views across open fields as a result of mitigation planting would represent a substantial change from the baseline. By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects): Magnitude = **Major** Sensitivity = **High** HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse**.	 Looking north-east  Looking south-east  Looking south

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1 (inc Construction where applicable)	Visual effects: Year 15 – where applicable	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction in ES and HPC assessment (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint K **GR TM 24126 96368**  	We continue northwards along Saxlingham Nethergate FP10 from Viewpoint J for a further 250m (approx) to arrive at Viewpoint K. A ditch and hedge form the western boundary of this section of the walk. To the east and south east there are lovely open long views over pasture land framed by trees, copses, woods and hedgerows. The proposed 132kv project substation would be visible to the south.	The impacts here after construction would be substantial. The current lovely open views to the E, and SE over meadows framed by trees, woods, copses and hedgerows would be replaced by a vista dominated by solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing and security cameras, inverter buildings, internal access tracks etc) - a **Major to Substantial adverse** impact. Solar infrastructure would also be visible on the view over the meadow to the SW (currently a sheep pasture) - visible from a gate located at this point (see photo). The 132kV substation would be visible to the south and its presence would seriously industrialise the landscape as seen from this viewpoint. The area is shaded green on the HPC Fig02/App07 CPRE Tranquillity Map (towards the Most Tranquil range in the spectrum). Construction activities and the subsequent presence of solar infrastructure would significantly undermine the experience of tranquillity in this area. Solar infrastructure on the meadow to the south west would also be visible through gaps in the hedging – especially during the winter season.	Mitigation to hide the solar infrastructure and substation from the views experienced by users of Saxlingham Nethergate FP10 at this location and in this area would presumably take the form of hedge and tree planting which after 15 years (if nurtured and established) would negatively transform the current views and the landscape character. In order to hide the view of the solar infrastructure to the east, south east and south west and the view of the substation to the south mitigation planting would have to be extensive and the lovely open vista from FP10 of the meadows framed by trees, hedges woods and copses would be lost. A **Major to Substantial adverse** impact. The area is shaded green on the HPC Fig02/App07 CPRE Tranquillity Map (towards the Most Tranquil range in the spectrum). The mitigation would also create a footpath hemmed in by trees and hedging on both sides. As already stated, this impact would be experienced along almost the entire length of Saxlingham Nethergate FP10. A walk which currently provides splendid views to the east would become a walk along a narrow corridor with very limited views (if any).	**Site7 VL21** ***ES Construction: Major Significant*** *"Close range views towards construction activity southeast and southwest towards installation of solar PV arrays within Sub-Site 7F would result in a substantial visual change for receptors on the PRoW. Activity would be undertaken in close proximity to the receptors and would alter a large proportion of the existing open views. Potential visibility towards construction of the 132kV substation"* ***ES Year 1: Moderate Significant*** *"Following construction, the Scheme would remain as a substantial visual change for receptors to the southeast and southwest of the view location."* ***ES Year 15: Moderate Significant*** *"By Year 15, the mitigation proposals noted above would be fully established and would provide visual screening of the proposed solar PV arrays to the immediate west."* **HPC assessment** At Year 1 existing open views across an attractive rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and moreover the loss of long-distance views across open fields as a result of mitigation planting would represent a substantial change from the baseline. By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects):	 Looking south-west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1 (inc Construction where applicable)**	**Visual effects: Year 15 – where applicable**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction in ES and HPC assessment (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
				Magnitude = **Major** Sensitivity = **High** HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1 (inc Construction where applicable)	Visual effects: Year 15 – where applicable	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction in ES and HPC assessment (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint L **GR TM 24131 96637** 	Travelling north along FP10 for a further 250m (approx) brings us to Saxlingham Green and long-distance footpath Boudicca Way and our walk is complete. This short section is a green lane enclosed by hedging on both sides.	The Green may be seriously impacted by construction traffic traveling to the sites (cable drum route).		**Site7 VL8** ***ES Construction: Minor Not Significant*** *"At this location, views towards construction activity comprising installation of the solar PV arrays and associated infrastructure within Sub-Site 7F and vehicle movements would be limited to glimpses above existing vegetation along the PRoW."* ***ES Year 1: Minor Not Significant*** *"Upon completion, views would remain similar to those experienced during construction; glimpsed views towards the solar PV arrays within Sub-Site 7F beyond the adjacent vegetation which lines the PRoW as worst case. The cessation of construction activity at close range would reduce visual effects for residents to a degree."* ***ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant*** *"At Year 15 the proposed native broadleaf woodland and hedgerow with trees would be fully established and would consequently screen views towards the solar PV arrays within Sub-Site 7F in views from the north at this location. Although the introduction of the proposed vegetation would result in a change to views within itself…"* **HPC Assessment** Glimpses of solar infrastructure would be likely, especially in Winter. Furthermore, the presence of industrial features, so close to a beautiful Conservation Area, would have a negative impact on the setting of the Conservation Area. Saxlingham Green would no longer be set in an agricultural rural landscape, it would be located alongside major energy infrastructure. This would negatively alter receptors' experiences and perceptions of the area.	 Looking east along Saxlingham Green

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1 (inc Construction where applicable)	Visual effects: Year 15 – where applicable	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction in ES and HPC assessment (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint M **GR TM 24368 96628 (and nearby)** 	The photos shown for this location and the area nearby reveal the glorious beauty of the Saxlingham Green Conservation Area close to the end of the walk. The whole of this area (Conservation area and the countryside viewed along the walk) is really lovely	The Green may be seriously impacted by construction traffic traveling to the sites (cable drum route). The construction of a mega size industrial solar factory in very attractive countryside close to a conservation area would not only severely and negatively transform the countryside and landscape in the area covered by our walk it would also, because of the close proximity of Saxlingham Green, transform the nature of the whole area. The conservation area would no longer be a quiet rural place that is pleasantly distant from industrial Britain – it would be right alongside it. In densely populated England we should treasure our countryside for the benefit of all (residents and visitors alike)– it is a precious national asset that should not be allowed to be ruined by proposals like East Pye.		**No assessment provided by applicant** **HPC Assessment** Glimpses of solar infrastructure would be likely, especially in Winter. Furthermore, the presence of industrial features, so close to a beautiful Conservation Area, would have a negative impact on the setting of the Conservation Area. Saxlingham Green would no longer be set in an agricultural rural landscape, it would be located alongside major energy infrastructure. This would negatively alter receptors' experiences and perceptions of the area.	 Looking north along Saxlingham Green  Looking north-east along Saxlingham Green  Looking east along Saxlingham Green

FOOTNOTE:

Other footpaths in the area that connect with this route, and are followed by large numbers of walkers, would experience similar major significant, direct and adverse visual effects to those described in the above table. This includes Hempnall footpaths 3, 4 and 5 which cross or are alongside Site 7E to the south of Site 7F.

East Pye Solar Concept Masterplan, Section Map (EPSCM-SM) C can be found on the East Pye website: http://www.eastpyesolar.co.uk/documents under Pre-Examination Materials.



Walk-7ii-VP-A-1-Looking east



Walk-7ii-VP-A-2-Looking south



Walk-7ii-VP-B-1-Looking south-west



Walk-7ii-VP-B-2-Looking south-west



Walk-7ii-VP-B-3-Looking north-west



Walk-7ii-VP-C-1-Looking south



Walk-7ii-VP-C-2-Looking south-west



Walk-7ii-VP-C-3-Looking west-south-west



Walk-7ii-VP-C-5-Looking north



Walk-7ii-VP-D-Looking north



Walk-7ii-VP-E-1-Looking south



Walk-7ii-VP-E-2-Looking south-west



Walk-7ii-VP-E-3-Looking north-west



Walk-7ii-VP-E-4-Looking north-north-west



Walk-7ii-VP-F-1-Looking south



Walk-7ii-VP-F-2-Looking south-west



Walk-7ii-VP-F-3-Looking north-west



Walk-7ii-VP-F-4-Looking north



Walk-7ii-VP-G-Looking north



Walk-7ii-VP-H-1-Looking east



Walk-7ii-VP-H-2-Looking north



Walk-7ii-VP-H-3-Looking north-east



Walk-7ii-VP-I-1-Looking north(Winter)



Walk-7ii-VP-I-2-Looking east(Winter)



Walk-7ii-VP-I-3-Looking north(Summer)



Walk-7ii-VP-I-4-Looking east(Summer)



Walk-7ii-VP-I-5-Looking north-west(WestOfSmallCopse)



Walk-7ii-VP-N-1-Looking north



Walk-7ii-VP-N-2-Looking north-east



Walk-7ii-VP-J-1-Looking north-east



Walk-7ii-VP-J-2-Looking south-east



Walk-7ii-VP-J-3-Looking south



Walk-7ii-VP-K-1-Looking south-west



Walk-7ii-VP-L-Looking east(SaxlinghamGreen)



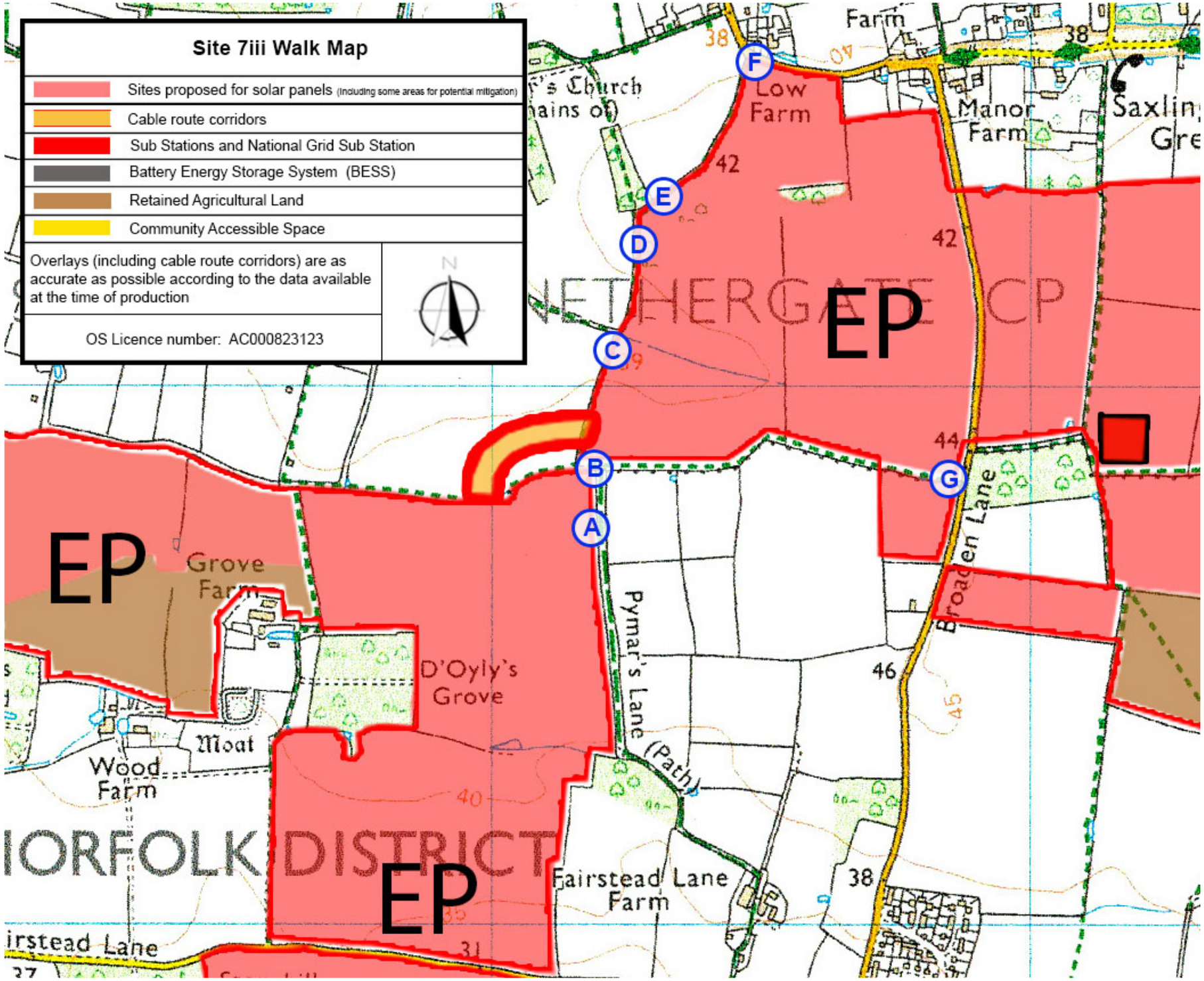
Walk-7ii-VP-M-1-Looking north(SaxlinghamGreen)



Walk-7ii-VP-M-2-Looking north-east(SaxlinghamGreen).jpg



Walk-7ii-VP-M-3-Looking east(SaxlinghamGreen)



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Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint A **GR TM231957**	This walk starts at Fairstead Lane Farm on Pymars Lane in Hempnall. Pymars Lane is a bridleway (Hempnall BR30). From the farm BR30 is followed in a north westerly direction until it reaches the edge of a field proposed as part of East Pye sub-site 7C. The lane now turns to the north and we follow it to a point just south of the junction of BR30 and Saxlingham Nethergate FP12. This is the location of Viewpoint A. Pymars Lane is for much of its length a Green Lane. Green Lanes are very special features in the Norfolk countryside and are typically tracks fringed (on both sides) by fairly narrow vegetation borders usually comprising trees and some hedging. This vegetation is sparse enough to enable sunlight to penetrate and allow views outwards to the surrounding countryside. The photos taken from Viewpoint A reveal these aspects of a Green Lane perfectly.	At Year 1 solar infrastructure (i.e. solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc) in the field alongside the western edge of Pymars Lane that is part of sub-site 7C would be visible through the vegetation bordering the Green Lane. The presence of so much industrial infrastructure in views would severely and adversely alter the character of the area. A delightful walk along a lovely and tranquil lane with views of rural unspoiled countryside would be transformed in to a walk alongside an industrial site. The views shown in our middle and top photos would be filled with artificial structures. The presence of these industrial, artificial features in the landscape would destroy the current sense of tranquillity in this area. An internal access track is shown not too far away from Viewpoint A this would further degrade landscape character and views. The section of Pymars Lane leading to the point where the lane runs directly alongside a part of sub-site 7C would be less affected by visual intrusion but solar infrastructure would become increasingly visible on the approach to the solar site section of the lane. Furthermore, solar infrastructure on another part of sub-site 7C would be visible in views to the west straight	At Year 15 mitigation planting along the western side of Pymars Lane (where it runs alongside the eastern border of sub-site 7C) to screen solar infrastructure (new hedging and trees) would block existing views to the west as shown, for example, in our middle and bottom photos. Where mitigation planting fails to become established views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1. Mitigation planting would destroy the Green Lane character of Pymars Lane because widening and thickening the vegetation belt to the west of Pymars Lane (alongside sub-site 7C) would mean the lane no longer had vegetation borders on both sides through which the surrounding countryside could be viewed. An essential feature of a Green Lane would be lost. The internal access track not far from Viewpoint A would continue to degrade landscape character and views.	**HPC assessment** Receptor sensitivity: Users of PROW Hempnall BR30 (walkers, joggers and horse riders): **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views, open and between trees, across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 Pymars Lane  Looking west  Looking west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1**	**Visual effects: Year 15**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
	Pymars Lane is edged by trees and hedging (see the top photo) but views outwards to neighbouring fields are seen (as shown in the middle and bottom photos which reveal current views to the W). Pymars Lane passes through an area, coloured light green on the CPRE Tranquillity map (see HPC-App07-Fig02-Tranquillity.pdf – Revision A) which is towards the most tranquil end of the legend spectrum. Tranquillity isn't just about the absence of noise it's about an absence of industrial, artificial structures and the presence of features that induce feelings of well-being and calm (e.g. a sight of a lovely rural view or rural lane such as those shown in our photos). The walk along Pymars Lane is delightful – the lane is lovely and tranquil and the views are of rural unspoiled countryside.	way on leaving the start point at Fairstead Lane Farm.			

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint B **GR TM231958**	Our top photo shows Pymars lane immediately before we reach Viewpoint B. It is a delightfully attractive spot. We emerge from the Green Lane to a lovely open rural view over arable land at the junction of Hempnall BR30 and Saxlingham Nethergate FP12. This is Viewpoint B. The middle and bottom photos (to the NE and ENE respectively) illustrate this open view perfectly. Almost all the land in these views would be part of East Pye sub-site 7D. Viewpoint B is located in an area, coloured light green on the CPRE Tranquillity map (see HPC-App07-Fig02-Tranquillity.pdf – Revision A) which is towards the most tranquil end of the legend spectrum.	At Year 1 almost every bit of the land shown on our middle and bottom photos would be filled with solar infrastructure (i.e. solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). This would be a devastating impact on landscape character and the existing open and long rural views. Tranquillity would be destroyed by the presence of artificial industrial structures and the rural nature of the whole area would be ruined. This devastation would be apparent, not only from the this, viewpoint but also (in views to the north) all the way along Saxlingham Nethergate FP12 as it trends eastwards to Broaden Lane Bill the visual effect here must be substantial Does the ES assess this VP? I think it does.	At Year 15 mitigation planting around the boundaries of sub-site 7D to screen solar infrastructure (new hedging and trees), – if successfully established – would block the long rural views shown in our photos – a major negative impact. If the planting failed the view of solar infrastructure would remain as awful as in Year 1.	***East Pye ES for VL4/Site7*** *ES Construction: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 1: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC assessment** Receptor sensitivity: Users of PROW Hempnall BR30 and Saxlingham Nethergate FP12 (walkers, joggers and horse riders): **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views, open and between trees, across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 Approaching VP-B  Looking north-east  Looking east-north-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint C **GR TM232960**	At Viewpoint B we turn left along Saxlingham Nethergate FP12 and almost immediately north along Saxlingham Nethergate FP14. After 500m (approx.) Viewpoint C is reached. This is another delightful spot – see the top photo which looks back at the stream crossing which is immediately to the north of Viewpoint C. The bottom photo shows the rural unspoiled view to the east over arable land, fringed by hedges and trees, that would be part of East Pye sub-site 7D. Viewpoint C is located in an area, coloured light green on the CPRE Tranquillity map (see HPC-App07-Fig02-Tranquillity.pdf – Revision A) which is towards the most tranquil end of the legend spectrum.	At Year 1 almost every bit of the land shown on our bottom photo would be filled with solar infrastructure (i.e. solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). This would be a devastating impact on landscape character and the existing open rural view. Similar visual impacts would appear in views to the SE and S from this viewpoint (over a part of sub-site 7D) and would be experienced too by users of FP14 as they walk northwards from Viewpoint B (in their views to the east). Tranquillity would be destroyed by the presence of artificial industrial structures and the rural nature of the whole area would be ruined. Bill the visual effect here must be substantial	At Year 15 mitigation planting around the boundaries of sub-site 7D to screen solar infrastructure (new hedging and trees), – if successfully established – would block the rural views from Viewpoint C (including the view shown in our photo) – a major negative impact. If the planting failed the view of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Saxlingham Nethergate FP12 and FP14: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views between trees across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View to stream crossing  Looking east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint D **GR TM232962**	From Viewpoint A we stay on Saxlingham Nethergate FP14 and journey north for approximately 200m to reach Viewpoint D. This section of the track is a Green Lane and our photo shows a view to the east from Viewpoint D. Please note, again, that a key characteristic of a Green Lane is the fact that bordering trees and hedges are not so dense and the vegetation width is not so wide as to prevent outward views over surrounding countryside. The attractive rural view to the east is quite apparent in this photo. Viewpoint D is located in an area, coloured light green on the CPRE Tranquillity map (see HPC-App07-Fig02-Tranquillity.pdf – Revision A) which is towards the most tranquil end of the legend spectrum.	At Year 1 almost every bit of the land visible on our photo would be filled with solar infrastructure (i.e. solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). This would be a devastating impact on landscape character and the existing rural view. Similar visual impacts would appear in views to the east along the whole Green Lane section of FP14. Tranquillity would be destroyed by the presence of artificial industrial structures and the rural nature of the whole area would be adversely impacted. Major to Substantial?	At Year 15 mitigation planting along the eastern edge of the Green Lane section of FP14, to screen solar infrastructure on sub-site 7D (new hedging and trees), would block the rural views from the Green Lane to the east (including the view shown in our photo) - a major adverse impact. This mitigation planting (i.e. thickening and widening of the vegetation belt along the eastern edge of the Green Lane) would destroy the Green Lane character of the track because widening and thickening the vegetation belt would mean the lane no longer had vegetation borders on both sides through which the surrounding countryside could be viewed. An essential feature of a Green Lane would be lost. If the planting failed the view of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Saxlingham Nethergate FP14: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views between trees across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 Looking east through the hedge

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint E **GR TM232963**	Viewpoint E is just to the north of Viewpoint D. Our top photo shows the character of the Green Lane (FP14) at this location. However, we branch off the Green Lane at this viewpoint on to Saxlingham Nethergate FP13. Our middle and bottom photos show the views to the SE and NE at the point where we join FP13. These are open rural views over arable land, fringed by trees and hedging, that would be a part of sub-site 7D. Woodland is visible in the background. Viewpoint E is located in an area, coloured light green on the CPRE Tranquillity map (see HPC-App07-Fig02-Tranquillity.pdf – Revision A) which is towards the most tranquil end of the legend spectrum.	At Year 1 almost every bit of the land visible on our middle and bottom photos would be filled with solar infrastructure (i.e. solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). This would be a devastating impact on landscape character and the existing rural views. Tranquillity would be destroyed by the presence of artificial industrial structures and the rural nature of the whole area would be adversely impacted.	At Year 15 mitigation planting along the eastern edges of FP14 and FP13 to screen solar infrastructure on sub-site 7D (new hedging and trees), would block rural views (including the views shown on our middle and bottom photos) - major adverse impacts. If the mitigation planting failed the view of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Saxlingham Nethergate FP14 and FP13: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views, open and between trees, across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 Junction of PRoW  Looking south-east  Looking north-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint F **GR TM234966**	From Viewpoint E we walk north eastwards along Saxlingham Nethergate FP13 until we reach the road that links Saxlingham Green to Saxlingham village. This is Viewpoint F and the end of our walk. This section of track is open to the SE for the first 125m approx. (it has a hedge border along the opposite side). It then becomes a Green Lane for just over 200m up to the junction with the road. The photo from this viewpoint shows an open rural view over arable land to the SE fringed by hedges and trees. This land would be part of East Pye sub-site 7D. The viewpoint is very close to the western edge of the Saxlingham Green Conservation Area and only 500m SSE of the Saxlingham Nethergate Conservation Area.	At Year 1 almost every bit of the land visible on the photo would be filled with solar infrastructure (i.e. solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). This would be a severe adverse impact on landscape character and the existing rural view. These impacts would be experienced by users of FP13 all the way from Viewpoint E to Viewpoint F. This viewpoint and this section of sub-site 7D are very close to the Saxlingham Green Conservation Area and not far from the Saxlingham Nethergate Conservation Area. The western edge of the Saxlingham Green Conservation Area would suffer direct visual intrusion from the solar infrastructure on this part of sub-site 7D and the presence of so much solar infrastructure in the wider area would not only impact landscape character it would also negatively affect the character of the conservation areas located within that wider area. They would no longer be conservation areas set within rural tranquil landscapes they would become conservation areas located in areas where industrial structures are a very significant element in the overall landscape. Viewpoint F is also shown as an Indicative Access Points for Construction, Operation & Decommissioning. Locating an access point so close to 2 conservation areas would impact their character and would also increase the adverse effects on landscape character and views.	At Year 15 mitigation planting to the south of this viewpoint to screen solar infrastructure on sub-site 7D (new hedging and trees), would block pre- development rural views (including the view shown on our photo) - major adverse impacts. If the mitigation planting failed the view of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1. The presence of an access point would continue to negatively impact nearby conservation areas, landscape character and views.	***East Pye ES for VL7/Site7*** *ES Construction: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 1: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Saxlingham Nethergate FP13: **High Sensitivity** Motorists on the minor road: **Medium Sensitivity** Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders on the minor road: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 Looking south-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1**	**Visual effects: Year 15**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
An offshoot walk can be followed from Viewpoint B to Broaden Lane along Saxlingham Nethergate FP12. We have assessed **Viewpoint G** located at the junction of FP12 and Broaden Lane. **GR TM238958**	FP12 follows a hedgeline (on its southern side) all the way from Viewpoint B to Broaden Lane. Views to the north along this stretch of path are very similar to those seen at Viewpoint B and Viewpoint G – i.e. big open rural views over arable land towards hedges and trees. The 2 photos taken at Viewpoint G are from FP12 just inside the field adjacent to the junction with Broaden Lane.	At Year 1 almost every bit of the land visible on the on the 2 photos taken from this viewpoint would be filled with solar infrastructure (i.e. solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). This would be a severe adverse impact on landscape character and the existing rural views. These impacts would be experienced by users of FP12 all the way from Viewpoint B to Viewpoint G. North of Viewpoint G sub-site 7D is directly opposite sub-site 7F (7D to the west of Broaden Lane and 7F to the east). The cumulative visual impacts resulting from this close proximity would directly affect views from FP12. Users of this path would see some solar infrastructure on 7F, especially the 132kv project substation to the east of Broaden Lane and users of footpaths on 7F would see some of the solar infrastructure on sub-site 7D. An Indicative Access point is shown close to Viewpoint G. It's not easy to tell from the plans whether it's facilitating access into sub-site 7F or sub-site 7D (or both) – either way it would negatively impact landscape character and views.	At Year 15 mitigation planting (new hedging and trees) along the edge of FP12 to screen solar infrastructure on sub-site 7D, would block attractive pre- development open rural views. It would also turn FP12 in to a walk enclosed and hemmed in on both sides. The loss of open views to the north would make a walk along FP12 a much more monotonous experience than in pre-development times. In order to screen views of solar infrastructure the planting would need to be dense and wide and so FP12 would not acquire the character of a Green Lane along which outward views are possible. it would, as already stated, become a hemmed in monotonous track. Mitigation planting close to Viewpoint G would block the views shown on our photos. Where mitigation planting fails the views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1. The presence of a nearby access point would continue to negatively impact landscape character and views.	***East Pye ES for VL18/Site7*** *ES Construction: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 1: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Saxlingham Nethergate FP12: **High Sensitivity** Motorists on Broaden Lane: **Medium Sensitivity** Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders on Broaden Lane: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse**	 Looking north  Near Viewpoint G

IMPORTANT NOTE
Where the applicant has marked a section of land as an: "Area for Potential Mitigation and Enhancement" we have included that land, on our walk maps within the Site / Sub-Site in which it is located because the use of the word potential does not mean that there is a firm commitment to use that piece of land for mitigation and enhancement. These pieces of land are usually located within the applicant's sites and sub-sites around the borders of those sites and sub-sites.

Where the applicant has marked a section of land as: "Retained Agricultural Land" we have shaded those sections brown on our maps and they are not included in the solar site / sub-site areas which we show in pink shading.

FOOTNOTE:
Many other footpaths in the vicinity of this narrative walk would suffer visual intrusion from solar infrastructure on sub- sites 7C and 7D, including (but not limited to):

- Saxlingham Nethergate PROW: BR6, FP10, FP11, FP28, RB17, FP15, FP25
- Hempnall PROW: FP2, FP3, FP4

Over the wider area solar infrastructure on all of the Site 7 sub-sites would have visual impacts on a great number of PROW in an area stretching from Tharston in the west to Seething in the east and from Shelton and Hardwick in the south to Stoke Holy Cross in the north – just have a look at ES Figure 7.5.5 Site 7 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Sheet 1.



Walk-7iii-VP-A1-Pymars Lane



Walk-7iii-VP-A2-Looking west



Walk-7iii-VP-A3-Looking west



Walk-7iii-VP-B1-Approaching VP-B



Walk-7iii-VP-B2-Looking north-east



Walk-7iii-VP-B3-Looking east-north-east



Walk-7iii-VP-C1-View to stream crossing



Walk-7iii-VP-C2-Looking east



Walk-7iii-VP-D-Looking east through the hedge



Walk-7iii-VP-E1-JunctionPRoW



Walk-7iii-VP-E2-Looking south-east



Walk-7iii-VP-E3-Looking north-east



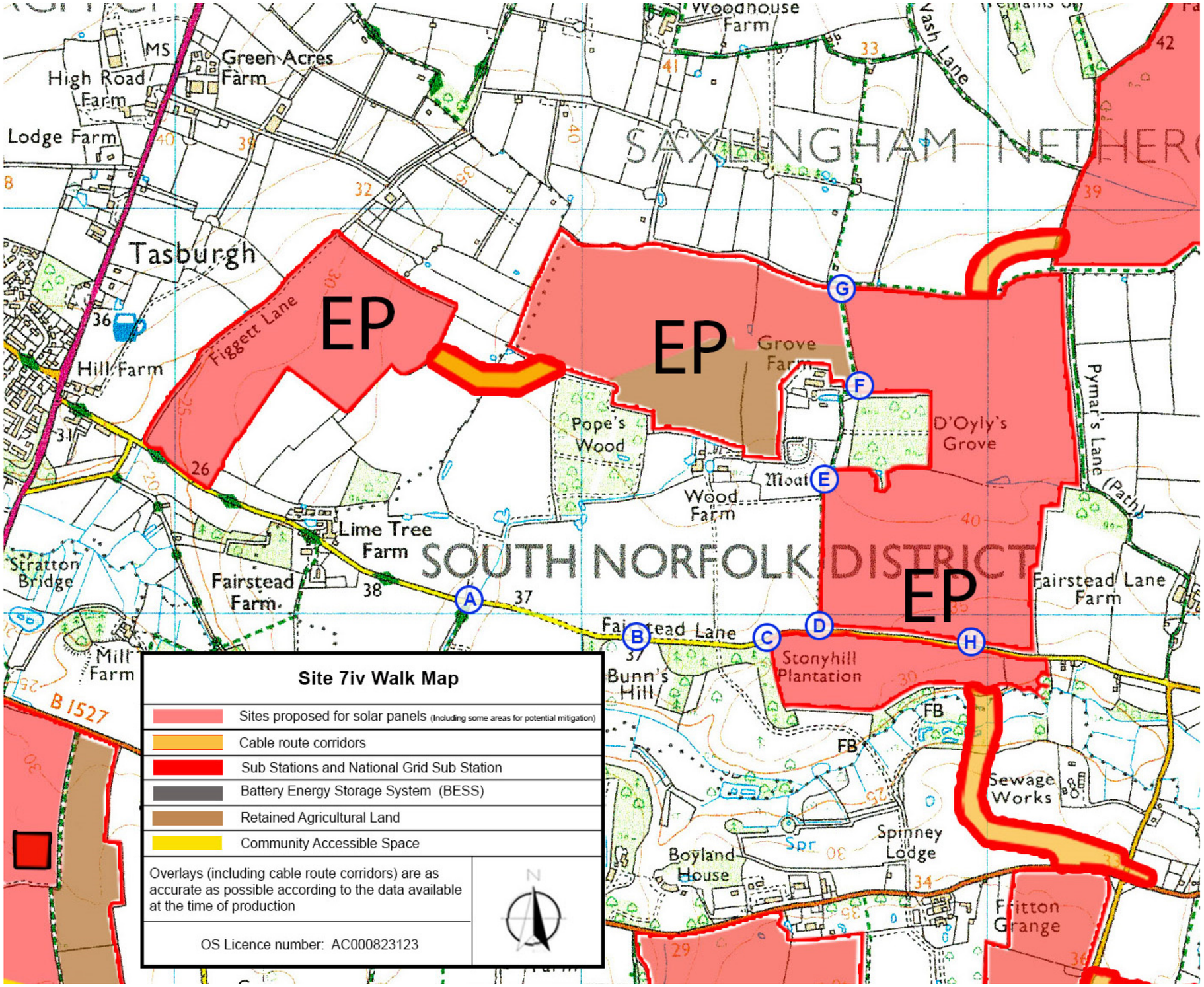
Walk-7iii-VP-F-Looking south-east.



Walk-7iii-VP-G1-Looking north



Walk-7iii-VP-G2-Looking north near Viewpoint G



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Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint A **GR TM217950** **Important Note** **We include comments on the impacts of sub-site 7A on Fairstead Lane in this row as well – from GR TM209954 to TM210953**	Our walk begins at the northern end of Chestnut Loke (Hempnall FP34) at its junction with Fairstead Lane (a minor road). Our photo shows the view to the south along Chestnut Loke (which is a part of the long-distance path – Boudicca Way). Chestnut Loke is a very attractive Green Lane which passes through the Landscape Character Area (LCA) Tas Rural River Valley (SNC Landscape Character Assessment). This landscape type is highly valued. Our narrative walk follows (or is close to) the northern edge of this LCA with many views overlooking the rural river valley. The whole area is very attractive and rural in character and Fairstead Lane is a lovely example of an unspoiled narrow country lane fringed in many places by hedgerows.	ES Figure 7.5.5 Site 7 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Sheet 1 indicates that visual intrusion from East Pye Site 7 would impact many sections of Chestnut Loke (Boudicca Way) and would also severely impact Fairstead Lane along the southern edge of sub-site 7A (adjacent to Fairstead Lane - which is also a section of Boudicca Way). The section of Sub-site 7A that is alongside Fairstead Lane is about 800m to the west of Viewpoint A). The presence of an access point and access track into 7A would also damage landscape character and views. Boudicca Way is a Norfolk County Council long distance trail – highly regarded and heavily used.	Mitigation planting alongside Fairstead Lane, where the lane is directly adjacent to sub-site 7A, would block existing pre-development open attractive upslope rural views and where that planting fails views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1. The presence of an access point and access track into 7A would continue to damage landscape character and views.	***East Pye ES for VL11/CRC*** *ES Construction: No Change* *ES Year 1: No Change* *ES Year 15: No Change* **HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW (Hempnall FP34 Chestnut Loke) - **High Sensitivity** Motorists on Fairstead Lane **Medium Sensitivity** Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders on Fairstead Lane: **High Sensitivity.** As noted, the ES ZTV indicates intervisibility with the solar farm infrastructure at this point, but in relation to the DTM (ground model) rather than the DSM (surface model). This suggests that in winter (with a lack of leaf cover) the surrounding solar fields would be visible which, in turn, casts considerable doubt upon the ES assessment for VL11/CRC of 'No Change' throughout Construction and Operational phases.	 Boudicca Way, looking south

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint B **GR TM221949**	Walking eastwards along Fairstead Lane from Viewpoint A for around 400m brings us to a lovely view of Bunn's Hill. We are now at Viewpoint B. The photo (looking south down Bunn's Hill over the delightful Rural River Valley Landscape) reveals just how special this area is and how it should be protected from visual intrusion by artificial industrial structures.	ES Figure 7.5.5 Site 7 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Sheet 1 indicates that visual intrusion from East Pye Site 7 would impact this area, including Bunn's Hill. Any visual intrusion by industrial structures in to such a lovely area must be regarded as unacceptable.	N/A	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Motorists on Fairstead Lane **Medium Sensitivity** Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders on Fairstead Lane: **High Sensitivity.** As noted, the ES ZTV indicates intervisibility with the solar farm infrastructure at this point, in relation to the DSM (surface model). This suggests that, in summer or winter, the surrounding solar fields would be visible and adversely influencing the experience of using this rural area of Fairstead Lane.	 View looking south

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint C **GR TM224949**	We continue eastwards along Fairstead Lane for a further 300m (approx.) to reach Viewpoint C. This viewpoint is located at the NW corner of proposed sub-site 7B and is just to the west of that part of proposed sub-site 7C which would be adjacent to Fairstead Lane. Our photos show views to the SE and S from this location. Both views are over proposed sub-site 7B. This sub-site would be entirely located within the highly valued LCA (Tas Rural River Valley). Both photos reveal rural open views over arable land down-slope towards the river. The fields are bordered by hedges, trees and woods.	At Year 1 the open rural views shown on our 2 photos would be replaced by an industrialised vista of solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m in height, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). This must be regarded as an unacceptable change to the landscape of this highly valued Rural River Valley LCA. Rural agricultural views will be replaced by a vista of artificial, industrial structures – not only in views to the SE and S but also in views to the NE where sub-site 7C is only just over 100m away. An access point is proposed just to the east of this viewpoint. This access point would also negatively impact landscape character and views.	Mitigation planting (thickening and widening of hedges and tree planting) along the borders of sub-sites 7B and 7C to screen views of solar infrastructure from users of Fairstead Lane would block existing pre-development open attractive rural views (including the views shown in our photos). Where mitigation planting fails views of solar infrastructure (to the S, SE and NE) would remain as in Year 1. The presence of an access point nearby would continue to damage landscape character and views.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders on Fairstead Lane: **High Sensitivity.** Motorists on Fairstead Lane **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking south-east  View looking south

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint D **GR TM225949**	We continue our walk eastwards for approximately 100m and arrive at Viewpoint D which is at the junction of Fairstead Lane and Hempnall FP2. Our photos to the SW, S and SE from this viewpoint show views over proposed sub-site 7B which is located entirely within the highly valued LCA Tas Rural River Valley. They reveal lovely open rural views over this LCA of arable land bordered by trees, hedges and woods. The photo to the NE shows a view over proposed sub-site 7C which is located in the SNC LCA Tas Tributary Farmland. This is also an attractive landscape which directly borders the Tas Rural River Valley LCA of sub-site 7B alongside Fairstead Lane to the east of Viewpoint D.	At Year 1 the open rural views shown on our 3 photos (to the SW, S and SE) over sub-site 7B (Tas Rural River Valley LCA) would be replaced by an industrialised vista of solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m in height, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). This must be regarded as an unacceptable change to the landscape of this highly valued Rural River Valley LCA. Rural agricultural views would be replaced by a vista of artificial, industrial structures, not only in views to the S, SW, and SE, but also in the view to the NE over sub-site 7C. Our bottom photo shows the current view in this direction of arable land fringed by hedges, trees and woods. An Indicative Access Point (for Construction, Operation & Decommissioning) is proposed at this viewpoint. This access point would also negatively impact landscape character and views. There would also be cumulative impacts resulting from the presence of solar infrastructure on 2 adjacent sub-sites (7B and 7C). Solar infrastructure on sub-site 7C – while not within the Rural River Valley LCA - would negatively impact this highly valued LCA because the 7C infrastructure would be immediately alongside the northern border of the Rural River Valley LCA.	Mitigation planting (thickening and widening of hedges and tree planting) around the borders of sub-sites 7B and 7C to screen views of solar infrastructure from users of Fairstead Lane and Hempnall FP2 would block existing pre-development open attractive rural views (including the views shown in our photos). Where mitigation planting fails views of solar infrastructure (to the S, SW, SE and NE) would remain as in Year 1. The presence of an access point at Viewpoint D would continue to damage landscape character and views.	***East Pye ES for VL20/Site7*** *ES Construction: Major Significant* *ES Year 1: Major Significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC assessment** Receptor sensitivity: Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders on Fairstead Lane: **High Sensitivity.** Motorists on Fairstead Lane **Medium Sensitivity** Users of PROW Hempnall FP2: **High Sensitivity**. At Year 1 existing views, open and between trees, across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking south-west  View looking south  View looking south-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1**	**Visual effects: Year 15**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
					 View looking north-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint E **GR TM225953**	We continue our journey by walking north along Hempnall FP2 for just under 400m. This brings us to Viewpoint E. While the 2 photos from this viewpoint are generally to the SSE the view shown in the top photo is a bit more to the south than the view in the bottom photo. Both photos reveal open rural views over arable land and both point in the direction of the SNC LCA Rural River Valley. This valley landscape is visible down-slope beyond the arable land.	At Year 1 the open rural views on our 2 photos to the SSE (over sub-site 7C towards sub-site 7B) would be replaced by an industrialised vista of solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m in height, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). The same impacts would be also seen in views to the SE and E from this viewpoint. These visual impacts would be experienced by users of Hempnall FP2 (in views to the east) along the entire length of FP2 from Viewpoint D to Viewpoint E An Indicative Access Point (for Construction, Operation & Decommissioning) is planned for near this viewpoint. This access point would also negatively impact landscape character and views. There would also be cumulative impacts resulting from the presence of solar infrastructure on 2 adjacent sub-sites (7B and 7C).	Mitigation planting (thickening and widening of hedges and tree planting) around the borders of sub-sites 7C and 7B (to the south) to screen views of solar infrastructure from users of Hempnall FP2 would block existing pre-development open attractive rural views (including the views shown in our photos). Where mitigation planting fails views of solar infrastructure (to the S, SSE, SE and E) would remain as in Year 1. The presence of a nearby access point would continue to damage landscape character and views.	**HPC assessment** Receptor sensitivity: Users of PROW Hempnall FP2: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	  Views looking south-south-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint F **GR TM226955**	We continue northwards along Hempnall FP2 for a further 200m to reach Viewpoint F. The 3 photos from this viewpoint (to the E, N and NW) reveal attractive rural views over arable land bordered by hedges, trees and woods. The only artificial structures in the views are a barn (to the NW) and a shed on the Redwings horse sanctuary (to the N). If the East Pye scheme was permitted solar fields would be located immediately to the E, NE, N and NW of this viewpoint.	At Year 1 the open rural views shown on our 3 photos (to the E, N and NW) would be replaced by an industrialised vista of solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m in height, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). The same impacts would be also seen in views to the NE. The character of this whole area would be transformed in to an industrialised landscape.	Mitigation planting (thickening and widening of hedges and tree planting) around the borders of sub-site 7C to the E, NE, N and NW of this viewpoint, to screen views of solar infrastructure from users of Hempnall FP2, would block existing pre-development open attractive rural views (including the views shown in our photos). Where mitigation planting fails views of solar infrastructure (to the N, E, NE and NW) would remain as in Year 1.	**HPC assessment** Receptor sensitivity: Users of PROW Hempnall FP2: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking north along the PROW  View looking north-west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1**	**Visual effects: Year 15**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
Viewpoint G **GR TM226958**	We continue north for a further 250m (approx.) on Hempnall FP2 to arrive at Viewpoint G. The 2 photos to the SW from this location reveal attractive rural views over arable land bordered by hedges, trees and woods. The top photo is more or less directly to the SW whereas the middle photo shows a view a bit more to the S (SSW). The bottom photo (to the SE) also shows an attractive rural view over an arable field bordered by hedging, trees and woods. If the East Pye scheme was permitted solar fields would be located immediately to the W, SW, S, E and SE of this viewpoint.	At Year 1 the rural views shown on our 3 photos (to the SW and SE) would be replaced by an industrialised vista of solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m in height, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). Similar visual impacts would be experienced in views to the W and to the E from Viewpoint G and by users of Hempnall FP2 as they journey northwards from Viewpoint F to Viewpoint G (in views to the E and W) The character of the whole area to the W, SW, S, E and SE of this viewpoint would be transformed in to an industrialised landscape.	Mitigation planting (thickening and widening of hedges and tree planting) along both sides of Hempnall FP2 and around the borders of sub-site 7C to the E, W and S, of this viewpoint, to screen views of solar infrastructure from users of Hempnall FP2, would block existing pre-development open attractive rural views (including the views shown in our photos). Where mitigation planting fails views of solar infrastructure (to the W, E, SW, S and SE) would remain as in Year 1. Furthermore, dense mitigation planting on both sides of FP2 (and it would have to be dense to block views of solar infrastructure) would create a path that was hemmed in with no views outwards - unlike traditional Norfolk Green Lanes along which the vegetation is sparse enough to facilitate views outwards of surrounding countryside.	***East Pye ES for VL4/Site7 (230m north, separate from solar farm)*** *ES Construction: Minor Not Significant* *ES Year 1: Minor Not Significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC assessment** Receptor sensitivity: Users of PROW FP2: **High Sensitivity.** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking south-west  View looking south-west to solar fields  View looking south-east to solar fields

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint H **GR TM229949**	At Viewpoint G we turn around and retrace our steps along Hempnall FP2 southwards all the way down to Fairstead Lane. At the junction we turn left (east) towards Hempnall walking along Fairstead Lane between the proposed sub-sites 7B (to the south) and 7C (to the north) to arrive at our final viewpoint (H). Viewpoint H is located around 400m to the east of Viewpoint D. Our top photo shows the country lane character of Fairstead Lane - a narrow road with low hedges on both sides. Sub-site 7c would be to the left (north) and sub-site 7B to the right (south). 3 of the photos show the view over proposed sub-site 7B which would be located entirely within the highly valued SNC LCA Tas Rural River Valley Landscape – these are the photos to the S, SW and WSW. This is a very beautiful valley and this beauty is especially revealed in the photo to the south.	At Year 1 the rural views shown on all of the photos would be replaced by an industrialised vista of solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m in height, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). An Indicative Access Point (for Construction, Operation & Decommissioning) is proposed just to the east of Viewpoint H. This access point would also negatively impact landscape character and views. There would also be cumulative impacts resulting from the presence of solar infrastructure on 2 adjacent sub-sites (7B and 7C). Solar infrastructure on sub-site 7C – while not within the Rural River Valley LCA - would negatively impact this highly valued LCA because the 7C infrastructure would be immediately alongside the northern border of the Rural River Valley LCA. The direct visual impacts that would result from solar infrastructure being built on sub-site 7B (located entirely within the Rural River Valley LCA) coupled with the cumulative impacts resulting from the building of solar infrastructure on sub-site 7C (directly alongside 7B) must be regarded as unacceptable because of the negative changes and damage they would cause to the landscape of the highly valued Rural River Valley LCA south of Fairstead Lane. The land to the north of Fairstead Lane (in proposed sub-site 7C) is located within LCA Tas Tributary farmland which is also an attractive rural farmed landscape and the presence of a large amount of	Mitigation planting (thickening and widening of hedges and tree planting) around the borders of sub-sites 7B and 7C to screen views of solar infrastructure from users of Fairstead Lane would block existing pre-development open attractive rural views (including the views shown in our photos). Where mitigation planting fails views of solar infrastructure on sub-sites 7B and 7C would remain as in Year 1. The presence of an access point east of Viewpoint H would continue to damage landscape character and views. The location of mitigation planting is dictated by the need to hide ugly infrastructure – it does not take place in accordance with a well thought out plan to improve landscape quality. Planting trees and hedges in the wrong places not only leads to a loss of lovely views it can also damage landscape quality and should be avoided everywhere especially within the highly valued Rural River Valley LCA.	**HPC assessment** Receptor sensitivity: Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders on Fairstead Lane: **High Sensitivity** Motorists on Fairstead Lane: **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking east with solar left and right  View looking south to solar fields  View looking south-west to solar fields

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1**	**Visual effects: Year 15**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
	The photo to the north is a view over proposed sub-site 7C. All the photos include rural views of arable fields bordered by hedges, trees and woods.	industrial infrastructure in this landscape would also cause unacceptable harm.			 View looking west-south-west to solar fields  View looking north

IMPORTANT NOTE
Where the applicant has marked a section of land as an: "Area for Potential Mitigation and Enhancement" we have included that land, on our walk maps within the Site / Sub-Site in which it is located because the use of the word potential does not mean that there is a firm commitment to use that piece of land for mitigation and enhancement. These pieces of land are usually located within the applicant's sites and sub-sites around the borders of those sites and sub-sites.

Where the applicant has marked a section of land as: "Retained Agricultural Land" we have shaded those sections brown on our maps and they are not included in the solar site / sub-site areas which we show in pink shading.

FOOTNOTES:

- If Fairstead Lane is used as a construction route for the East Pye scheme this would damage its country lane character enormously – especially where it was necessary to remove hedging and trees to widen the road or to straighten out a bendy section.

- Many other footpaths in the vicinity of our narrative walk area and over the wider area would experience adverse visual intrusion from solar infrastructure located on Site 7 (including from the infrastructure on sub-sites 7C and 7B). ES Figure 7.5.5 Site 7 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Sheet 1 shows that Site 7 visual intrusion could affect PROWs over a large area stretching from Wreningham in the west to Seething and Mundham in the east and from Shelton and Hardwick in the south to Stoke Holy Cross in the north.



Walk-7iv-VP-A-BoudiccaWay, looking south



Walk-7iv-VP-B-View looking South



Walk-7iv-VP-C1-View looking South-east



Walk-7iv-VP-C2-View looking South



Walk-7iv-VP-D1-View looking South-west



Walk-7iv-VP-D2-View looking South



Walk-7iv-VP-D3-View looking south-east



Walk-7iv-VP-D4-View looking north-east



Walk-7iv-VP-E1-Views looking south-south-east



Walk-7iv-VP-E2-Views looking south-south-east



Walk-7iv-VP-F1-View looking north along the PROW



Walk-7iv-VP-F2-View looking north-west



Walk-7iv-VP-G1-View looking south-west



Walk-7iv-VP-G2-View looking south-west to solar fields



Walk-7iv-VP-G3-View looking south-east to solar fields



Walk-7iv-VP-H1-View looking east with solar left and right



Walk-7iv-VP-H2-View looking south to solar fields



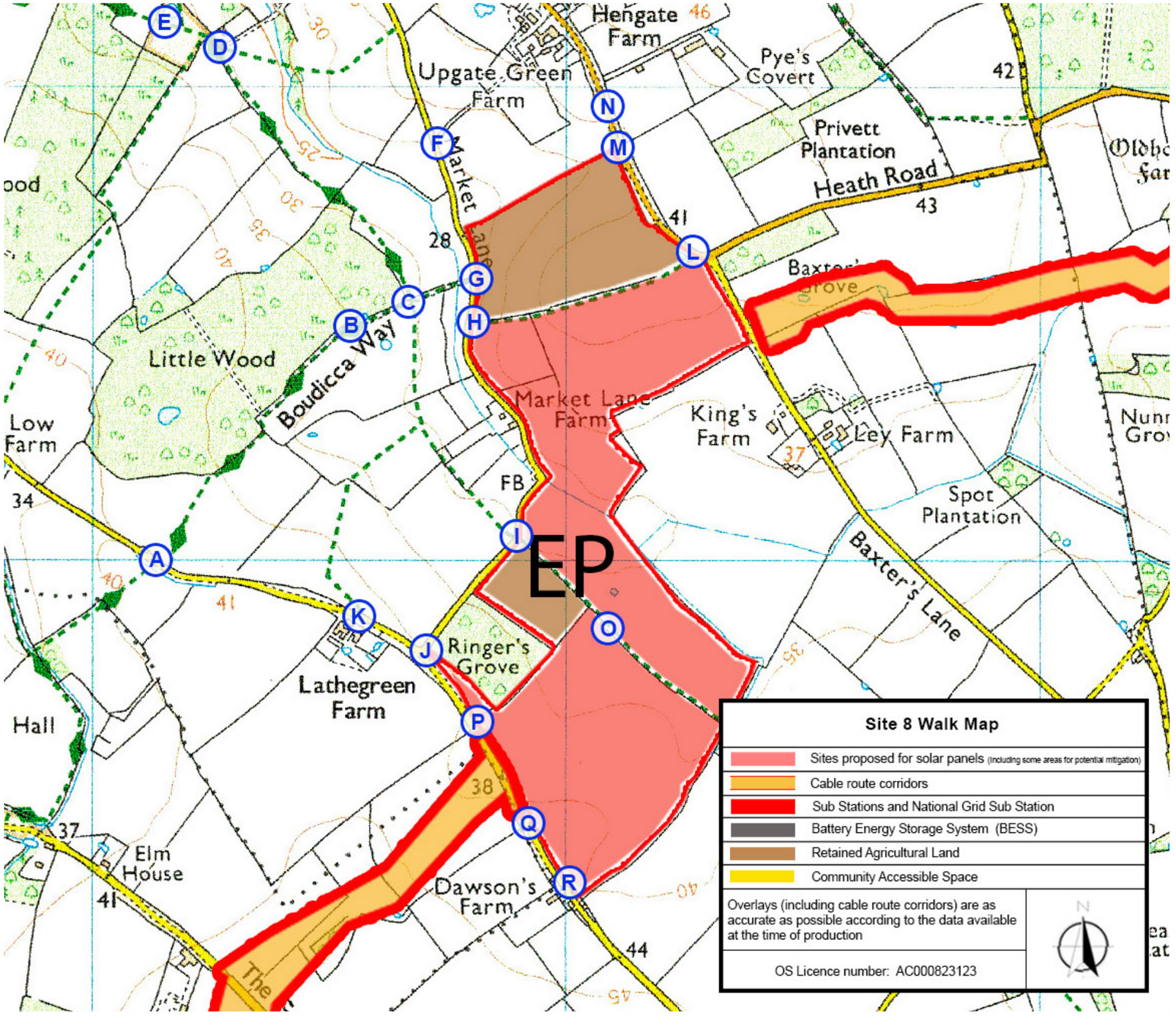
Walk-7iv-VP-H3-View looking south-west to solar fields



Walk-7iv-VP-H4-View looking west-south-west to solar fields



Walk-7iv-VP-H5-View looking north



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Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Descriptions (below) of:** **• Current views and footpath route** **• Visual effects: Year 1 (as relevant)** **• Visual effects: Year 15 (as relevant)**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
1: Boudicca Way **Viewpoint A** **GR TM251970**	The first part of our walk is along the Norfolk County Council long distance footpath Boudicca Way. **Viewpoint A** Our walk begins at the junction of Wash Lane and Boudicca Way (Shotesham FP15) – this is Viewpoint A. The closest parts of East Pye Site 8 are approximately 700m to the E, NE and SE of this viewpoint and ES Figure 7.5.4 Site 8 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Sheet 1 reveals that there is potential for visual intrusion from Site 8 at this location.	***East Pye ES for VL9a/Site 8*** *ES Construction: Minor Not Significant* *ES Year 1: Minor Not Significant* *ES Year 15: No change* Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Boudicca Way: **High Sensitivity** Walkers, cyclists, joggers and horse riders using Wash Lane: **High Sensitivity** Motorists on Wash Lane: **Medium Sensitivity** This viewpoint is not located close to any solar fields, but the ZTVs suggest that it has potential for intervisibility with more than one of them, indicating potential cumulative effects.	 View looking north-east - Start of Walk

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Descriptions (below) of: • **Current views and footpath route** • **Visual effects: Year 1 (as relevant)** • **Visual effects: Year 15 (as relevant)**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
1: Boudicca Way (cont…) **Viewpoint B** **GR TM255975**	We walk north eastwards along Boudicca Way over the section of path shown on our Viewpoint A photo towards Little Wood. Following Boudicca Way along the edge of Little Wood for approximately 400m we reach **Viewpoint B**. This is a delightful spot (see our top photo for Viewpoint B). This area is coloured green on the CPRE Tranquillity Map (see HPC-App07- Fig02 – RevA – Tranquillity Map) – i.e. towards the "most tranquil" end of the legend spectrum. Current views to the east are shown in our middle and bottom photos from this location. They reveal an attractive landscape of arable fields bordered by hedges, trees and woods. Much of what is seen here is highly valued in the SNC Landscape Character Assessments i.e. "Tas Rural River Valley". At Year 1 solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc) would disfigure much of the hillside shown in the background on these photos – a very substantial impact on the views experienced by the users of the highly regarded long distance footpath Boudicca Way. At Year 15 any mitigation planting to screen the sight of solar infrastructure would alter the lovely views on display in our photos. Mitigation planting – the location of which is dictated by the need to block a view of something ugly - often leads to the planting of trees and hedges in the wrong places which negatively affects views. It is not planting that follows a well thought out plan to improve landscape quality. Where mitigation planting fails views of solar infrastructure would be the same as in Year 1. Similar visual impacts to those described above at Year 1 and Year 15 would be experienced along the whole stretch of Boudicca Way that follows the edge of Little Wood in views to the east. This section of Boudicca Way passes through a lovely part of tranquil, rural South Norfolk. Covering hillsides and other fields in this area with industrial solar infrastructure would severely and negatively impact views, rural tranquillity and landscape character.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Boudicca Way: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by solar infrastructure forming a substantial element of the view – more than 'clearly noticeable' but not dominant. **Major to Moderate Magnitude** At Year 15, the proposed hedgerow planting along Market Lane would not screen the solar field on the facing slope. Furthermore, winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened. The magnitude would be largely unchanged at **Major to Moderate Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be between **Major** and **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse**.	 View at Pond, Boudicca Way  View looking east from pond  View looking east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Descriptions (below) of: • Current views and footpath route • Visual effects: Year 1 (as relevant) • Visual effects: Year 15 (as relevant)	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
1: Boudicca Way (cont…) **Viewpoint C** **GR TM256975**	**Viewpoint C** is just to the south of Viewpoint B on the corner of Little Wood. Adverse impacts on views (to the E and SE), landscape character and rural tranquillity at Year 1 and Year 15 would be the same as for Viewpoint B. Our top photo from this viewpoint shows the view to the east – much of the hillside shown on this photo and some of the fields to the right of the view would be covered by solar infrastructure. Our bottom photo shows the view to the SE towards Ringers Grove (a wood) A number of fields close to Ringers Grove are earmarked for solar infrastructure.	***East Pye ES for VL5/Site8*** *ES Construction: Major Significant* *ES Year 1: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Boudicca Way: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by solar infrastructure forming a substantial and intrusive element of the view – more than 'clearly noticeable' but not dominant. **Major to Moderate Magnitude** At Year 15, the proposed hedgerow planting along Market Lane would not screen the solar field on the facing slope. Furthermore, winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened. The magnitude would be largely unchanged at **Major to Moderate Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be between **Major** and **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse**.	 View looking east  View looking south-east to Ringers Grove

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Descriptions (below) of: • **Current views and footpath route** • **Visual effects: Year 1 (as relevant)** • **Visual effects: Year 15 (as relevant)**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
1: Boudicca Way (cont…) **Viewpoint D** **GR TM252980**	At Viewpoint C Boudicca Way turns to the NNW and we follow it for around 700m to arrive at **Viewpoint D**. Our photo (to the SE) from this viewpoint (which is close to Stubbs Green) shows the kind of view walkers following Boudicca Way in the opposite direction to our walk currently experience – it is very rural, tranquil and attractive. If the East Pye scheme was approved this view would be severely compromised at Year 1 by the presence (on much of the hillside in the background) of solar infrastructure. These visual impacts would increase as Site 8 was approached from this direction. At Year 15 mitigation planting to block views of solar infrastructure would change the lovely view shown on our photo. This change could well be negative because the location of mitigation planting is dictated by the need to block a view of something ugly - it is not planting that follows a well thought out plan to improve landscape quality. Where mitigation planting fails views of solar infrastructure would be the same as in Year 1.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Boudicca Way: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be affected by solar infrastructure forming an intrusive element of the view – more than 'clearly noticeable' but not dominant. **Moderate Magnitude** At Year 15, the proposed hedgerow planting along Market Lane would not screen the solar field on the left-hand slope. Furthermore, winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened. The magnitude would be largely unchanged at **Moderate Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major significant, direct and adverse**.	 View looking south-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Descriptions (below) of: • **Current views and footpath route** • **Visual effects: Year 1 (as relevant)** • **Visual effects: Year 15 (as relevant)**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
1: Boudicca Way (cont…) **Viewpoint E** **GR TM251981** **Stubbs Green (SSSI)**	Our walk takes us on to Stubbs Green – a lovely place which is part of the Shotesham Common SSSI. The top photo (at **Viewpoint E**) shows the delightful pond on the green. Boudicca Way crosses Stubbs Green. Other footpaths converge in this area and all of them would experience visual intrusion from solar infrastructure on Site 8 if the scheme was approved - as confirmed on ES Figure 7.5.4 Site 8 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Sheet 1. The bottom photo shows the view to the SE from the southern edge of Stubbs Green close to the point where Shotesham FP15 joins Boudicca Way. It reveals a very similar view to that depicted in the photo from Viewpoint D. Visual impacts here would be the same at Year 1 and Year 15 as at Viewpoint D. It seems incomprehensible that countryside as lovely and tranquil as this could be subjected to the kind of industrialisation of the landscape that a mega solar farm would produce. The whole character of the landscape would change if the scheme was permitted and an area that contains a place as delightful as Stubbs Green would lose its appeal – it would no longer be a special place in a lovely special rural landscape because the overall character of the landscape over the wider area will have been altered so dramatically and adversely. The ES attempts to minimise impacts on Boudicca Way – its assessments are not supported by the evidence presented in our narrative walk.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Boudicca Way: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be affected by solar infrastructure forming an intrusive and 'clearly noticeable' element of the view. **Moderate-Slight Magnitude** At Year 15, winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened. The magnitude would be largely unchanged at **Moderate-Slight Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Moderate significant, direct and adverse**.	 Pond on the Green  View looking south-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Descriptions (below) of: • **Current views and footpath route** • **Visual effects: Year 1 (as relevant)** • **Visual effects: Year 15 (as relevant)**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
2: Market Lane **Viewpoint F** **GR TM257978**	The second part of our walk follows Market Lane Shotesham and we approach Market Lane by following Shotesham FP8 where it branches off (to the E) from Boudicca Way close to Viewpoint D. On arrival at Market Lane (a very minor, minor road) we turn south and walk for approximately 250m to arrive at **Viewpoint F**. The photo taken from this viewpoint (to the SE) illustrates the attractive country lane character of this road. The "green" section of hillside in the background would be covered by solar infrastructure on Site 8 which would severely and adversely impact this view. Mitigation planting, from this angle, appears to be limited to a small number of individual trees, which would have a limited screening effect.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, cyclists, joggers and horse riders on minor road Market Lane: **High Sensitivity** Motorists on Market Lane: **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be affected by solar infrastructure forming an intrusive and very 'clearly noticeable' element of the view. **Moderate Magnitude** At Year 15, the proposed tree planting on the north side of site 8 would not screen the solar field on the slope. Furthermore, winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened. The magnitude would be largely unchanged at **Moderate Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major significant, direct and adverse**.	 View looking south-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Descriptions (below) of: • Current views and footpath route • Visual effects: Year 1 (as relevant) • Visual effects: Year 15 (as relevant)	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
2: Market Lane (cont…) **Viewpoint G** **GR TM258976**	**Viewpoint G** is around 250m south of Viewpoint F on Market Lane. The photo (from Viewpoint G to the SE) once again illustrates the attractive country lane character of this road. The section of hillside (in the background not the foreground) seen through the gap in the hedge would be covered by solar infrastructure on Site 8.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, cyclists, joggers and horse riders on minor road Market Lane: **High Sensitivity** Motorists on Market Lane: **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be impacted by solar infrastructure forming a substantial and intrusive element of the view – more than 'clearly noticeable' and becoming dominant in closer views. **Major to Moderate Magnitude** At Year 15, the proposed tree planting to the northern site boundary would not screen the solar field. Furthermore, winter views are unlikely to be effectively screened. The magnitude would be largely unchanged at **Major to Moderate Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major significant, direct and adverse**.	 View looking south-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Descriptions (below) of:** **• Current views and footpath route** **• Visual effects: Year 1 (as relevant)** **• Visual effects: Year 15 (as relevant)**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
2: Market Lane (cont…) **Viewpoint H** **GR TM258975**	**Viewpoint H** is at the junction of Market Lane and Shotesham FP22 just to the south of Viewpoint G. The photo from this viewpoint shows the view uphill along FP22. Some of the land to the right of the footpath would be covered by solar infrastructure and the appearance of this infrastructure would be heightened because it would be located on a slope. This would represent a major impact not only at Year 1 but throughout the whole of the operation period. Mitigation planting to screen the infrastructure would block the view shown in our photo – it would be lost. If the mitigation planting was unsuccessful the view of the infrastructure would remain.	***East Pye ES for VL4/Site8*** *ES Construction: Major Significant* *ES Year 1: Major Significant* *ES Year 15: Negligible Not Significant* **HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Shotesham FP22, walkers, cyclists, joggers and horse riders using Market Lane: **High Sensitivity** Motorists on Market Lane: **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 the existing rural views will be replaced by solar infrastructure forming a dominant and intrusive element of the view. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15, the proposed hedgerow planting along Market Lane would not screen the solar. At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of longer views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse**.	 View looking east, up the slope

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Descriptions (below) of: • **Current views and footpath route** • **Visual effects: Year 1 (as relevant)** • **Visual effects: Year 15 (as relevant)**	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & ***ES assessment*** **(as applicable)**	Photos showing current views at this location
2: Market Lane (cont…) **Viewpoint I** **GR TM258970**	Travelling in a generally southwards direction for around 500m from Viewpoint H brings us to **Viewpoint I** which is located at the point where Shotesham footpaths FP16 (from the NW) and FP19 (from the SE) join Market Lane. The top photo from this viewpoint (to the NE) shows a view over and towards Site 8 solar fields. Solar infrastructure is planned for the field in the foreground and for the field just beyond the second line of hedges on the horizon. Solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fences, inverter buildings etc) would therefore be very prominent in this view at Year 1. Mitigation planting would probably fail to screen the view of solar infrastructure in the foreground and if it screened the infrastructure on the horizon line it would block and destroy the current view. The bottom photo (to the SE) shows the view along FP19 (on the right-hand side of the photo). The land to the left of this footpath would be covered by solar infrastructure – a major adverse impact. Mitigation planting along the edge of FP19 to screen views of solar infrastructure would erase the existing view. This whole area is coloured green on the CPRE Tranquillity Map (see HPC-App07- Fig02 – RevA – Tranquillity Map) – i.e. towards the "most tranquil" end of the legend spectrum. The presence of solar infrastructure here and elsewhere on Site 8 would undermine the sense of rural tranquillity. An indicative access point and access track is shown at this location. These features would further industrialise landscape character and views at Year1 and Year15.	***East Pye ES for VL3/Site8*** *ES Construction: Minor Not Significant* *ES Year 1: Minor Not Significant* *ES Year 15: Negligible Not Significant* **HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, cyclists, joggers and horse riders on minor road Market Lane: Walkers, cyclists, joggers and horse riders on Shotesham FP19: **High Sensitivity** Motorists on Market Lane: **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 the existing rural views will be replaced by solar infrastructure forming a dominant and intrusive element of the view. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15, the proposed hedgerow planting along Market Lane would not screen the solar. At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of longer views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse**.	 View looking north-east  View looking south-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Descriptions (below) of:** **• Current views and footpath route** **• Visual effects: Year 1 (as relevant)** **• Visual effects: Year 15 (as relevant)**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
2: Market Lane (cont…) **Viewpoint J** **GR TM256968**	From Viewpoint I we journey south westwards along Market Lane for approximately 300m to **Viewpoint J** which is located at the junction of Market Lane and Wash Lane. The photo from this location shows the view to the NE and reveals an attractive rural valley scene. At Year 1 some of the land shown on the hillside in the background of this photo would be covered by solar infrastructure which would adversely impact this view over the highly valued SNC LCA Tas Rural River Valley landscape. Mitigation planting at Year 15 to block views of solar infrastructure would change the lovely view shown on our photo. This change could well be negative because the location of mitigation planting is dictated by the need to block a view of something ugly - it is not planting that follows a well thought out plan to improve landscape quality.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, cyclists, joggers and horse riders on minor roads Market Lane and Wash Lane: **High Sensitivity** Motorists on Market Lane: **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be affected by solar infrastructure forming an intrusive and 'clearly noticeable' element of the view. **Moderate Magnitude** At Year 15, the proposed mitigation planting on the north side of site 8 would only partially screen the solar field on the distant slope. Furthermore, winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened. The magnitude would be slightly reduced, at **Moderate to Slight Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at Year 1 to be **Major significant, direct and adverse** and at Year 15 to be **Moderate significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking north-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Descriptions (below) of: • **Current views and footpath route** • **Visual effects: Year 1 (as relevant)** • **Visual effects: Year 15 (as relevant)**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
3: Wash Lane **Viewpoint K** **GR TM255969**	**Viewpoint K** is located on Wash Lane at the point where Shotesham FP18 joins Wash Lane – it is about 125m to the NW of Viewpoint J. The photo taken from here (to the NE) once again reveals an attractive rural valley scene (over the highly valued SNC LCA Tas Rural River Valley landscape). At Year 1 some of the land shown on the upslope hillside on the far side of the valley would be covered by solar infrastructure which would adversely impact this view significantly. Once again mitigation planting at Year 15 to block views of solar infrastructure would change the lovely view shown on our photo. This change could well be negative because the location of mitigation planting is dictated by the need to block a view of something ugly - it is not planting that follows a well thought out plan to improve landscape quality. From Viewpoint K we continue along Wash Lane to Viewpoint A and have completed our walk. Along this final section solar infrastructure impacts on views to the NE (from Wash Lane) are very much the same as for Viewpoint K. Three offshoot walks are also described below.	***East Pye ES for VL2/Site8*** *ES Construction: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 1: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, cyclists, joggers and horse riders on minor road Wash Lane: Users of PROW Shotesham FP18: **High Sensitivity** Motorists on Wash Lane: **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be affected by solar infrastructure forming an intrusive and 'clearly noticeable' element of the view. **Moderate Magnitude** At Year 15, the proposed mitigation planting to site 8 would only partially screen the solar field on the distant slope. Furthermore, winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened. The magnitude would be slightly reduced, at **Moderate to Slight Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at Year 1 to be **Major significant, direct and adverse** and at Year 15 to be **Moderate significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking north-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Descriptions (below) of: • Current views and footpath route • Visual effects: Year 1 (as relevant) • Visual effects: Year 15 (as relevant)	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Offshoot Walk 1 **East to Brooke Road and along Brooke Road** **Viewpoint L** **GR TM262976**	This walk begins at Viewpoint H and follows Shotesham FP22 in an ENE direction upslope for around 500m to Brooke Road. Viewpoint L is at the junction of FP22 and Brooke Road. **Viewpoint L** On the journey upslope along FP22 towards Viewpoint L Site 8, solar infrastructure would cover much of the land to the right of this path. The rural open views currently enjoyed by users of the path would be replaced (at Year 1 and beyond) by views of an industrialised landscape (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). Our photo from Viewpoint L is towards Ringers Grove (a wood) to the SW. Solar infrastructure would cover the land in the foreground of this view and some of the land shown in the background – this would be a major adverse impact on the current view. Mitigation planting in the immediate foreground (if successful) would block the current view and if unsuccessful views of solar infrastructure would remain.	***East Pye ES for VL6/Site8*** *ES Construction: Major Significant* *ES Year 1: Major Significant* *ES Year 15: Moderate Significant* **HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, cyclists, joggers and horse riders on Brooke Road: Users of PROW Shotesham FP22: **High Sensitivity** Motorists on Brooke Road: **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 the existing rural views will be replaced by solar infrastructure forming a dominant and intrusive element of the view. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15, the proposed hedgerow planting along Market Lane would not screen the solar. At Year 15, winter views are unlikely to be effective and the loss of longer views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse**.	 View looking south-west to Ringers Grove

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Descriptions (below) of: • Current views and footpath route • Visual effects: Year 1 (as relevant) • Visual effects: Year 15 (as relevant)	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Offshoot Walk 1 (cont…) **East to Brooke Road and along Brooke Road** **Viewpoint M** **GR TM261978**	**Viewpoint M** is located on Brooke Road about 250m NW of Viewpoint L. The photo here (to the S) is over a section of land marked as "Retained Agricultural Land" on East Pye plans. Site 8 solar infrastructure would however be erected at the crest of the hill and would therefore significantly and adversely affect the view.	**HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, cyclists, joggers and horse riders on Brooke Road: **High Sensitivity** Motorists on Brooke Road: **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 the existing rural views will be impacted by solar infrastructure forming an intrusive element of the view, on the near horizon. **Moderate Magnitude** At Year 15, the few trees indicated in the LEMP along the northern boundary of Site 8, would not screen the solar panels. At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of longer views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a notable change from the baseline. **Moderate Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major significant, direct and adverse**.	 View looking south

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Descriptions (below) of:** **• Current views and footpath route** **• Visual effects: Year 1 (as relevant)** **• Visual effects: Year 15 (as relevant)**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
Offshoot Walk 1 (cont…) **East to Brooke Road and along Brooke Road** **Viewpoint N** **GR TM260979**	Our off-shoot walk, 1 ends at **Viewpoint N** (on Brooke Road) around 100m NNW of Viewpoint M. Our photo from this location shows a view to the south. Site 8 solar infrastructure would be erected at the crest of the hill beyond the second hedge line and would therefore adversely affect the view.	***East Pye ES for VL10/Site8*** *ES Construction: Major Significant* *ES Year 1: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, cyclists, joggers and horse riders on Brooke Road: **High Sensitivity** Motorists on Brooke Road: **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 the existing rural views will be impacted by solar infrastructure forming an intrusive element of the view, on the near horizon. **Moderate Magnitude** At Year 15, the few trees indicated in the LEMP along the northern boundary of Site 8, would not screen the solar panels. At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of longer views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a notable change from the baseline. **Moderate Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major significant, direct and adverse**.	 View looking south

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Descriptions (below) of: • Current views and footpath route • Visual effects: Year 1 (as relevant) • Visual effects: Year 15 (as relevant)	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Offshoot walk 2 **South East along Shotesham FP19 from Viewpoint I to Viewpoint O** **Viewpoint O** **GR TM260968**	This offshoot walk is very short taking us about 250m SE of Viewpoint I along Shotesham FP19 to **Viewpoint O**. The top photo taken from this location shows the view south eastwards from Viewpoint O towards Oak Plantation in the distance. At Viewpoint O the 2 fields on either side of FP19 would be covered by solar infrastructure, if the East Pye scheme was permitted, and the path would continue to be bordered by solar infrastructure on both sides for a further 300m approx. (SE of this viewpoint). FP19 would be hemmed on either side by solar infrastructure and security fencing. Views to the S and SW (as shown on our bottom photo) would be completely filled with solar infrastructure – a major adverse impact. Mitigation planting to screen ugly views of solar infrastructure would destroy current open views and if mitigation planting was not successful views of the infrastructure would remain.	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Shotesham FP19 H**igh sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking south-east (solar on both sides)  View looking south to Dawsons Farm

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Descriptions (below) of:** **• Current views and footpath route** **• Visual effects: Year 1 (as relevant)** **• Visual effects: Year 15 (as relevant)**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
Offshoot Walk 3 **South East along Wash Lane from Viewpoint J to Dawsons Farm** **Viewpoint P** **GR TM258966**	This offshoot walk along Wash Lane is alongside a large field planned for inclusion as part of sub-site 8A. 2 access points are shown along this stretch of road – one close to Ringers Grove (which would devastate the open grassed area in front of that wood) and the other is located further south. Both would damage landscape character and views. **Viewpoint P** is located on Wash Lane about 100m SE of Viewpoint J. The photo taken from this Viewpoint reveals the view to the east and shows the edge of Ringers Grove. This is an attractive rural view of arable farmland framed by hedges, trees and woods. At Year 1 the field to the right of the wood and the next field beyond the hedge line to the east would be filled with solar infrastructure which would transform a rural view in to an industrialised vista. This is a severe adverse impact. Mitigation planting to screen the ugly view of solar infrastructure would destroy the lovely current open view and where mitigation planting was not successful views of the infrastructure would remain.	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders using Wash Lane: **High Sensitivity** Motorists using Wash Lane: **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking north-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Descriptions (below) of: • Current views and footpath route • Visual effects: Year 1 (as relevant) • Visual effects: Year 15 (as relevant)	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Offshoot Walk 3 (cont…) **South East along Wash Lane from Viewpoint J to Dawsons Farm** **Viewpoint Q** **GR TM259964** **Viewpoint R** **GR TM259963**	Moving SE along Wash Lane we reach **Viewpoint Q** – about 250m SE of Viewpoint P. The photo taken from this Viewpoint to the north reveals an attractive rural view of arable farmland framed by hedges, trees and woods. Ringers Grove is shown on the left-hand side of the photo. At Year 1 not only would the field in the foreground be industrialised by solar infrastructure (and the field beyond the hedge line to the NE too) but also land in the background, upslope from the valley floor, would also suffer a similar fate. These are very significant negative visual impacts. Once again mitigation planting to screen the ugly views of solar infrastructure would destroy the lovely current open views and where mitigation planting was not successful views of the infrastructure would remain. The Year 1 and Year 15 visual impacts seen at Viewpoints Q and R would be experienced all along Wash Lane from Ringers Wood to Dawson's Farm in views to the N, NE and E.	***East Pye ES for VL8/Site8*** *ES Construction: Major Significant* *ES Year 1: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders using Wash Lane: **High Sensitivity** Motorists using Wash Lane: **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 Viewpoint Q looking north  Viewpoint R looking north

IMPORTANT NOTE
Where the applicant has marked a section of land as an: "Area for Potential Mitigation and Enhancement" we have included that land, on our walk maps within the Site / Sub-Site in which it is located because the use of the word potential does not mean that there is a firm commitment to use that piece of land for mitigation and enhancement. These pieces of land are usually located within the applicant's sites and sub-sites around the borders of those sites and sub-sites.

Where the applicant has marked a section of land as: "Retained Agricultural Land" we have shaded those sections brown on our maps and they are not included in the solar site / sub-site areas which we show in pink shading.

Footnote
Many other PROW in the vicinity of this narrative walk and over the wider area would suffer visual intrusion from the solar infrastructure on Site 8. This is confirmed by ES Figure 7.5.4 Site 8 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Sheet 1 which reveals that visual impacts from Site 8 would extend over an area stretching from Topcroft (to the south) to Poringland (to the north) and from Newton Flotman (to the west) to Woodton in the east.



Walk-8-VP-A-View looking north-east - Start of Walk



Walk-8-VP-B1-View at Pond, Boudicca Way



Walk-8-VP-B2-View looking east from pond



Walk-8-VP-B3-View looking east



Walk-8-VP-C1-View looking east



Walk-8-VP-C2-View looking south-east to Ringers Grove



Walk-8-VP-D-View looking south-east



Walk-8-VP-E1-Pond on the Green



Walk-8-VP-E2-View looking south-east



Walk-8-VP-F-View looking south-east



Walk-8-VP-G-View looking south-east



Walk-8-VP-H-View looking east, up the slope



Walk-8-VP-I1-View looking north-east



Walk-8-VP-I2-View looking south-east



Walk-8-VP-J-View looking north-east



Walk-8-VP-K-View looking north-east



Walk-8-VP-L-View looking south-west to Ringers Grove



Walk-8-VP-M-View looking south



Walk-8-VP-N-View looking south



Walk-8-VP-O1-View looking south-east (solar on both sides)



Walk-8-VP-O2-View looking south to Dawsons Farm



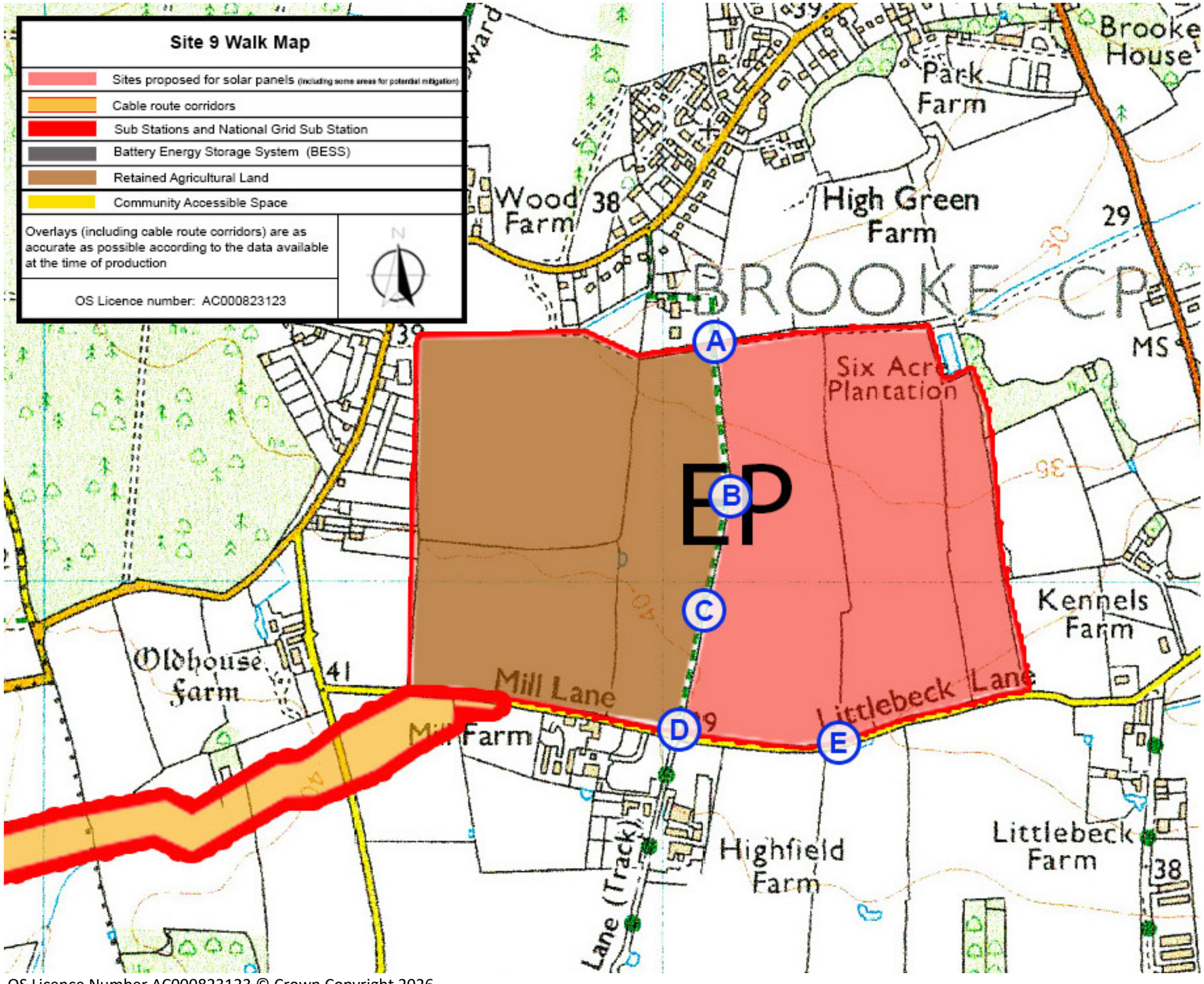
Walk-8-VP-P-View looking north-east



Walk-8-VP-Q-View looking north



Walk-8-VP-R-View looking north



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Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1**	**Visual effects: Year 15**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
Viewpoint A **GR TM280983**	Our walk begins at the junction between Brooke FP6 and High Green (a minor road). Heading south along FP6 (High Green Gardens) from this junction soon brings us to open countryside. This is Viewpoint A. Our photo shows an open rural view to the SE of an arable field bordered by hedging and trees	At Year 1 the field shown in the photo and the field beyond would be covered by solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc) which would transform the current rural scene in to an industrial vista.	At Year 15 mitigation planting to screen solar infrastructure (new hedging and trees) – if successfully established – would rob users of FP6 of the view shown in our photo. If the planting failed the view of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1.	***East Pye ES for VL5/Site9*** *ES Construction: Major to Substantial Significant* *ES Year 1: Major Significant* *ES Year 15: Moderate Significant* **HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Brooke FP6 **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking south-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint B **GR TM281981**	We continue south along FP6 for around 250m which brings us to Viewpoint B. Our photo (to the E from this viewpoint) shows a lovely rural scene of arable fields bordered by hedging and trees with woodland in the background. Viewpoint B is in an area, coloured green on the CPRE Tranquillity map (*see HPC-App07-Fig02-Tranquillity.pdf – Revision A*), which is at the most tranquil end of the legend spectrum. Tranquillity isn't just about the absence of noise; it's about an absence of industrial, artificial structures and the presence of features that induce feelings of well-being and calm (e.g. a sight of a lovely rural view such as the one shown in our photo).	At Year 1 the fields shown in the photo (including the field beyond the first hedge) would be covered by solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc) which would transform this very attractive rural scene in to an industrialised landscape. The presence of these industrial, artificial features in the landscape would destroy the current sense of tranquillity at this location.	At Year 15 mitigation planting along the eastern side of FP6, to screen solar infrastructure (new hedging and trees), – if successfully established – would rob users of FP6 of the lovely view shown in our photo. If the planting failed the view of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1.	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Brooke FP6 **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint C **GR TM280979**	We continue south along FP6 for a further 200m (approx.) to arrive at Viewpoint C. Our photo (to the E from this viewpoint shows a very similar view to Viewpoint B - a lovely rural scene of arable fields bordered by hedging and trees with woodland in the background. Viewpoint C is also in an area, coloured green on the CPRE Tranquillity map (see HPC-App07-Fig02-Tranquillity.pdf – Revision A) which is at the most tranquil end of the legend spectrum.	At Year 1 the fields shown in the photo (including the field beyond the first hedge) would be covered by solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc) which would transform this very attractive rural scene in to an industrialised landscape. The presence of these industrial, artificial features in the landscape would destroy the current sense of tranquillity at this location.	At Year 15 mitigation planting along the eastern side of FP6, to screen solar infrastructure (new hedging and trees), – if successfully established – would rob users of FP6 of the lovely view shown in our photo. If the planting failed the view of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1.	***East Pye ES for VL1/Site9*** *ES Construction: Major Significant* *ES Year 1: Major Significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Brooke FP6 **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint D **GR TM280977**	Viewpoint D is at the junction of FP6 and Littlebeck Lane (a minor road) – about 200m south of Viewpoint C. Our photo shows the view to the NE from this location and reveals a very similar vista to Viewpoints B and C - a lovely rural scene of arable fields bordered by hedging and trees with woodland in the background. Viewpoint D is also in an area, coloured green, on the CPRE Tranquillity map (see HPC-App07-Fig02-Tranquillity.pdf – Revision A), which is towards the most tranquil end of the legend spectrum.	At Year 1 the fields shown in the photo (including the field beyond the first hedge) would be covered by solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc) which would transform this very attractive rural scene in to an industrialised landscape. The presence of these industrial, artificial features in the landscape would destroy the current sense of tranquillity at this location.	At Year 15 mitigation planting along the eastern side of FP6 and the northern border of Littlebeck Lane, to screen solar infrastructure (new hedging and trees), – if successfully established – would rob users of FP6 and Littlebeck Lane of the lovely view shown in our photo. If the planting failed the view of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1.	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Users of PROW Brooke FP6; Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders using Littlebeck Lane: **High Sensitivity** Motorists using Littlebeck Lane: **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking north-east
Our Walk ends at Viewpoint D but we include an assessment from a close by viewpoint on Littlebeck Lane (see below)					

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint E **GR TM282977**	Viewpoint E is on Littlebeck Lane, approx. 250m to the east of Viewpoint D. Our photo shows the view to the NW from this location – a rural scene of arable land bordered by hedging and trees with woodland in the background. Viewpoint E is also in an area, coloured green, on the CPRE Tranquillity map (see HPC-App07-Fig02-Tranquillity.pdf – Revision A), which is towards the most tranquil end of the legend spectrum.	At Year 1 the stretch of arable land shown in the photo would be covered by solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m high, security fencing, inverter buildings, new tracks etc) which would transform this rural scene in to an industrialised landscape. The presence of these industrial, artificial features in the landscape would destroy the current sense of tranquillity at this location. Viewpoint E is also close to an Indicative Access Point and internal access tracks. These features would further industrialise the landscape and adversely impact views.	At Year 15 mitigation planting along the northern border of Littlebeck Lane, to screen solar infrastructure (new hedging and trees), – if successfully established – would rob users of Littlebeck Lane of the rural view shown in our photo. If the planting failed the view of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1. The presence of a nearby access point and internal access tracks would continue to negatively impact landscape character and views.	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders using Littlebeck Lane: **High Sensitivity** Motorists using Littlebeck Lane: **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 View looking north-west

IMPORTANT NOTE
Where the applicant has marked a section of land as an: "Area for Potential Mitigation and Enhancement" we have included that land, on our walk maps within the Site / Sub-Site in which it is located because the use of the word potential does not mean that there is a firm commitment to use that piece of land for mitigation and enhancement. These pieces of land are usually located within the applicant's sites and sub-sites around the borders of those sites and sub-sites.

Where the applicant has marked a section of land as: "Retained Agricultural Land" we have shaded those sections brown on our maps and they are not included in the solar site / sub-site areas which we show in pink shading.

FOOTNOTE:
ES Figure 7.5.3 Site 9 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Sheet 1 shows that many other PROW in and around Brooke, as well as Brooke FP6, would suffer visual intrusion from Site 9. This ZTV plan also shows that over the wider area PROW on Sites 7, 8 and 10 and in the intervening countryside would experience visual intrusion from Site 9.



Walk-9-VP-A-View looking south-east



Walk-9-VP-B-View looking east



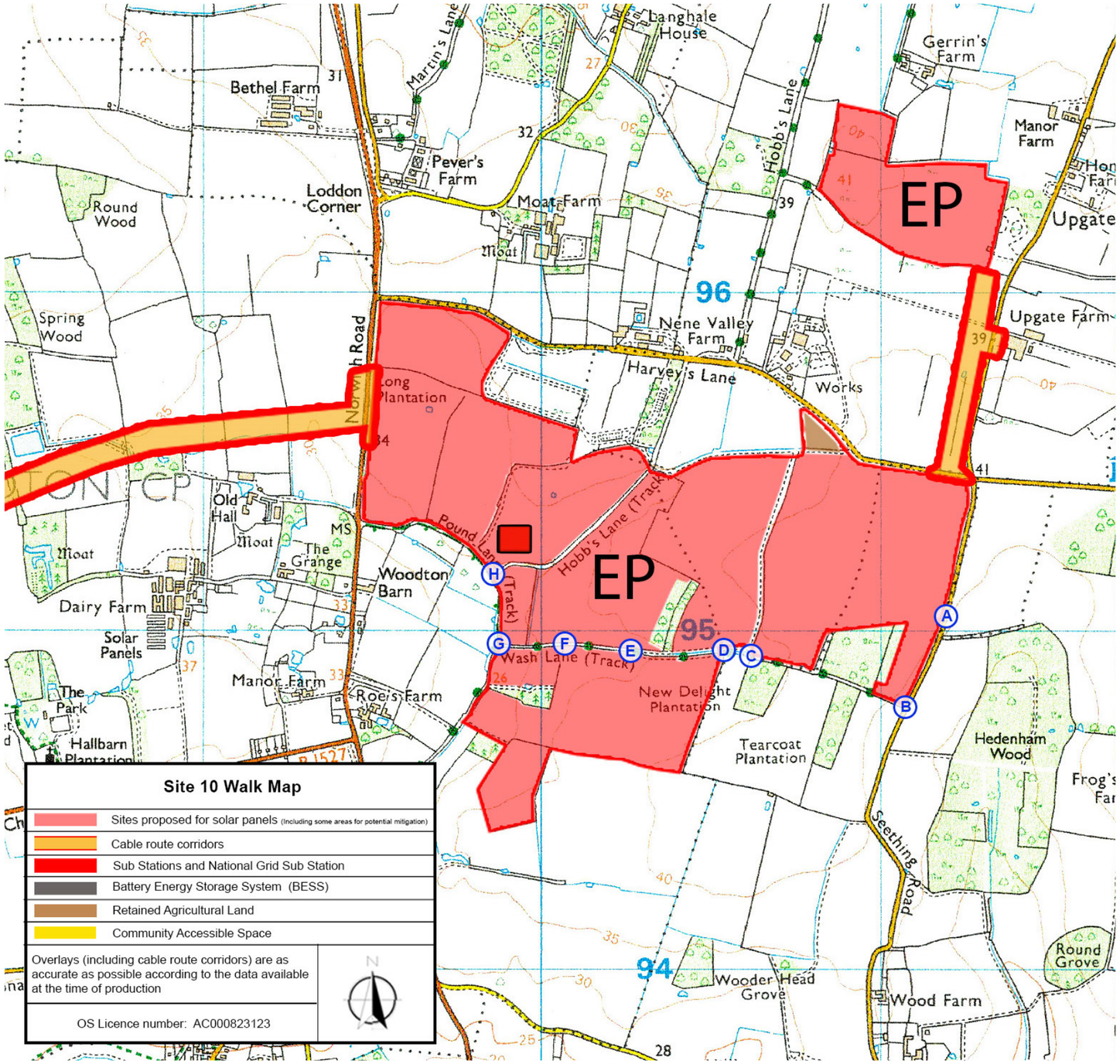
Walk-9-VP-C-View looking east



Walk-9-VP-D-View looking north-east



Walk-9-VP-E-View looking north-west



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Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint A **GR TM311950**	Our first viewpoint is located on Seething Road about 400m to south of the crossroads where Toad Lane, Harveys Lane, Upgate Road and Seething Road all meet up. The 2 photos from this viewpoint (to the W and to the NW) show a large field bordered by hedges, trees and woods. The area is coloured green on the CPRE Tranquillity Map (see HPC App 07 Fig02 Tranquillity Map – Revision A) which is at the "most tranquil" end of the legend colour spectrum. It is an attractive rural, tranquil place. The majority of the area of the field shown in the photos is proposed as a site for solar infrastructure as part of East Pye sub-site 10B.	At Year 1 most of the land shown in the photos would be covered by solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m in height, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). The presence of so much industrial, artificial infrastructure in the scene would undermine the current tranquil nature of this place. Tranquillity isn't just about an absence of noise; it is about the absence of man-made structures, particularly ugly ones, and the presence of beautiful natural features and a sense of calm. This would all be lost at Year 1 and throughout the operation phase of the scheme.	Mitigation planting around the borders of sub-site 10B to screen views of the solar infrastructure from local roads, including Seething Road, would block pre-development open rural views (including the views shown in our photos). Where mitigation planting fails views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1.	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders using local roads including Seething Road: **High Sensitivity** Motorists on local roads: **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 Looking west  Looking north-west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint B **GR TM310947**	The walk proper begins at Viewpoint B and follows the un-surfaced Norfolk County Council road (Wash Lane) westwards towards Woodton. Viewpoint B is located at the junction of Seething Road and Wash Lane. The photo from this viewpoint (to the N) shows another part of the same large field seen in the photos from Viewpoint A. It reveals an attractive rural scene of farmland bordered by hedges, trees and woods. The area is coloured green on the CPRE Tranquillity Map (see HPC App 07 Fig02 Tranquillity Map – Revision A) which is at the "most tranquil" end of the legend colour spectrum. It is an attractive rural, tranquil place.	At Year 1 part of the land shown in the photo (beyond the foreground) would be covered by solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m in height, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). The presence of so much industrial, artificial infrastructure in the scene would undermine the current tranquil nature of this place. Tranquillity isn't just about an absence of noise it is about the absence of man-made structures, particularly ugly ones, and the presence of beautiful natural features and a sense of calm. This would all be lost at Year 1 and throughout the operation phase of the scheme.	Mitigation planting on the land shown in the foreground on our photo to screen views of solar infrastructure would block pre-development open rural views (including the current view shown in our photo). Where mitigation planting fails views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1.	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders using Seething Road: Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders using the un-surfaced county road (Wash Lane): **High Sensitivity** Motorists using Seething Road: **Medium Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 Looking north

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint C **GR TM306949**	Walking westwards along Wash Lane for 500m (approx,) brings us to Viewpoint C located at the NW corner of a small copse. Both photos from this location show attractive open views over farmland that is bordered by hedging, trees and woods. The view to the NW is over a large area of land that would house solar infrastructure (a part of East Pye sub-site 10B) if the application was permitted. Much of the land shown in the photo to the NE would also be covered by solar infrastructure (another part of sub-site 10B). The proposed solar fields to the NE and NW are bigger than the areas of land shown on the photos. The area is coloured green on the CPRE Tranquillity Map (see HPC App 07 Fig02 Tranquillity Map – Revision A) which is at the "most tranquil" end of the legend colour spectrum. It is an attractive rural, tranquil place.	At Year 1 the rural open view shown on the photo to the NW would be replaced by an industrialised vista of solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m in height, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). Much of the land to the NE of Viewpoint C would also be covered by solar infrastructure including areas of land shown on the left side of our bottom photo. The presence of so much industrial, artificial infrastructure in the scene would undermine the current tranquil nature of this area. It would no longer be the lovely tranquil rural place it is today. An internal access track is shown close to Viewpoint C this feature would also negatively impact landscape character and views.	Mitigation planting along the northern edge of Wash Lane (hedge and tree planting) to screen views of solar infrastructure would block pre-development open rural views (including the current views shown in our photos). Where mitigation planting fails views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1. The nearby internal access track would continue to negatively impact landscape character and views.	***East Pye ES for VL10c/Site10*** *ES Construction: Major Significant* *ES Year 1: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders using Wash Lane: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 Looking north-west  Looking north-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint D **GR TM305949**	Viewpoint D is a short distance to the west of Viewpoint C. Both photos from this location show attractive open views over farmland that is bordered by hedging, trees and woods. The view to the WSW is over a large area of land that would house solar infrastructure as part of East Pye sub-site 10A if the application was permitted. The view to the N also shows a large area of land that would be covered by solar infrastructure (yet another part of sub-site 10B). The proposed solar fields to the WSW and N are bigger than the areas of land shown on the photos. These areas are coloured green on the CPRE Tranquillity Map (see HPC App 07 Fig02 Tranquillity Map – Revision A) which is at the "most tranquil" end of the legend colour spectrum. It is an attractive rural, tranquil place.	At Year 1 the rural open views shown on the photos would be replaced by an industrialised vista of solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m in height, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). The presence of so much industrial, artificial infrastructure in the area would undermine its current tranquil nature. It would no longer be the lovely tranquil rural place it is today. An internal access track is shown close to Viewpoint D this feature would also negatively impact landscape character and views.	Mitigation planting along both sides of Wash Lane (hedge and tree planting) to screen views of solar infrastructure would block pre-development open rural views (including the current views shown in our photos). Where mitigation planting fails views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1. The nearby internal access track would continue to negatively impact landscape character and views.	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders using Wash Lane: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 Looking west-south-west  Looking north

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint E **GR TM302949**	Journeying westwards along Wash Lane, from Viewpoint D, for a further 250m (approx.) brings us to Viewpoint E. Much of Wash Lane is a Green Lane. Green Lanes are special features in the Norfolk countryside and they are typically tracks bordered on both sides by fairly narrow belts of vegetation (hedges and trees). The vegetation is usually sparse enough to enable the sun's rays to reach the track and to facilitate views outwards over the surrounding countryside. Green Lanes are delightful walking routes that combine the benefits of walking along a path bordered by hedges and trees while also enabling the walker to see the surrounding countryside. The Green Lane character of Wash Lane (close to Viewpoint E) is shown in our top and bottom photos The photos which show the views to the	At Year 1 the rural open views shown on the photos to the N and to the SW would be replaced by an industrialised vista of solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m in height, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). Solar infrastructure would also cover land to the S and SE of Viewpoint E (part of sub-site 10A) The presence of so much industrial, artificial infrastructure in this area would undermine its current tranquil nature. It would no longer be the lovely tranquil rural place it is today. Views through the vegetation borders along Wash Lane (a Green Lane) to the north and to the south would also be filled with solar infrastructure	Mitigation planting along both sides of Wash Lane (thickening and widening of hedges and tree planting) to screen views of solar infrastructure would block pre-development open rural views (including the current views shown in our photos). It would also destroy the character of the Green Lane In order to do its job mitigation planting would have to be dense, tall and wide – otherwise views of solar infrastructure would not be blocked out. This kind of dense and wide planting along an existing Green Lane's borders would rob users of that lane of the views of the surrounding countryside that they would have enjoyed before the scheme was developed. The features which make a Green Lane so special would be lost. Wash Lane would no longer be a track bordered on both sides by fairly narrow belts of vegetation (hedges and trees) which are sparse enough to enable the sun's rays to reach the track and to facilitate views outwards over the surrounding countryside. It would no longer be a delightful walking route that combines the benefits of walking along a path bordered by hedges and trees while also enabling the walker to see the surrounding countryside. Where mitigation planting fails views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1.	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders using Wash Lane: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 Character of Lane  Looking north  Looking south-west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	**Description of the current view and footpath route**	**Visual effects: Year 1**	**Visual effects: Year 15**	**Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment*** **(as applicable)**	**Photos showing current views at this location**
	N and SW were taken at Viewpoint E through field entrances on Wash Lane (just to the SW of a wood). They show attractive open views over farmland that is bordered by hedging, trees and woods. The view to the SW is over a large area of land that would house solar infrastructure as part of East Pye sub-site 10A if the application was permitted. The view to the N also shows a large area of land that would be covered by solar infrastructure (yet another part of sub-site 10B). These areas are coloured green on the CPRE Tranquillity Map (see HPC App 07 Fig02 Tranquillity Map – Revision A) which is at the “most tranquil” end of the legend colour spectrum. It is an attractive rural, tranquil place.				 Character of Lane-vpE

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint F **GR TM300949**	Journeying westwards along Wash Lane, from Viewpoint E, for just over 200m brings us to Viewpoint F. The photo from this viewpoint shows a view to the SW at a field entrance and reveals an attractive open rural view (down slope) over arable land bordered by hedging, trees and woods. The view to the SW is over an area of land that would house solar infrastructure as part of East Pye sub-site 10A if the application was permitted. Land to the S and SE of Viewpoint F would also be included within sub-site10A and land to the NW, N and NE of this location would be part of sub-site 10B, All these areas are coloured green on the CPRE Tranquillity Map (see HPC App 07 Fig02 Tranquillity Map – Revision A) which is at the “most tranquil” end of the legend colour spectrum. It is an attractive rural, tranquil place.	At Year 1 the rural open view shown on the photo to the SW would be replaced by an industrialised vista of solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m in height, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). Solar infrastructure, producing similar impacts, would also cover land to the S, SE, NW, N and NE of Viewpoint F. (on parts of sub-sites 10A and 10B). At Year 1 and throughout the operation phase Viewpoint F would be surrounded by an industrial landscape full of solar infrastructure. The presence of so much industrial, artificial infrastructure in the area would undermine its current tranquil nature. It would no longer be the lovely tranquil rural place it is today. An internal access track is shown close to Viewpoint F this feature would also negatively impact landscape character and views.	Mitigation planting along both sides of Wash Lane (thickening and widening of hedges and tree planting) to screen views of solar infrastructure would block pre-development open rural views (including the current view shown in our photo). It would also destroy the character of the Green Lane in this area in ways described in detail re. Viewpoint E. Where mitigation planting fails views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1. The nearby internal access track would continue to negatively impact landscape character and views.	***East Pye ES for VL10b/Site10*** *ES Construction: Major Significant* *ES Year 1: Moderate Significant* *ES Year 15: Minor Not Significant* **HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders using Wash Lane: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 Looking south-west

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint G **GR TM298949**	We continue westwards to the junction of Wash Lane and Woodton RB3. This is Viewpoint G. The photos from this viewpoint show views to the NNE and SE. Both are attractive rural scenes (up slope) over arable land bordered by hedging, trees and woods. The view to the NNE is over a small field which would not (it seems) be used to house solar infrastructure. The view to the SE is over a much larger field which would be part of sub-site 10A. This area is coloured green on the CPRE Tranquillity Map (see HPC App 07 Fig02 Tranquillity Map – Revision A) which is at the "most tranquil" end of the legend colour spectrum. It is an attractive rural, tranquil place.	At Year 1 the attractive rural view shown on the photo to the SE would be replaced by an industrialised vista of solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m in height, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). Upslope views of solar infrastructure are especially awful because the slope adds height to the panels, inverter buildings etc in the view. The view shown on our photo to the SE is lovely – it should not be considered acceptable to obliterate this view by plastering the slope with solar infrastructure. The presence of so much industrial, artificial infrastructure in this area would undermine its current tranquil nature. It would no longer be the lovely tranquil rural place it is today.	Mitigation planting along the southern and eastern edges of Wash Lane and the eastern side of Woodton RB3 (thickening and widening of hedges and tree planting) would block the lovely pre-development open rural views shown in our photos. It would also destroy the character of these Green Lanes in ways described in detail re. Viewpoint E. Both Wash Lane and RB3 are traditional Norfolk Green Lanes. Where mitigation planting fails views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1.	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders using Wash Lane and Woodton RB3: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 Looking north-north-east  Looking south-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Viewpoint H **GR TM298951**	Viewpoint H is a short distance north of Viewpoint G along Woodton RB3. The top photo shows the Green Lane character of RB3. The bottom photo shows the view to the SSE – an attractive rural view over a small field bordered by hedges and trees. This small field would not (it seems) be used to house solar infrastructure. This viewpoint is located in an area, coloured green on the CPRE Tranquillity Map (see HPC App 07 Fig02 Tranquillity Map – Revision A) which is at the "most tranquil" end of the legend colour spectrum. It is an attractive rural, tranquil place. The proposed large sub-site 10C (to the NW, N and NE) would join sub-site 10B close to Viewpoint H and a 132kv Project Substation would be located nearby (to the NE). Our walk continues beyond Viewpoint H ending at the junction of RB3 and the B1332.	At Year 1 the area to the N, NW and NE of Viewpoint H would be covered by solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m in height, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). The solar infrastructure on this part of sub-site 10C would be visible from RB3 (to the E and N) on the final stretch of our walk from Viewpoint H to the B1332. A 132kv Project Substation nearby (to the NE of Viewpoint H) would further industrialise the area The presence of so much industrial, artificial infrastructure in this area would undermine its current tranquil nature. It would no longer be the lovely tranquil rural place it is today.	Mitigation planting (the thickening and widening of hedges and tree planting) along the edge of Woodton RB3, that runs alongside sub-site 10A and adjacent 10C, would block current rural views. It would also destroy the character of this Green Lane in ways described in detail re. Viewpoint E. Where mitigation planting fails views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1. There is limited mitigation planting proposed north of Wash Lane, so winter views of the solar farm and 132kV sub-station, from Woodton RB3, would be largely unimpeded.	***East Pye ES for VL8/Site10*** *ES Construction: Negligible Not Significant* *ES Year 1: Negligible Not Significant* *ES Year 15: Negligible Not Significant* **HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders using Woodton RB3: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	 Character of Lane near VP-H  Looking south-south-east

Viewpoint label (see the route map) and Grid Reference	Description of the current view and footpath route	Visual effects: Year 1	Visual effects: Year 15	Level of significance of visual effect / type and direction / Sensitivity of Receptors and HPC & *ES assessment* (as applicable)	Photos showing current views at this location
Offshoot walk to the SW from Viewpoint G along Wash Lane	From Viewpoint G Wash Lane continues south westwards towards the village of Woodton. On the first section of this stretch of the lane there are a number of places that present similar attractive up-slope views (to the E) to those shown in the photo from Viewpoint G (to the SE), These views are also over land proposed for inclusion in sub-site 10A.	At Year 1 the attractive rural upslope views (to the E) along the first stretch of Wash Lane SW of Viewpoint G would be replaced by an industrialised vista of solar infrastructure (solar panels up to 4.5m in height, security fences, inverter buildings, new tracks etc). Upslope views of solar infrastructure are especially awful because the slope adds height to the panels, inverter buildings etc in the view. It should not be considered acceptable to obliterate these views by plastering a slope with solar infrastructure.	Mitigation planting along the eastern side of Wash Lane in this area (thickening and widening of hedges and tree planting) would block the lovely pre-development up-slope views. It would also destroy the character of the Green Lane in ways described in detail re. Viewpoint E. Where mitigation planting fails views of solar infrastructure would remain as in Year 1.	**HPC Assessment** Receptor Sensitivity: Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders using Wash Lane: **High Sensitivity** At Year 1 existing views across the rural landscape will be replaced by an industrial vista in which solar infrastructure is the dominant element. **Major Magnitude** At Year 15 winter views are unlikely to be effectively fully screened and the loss of long-distance views, as a result of mitigation planting, would represent a dominant change from the baseline. **Major Magnitude** By reference to the LVIA Methodology (see HPC App08, Review of LVIA Methodology and Effects) HPC therefore assesses the level of significance of visual effects at both Year 1 and 15 to be **Major to Substantial significant, direct and adverse.**	

IMPORTANT NOTE
Where the applicant has marked a section of land as an: "Area for Potential Mitigation and Enhancement" we have included that land, on our walk maps within the Site / Sub-Site in which it is located because the use of the word potential does not mean that there is a firm commitment to use that piece of land for mitigation and enhancement. These pieces of land are usually located within the applicant's sites and sub-sites around the borders of those sites and sub-sites.

Where the applicant has marked a section of land as: "Retained Agricultural Land" we have shaded those sections brown on our maps and they are not included in the solar site / sub-site areas which we show in pink shading.

FOOTNOTE:

- There are many other PROW and minor roads in the vicinity of our narrative walk and over the wider area which would suffer visual intrusion from the solar infrastructure on Site 10. In many places these would be very direct impacts as for example in views to the south from Harvey's Lane as it trends westwards along the northern border of sub-site 10C towards the B1332.
- ES Figure 7.5.2 Site 10 Zone of Theoretical Visibility Sheet 1 shows that visual intrusion from Site 10 could impact PROW and roads over an area that stretches from Loddon (to the east) to Saxlingham (to the west) and from Denton and Earsham (to the south) to Alpington (to the north).
- The applicant makes a point of stressing that: "all solar panels have been removed from Sub-Site 10D, which will remain in use for farming and habitat management" This sub-site is tiny compared with the overall size of Site 10.



Walk-10-VP-A1-Looking west



Walk-10-VP-A2-Looking north-west



Walk-10-VP-B-Looking north



Walk-10-VP-C1-Looking north-west



Walk-10-VP-C2-Looking north-east



Walk-10-VP-D1-Looking west-south-west



Walk-10-VP-D2-Looking north



Walk-10-VP-E1-Character of Lane



Walk-10-VP-E2-Looking north



Walk-10-VP-E3-Looking south-west



Walk-10-VP-E4-Character of Lane-vpE



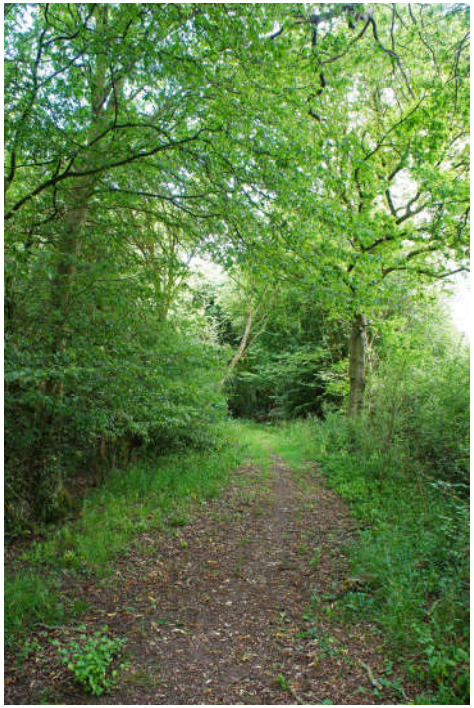
Walk-10-VP-F-Looking south-west



Walk-10-VP-G1-Looking north-north-east



Walk-10-VP-G2-Looking south-east



Walk-10-VP-H1-Character of Lane near VP-H



Walk-10-VP-H2-Looking south-south-east