Landscape Susceptibility in relation to Energy Generation, Storage and Transmission

for

South Norfolk Council

Appendix 3
Landscape Susceptibility Analysis

May 2025

thelandscapepartnership

LT A: Rural River Valleys

The Rural River Valley Landscape Type is very important in giving spatial definition to and creating variety within the South Norfolk Landscape.

Five rural river valleys have been identified within South Norfolk. These are: the broad valley of the River Waveney in the south of the district, the narrower valleys of the Tud and Wensum, west of Norwich, the meandering upper reaches of the River Yare/Tiffey south west of Norwich, and the distinctive Tas Valley to the south of Norwich.

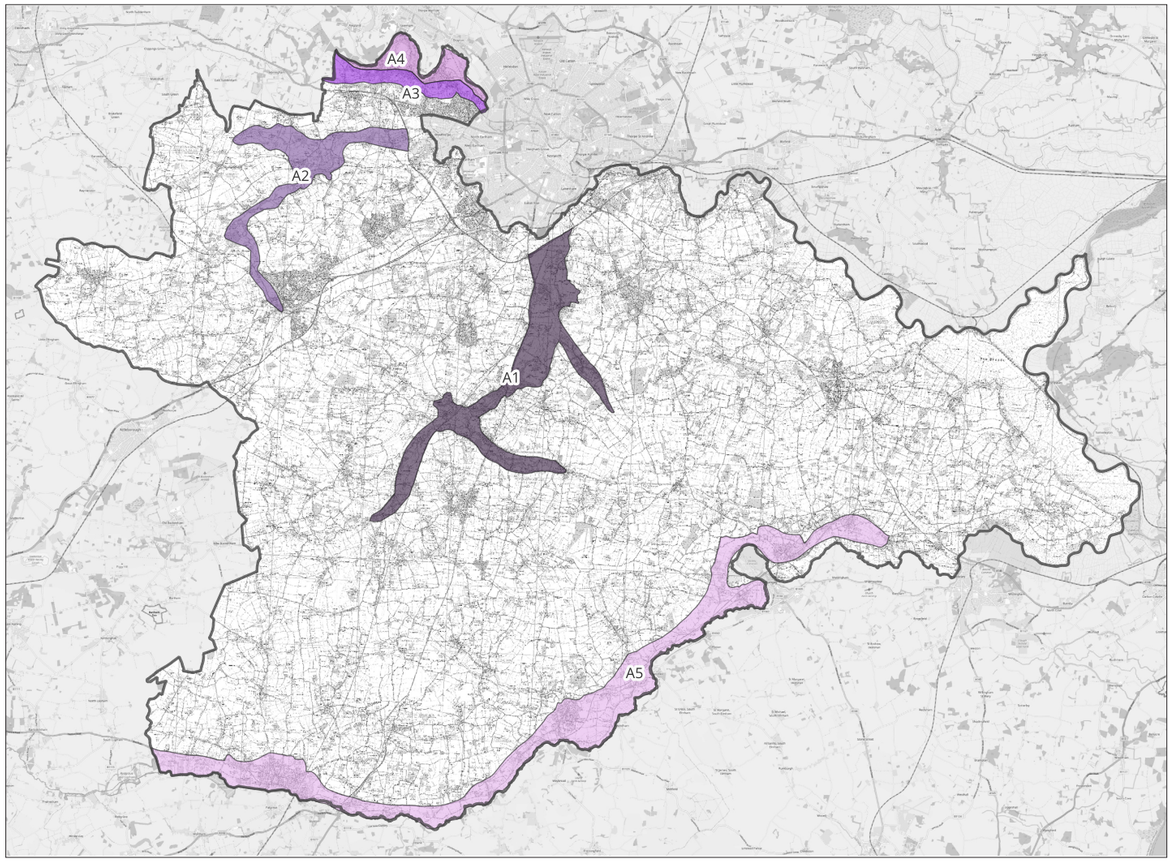
The boundary of this landscape type is defined primarily by topography and corresponds with the upper crest of the valley side, which generally occurs below the 30m AOD contour. Occasionally, the perceived boundary has been affected by cultural features which have transgressed this natural boundary to either extend or reduce the influence of the valley-form character, for example in the valley of the Waveney where the settlements have grown up as an integral part of the valley landscape, although now extend beyond the natural valley line.

Key characteristics

- Distinct valley landform created by glacial and fluvial activity, with wide flat valley floodplains, which create important divisions within the district landscape.
- Semi-enclosed landscape with long views within the valley but restricted views from the valley, creating occasional areas of more intimate character.
- Perceived presence of a river that is often not actually visible within the landscape but which at close-range is seen to be attractive, of significant size and distinct character.
- Willow pollards and lines of poplar flanking ditches and watercourses on the valley floor, plus reeds and marsh in areas.
- Attractive river crossings including fords and old bridges approached by sunken lanes.
- Areas of pastoral floodplain predominantly grazed by cattle, set within the arable landscape that occupies the valley sides.
- Historic quality to areas within the valley landscape due to the presence of visual reminders of the valleys' settled past, particularly the earthworks at Venta Icenorum, watermills, historic river crossings and round-towered churches.
- Settlements predominantly small and nucleated of strong vernacular character with scattered farmsteads on the valley floor or linear settlements at the valley side crest, with a few large towns of 'market town' quality distinct to the Waveney.
- Characteristic vernacular architecture particularly including red brick and Dutch gable ends, windmills, weather-boarded watermills and round towered churches.
- Presence of characteristic ecological assemblages, uncommon or unfound elsewhere in the district, including wetland vegetation, heathland and wet meadows/ pastures.

The individual character areas within this type are listed below:

- A1: Tas Rural River Valley
- A2: Yare/Tiffey Rural River Valley
- A3: Tud Rural River Valley
- A4: Wensum Rural River Valley
- A5: Waveney Rural River Valley



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LT A: Rural River Valleys

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Scale • The South Norfolk river valleys (except for the Waveney) are small in scale, with intricate topography. The Waveney is a broad shallow valley with simpler topography.	**LCA A1, A2, A3, A4: Medium-High** **LCA A5: Medium** • Small-scale landscapes are considered more sensitive. • An extensive development such as Solar PV would sit uncomfortably within the small-scale landscape of the South Norfolk river valleys.	**LCA A1, A2, A3, A4: High** **LCA A5: Medium** • It is very unlikely that development of this scale could be accommodated within the small-scale valleys.	**LCA A1, A2, A3, A4: High** **LCA A5: Medium** • It is very unlikely that development of this scale could be accommodated within the small-scale valleys.	**Low** • Although small-scale landscapes are considered to have high susceptibility they do have potential to accommodate development of this scale.	**High** • River valley landscapes have a more complex, smaller-scale landcover mosaic. Association with watercourses or sloping topography means that shapes are often more sinuous and less geometrical that the adjacent arable farmlands. Frequent small villages and narrow connecting lanes create a 'human-scale' landscape. These factors increase susceptibility to development of all types. • A large development such as an AD plant is likely to sit uncomfortably within the small-scale landscape of the South Norfolk river valleys.
Sense of enclosure • A semi-enclosed landscape with some long views within the valleys but restricted views out. Areas of more intimate character on the valley floor. • Some river valleys less enclosed than others, the Waveney for example is a wide valley which has a more open character.	**Medium** • Trees are commonly found on the edge of the floodplain, and there are further trees within the floodplains themselves. Meadows however can be more open as they are enclosed traditionally by ditches rather than hedges. • Localised enclosure by trees and woodland may reduce susceptibility to development. • Enclosure varies with some open meadow landscapes, but judged as moderate overall.	**Medium-High** • More extensive schemes are less likely to be contained by existing vegetation so susceptibility is higher.	**Medium-High** • More extensive schemes are less likely to be contained by existing vegetation so susceptibility is higher.	**Medium-Low** • Trees are commonly found on the edge of the floodplain, and there are further trees within the floodplains themselves. Meadows however can be more open as they are enclosed traditionally by ditches rather than hedges. • Localised enclosure by trees and woodland may reduce susceptibility to development in certain locations.	**Medium-Low** • Trees are commonly found on the edge of the floodplain, and there are further trees within the floodplains themselves. Meadows however can be more open as they are enclosed traditionally by ditches rather than hedges. • Localised enclosure by trees and woodland may reduce susceptibility to development in certain locations.
Landform • Distinct valley landform created by glacial and fluvial activity with distinct floodplain and shallow valley sides.	**High** • Valley sides have high susceptibility to Solar PV arrays as they are likely to be visible and would be difficult to screen. • The sinuous landforms of the river valleys are not generally compatible with solar arrays.	**High** • Valley sides have high susceptibility to Solar PV arrays as they are likely to be visible and would be difficult to screen. • The sinuous landforms of the river valleys are not generally compatible with solar arrays.	**High** • Valley sides have high susceptibility to Solar PV arrays as they are likely to be visible and would be difficult to screen. • The sinuous landforms of the river valleys are not generally compatible with solar arrays.	**Medium** • The valleys of South Norfolk are typically shallow-sided. • The valley floor is typically undeveloped and would therefore be sensitive to development – which would be out of character. • Some ability to accommodate farm-scale AD plant outside of floodplain.	**High** • The valleys of South Norfolk are typically shallow-sided. • Valley sides tend to have high susceptibility to features such as AD Plants which have a semi-industrial character and would be difficult to accommodate. • The valley floor is typically undeveloped and would therefore be sensitive to development – which would be out of character.

LT A: Rural River Valleys

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Scale • The South Norfolk river valleys (except for the Waveney) are small in scale, with intricate topography. The Waveney is a broad shallow valley with simpler topography.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**LCA A1, A2, A3, A4: Medium-High** **LCA A5: Medium** • Small-scale landscapes are considered to have higher susceptibility to this form of development. 26m pylons are likely to be the tallest element within the landscape.	**LCA A1, A2, A3, A4: High** **LCA A5: Medium** • Pylons of this size would overwhelm the small-scale river valleys and become the dominant element within the landscape.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development
Sense of enclosure • A semi-enclosed landscape with some long views within the valleys but restricted views out. Areas of more intimate character on the valley floor. • Some river valleys less enclosed than others, the Waveney for example is a wide valley which has a more open character.	**Medium-Low** • Trees are commonly found on the edge of the floodplain, and there are further trees within the floodplains themselves. Meadows however can be more open as they are enclosed traditionally by ditches rather than hedges. • Localised enclosure by trees and woodland may reduce susceptibility to development in certain locations.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium-Low** • Trees are commonly found on the edge of the floodplain, and there are further trees within the floodplains themselves. Meadows however can be more open as they are enclosed traditionally by ditches rather than hedges. • Localised enclosure by trees and woodland may reduce susceptibility to development in certain locations.	**Medium-Low** • Trees are commonly found on the edge of the floodplain, and there are further trees within the floodplains themselves. Meadows however can be more open as they are enclosed traditionally by ditches rather than hedges. • Localised enclosure by trees and woodland may reduce susceptibility to development in certain locations.
Landform • Distinct valley landform created by glacial and fluvial activity with distinct floodplain and shallow valley sides.	**High** • The valleys of South Norfolk are typically shallow-sided. • Valley sides have high susceptibility to battery storage, which would typically require a level platform. Development on a valley-side would also be difficult to screen. • The valley floor is typically undeveloped and would therefore be sensitive to development, which would be out of character.	**Medium-High** • Complex and often sinuous landform of the river valleys contrasts with the straightness of the overhead power lines. • Shallow valleys likely to be overwhelmed by pylons.	**High** • Complex and often sinuous landform of the river valleys contrasts with the straightness of the overhead power lines. • Shallow valleys likely to be overwhelmed by pylons.	**Medium** • The valleys of South Norfolk are typically shallow-sided. • Valley sides are considered to be sensitive to the disruption which would be caused by the installation of an underground cable route on account of their complexity and potentail visibility. Effects on landform would be temporary, so the susceptibility is assessed as Medium.	**High** • The valleys of South Norfolk are typically shallow-sided. • Valley sides have high susceptibility to a substation, which would typically require a flat surface. Development on a valley-side would also be difficult to screen. • The valley floor is typically undeveloped and would therefore be sensitive to development, which would be out of character.

LT A: Rural River Valleys

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Field pattern **A1- Tas** • Meadows and fens, some surviving unenclosed land e.g. at Shotesham and Flordon. • 19th century enclosure at Tasburgh along with earlier enclosures. **A2 – Yare Tiffey** • Narrow floodplain meadows. Some C19 enclosure of meadows. • Meadows defined by dykes. • Small scale field pattern within floodplain. **A3 – Tud** • Narrow floodplain meadows. • Rationalised early enclosures on valley-side. • Large park at Costessey Park. **A4 – Wensum** • Large area of unenclosed land shown on first edition OS Map. • Small organic and regular enclosures bound by dykes in the vicinity of Costessey. • Large, regular enclosures on valley-side. **A5 – Waveney** • 19th century enclosure awards, with some earlier enclosure. • Fields defined by dykes rather than hedges. • Mixture of organic field patterns and regular field patterns reflecting history of enclosure.	**Medium-High** • Small-scale fields are considered to have higher sensitivity. Fields are typically enclosed by dikes which means there are no hedges to provide enclosure. Solar arrays would appear stark, while the introduction of hedges would be out of character.	**Medium-High** • Small-scale fields are considered to have higher sensitivity. Fields are typically enclosed by dikes which means there are no hedges to provide enclosure. Solar arrays would appear stark, while the introduction of hedges would be out of character.	**Medium-High** • Small-scale fields are considered to have higher sensitivity. Fields are typically enclosed by dikes which means there are no hedges to provide enclosure. Solar arrays would appear stark, while the introduction of hedges would be out of character.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development

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LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Field pattern **A1- Tas** • Meadows and fens, some surviving unenclosed land e.g. at Shotesham and Flordon. • 19th century enclosure at Tasburgh along with earlier enclosures. **A2 – Yare Tiffey** • Narrow floodplain meadows. Some C19 enclosure of meadows. • Meadows defined by dykes. • Small scale field pattern within floodplain. **A3 – Tud** • Narrow floodplain meadows. • Rationalised early enclosures on valley-side. • Large park at Costessey Park. **A4 – Wensum** • Large area of unenclosed land shown on first edition OS Map. • Small organic and regular enclosures bound by dykes in the vicinity of Costessey. • Large, regular enclosures on valley-side. **A5 – Waveney** • 19th century enclosure awards, with some earlier enclosure. • Fields defined by dykes rather than hedges. • Mixture of organic field patterns and regular field patterns reflecting history of enclosure.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium-High** • Small-scale fields are considered to have higher sensitivity. Enclosure by dikes potentially complicates the installation of an underground cable route. • Important hedgerows (where they are present) would require special construction techniques such as Horizontal Directional Drilling.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development

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	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Landcover • Distinctive land cover: small-scale field pattern and prevalence of grazed pastures on the valley floor, with mix of arable and pasture on the valley sides, creating a complex landcover pattern. • Characteristic ecological assemblages – reeds and marsh, wet meadows/ pastures, woodland plus areas of heathland. High ecological value recognised in designations (SAC/SSSIs). • Willow pollards and lines of poplar flank ditches and watercourses. • Some areas of active mineral working and open water associated with mineral extraction sites, for example in A3: Tud and A4: Wensum valleys. • The Tas Valley features two historic parks, an iron age hillfort at Tasburgh, and a Roman colony at Venta Icenorum.	**Medium-High** • River valleys have greater habitat diversity than the broader arable landscapes that typically surround them, including larger amounts of pasture. Woodlands can be found within the floodplain and on the valleysides. A diversity of natural landcover elements increases susceptibility to development. • The river valleys contain rare and valuable land cover elements such as fens and meadows which would be incompatible with this type of development.	**Medium-High** • River valleys have greater habitat diversity than the broader arable landscapes that typically surround them, including larger amounts of pasture. Woodlands can be found within the floodplain and on the valleysides. A diversity of natural landcover elements increases susceptibility to development. • The river valleys contain rare and valuable land cover elements such as fens and meadows which would be incompatible with this type of development.	**Medium-High** • River valleys have greater habitat diversity than the broader arable landscapes that typically surround them, including larger amounts of pasture. Woodlands can be found within the floodplain and on the valleysides. A diversity of natural landcover elements increases susceptibility to development. • The river valleys contain rare and valuable land cover elements such as fens and meadows which would be incompatible with this type of development.	**Medium** • River valleys have greater habitat diversity than the broader arable landscapes that typically surround them, including larger amounts of pasture. Woodlands can be found within the floodplain and on the valleysides. A diversity of natural landcover elements increases susceptibility to development. • The river valleys contain rare and valuable land cover elements such as fens and meadows which would be unsuitable for development. The majority of the land within the rural river valleys however is not priority habitat, so developments could potentially avoid this ecological constraint. • A farm-scale AD plant occupies a smaller footprint so is potentially easier to accommodate within the existing landcover pattern.	**Medium-High** • River valleys have greater habitat diversity than the broader arable landscapes that typically surround them, including larger amounts of pasture. Woodlands can be found within the floodplain and on the valleysides. A diversity of natural landcover elements increases susceptibility to development. • The river valleys contain rare and valuable land cover elements such as fens and meadows which would be unsuitable for development. The majority of the land within the rural river valleys however is not priority habitat, so developments could potentially avoid this ecological constraint.
Settlement pattern and human influence • Valleys have historically been a focus for settlement and the valleys contain some historic villages. • The floodplain however tends not to be settled, except for occasional mills. • Settlements predominantly small and nucleated of strong vernacular character. Isolated farms are present on the edges of the floodplain. • The Waveney Valley is generally rural but the area around Diss is more urbanised.	**Medium-High** • Frequent small villages and narrow country lanes create a complex settlement pattern which has a higher susceptibility to development. • Solar PV arrays could detract from historic features such as church towers or villages.	**High** • Frequent small villages and narrow country lanes create a complex settlement pattern which is highly sensitive to development of this scale. • Solar PV arrays could detract from historic features such as church towers or villages.	**High** • Frequent small villages and narrow country lanes create a complex settlement pattern which is highly sensitive to development of this scale. • Solar PV arrays could detract from historic features such as church towers or villages.	**Low** • Development of this scale could be accommodated within the context of an existing farm complex.	**High** • Plants of this size would have an industrial character which would tend to be inappropriate within the rural landscape.

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Landcover • Distinctive land cover: small-scale field pattern and prevalence of grazed pastures on the valley floor, with mix of arable and pasture on the valley sides, creating a complex landcover pattern. • Characteristic ecological assemblages – reeds and marsh, wet meadows/ pastures, woodland plus areas of heathland. High ecological value recognised in designations (SAC/SSSIs). • Willow pollards and lines of poplar flank ditches and watercourses. • Some areas of active mineral working and open water associated with mineral extraction sites, for example in A3: Tud and A4: Wensum valleys. • The Tas Valley features two historic parks, an iron age hillfort at Tasburgh, and a Roman colony at Venta Icenorum.	**Medium-High** • River valleys have greater habitat diversity than the broader arable landscapes that typically surround them, including larger amounts of pasture. Woodlands can be found within the floodplain and on the valley-sides. A diversity of natural landcover elements increases susceptibility to development. • The river valleys contain rare and valuable land cover elements such as fens and meadows which would be unsuitable for development. The majority of the land within the rural river valleys however is not priority habitat, so developments could potentially avoid this ecological constraint.	**Medium-High** • River valleys have greater habitat diversity than the broader arable landscapes that typically surround them, including larger amounts of pasture. Woodlands can be found within the floodplain and on the valleysides. A diversity of natural landcover elements increases susceptibility to development. • The Norfolk river valleys are a target area for Higher Level Stewardship, which is an indication of their value. • The river valleys contain rare and valuable land cover elements such as fens and meadows which would be unsuitable for development. The majority of the land within the rural river valleys however is not priority habitat, so developments could potentially avoid this ecological constraint.	**Medium-High** • River valleys have greater habitat diversity than the broader arable landscapes that typically surround them, including larger amounts of pasture. Woodlands can be found within the floodplain and on the valleysides. A diversity of natural landcover elements increases susceptibility to development. • The Norfolk river valleys are a target area for Higher Level Stewardship, which is an indication of their value. • The river valleys contain rare and valuable land cover elements such as fens and meadows which would be unsuitable for development. The majority of the land within the rural river valleys however is not priority habitat, so developments could potentially avoid this ecological constraint.	**Medium-High** • River valleys have greater habitat diversity than the broader arable landscapes that typically surround them, including larger amounts of pasture. Woodlands can be found within the floodplain and on the valleysides. A diversity of natural landcover elements increases susceptibility to development, including underground cable routes. • Landcover is particularly sensitive to underground cable routes due the physical disturbance of the trenches. A cable route could be more disruptive ecologically than overhead lines where there are sensitive habitats.	**Medium-High** • River valleys have greater habitat diversity than the broader arable landscapes that typically surround them, including larger amounts of pasture. Woodlands can be found within the floodplain and on the valleysides. A diversity of natural landcover elements increases susceptibility to development. • The river valleys contain rare and valuable land cover elements such as fens and meadows which would be unsuitable for development. The majority of the land within the rural river valleys however is not priority habitat, so developments could potentially avoid this ecological constraint.
Settlement pattern and human influence • Valleys have historically been a focus for settlement and the valleys contain some historic villages. • The floodplain however tends not to be settled, except for occasional mills. • Settlements predominantly small and nucleated of strong vernacular character. Isolated farms are present on the edges of the floodplain. • The Waveney Valley is generally rural but the area around Diss is more urbanised.	**High** • Frequent small villages and narrow country lanes create a complex settlement pattern which has a higher susceptibility to development. • Battery storage is incompatible with the general settlement pattern and would dilute the strong vernacular character.	**High** • Small villages and narrow country lanes create a complex settlement pattern which has a higher susceptibility to development.	**High** • Small villages and narrow country lanes create a complex settlement pattern which has a higher susceptibility to development.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**High** • Frequent small villages and narrow country lanes create a complex settlement pattern which has a higher susceptibility to development. • A substation would be incompatible with the general settlement pattern and would dilute the strong vernacular character.

LT A: Rural River Valleys

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Perceptual aspects • The river valleys are typically settled, but for the most part this consists of small rural villages, often with historic character recognised through Conservation Area designations, connected by minor roads. • The generally quiet character and low density of settlement contribute to the perception of an intimate, tranquil rural landscape within the River Valleys. • Tranquillity is reduced in the Waveney Valley by the A1066 and the A143. • Tranquillity is also reduced in the middle section of the Yare Valley by the A47.	**LCA A1, A2, A3, A4: Medium-High** **LCA A5: Medium** • The sense of rural tranquillity increases susceptibility to all development types, including Solar PV. • Development would adversely influence the rural qualities of the river valleys. • Noise from inverters/transformers would have an adverse effect on the peaceful rural environment.	**LCA A1, A2, A3, A4: Medium-High** **LCA A5: Medium** • The sense of rural tranquillity increases susceptibility to all development types, including Solar PV. • Development would adversely influence the rural qualities of the river valleys. • Noise from inverters/transformers would have an adverse effect on the peaceful rural environment.	**LCA A1, A2, A3, A4: Medium-High** **LCA A5: Medium** • The sense of rural tranquillity increases susceptibility to all development types, including Solar PV. • Development would adversely influence the rural qualities of the river valleys. • Noise from inverters/transformers would have an adverse effect on the peaceful rural environment.	**Low** • AD plants have some connection to the rural landscape so would have less of an effect on the rural qualities of the area than other forms of development. • If AD plant related to farm wastes only then additional vehicular movements would be minimal.	**Medium** • Development of this scale would have an adverse effect on the rural qualities of the river valleys. • AD plants have little effect on tranquillity but might increase vehicle movements and introduce lighting.
Visual characteristics • Views within the valleys vary from long range and open to some more enclosed, confined views. • Views frequently include landmark features. • Views into adjacent landscapes are for the most part restricted by the ridges marking the limits of the valleys. There are some views into the valleys from the surrounding higher land. • Key views from Waveney Valley into The Broads	**Medium-High** • The contrast between open, large-scale arable farmland and the smaller-scale, more varied and more wooded river valleys has a scenic quality. Vernacular buildings, woodlands, hedgerows, meadows and parkland trees and lakes also contribute to scenic quality, and the landform creates scenic views. This scenic quality increases susceptibility to development. • Views from the Waveney Valley into The Broads increases its sensitivity.	**High** • Development of this scale would be more difficult to accommodate without compromising the visual characteristics of the valleys, so the susceptibility is judged to be higher. • Views from the Waveney Valley into The Broads increases its sensitivity.	**High** • Development of this scale would be more difficult to accommodate without compromising the visual characteristics of the valleys, so the susceptibility is judged to be higher. • Views from the Waveney Valley into The Broads increases its sensitivity.	**Medium-Low** • Scenic quality is sensitive to development; however, development of this scale would have a limited effect on scenic quality. • Views from the Waveney Valley into The Broads increases its sensitivity.	**Medium-High** • The contrast between open, large-scale arable farmland and the smaller-scale, more varied and more wooded river valleys has a scenic quality. Vernacular buildings, woodlands, hedgerows, meadows and parkland trees and lakes also contribute to scenic quality, and the landform creates scenic views. • Views from the Waveney Valley into The Broads increases its sensitivity. • The scenic quality is more susceptible to development of this scale, which would be perceived more as industrial development.
Skylines • Valleys feature some prominent skylines. Intricate topography creates complex skylines. • Generally undeveloped and sometimes wooded skylines.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development

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	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Perceptual aspects • The river valleys are typically settled, but for the most part this consists of small rural villages, often with historic character recognised through Conservation Area designations, connected by minor roads. • The generally quiet character and low density of settlement contribute to the perception of an intimate, tranquil rural landscape within the River Valleys. • Tranquillity is reduced in the Waveney Valley by the A1066 and the A143. • Tranquillity is also reduced in the middle section of the Yare Valley by the A47.	**Medium-High** • Battery storage would have a negative effect on the rural qualities of the river valleys. • Battery storage would have a localised effect on tranquillity.	**Medium-High** • Quiet rural landscapes indicate higher susceptibility across most of this type.	**Medium-High** • Quiet rural landscapes indicate higher susceptibility across most of this type.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium-High** • A substation would have a negative effect on the rural qualities of the river valleys. • A substation would have a negative effect on tranquillity.
Visual characteristics • Views within the valleys vary from long range and open to some more enclosed, confined views. • Views frequently include landmark features. • Views into adjacent landscapes are for the most part restricted by the ridges marking the limits of the valleys. There are some views into the valleys from the surrounding higher land. • Key views from Waveney Valley into The Broads	**Medium-High** • The contrast between open, large-scale arable farmland and the smaller-scale, more varied and more wooded river valleys has a scenic quality. • Vernacular buildings, woodlands, hedgerows, meadows and parkland trees and lakes also contribute to scenic quality, and the landform creates scenic views. This scenic quality increases susceptibility to development. • Views from the Waveney Valley into The Broads increases its sensitivity.	**High** • The contrast between open, large-scale arable farmland and the smaller-scale, more varied and more wooded river valleys has a scenic quality. • Vernacular buildings, woodlands, hedgerows, meadows and parkland trees and lakes also contribute to scenic quality, and the landform creates scenic views. • Pylons tend to be perceived negatively, so the susceptibility to this form of development is high. • Views from the Waveney Valley into The Broads increases its sensitivity.	**High** • The contrast between open, large-scale arable farmland and the smaller-scale, more varied and more wooded river valleys has a scenic quality. • Vernacular buildings, woodlands, hedgerows, meadows and parkland trees and lakes also contribute to scenic quality, and the landform creates scenic views. • Pylons tend to be perceived negatively, so the susceptibility to this form of development is high. • Views from the Waveney Valley into The Broads increases its sensitivity.	**Medium** • The contrast between open, large-scale arable farmland and the smaller-scale, more varied and more wooded river valleys has a scenic quality. • Vernacular buildings, woodlands, hedgerows, meadows and parkland trees and lakes also contribute to scenic quality, and the landform creates scenic views. • Although landscape can be reinstated there is still some susceptibility to the disturbance which would be caused during the installation of an underground cable route.	**Medium-High** • The contrast between open, large-scale arable farmland and the smaller-scale, more varied and more wooded river valleys has a scenic quality. • Vernacular buildings, woodlands, hedgerows, meadows and parkland trees and lakes also contribute to scenic quality, and the landform creates scenic views. This scenic quality increases susceptibility to development.
Skylines • Valleys feature some prominent skylines. Intricate topography creates complex skylines. • Generally undeveloped and sometimes wooded skylines.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium-High** • Valley landform tends to create prominent, sometimes distinctive skylines which have higher susceptibility.	**Medium-High** • Valley landform tends to create prominent, sometimes distinctive skylines which have higher susceptibility.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development

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LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Intactness • Ditches, fens, meadows, riparian vegetation and vernacular buildings create a sense of place. • The Tas Valley has an intact character. Small villages are present just above the floodplain. The character is somewhat influenced by nearby pylons, railway and A-road. • The Yare and Tiffey Valleys have an intact rural character with meadows, wet woodland, and historic parkland. Small villages are also present just above the floodplain. A tranquil character away from the A47, and a strong sense of place. • The Tud Valley is largely undeveloped and the historic pattern is still legible, however the A47 cuts through the pre-existing landscape pattern and weakens the sense of character. The eastern portion of the valley is found within an increasingly urban context. The land use here has changed with the introduction of a golf course at Costessey Park, and paddocks. • The Wensum Valley is partially disturbed by flooded mineral workings in the base of the valley. The valley is largely undeveloped. • The Waveney Valley is undeveloped and largely rural except around Diss. Pattern of meadows, fens and carrs remains intact. throughout most of the area. Tranquillity is reduced by the A143, but there is a relatively strong sense of place.	**Medium-High** • Whilst the landscapes are settled Solar PV is different in character from the exiting development, which is rural in nature. • Intact rural landscapes are highly sensitive to development including Solar PV. • The strong sense of place is vulnerable to dilution from Solar PV (which consists of generic features).	**High** • Intact rural landscapes are highly sensitive to development including Solar PV. • The strong sense of place is vulnerable to dilution from Solar PV (which consists of generic features). • Installations of 5-15MW represent extensive developments which would change the character of the landscape.	**High** • Development of this scale would have a profound effect on the intactness of the river valleys.	**Medium-Low** • Settlement is found on the valley sides while the floodplain is generally undeveloped. The floodplain then is sensitive to development of all types. • A farm-scale AD Plant is in some sense connected to the rural landscape in that it uses agricultural feedstocks. The susceptibility to this form of development is therefore lower.	**Medium-High** • Settlement is found on the valley sides while the floodplain is generally undeveloped. The floodplain then is sensitive to development of all types. • Development of this scale might use non-farm feedstocks, and has less of a connection to traditional rural land uses. Development of this scale would have a negative effect on the intactness of the rural landscape. • An AD plant is unlikely to contribute to the distinctiveness of the local area.

LT A: Rural River Valleys

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Intactness • Ditches, fens, meadows, riparian vegetation and vernacular buildings create a sense of place. • The Tas Valley has an intact character. Small villages are present just above the floodplain. The character is somewhat influenced by nearby pylons, railway and A-road. • The Yare and Tiffey Valleys have an intact rural character with meadows, wet woodland, and historic parkland. Small villages are also present just above the floodplain. A tranquil character away from the A47, and a strong sense of place. • The Tud Valley is largely undeveloped and the historic pattern is still legible, however the A47 cuts through the pre-existing landscape pattern and weakens the sense of character. The eastern portion of the valley is found within an increasingly urban context. The land use here has changed with the introduction of a golf course at Costessey Park, and paddocks. • The Wensum Valley is partially disturbed by flooded mineral workings in the base of the valley. The valley is largely undeveloped. • The Waveney Valley is undeveloped and largely rural except around Diss. Pattern of meadows, fens and carrs remains intact throughout most of the area. Tranquillity is reduced by the A143, but there is a relatively strong sense of place.	**High** • Battery storage would introduce a new and discordant use. • Battery storage is unlikely to contribute to the distinctiveness of the local area.	**High** • Standard design of pylons diminishes local distinctiveness. • Strong sense of place indicates a high susceptibility to this form of development.	**High** • Standard design of pylons diminishes local distinctiveness. • Strong sense of place indicates a high susceptibility to this form of development.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**High** • A substation would introduce a new and discordant use. • A substation consists of standard, utilitarian elements which are unlikely to contribute to the distinctiveness of the river valleys.

LT A: Rural River Valleys

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Overall susceptibility **LCA A1:** **Tas Rural River Valley**	**Medium-High** • The existing characteristics of the Tas Rural River Valley are considered to be sensitive to extensive developments such as Solar PV. The undeveloped floodplain is sensitive to development of all types, while placing solar panels on the valley-side would increase their prominence, which would represent poor design.	**High** • The existing characteristics of the Tas Rural River Valley are considered highly sensitive to development of this scale. The narrow and intimate valley has limited space to accommodate development, and the organic landform is unsuited to solar arrays. Development of this scale would fundamentally alter the characteristics of the Tas Rural River Valley. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to Solar PV, which is composed of generic elements.	**High** • The existing characteristics of the Tas Rural River Valley are considered highly sensitive to development of this scale. The narrow and intimate valley has limited space to accommodate development, and the organic landform is unsuited to solar arrays. Development of this scale would fundamentally alter the characteristics of the Tas Rural River Valley. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to Solar PV, which is composed of generic elements.	**Medium-Low** • A farm-scale AD Plant which is connected to existing farm buildings could be seen as an extension of farming practices and would not therefore alter the fundamental characteristics of the Tas Rural River Valley. There are however some sensitivities in terms of habitats and heritage assets, which would need to be avoided.	**High** • An AD Plant of this size would have a more industrial character and is unlikely to be related to a single farm. If bioenergy crops were to replace grazing marsh this would have a further adverse effect on character. An AD Plant of this size is not considered to be compatible with the established characteristics of the Tas Valley, so the susceptibility is assessed as High.
Overall susceptibility **LCA A2:** **Yare/Tiffey Rural River Valley**	**Medium-High** • The existing characteristics of the Yare/Tiffey Rural River Valley are considered to be sensitive to extensive developments such as Solar PV. The undeveloped floodplain is sensitive to development of all types, while placing solar panels on the valley-side would increase their prominence, which would represent poor design.	**High** • The existing characteristics of the Yare/Tiffey Rural River Valley are considered highly sensitive to development of this scale. The small valleys have little space to accommodate development, and the organic landform is unsuited to solar arrays. Development of this scale would fundamentally alter the characteristics of the Yare/Tiffey Rural River Valley. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to Solar PV, which is composed of generic elements.	**High** • The existing characteristics of the Yare/Tiffey Rural River Valley are considered highly sensitive to development of this scale. The small valleys have little space to accommodate development, and the organic landform is unsuited to solar arrays. Development of this scale would fundamentally alter the characteristics of the Yare/Tiffey Rural River Valley. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to Solar PV, which is composed of generic elements.	**Medium-Low** • A farm-scale AD Plant which is connected to existing farm buildings could be seen as an extension of farming practices and would not therefore alter the fundamental characteristics of the Yare/Tiffey Rural River Valley. There are however some sensitivities in terms of habitats and heritage assets which would need to be avoided.	**High** • An AD Plant of this size would have a more industrial character and is unlikely to be related to a single farm. If bioenergy crops were to replace grazing marsh this would have a further adverse effect on character. An AD Plant of this size is not considered to be compatible with the established characteristics of the Yare/Tiffey Valley, so the susceptibility is assessed as High.

LT A: Rural River Valleys

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Overall susceptibility **LCA A1:** **Tas Rural River Valley**	**Medium-High** • The existing characteristics are considered to be sensitive to battery storage, which would represent a new, contrasting and urbanising element within the landscape. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to battery storage installations, which are composed of generic elements. Battery storage is however smaller than some of the other forms of development considered in this study, so the overall susceptibility is judged as Medium-High.	**High** • The existing characteristics of the Tas Valley are considered highly sensitive to overhead power lines. The undisturbed quality of the valley would be compromised by electricity transmission infrastructure, and the intricate topography is unsuited to this type of development. The visual characteristics of the landscape are highly sensitive to overhead powerlines on account of their height. Pylons are also incompatible with existing features in terms of their visual appearance. The complex landscape patterns and high scenic quality of the Tas Valley indicates high sensitivity, while the strong sense of place is vulnerable to generic forms of development including overhead powerlines.	**High** • The Tas Valley is considered to be very sensitive to 400 kV lines. Pylons of this size would overwhelm the existing valley landform, and are much less relatable to existing landscape features. The pylons would become new and dominant elements within the landscape, which would indicate a fundamental change of character.	**Medium-High** • The key characteristics of the Tas Valley are less sensitive to underground cable routes than to other forms of development. There are however some particular sensitivities which relate to ecological habitats and the flow of water, and the interaction of an underground cable route with existing dikes. Considering the sensitive habitats which are present within the valley the overall susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • The strong sense of place is vulnerable to generic forms of development, including substations, and the sense of tranquillity would also be negatively affected by this type of development. The high scenic quality and undisturbed nature of the Tas Valley both indicate high sensitivity. A substation would represent a large-scale industrial development which would be incompatible with the existing characteristics of the landscape. The susceptibility to this form of development is therefore assessed as High.
Overall susceptibility **LCA A2:** **Yare/Tiffey Rural River Valley**	**Medium-High** • The existing characteristics of the Yare/Tiffey Rural River Valley are considered to be sensitive to battery storage, which would represent a new, contrasting and urbanising element within the landscape. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to battery storage installations, which are composed of generic elements. Battery storage is however smaller than some of the other forms of development considered in this study, so the overall susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • The existing characteristics of the Yare/ Tiffey Valley are considered highly sensitive to overhead power lines. The undisturbed quality of the valley would be compromised by electricity transmission infrastructure, and the intricate topography is unsuited to this type of development. The visual characteristics of the landscape are highly sensitive to overhead powerlines on account of their height. The complex landscape patterns and high scenic quality of the Yare/Tiffey Valley indicates high sensitivity, while the strong sense of place is vulnerable to generic forms of development including overhead powerlines.	**High** • The Yare/Tiffey Valley is considered to be very sensitive to 400 kV lines. Pylons of this size would overwhelm the existing valley landform, and are much less relatable to existing landscape features. The pylons would become new and dominant elements within the landscape, which would indicate a fundamental change of character.	**Medium-High** • The key characteristics of the Yare/Tiffey Valley are less sensitive to underground cable routes than to other forms of development. There are however some particular sensitivities which relate to ecological habitats and the flow of water, and the interaction of an underground cable route with existing dikes. Considering the sensitive habitats which are present within the valley the overall susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • The strong sense of place is vulnerable to generic forms of development, including substations, and the sense of tranquillity would also be negatively affected by this type of development. The high scenic quality and undisturbed nature of the Yare/Tiffey Valley both indicate high sensitivity. A substation would represent a large-scale industrial development which would be incompatible with the existing characteristics of the landscape. The susceptibility to this form of development is therefore assessed as High.

LT A: Rural River Valleys

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Overall susceptibility **LCA A3:** **Tud Rural River Valley**	**Medium-High** • The existing characteristics of the Tud Rural River Valley are considered to be sensitive to extensive developments such as Solar PV. The undeveloped floodplain is sensitive to development of all types, while placing solar panels on the valley-side would increase their prominence, which would represent poor design.	**High** • The existing characteristics of the Tud Rural River Valley are considered highly sensitive to development of this scale. The narrow and intimate valley has little space to accommodate development, and the organic landform is unsuited to solar arrays. Development of this scale would fundamentally alter the characteristics of the Tud Rural River Valley. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to Solar PV, which is composed of generic elements.	**High** • The existing characteristics of the Tud Rural River Valley are considered highly sensitive to development of this scale. The narrow and intimate valley has little space to accommodate development, and the organic landform is unsuited to solar arrays. Development of this scale would fundamentally alter the characteristics of the Tud Rural River Valley. The sense of place is vulnerable to Solar PV, which is composed of generic elements.	**Medium-Low** • A farm-scale AD Plant which is connected to existing farm buildings could be seen as an extension of farming practices and would not therefore alter the fundamental characteristics of the Tud Rural River Valley. There are however some sensitivities in terms of habitats and heritage assets which would need to be avoided.	**High** • An AD Plant of this size would have a more industrial character and is unlikely to be related to a single farm. If bioenergy crops were to replace grazing marsh this would have a further adverse effect on character. An AD Plant of this size is not considered to be compatible with the established characteristics of the Tud Valley, so the susceptibility is assessed as High.
Overall susceptibility **LCA A4:** **Wensum Rural River Valley**	**Medium-High** • The existing characteristics of the Wensum Rural River Valley are considered to be sensitive to extensive developments such as Solar PV. The undeveloped floodplain is sensitive to development of all types, while placing solar panels on the valley-side would increase their prominence, which would represent poor design.	**High** • The existing characteristics of the Wensum Rural River Valley are considered highly sensitive to development of this scale. The valley has limited space to accommodate development, and the organic landform is unsuited to solar arrays. Development of this scale would fundamentally alter the characteristics of the Wensum Rural River Valley. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to Solar PV, which is composed of generic elements.	**High** • The existing characteristics of the Wensum Rural River Valley are considered highly sensitive to development of this scale. The valley has limited space to accommodate development, and the organic landform is unsuited to solar arrays. Development of this scale would fundamentally alter the characteristics of the Wensum Rural River Valley. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to Solar PV, which is composed of generic elements.	**Medium-Low** • A farm-scale AD Plant which is connected to existing farm buildings could be seen as an extension of farming practices and would not therefore alter the fundamental characteristics of the Wensum Rural River Valley. There are however some sensitivities in terms of habitats and heritage assets such as Costessey Conservation Area.	**High** • An AD Plant of this size would have a more industrial character and is unlikely to be related to a single farm. If bioenergy crops were to replace grazing marsh this would have a further adverse effect on character. An AD Plant of this size is not considered to be compatible with the established characteristics of the Wensum Rural River Valley, so the susceptibility is assessed as High.

LT A: Rural River Valleys

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Overall susceptibility **LCA A3:** **Tud Rural River Valley**	**Medium-High** • The existing characteristics of the Tud Rural River Valley are considered to be sensitive to battery storage, which would represent a new, contrasting and urbanising element within the landscape. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to battery storage installations, which are composed of generic elements. Battery storage is however smaller than some of the other forms of development considered in this study, so the overall susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • The existing characteristics of the Tud Valley are considered sensitive to 132 kV lines, which would overwhelm the small-scale valley landform. The visual characteristics of the landscape are highly sensitive to overhead powerlines on account of their height. Pylons are also incompatible with existing features in terms of their visual appearance. The complex landscape patterns and high scenic quality of the Tud Valley indicates high sensitivity, while the sense of place is vulnerable to generic forms of development including overhead powerlines.	**High** • The Tud Valley is considered to be very sensitive to 400 kV lines. Pylons of this size would overwhelm the existing valley landform, and are much less relatable to existing landscape features. The pylons would become new and dominant elements within the landscape, which would indicate a fundamental change of character.	**Medium** • The key characteristics of the Tud Valley are less sensitive to underground cable routes than to other forms of development. There are however some particular sensitivities which relate to ecological habitats such as grazing marsh and fen. Considering the sensitive habitats which are present within the valley the overall susceptibility is assessed as Medium.	**High** • The existing characteristics of the Tud Valley are considered to be highly sensitive to a substation, which would represent a new, contrasting and urbanising element within the landscape. The narrow valley is very unlikely to be able to accommodate a substation, which requires a level platform. The sense of place is vulnerable to generic forms of development, including substations, and the sense of tranquillity would also be negatively affected by this type of development.
Overall susceptibility **LCA A4:** **Wensum Rural River Valley**	**Medium-High** • The existing characteristics of the Wensum Rural River Valley are considered to be sensitive to battery storage, which would represent a new, contrasting and urbanising element within the landscape. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to battery storage installations, which are composed of generic elements. Battery storage is however smaller than some of the other forms of development considered in this study, so the overall susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • The existing characteristics of the Wensum Rural River Valley are considered highly sensitive to overhead power lines. The meadering valley landform is incompatible with the straight alignments of overhead wires. The visual characteristics of the landscape are highly sensitive to overhead powerlines on account of their height. The complex landscape patterns and high scenic quality of the Wensum Valley indicates high sensitivity, while the strong sense of place is vulnerable to generic forms of development including overhead powerlines.	**High** • The Wensum Valley is considered to be very sensitive to 400 kV lines. Pylons of this size would overwhelm the existing valley landform, and are much less relatable to existing landscape features. The pylons would become new and dominant elements within the landscape, which would indicate a fundamental change of character.	**Medium-High** • The Wesum Valley features a network of sensitive habitats in the valley-floor and the river itself is an important chalk river which is designated as a SSSI. Considering the sensitive habitats which are present susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • The strong sense of place is vulnerable to generic forms of development, including substations, and the sense of tranquillity would also be negatively affected by this type of development. The high scenic quality of the Wensum Valley indicates high sensitivity. A substation would represent a large-scale industrial development which would be incompatible with the existing characteristics of the landscape. The susceptibility to this form of development is therefore assessed as High.

LT A: Rural River Valleys

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Overall susceptibility **LCA A5:** **Waveney Rural River Valley**	**Medum-High** • The existing characteristics of the Waveney Rural River Valley are considered to be sensitive to extensive developments such as Solar PV. The undeveloped floodplain is sensitive to development of all types, while placing solar panels on the valley-side would increase their prominence, which would represent poor design.	**High** • The existing characteristics of the Waveney Rural River Valley are considered highly sensitive to development of this scale. The Waveney Valley is characterised by floodplain meadows and fens, and development of this scale would alter its character at a fundamental level. Priority habitats are incompatible with Solar PV. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to Solar PV, which is composed of generic elements.	**High** • The existing characteristics of the Waveney Rural River Valley are considered highly sensitive to development of this scale. The Waveney Valley is characterised by floodplain meadows and fens, and development of this scale would alter its character at a fundamental level. Priority habitats are incompatible with Solar PV. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to Solar PV, which is composed of generic elements.	**Medium-Low** • A farm-scale AD Plant which is connected to existing farm buildings could be seen as an extension of farming practices and would not therefore alter the fundamental characteristics of the Waveney Rural River Valley. There are however some sensitivities in terms of priority habitats which would need to be avoided.	**High** • An AD Plant of this size would have a more industrial character and is unlikely to be related to a single farm. If bioenergy crops were to replace grazing marsh this would have a further adverse effect on character. An AD Plant of this size is not considered to be compatible with the established characteristics of the Waveney Valley, so the susceptibility is assessed as High.

LT A: Rural River Valleys

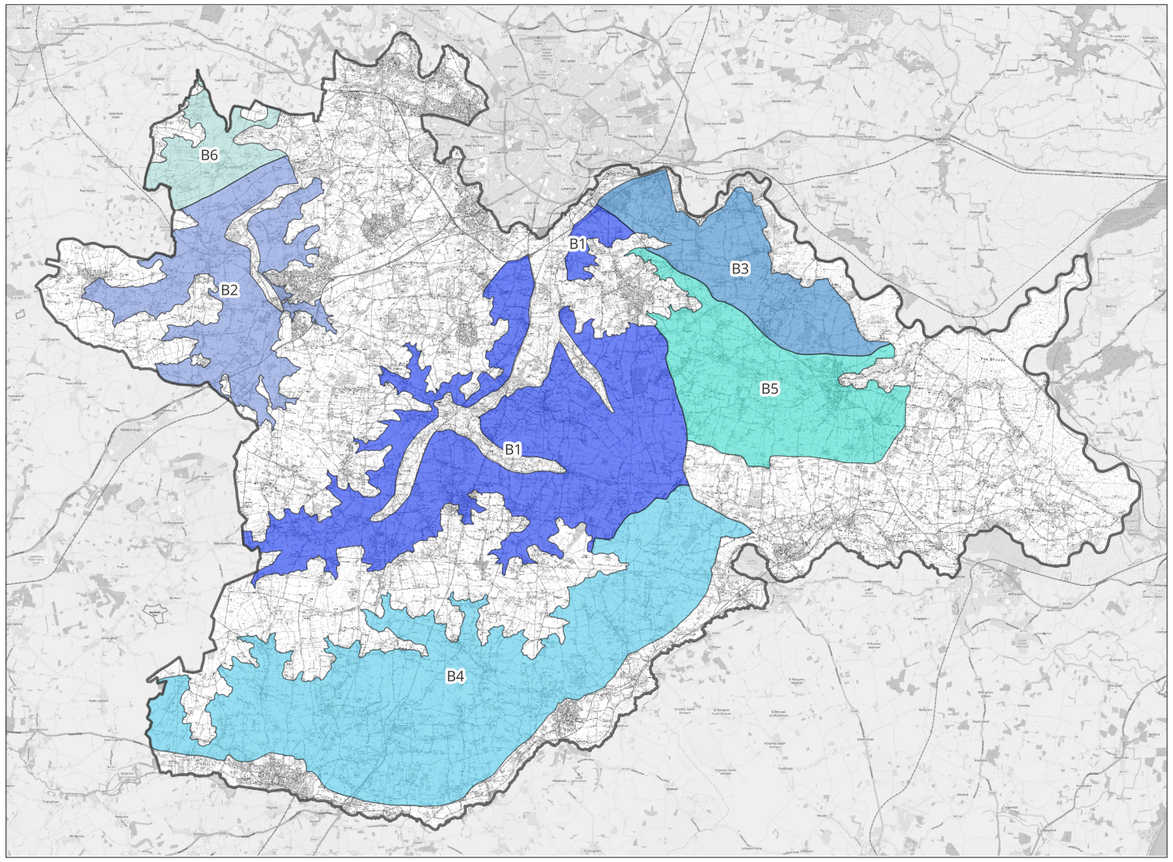
LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Overall susceptibility **LCA A5:** **Waveney Rural River Valley**	**Medium-High** • The existing characteristics of the Waveney Rural River Valley are considered to be sensitive to battery storage, which would represent a new, contrasting and urbanising element within the landscape. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to battery storage installations, which are composed of generic elements. Battery storage is however smaller than some of the other forms of development considered in this study, so the overall susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • The existing characteristics of the Waveney Valley are considered sensitive to 132 kV lines. The visual characteristics of the landscape are highly sensitive to overhead powerlines on account of their height. Pylons are also incompatible with existing features in terms of their visual appearance. The high scenic quality of the Waveney Valley indicates high sensitivity, while the strong sense of place is vulnerable to generic forms of development inculding overhead powerlines.	**High** • The Waveney Valley is considered to be very sensitive to 400 kV lines. Pylons of this size would overwhelm the existing valley landform, and are much less relatable to existing landscape features. The pylons would become new and dominant elements within the landscape, which would indicate a fundamental change of character.	**Medium-High** • A network of sensitive habitats extends along most of the valley, except for the area around Diss.Considering the sensitive habitats which are present susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • The existing characteristics of the Waveney Valley are considered to be highly sensitive to a substation, which would represent a new, contrasting and urbanising element within the landscape. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to generic forms of development, including substations. The high scenic quality of the Waveney Valley indicates high sensitivity.

LT B: Tributary Farmland

The tributary farmland occupies a large extent of the South Norfolk landscape occurring across the whole of the district. It is a broad transitional landscape type defined by the plateau uplands and river valleys, lying between 20m and 50m AOD.

Key characteristics

- Shelving and gently undulating landform created by small tributary valleys, with tributary rivers cutting through the glacial till to create a landscape of restrained variety.
- Transitional landscape occupying the mid ground between the upland plateaux and the main river valley landscapes providing opportunities for long and framed views.
- Tamed and peaceful farmland with scattered small farm woodlands creating a quiet rural landscape.
- Dispersed but evenly distributed settlement pattern of small, nucleated villages and small farmsteads, occasionally with large agricultural sheds.
- An intricate network of narrow, winding rural lanes often bounded by banks or ditches with a sense of impenetrability.
- Tributaries elusive- evident but usually hidden within the landscape by topography or trees.
- Medium to large-scale arable farmland of cereals and sugarbeet and occasional fields of sunflowers or other crops with sparse and/or overgrown hedgerows and hedgerow trees.
- Remnant parkland, which sometimes relates to former deer parks, plus areas of common land.
- Mixed architectural character comprising modern bungalow development and traditional vernacular architecture with gable ends (predominantly stepped) and other vernacular influences such as brick and flint and isolated churches.
- High proportion of important ecological assemblages protected as SSSIs including woodland, and wetland habitats.



The individual character areas within this type are listed below:

- B1: Tas Tributary Farmland
- B2: Tiffey Tributary Farmland
- B3: Rockland Tributary Farmland
- B4: Waveney Tributary Farmland
- B5: Chet Tributary Farmland
- B6: Yare Tributary Farmland

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LT B: Tributary Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Scale • Transitional landscape occupying the mid ground between the upland plateaux and the main river valley landscapes providing opportunities for long and framed views. • Contrasting sense of enclosure from small scale and enclosed in the wooded valleys to wider, more open areas across large arable fields on higher ground.	**Medium** • Fields are generally of a medium to large size which reduces susceptibility to large scale developments such as solar PV. However there is variation in both size and shape resulting in an intricate, small-scale landscape pattern in places. In addition, the presence of villages, narrow lanes, halls and farmsteads introduces human scale elements which increase susceptibility to larger developments.	**Medium** • Larger-scale landscapes are considered less sensitive to this form of development. The Tributary Farmlands lie in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium** • Larger-scale landscapes are considered less sensitive to this form of development. The Tributary Farmlands lie in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Low** • Whilst there is a more intricate, small-scale landscape pattern in places the susceptibility to this form of development is low.	**Medium** • Fields are generally of a medium to large size which reduces susceptibility to larger-scale developments such as AD plants. However there is variation in both size and shape resulting in an intricate, small-scale landscape pattern in places. In addition, the presence of villages, narrow lanes, halls and farmsteads introduces human-scale elements which increase susceptibility to larger developments.
Sense of enclosure • Woodland blocks impart a semi-wooded, semi-enclosed character to much of the area. • Valley landforms offers opportunity for longer views.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed landscape is moderately sensitive to development.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed landscape is moderately sensitive to development.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed landscape is moderately sensitive to development.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed character is moderately sensitive to development.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed character is moderately sensitive to development.
Landform • Varied landform from flat to gently undulating, sloping towards tributary valleys. • Minor stream valleys cut through the glacial till to create a landscape of restrained variety.	**Medium** • The varied landform results in localised areas of higher and lower susceptibility to low developments such as Solar AD. Susceptibility varies according to the degree of slope and the potential screening of the landform. The area generally consists of gently undulating landscape which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium** • The varied landform results in localised areas of higher and lower susceptibility to low developments such as Solar AD. Susceptibility varies according to the degree of slope and the potential screening of the landform. The area generally consists of gently undulating landscape which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium** • The varied landform results in localised areas of higher and lower susceptibility to low developments such as Solar AD. Susceptibility varies according to the degree of slope and the potential screening of the landform. The area generally consists of gently undulating landscape which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium** • The area generally consists of gently undulating landscape which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • The varied landform results in localised areas of higher and lower susceptibility to developments such as AD Plants according to the degree of slope.	**Medium** • The area generally consists of gently undulating landscape which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • The varied landform results in localised areas of higher and lower susceptibility to developments such as AD Plants according to the degree of slope.

LT B: Tributary Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Scale • Transitional landscape occupying the mid ground between the upland plateaux and the main river valley landscapes providing opportunities for long and framed views. • Contrasting sense of enclosure from small scale and enclosed in the wooded valleys to wider, more open areas across large arable fields on higher ground.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium** • In terms of scale the Tributary Farmlands lie in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium-High** • Pylons of this size are less relatable to existing landscape features so the susceptibility to this form of development is considered to be higher.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development
Sense of enclosure • Woodland blocks impart a semi-wooded, semi-enclosed character to much of the area. • Valley landforms offers opportunity for longer views.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed character is moderately susceptible to development.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed character is moderately sensitive to development.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed character is moderately sensitive to development.
Landform • Varied landform from flat to gently undulating, sloping towards tributary valleys. • Minor stream valleys cut through the glacial till to create a landscape of restrained variety.	**Medium** • The area generally consists of gently undulating landscape which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Steeper slopes would however be more sensitive to battery storage as this type of development typically requires a level platform.	**Medium** • The area generally consists of gently undulating land which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium** • The area generally consists of gently undulating land which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium** • The area generally consists of gently undulating landscape which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium** • The area generally consists of gently undulating landscape which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Steeper slopes would however be more sensitive to substations as they typically require a level platform.

LT B: Tributary Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Field pattern **B1 - Tas Tributary Farmland** • Early rectilinear field patterns across much of the area. • Planned enclosures of former greens and heaths prior to the C18 creating semi-regular field pattern. • Common arable fields in Forncett St Mary visible on tithe map. • Late enclosure of fens, for example at Hingham • Some unenclosed meadows/fen. • Widespread hedgerow loss means that most fields are now classified as 20th century enclosures. **B2 – Tiffey** • Mix of field patterns. Some irregular, presumably early enclosures. • Late enclosures at Spooner Row and Barnham Broom. • Medieval deer parks at Kimberley and Oxehaghe. • Small area of unenclosed meadow at Coston. • Widespread hedgerow loss means that most fields are now classified as 20th century enclosures. **B3 – Rockland** • Mix of organic field patterns, suggesting early enclosure, and rectilinear field patterns, suggesting late enclosure. • Late enclosures of marshland and heathland in Kriby Bedon and Surlingham. • Sinuous field boundaries in Ashby St Mary suggest enclosure from common field. **B4 – Waveney Tributary Farmland** • Early rectilinear field patterns e.g. at Alburgh and Denton. • Ancient, irregular enclosures across much of the area. • Sinuous enclosures from open fields in Denton. • Considerable hedgerow loss. **B5 – Chet** • Early rectilinear field systems e.g. at Seething. Medieval open fields possibly based on earlier field system. • Late enclosure of Yelverton Heath.	**Medium-Low** • Whilst there are likely to be some early field systems these are somewhat poorly preserved.	**Medium-Low** • Whilst there are likely to be some early field systems these are somewhat poorly preserved.	**Medium-Low** • Whilst there are likely to be some early field systems these are somewhat poorly preserved.	• The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development

LT B: Tributary Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Field pattern **B1 - Tas Tributary Farmland** • Early rectilinear field patterns across much of the area. • Planned enclosures of former greens and heaths prior to the C18 creating semi-regular field pattern. • Common arable fields in Forncett St Mary visible on tithe map. • Late enclosure of fens, for example at Hingham • Some unenclosed meadows/fen. • Widespread hedgerow loss means that most fields are now classified as 20th century enclosures. **B2 – Tiffey** • Mix of field patterns. Some irregular, presumably early enclosures. • Late enclosures at Spooner Row and Barnham Broom. • Medieval deer parks at Kimberley and Oxehaghe. • Small area of unenclosed meadow at Coston. • Widespread hedgerow loss means that most fields are now classified as 20th century enclosures. **B3 – Rockland** • Mix of organic field patterns, suggesting early enclosure, and rectilinear field patterns, suggesting late enclosure. • Late enclosures of marshland and heathland in Kriby Bedon and Surlingham. • Sinuous field boundaries in Ashby St Mary suggest enclosure from common field. **B4 – Waveney Tributary Farmland** • Early rectilinear field patterns e.g. at Alburgh and Denton. • Ancient, irregular enclosures across much of the area. • Sinuous enclosures from open fields in Denton. • Considerable hedgerow loss. **B5 – Chet** • Early rectilinear field systems e.g. at Seething. Medieval open fields possibly based on earlier field system.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Low** • The majority of the fields are now classified as 20th century enclosures and are not considered particularly sensitive. • Field patterns can be reinstated. • Important hedgerows (where they are present) would require special construction techniques such as Horizontal Directional Drilling.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development

LT B: Tributary Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Landcover • Varied pattern from small scale, intricate networks of fields/hedgerows in tributary valleys and around settlements to large, open fields on higher ground. • An intricate network of narrow, winding lanes often bounded by ditches. • Elusive tributaries, evident but usually hidden within the landscape by topography or trees. • Medium to large-scale arable fields enclosed by sparse hedges with hedgerow trees. Permanent pasture and woodland found within valleys. • Remnant parkland which sometimes relates to former deer parks, plus areas of common land. • High proportion of important assemblages protected as SSSIs including woodland and wetland habitat.	**Medium** • The dominant arable/pasture landcover lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Areas of naturalistic landcover such as ancient woodland, species-rich grassland or fens are incompatible with Solar PV development.	**Medium-High** • Arable farmland is a resource in its own right and there is therefore higher susceptibility to this scale of development. • Landcover is more sensitive to this scale of development as it would be more extensive and could alter the perceptions of typical landcover.	**Medium-High** • Arable farmland is a resource in its own right and there is therefore higher susceptibility to this scale of development. • Landcover is more sensitive to this scale of development as it would be more extensive and could alter the perceptions of typical landcover.	**Medium** • The dominant arable/pasture landcover lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Pre-C18 enclosures, commons, ancient woodland, parklands and vernacular buildings display a stronger time depth and historical continuity and increase local susceptibility. • Areas of naturalistic landcover such as ancient woodland, species-rich grassland or fens are incompatible with AD plants. Most of the land however does not consist of priority habitats so the ecological constraint could be avoided. • A farm-scale AD plant occupies a smaller footprint so is potentially easier to accommodate within the existing landcover pattern.	**Medium** • The dominant arable/pasture landcover lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Pre-C18 enclosures, commons, ancient woodland, parklands and vernacular buildings display a stronger time depth and historical continuity and increase local susceptibility. • Areas of naturalistic landcover such as ancient woodland, species-rich grassland or fens are incompatible with AD plants. Most of the land however does not consist of priority habitats so the ecological constraint could be avoided.
Settlement pattern and human influence • Dispersed settlement pattern of small villages, hamlets, farmsteads and manors distributed across the landscape. Occasional large agricultural buildings e.g. poultry sheds • Compact villages sheltered within small valleys. • Mixed architectural character comprising modern bungalow development and vernacular architecture with stepped gable ends and other vernacular characteristics. Local building materials such as brick and flint. • Isolated churches. Locally distinctive round towered churches e.g. St Michael's Aslacton • The Chet Tributary Farmland contains the small town of Loddon.	**LCA B1, B3, B4, B5: Medium-High** **LCA B2: Medium** • The historic settlement pattern is still evident with only modest recent expansion. Solar PV represents an expansive form of development which would consequently have a large effect on the settlement pattern. Solar PV is a modern form of development which would compromise the historical settlement pattern. • Within B2 the A11 introduces a modern element which reduces susceptibility slightly.	**LCA B1, B3, B4, B5: High** **LCA B2: Medium-High** • The historic settlement pattern is still evident with only modest recent expansion. Solar PV represents an expansive form of development which would consequently have a large effect on the settlement pattern. Solar PV is a modern form of development which would eclipse the historical settlement pattern. • The existing dispersed settlement pattern is incompatible with large-scale developments such as Solar PV.	**LCA B1, B3, B4, B5: High** **LCA B2: Medium-High** • The historic settlement pattern is still evident with only modest recent expansion. Solar PV represents an expansive form of development which would consequently have a large effect on the settlement pattern. Solar PV is a modern form of development which would eclipse the historical settlement pattern. • The existing dispersed settlement pattern is incompatible with large-scale developments such as Solar PV.	**Low** • Development of this scale could be accommodated within the context of an existing farm complex without altering the sense of human influence.	**Medium** • The landscape does include some modern elements such as poultry sheds, however human influence is limited, so the landscape lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.

LT B: Tributary Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Landcover • Varied pattern from small scale, intricate networks of fields/hedgerows in tributary valleys and around settlements to large, open fields on higher ground. • An intricate network of narrow, winding lanes often bounded by ditches. • Elusive tributaries, evident but usually hidden within the landscape by topography or trees. • Medium to large-scale arable fields enclosed by sparse hedges with hedgerow trees. Permanent pasture and woodland found within valleys. • Remnant parkland which sometimes relates to former deer parks, plus areas of common land. • High proportion of important assemblages protected as SSSIs including woodland and wetland habitat.	**Medium** • The dominant arable/pasture landcover lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Pre-C18 enclosures, commons, ancient woodland, parklands and vernacular buildings display a stronger time depth and historical continuity and increase local susceptibility. • Areas of naturalistic landcover such as ancient woodland, species-rich grassland or fens are incompatible with development. Most of the land however does not consist of priority habitats so the ecological constraint could be avoided.	**Medium** • The dominant arable/pasture landcover lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Pre-C18 enclosures, commons, ancient woodland, parklands and vernacular buildings display a stronger time depth and historical continuity and increase local susceptibility. • Areas of naturalistic landcover such as ancient woodland, species-rich grassland or fens are incompatible with development. Most of the land however does not consist of priority habitats, so the ecological constraint could be avoided.	**Medium** • The dominant arable/pasture landcover lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Pre-C18 enclosures, commons, ancient woodland, parklands and vernacular buildings display a stronger time depth and historical continuity and increase local susceptibility. • Areas of naturalistic landcover such as ancient woodland, species-rich grassland or fens are incompatible with development. Most of the land however does not consist of priority habitats, so the ecological constraint could be avoided.	**Medium** • Arable landcover can be reinstated, but there is some susceptibility in terms of disturbance to soils. • Pre-C18 enclosures, commons, ancient woodland, parklands and vernacular buildings display a stronger time depth and historical continuity and increase local susceptibility. • Areas of naturalistic landcover such as ancient woodland, species-rich grassland or fens are incompatible with development. Most of the land however does not consist of priority habitats so the ecological constraint could be avoided.	**Medium** • The dominant arable/pasture landcover lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Pre-C18 enclosures, commons, ancient woodland, parklands and vernacular buildings display a stronger time depth and historical continuity and increase local susceptibility. • Areas of naturalistic landcover such as ancient woodland, species-rich grassland or fens are incompatible with development. Most of the land however does not consist of priority habitats so the ecological constraint could be avoided.
Settlement pattern and human influence • Dispersed settlement pattern of small villages, hamlets, farmsteads and manors distributed across the landscape. Occasional large agricultural buildings e.g. poultry sheds • Compact villages sheltered within small valleys. • Mixed architectural character comprising modern bungalow development and vernacular architecture with stepped gable ends and other vernacular characteristics. Local building materials such as brick and flint. • Isolated churches. Locally distinctive round towered churches e.g. St Michael's Aslacton • The Chet Tributary Farmland contains the small town of Loddon.	**Medium** • The existing rural settlement pattern is somewhat susceptible to this type of development. • The landscape includes some modern elements and has a mixed architectural character. • Historic features less likely to be affected by battery storage as this type of development consists of low elements. • Battery storage is smaller than other forms of development, so susceptibility is somewhat lower.	**Medium** • Rural settlement pattern. The landscape does include some modern elements and has a mixed architectural character, so is assessed as medium susceptibility.	**Medium** • Rural settlement pattern. The landscape does include some modern elements and has a mixed architectural character, so is assessed as medium susceptibility.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium** • The landscape does include some modern elements and has a mixed architectural character, so the settlement pattern is considered to be moderately sensitive. • Presence of historic features increases susceptibility to this form of development.

LT B: Tributary Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Perceptual aspects • For the most part the landscape is peaceful, rural and tranquil. • Roads introduce a local source of movement within the landscape.	**LCA B1, B3, B4, B5: Medium-High** **B2: Medium** • The sense of rural tranquillity increases susceptibility to all development types, including Solar PV. • Development would adversely influence the rural qualities of the tributary farmland. • Noise from inverters/transformers would have an adverse effect on the peaceful rural environment. • Within B2 the A11 introduces a source of noise and movement which reduces susceptibility.	**LCA B1, B3, B4, B5: Medium-High** **B2: Medium** • The sense of rural tranquillity increases susceptibility to all development types, including Solar PV. • Development would adversely influence the rural qualities of the tributary farmland. • Noise from inverters/transformers would have an adverse effect on the peaceful rural environment. • Within B2 the A11 introduces a source of noise and movement which reduces susceptibility.	**LCA B1, B3, B4, B5: Medium-High** **B2: Medium** • The sense of rural tranquillity increases susceptibility to all development types, including Solar PV. • Development would adversely influence the rural qualities of the tributary farmland. • Noise from inverters/transformers would have an adverse effect on the peaceful rural environment. • Within B2 the A11 introduces a source of noise and movement which reduces susceptibility.	**Low** • AD plants have some connection to the rural landscape so would have less of an effect on the rural qualities of the area than other forms of development. • If the AD plant related to farm products only then additional vehicular movements would be minimal.	**Medium** • Development of this scale would have an adverse effect on the rural qualities of the Tributary Farmlands. • AD plants have little effect on tranquillity but might increase vehicular movements and introduce lighting.
Visual characteristics • Transitional landscape occupying the mid ground between the plateaux and the main river valleys, providing opportunities for long and framed views. • Within these landscapes views are across arable fields to sloping valley sides and down to small-scale wooded tributary valleys. • Framed and open, long-ranging views across the countryside. • Large agricultural buildings can be visually prominent. • Pylons and poles interrupt the landscape wherever they are present, notably towards the northern part of the district. • Important views to landmarks such as Wymondham Abbey and Wicklewood Windmill that provide a sense of place. • Elements of vernacular interest that include round-towered churches. • Generally undeveloped skylines. • Strong visual influence of the adjoining Broads in character areas B3 and B5. • Visual influence of Norwich in character areas B1 and B3.	**Medium** • The combination of historic vernacular buildings, wooded horizons, hedgerows and hedgerow oaks counterbalanced by extensive gently undulating, arable farmland creates a moderate to high scenic quality. • The landscape is less sensitive to solar PV than to other forms of development as solar PV consists of low elements.	**Medium-High** • Development of this scale is more likely to be noticeable within the landscape which indicates a higher susceptibility to this scale of development.	**Medium-High** • Development of this scale is more likely to be noticeable within the landscape which indicates a higher susceptibility to this scale of development.	**Medium-Low** • The type does feature some sensitive views e.g. long-ranging views across the countryside or views to landmarks, however development of this scale would have a limited effect on visual character.	**Medium-High** • Views across arable fields to sloping valley sides and down to small-scale wooded tributary valleys create a moderate to high scenic quality, which indicates higher susceptibility to this form of development. • AD plants include large elements which are potentially visible in the gently undulating landscape. • The presence of historic landmark features increases the susceptibility of the landscape to large structures such as those contained within AD plants.
Skylines	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development

LT B: Tributary Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Perceptual aspects • For the most part the landscape is peaceful, rural and tranquil. • Roads introduce a local source of movement within the landscape.	**Medium** • Battery storage does not have any intrinsic link with the countryside and would therefore have a negative effect on the rural qualities of the Tributary Farmlands. • Battery storage schemes are likely to have a localised effect on tranquillity. • Sensitive design i.e. infrared cameras, could avoid the need for lighting.	**Medium** • Not as sensitive as wild or remote landscapes; however, pylons can affect the rural qualities of the landscape.	**Medium-High** • Pylons of this size have a greater effect on the rural qualities of the landscape.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium** • Large substations do not have any intrinsic link with the countryside and would therefore have a negative effect on the rural qualities of the area. • Substations are likely to have a negative effect on tranquillity. • Sensitive design e.g. use of infrared cameras, could avoid the need for lighting.
Visual characteristics • Transitional landscape occupying the mid ground between the plateaux and the main river valleys, providing opportunities for long and framed views. • Within these landscapes views are across arable fields to sloping valley sides and down to small-scale wooded tributary valleys. • Framed and open, long-ranging views across the countryside. • Large agricultural buildings can be visually prominent. • Pylons and poles interrupt the landscape wherever they are present, notably towards the northern part of the district. • Important views to landmarks such as Wymondham Abbey and Wicklewood Windmill that provide a sense of place. • Elements of vernacular interest that include round-towered churches. • Generally undeveloped skylines. • Strong visual influence of the adjoining Broads in character areas B3 and B5. • Visual influence of Norwich in character areas B1 and B3.	**Medium** • The combination of historic vernacular buildings, wooded horizons, hedgerows and hedgerow oaks counterbalanced by extensive gently undulating, arable farmland creates a moderate to high scenic quality. • The landscape is less susceptible to battery storage than to other forms of development as battery storage installations are composed of low elements.	**Medium-High** • The combination of historic vernacular buildings, wooded horizons, hedgerows and hedgerow oaks counterbalanced by extensive gently undulating, arable farmland creates a moderate to high scenic quality. • Connections to surrounding landscapes including the Broads and Norwich indicate higher susceptibility. • The scenic quality is sensitive to tall structures such as pylons.	**Medium-High** • The combination of historic vernacular buildings, wooded horizons, hedgerows and hedgerow oaks counterbalanced by extensive gently undulating, arable farmland creates a moderate to high scenic quality. • Connections to surrounding landscapes including the Broads and Norwich indicate higher susceptibility. • The scenic quality is sensitive to tall structures such as pylons.	**Medium-Low** • The combination of historic vernacular buildings, wooded horizons, hedgerows and hedgerow oaks counterbalanced by extensive gently undulating, arable farmland creates a moderate to high scenic quality. • The landscape is less sensitive in visual terms to underground cable routes than to other forms of development as the visual characteristics of the landscape can be largely restored.	**Medium-High** • The combination of historic vernacular buildings, wooded horizons, hedgerows and hedgerow oaks counterbalanced by extensive gently undulating, arable farmland creates a moderate to high scenic quality. • Substations include some taller elements which would take many years to screen.
Skylines	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium** • Undeveloped skylines, though not generally prominent or distinctive.	**Medium** • Undeveloped skylines, though not generally prominent or distinctive.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development

LT B: Tributary Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Intactness • Some roads have been modernised and there has been some modest expansion of settlements. Changing agricultural practices have led to a simplification of the landscape pattern and the loss of some landscape features. The historic pattern is nonetheless legible, and there are relatively few modern elements. The rural character of the area is intact, and there is a moderately strong sense of place.	**Varying from Medium to Medium-High** • The introduction of Solar PV would have a negative effect on the intact rural landscape. This type of development is extensive and would fragment the existing pattern of rural land uses. • Solar PV also consists of standard components which would tend to dilute the sense of place. Whilst planting could be locally appropriate the development itself would not contribute to local identity. • Within B2 the A11 introduces a modern element which reduces the intactness of the landscape.	**Varying from Medium to Medium-High** • The introduction of Solar PV would have a negative effect on the intact rural landscape. This type of development is extensive and would fragment the existing pattern of rural land uses. • Solar PV also consists of standard components which would tend to dilute the sense of place. Whilst planting could be locally appropriate the development itself would not contribute to local identity. • Within B2 the A11 introduces a modern element which reduces the intactness of the landscape.	**Varying from Medium-High to High** • Development of this scale would have a more profound effect on sense of place by introducing standard elements across a wide area. • The existing rural character would also be more fundamentally altered by this scale of development.	**Low** • The tanks associated with an AD Plant are similar in scale to large agricultural buildings, through the form of the structures is distinctive. • If an AD plant uses farm products only then it can be more easily accepted as part of the rural landscape. • A development of this scale would have a limited effect on the intactness of the rural landscape.	**Medium** • The tanks associated with an AD Plant are similar in scale to large agricultural buildings, through the form of the structures is distinctive. • A larger AD plant is likely to use non-farm waste and would have a more industrial character with less connection to the existing rural landscape. Similarly, if bioenergy crops were to replace farm crops there would no longer be any connection to agriculture as such. • A development of this scale would affect the intactness of the rural landscape.

LT B: Tributary Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Intactness • Some roads have been modernised and there has been some modest expansion of settlements. Changing agricultural practices have led to a simplification of the landscape pattern and the loss of some landscape features. The historic pattern is nonetheless legible, and there are relatively few modern elements. The rural character of the area is intact, and there is a moderately strong sense of place.	**Medium-High** • The intact rural character is susceptible to the urbanising influence of battery storage, which would fragment the landscape pattern. • Battery storage installations consist of standard, utilitarian elements which would dilute the sense of place.	**Medium-High** • The intact rural character is sensitive to the urbanising influence of an overhead transmission line. • Standard design of pylons would dilute the sense of place.	**Medium-High** • The intact rural character is sensitive to the urbanising influence of an overhead transmission line. • Standard design of pylons would dilute the sense of place.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium-High** • The intact rural character is sensitive to the urbanising influence of a substation which would be incompatible with the existing landscape pattern.

LT B: Tributary Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Overall susceptibility **LCA B1:** **Tas Tributary Farmland**	**Medium** • Solar PV is lower than other forms of development, but could still be visible within the gently undulating landscape of the Tas Tributary Farmlands. Whilst it might be possible to screen panels with planting this is likely to affect the predominantly open character of the landscape. The farmed character of the Tas Tributary Farmlands is also sensitive to change of use, irrespective of the proposed mitigation. The key characteristics of the Tas Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to heritage assets such as Venta Icenorum, or to Norwich. • Susceptibility to this scale of development is assessed as Medium.	**Medium-High** • Whilst it might be possible to screen panels with planting this is likely to affect the predominantly open character of the landscape. The farmed character of the Tas Tributary Farmlands is also sensitive to change of use, irrespective of the proposed mitigation. The key characteristics of the Tas Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to heritage assets such as Venta Icenorum, or to Norwich. • Susceptibility to this scale of development is assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • Whilst it might be possible to screen solar panels with planting development of this scale would have an extensive effect on the landscape, and mitigation planting is also likely to alter the predominantly open character of the landscape. The Tas Tributary Farmlands display a rural, farmed character. The changes to land use and to the visual experience of the landscape would alter its fundamental character, so susceptibility is judged to be high. • Overall it is judged that the Tas Tributary Farmlands have a high sensitivity to development of this scale.	**Low** • A farm-scale AD Plant which is connected to existing farm buildings could be seen as an extension of farming practices and would not therefore alter the fundamental characteristics of the Tas Tributary Farmlands. Careful siting is still required within the predominantly open landscape.	**Medium-High** • An AD Plant of this size would have a more industrial character and is unlikely to be related to a single farm. If bioenergy crops were to replace food crops this would have a further subtle effect on character with characteristic cereal crops being replaced. The key characteristics of the Tas Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to heritage assets such as Venta Icenorum, Dunston Hall, or Norwich. The scenic qualities of the landscape are sensitive to this type of development, so susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.
Overall susceptibility **LCA B2:** **Tiffey Tributary Farmland**	**Medium** • Solar PV is lower than other forms of development, but could still be visible within the gently shelving landscape of the Tiffey Tributary Farmlands. Whilst it might be possible to screen panels with planting this is likely to affect the characteristic framed and long-range views. The farmed character of the Tiffey Tributary Farmlands is also sensitive to change of use, irrespective of the proposed mitigation. The key characteristics of the Tiffey Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to local landmarks including Wymondham Abbey and Wicklewood Windmill. • Susceptibility to this scale of development is assessed as Medium.	**Medium-High** • Whilst it might be possible to screen panels with planting this is likely to affect the characteristic framed and long-range views. The farmed character of the Tiffey Tributary Farmlands is also sensitive to change of use, irrespective of the proposed mitigation. The key characteristics of the Tiffey Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to local landmarks including Wymondham Abbey and Wicklewood Windmill. Elements of vernacular interest are vulnerable to generic forms of development which weaken sense of place. • Susceptibility to this scale of development is assessed as Medium-HIgh.	**High** • Whilst it might be possible to screen panels with planting this is likely to affect the characteristic framed and long-range views. The farmed character of the Tiffey Tributary Farmlands is also sensitive to change of use, irrespective of the proposed mitigation. The key characteristics of the Tiffey Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to local landmarks including Wymondham Abbey and Wicklewood Windmill. Elements of vernacular interest are vulnerable to generic forms of development which weaken sense of place. • Development of this scale would have a more fundamental effect on character, so susceptibility is assessed as High.	**Low** • A farm-scale AD Plant which is connected to existing farm buildings could be seen as an extension of farming practices and would not therefore alter the fundamental characteristics of the Tiffey Tributary Farmlands. Careful siting is still required within the predominantly open landscape.	**Medium-High** • An AD Plant of this size would have a more industrial character and is unlikely to be related to a single farm. If bioenergy crops were to replace food crops this would have a further subtle effect on character with characteristic cereal crops being replaced. The key characteristics of the Tiffey Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to local landmarks including Wymondham Abbey and Wicklewood Windmill. Elements of vernacular interest are vulnerable to generic forms of development which weaken sense of place. The scenic qualities of the landscape are sensitive to this type of development, so susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.

LT B: Tributary Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Overall susceptibility **LCA B1:** **Tas Tributary Farmland**	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. At the same time the size and height of battery storage installations mean that the key characteristics are less sensitive to this type of development than to others.	**High** • The Tas Tributary Farmlands are sensitive due to the strong rural and tranquil character across most of the area, and sensitive views to heritage assets such as Venta Icenorum, Dunston Hall or to Norwich. Views to church towers are sensitive to this particular form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. • 132 kV powerlines coupled with the existing 400 kV line would create visual confusion and would also cause overhead powerlines to become the dominant element within the landscape, which would alter its fundamental character.	**High** • Overhead powerlines exert an overt human influence, and pylons of this size are not relatable to existing landscape features. The existing 400 kV line has already caused a considerable change in character in this area. The susceptibility of the key characteristics to this type of development is therefore judged as High.	**Low** • The key characteristics of the Tas Tributary Farmlands are less sensitive to underground cable routes than to other forms of development. There are however some sensitivities which relate to ecological habitats and temporary disturbance during the installation phase. It is assumed that effects on important hedgerows or habitats could be avoided through careful design. Susceptibility is therefore assessed as Low.	**Medium-High** • Generic forms of development such as substations would dilute the sense of place, and the tranquil qualities of the landscape would also be negatively affected by this type of development. Open and framed views across arable farmland are sensitive to this type of development. A substation would represent a large-scale industrial development which would compromise the existing characteristics of the landscape. Susceptibility is therefore judged as Medium-High.
Overall susceptibility **LCA B2:** **Tiffey Tributary Farmland**	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. At the same time the size and height of battery storage installations mean that the key characteristics are less sensitive to this type of development than to others.	**Medium-High** • The strong rural, tranquil and undistrubed character across most of the area means that it is sensitive. Views to church towers or to Wicklewood Windmill are sensitive to this particular form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. This particular form of development would have a large effect on the character of the existing views.	**High** • Overhead powerlines exert an overt human influence, and pylons of this size are not relatable to existing landscape features. The area has an increasingly rare undisturbed character which is sensitive to development of this type.	**Low** • The key characteristics of the Tiffey Tributary Farmlands are less sensitive to underground cable routes than to other forms of development. There are however some sensitivities which relate to ecological habitats and temporary disturbance during the installation phase. It is assumed that effects on important hedgerows or habitats could be avoided through careful design. Susceptibility is therefore assessed as Low.	**Medium-High** • Generic forms of development such as substations would dilute the sense of place, and the tranquil qualities of the landscape would also be negatively affected by this type of development. Framed and long-range views across arable farmland are sensitive to this type of development. A substation would represent a large-scale industrial development which would compromise the existing characteristics of the landscape. Susceptibility is therefore judged as Medium-High.

LT B: Tributary Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Overall susceptibility **LCA B3:** **Rockland Tributary Farmland**	**Medium** • Solar PV is lower than other forms of development, but could still be visible within the gently shelving landscape of the Rockland Tributary Farmlands. Whilst it might be possible to screen panels with planting this is likely to affect the visual characteristics of the landscape. The farmed character of the Rockland Tributary Farmlands is also sensitive to change of use, irrespective of the proposed mitigation. The key characteristics of the Rockland Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to the Yare Valley or to isolated churches. • Susceptibility to this scale of development is assessed as Medium.	**Medium-High** • Solar PV is lower than other forms of development, but could still be visible within the gently shelving landscape of the Rockland Tributary Farmlands. Whilst it might be possible to screen panels with planting this is likely to affect the visual characteristics of the landscape. The farmed character of the Rockland Tributary Farmlands is also sensitive to change of use, irrespective of the proposed mitigation. The key characteristics of the Rockland Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to the Yare Valley or to isolated churches. • Susceptibility to this scale of development is assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • Solar PV is lower than other forms of development, but could still be visible within the gently shelving landscape of the Rockland Tributary Farmlands. Whilst it might be possible to screen panels with planting this is likely to affect the visual characteristics of the landscape. The farmed character of the Rockland Tributary Farmlands is also sensitive to change of use, irrespective of the proposed mitigation. The key characteristics of the Rockland Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to the Yare Valley or to isolated churches. • Development of this scale would have a more fundamental effect on character, so susceptibility is assessed as High.	**Low** • A farm-scale AD Plant which is connected to existing farm buildings could be seen as an extension of farming practices and would not therefore alter the fundamental characteristics of the Rockland Tributary Farmlands. Careful siting is still required within the predominantly open landscape.	**Medium-High** • An AD Plant of this size would have a more industrial character and is unlikely to be related to a single farm. If bioenergy crops were to replace food crops this would have a further subtle effect on character with characteristic cereal crops being replaced. The key characteristics of the Rockland Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to the Yare Valley, or to isolated churches. Elements of vernacular interest are vulnerable to generic forms of development which weaken sense of place. The scenic qualities of the landscape are sensitive to this type of development, so susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.
Overall susceptibility **LCA B4:** **Waveney Tributary Farmland**	**Medium** • Solar PV is lower than other forms of development, but could still be visible within the gently undulating landscape of the Waveney Tributary Farmlands. Whilst it might be possible to screen panels with planting this would alter the open character of the landscape. The farmed character of the Waveney Tributary Farmlands is also sensitive to change of use, irrespective of the proposed mitigation. The key characteristics of the Waveney Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to the Broads or to landmark features including round-towered and isolated churches. • Susceptibility to this scale of development is assessed as Medium.	**Medium-High** • Solar PV is lower than other forms of development, but could still be visible within the gently undulating landscape of the Waveney Tributary Farmlands. Whilst it might be possible to screen panels with planting this would alter the open character of the landscape. The farmed character of the Waveney Tributary Farmlands is also sensitive to change of use, irrespective of the proposed mitigation. The key characteristics of the Waveney Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to the Broads or to landmark features including round-towered and isolated churches. • Susceptibility to this scale of development is assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • Solar PV is lower than other forms of development, but could still be visible within the gently undulating landscape of the Waveney Tributary Farmlands. Whilst it might be possible to screen panels with planting this would alter the open character of the landscape. The farmed character of the Waveney Tributary Farmlands is also sensitive to change of use, irrespective of the proposed mitigation. The key characteristics of the Waveney Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to The Broads or to landmark features such as round-towered or isolated churches. • Development of this scale would have a more fundamental effect on character, so susceptibility is assessed as High.	**Low** • A farm-scale AD Plant which is connected to existing farm buildings could be seen as an extension of farming practices and would not therefore alter the fundamental characteristics of the Waveney Tributary Farmlands. Careful siting is still required within the predominantly open landscape.	**Medium-High** • An AD Plant of this size would have a more industrial character and is unlikely to be related to a single farm. If bioenergy crops were to replace food crops this would have a further subtle effect on character with characteristic cereal crops being replaced. The key characteristics of the Waveney Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to The Broads or to landmark features such as round-towered or isolated churches. The scenic qualities of the landscape are sensitive to this type of development, so susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.

LT B: Tributary Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Overall susceptibility **LCA B3:** **Rockland Tributary Farmland**	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. At the same time the size and height of battery storage installations mean that the key characteristics are less sensitive to this type of development than to others.	**Medium-High** • The Rockland Tributary Farmlands are sensitive due to the rural and tranquil character across most of the area. Views to the Broads and to church towers are sensitive to this particular form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. • The existing 132 kV powerlines in this area have caused a considerable change in character, which indicates higher sensitivity to this form of development.	**High** • Overhead powerlines exert an overt human influence, and pylons of this size are not relatable to existing landscape features. 400 kV powerlines coupled with the existing 132 kV lines would create visual confusion. Overhead powerlines would become the dominant element of the landscape and there would also be negative effects on the setting of The Broads. Susceptibility to this form of development is therefore assessed as High.	**Low** • The key characteristics of the Rockland Tributary Farmlands are less sensitive to underground cable routes than to other forms of development. There are however some sensitivities which relate to ecological habitats and temporary disturbance during the installation phase. It is assumed that effects on important hedgerows or habitats could be avoided through careful design. Susceptibility is therefore assessed as Low.	**Medium-High** • Generic forms of development such as substations would dilute the sense of place, and the tranquil qualities of the landscape would also be negatively affected by this type of development. Views are sensitive to this type of development, especially where there are views to the Yare Valley or to round-towered or isolated churches. A substation would represent a large-scale industrial development which would compromise the existing characteristics of the landscape. Susceptibility is therefore judged as Medium-High.
Overall susceptibility **LCA B4:** **Waveney Tributary Farmland**	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. At the same time the size and height of battery storage installations mean that the key characteristics are less sensitive to this type of development than to others.	**Medium-High** • The Waveney Tributary Farmlands are sensitive due to the peaceful rural character across most of the area. Views to church towers are sensitive to this particular form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. • A 132 kV line would compromise the existing characteristics of the landscape, so susceptability is assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • Overhead powerlines exert an overt human influence, and pylons of this size are not relatable to existing landscape features. The existing 400 kV line has already caused a localised change in character. The susceptibility of the key characteristics to this type of development is therefore assessed as High.	**Low** • The key characteristics of the Waveney Tributary Farmlands are less sensitive to underground cable routes than to other forms of development. There are however some sensitivities which relate to ecological habitats and temporary disturbance during the installation phase. It is assumed that effects on important hedgerows or habitats could be avoided through careful design. Susceptibility is therefore assessed as Low.	**Medium-High** • Generic forms of development such as substations would dilute the sense of place, and the peaceful rural qualities of the landscape would also be negatively affected by this type of development. Views are sensitive to this type of development, especially where there are views to landmark features such as isolated churches. A substation would represent a large-scale industrial development which would compromise the existing characteristics of the landscape. Susceptibility is therefore judged as Medium-High.

LT B: Tributary Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Overall susceptibility **LCA B5:** **Chet Tributary Farmland**	**Medium** • Solar PV is lower than other forms of development, but could still be visible within the gently sloping landscape of the Chet Tributary Farmlands. The rural, farmed character of the Chet Tributary Farmlands is sensitive to change of use, irrespective of the proposed mitigation. The key characteristics of the Chet Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to the Broads or to landmark features such as round-towered and isolated churches. • Susceptibility to this scale of development is assessed as Medium.	**Medium-High** • Solar PV is lower than other forms of development, but could still be visible within the gently sloping landscape of the Chet Tributary Farmlands. The rural, farmed character of the Chet Tributary Farmlands is sensitive to change of use, irrespective of the proposed mitigation. The key characteristics of the Chet Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to the Broads or to landmark features such as round-towered and isolated churches. • Susceptibility to this scale of development is assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • Solar PV is lower than other forms of development, but could still be visible within the gently sloping landscape of the Chet Tributary Farmlands. The rural, farmed character of the Chet Tributary Farmlands is sensitive to change of use, irrespective of the proposed mitigation. The key characteristics of the Chet Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to the Broads or to landmark features such as round-towered and isolated churches. • Susceptibility to this scale of development is assessed as High.	**Low** • A farm-scale AD Plant which is connected to existing farm buildings could be seen as an extension of farming practices and would not therefore alter the fundamental characteristics of the Chet Tributary Farmlands. Careful siting is still required within the landscape.	**Medium-High** • An AD Plant of this size would have a more industrial character and is unlikely to be related to a single farm. If bioenergy crops were to replace food crops this would have a further subtle effect on character with characteristic cereal crops being replaced. The key characteristics of the Chet Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to The Broads or to landmark features such as round-towered or isolated churches. The scenic qualities of the landscape are sensitive to this type of development, so susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.
Overall susceptibility **LCA B6:** **Yare Tributary Farmland**	**Medium** • Solar PV is lower than other forms of development, but could still be visible within the gently undulating landscape of the Yare Tributary Farmlands. Whilst it might be possible to screen panels with planting this would alter the open character of the lanYare Tributary Farmlands is also sensitive to change of use, irrespective of the proposed mitigation. The key characteristics of the Yare Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to landmark features such as round-towered and isolated churches. • Susceptibility to this scale of development is assessed as Medium.	**Medium-High** • Solar PV is lower than other forms of development, but could still be visible within the gently undulating landscape of the Yare Tributary Farmlands. Whilst it might be possible to screen panels with planting this would alter the open character of the landscape. The farmed character of the Yare Tributary Farmlands is also sensitive to change of use, irrespective of the proposed mitigation. The key characteristics of the Yare Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to landmark features such as round-towered and isolated churches. • Susceptibility to this scale of development is assessed as Medium.	**High** • Solar PV is lower than other forms of development, but could still be visible within the gently undulating landscape of the Waveney Tributary Farmlands. Whilst it might be possible to screen panels with planting this would alter the open character of the landscape. The farmed character of the Yare Tributary Farmlands is also sensitive to change of use, irrespective of the proposed mitigation. The key characteristics of the Yare Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to landmark features such as round-towered or isolated churches. • Development of this scale would have a more fundamental effect on character, so susceptibility is assessed as High.	**Low** • A farm-scale AD Plant which is connected to existing farm buildings could be seen as an extension of farming practices and would not therefore alter the fundamental characteristics of the Yare Tributary Farmlands. Careful siting is still required within the predominantly open landscape.	**Medium-High** • An AD Plant of this size would have a more industrial character and is unlikely to be related to a single farm. If bioenergy crops were to replace food crops this would have a further subtle effect on character with characteristic cereal crops being replaced. The key characteristics of the Yare Tributary Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to landmark features such as round-towered or isolated churches. The scenic qualities of the landscape are sensitive to this type of development, so susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.

LT B: Tributary Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Overall susceptibility **LCA B5:** **Chet Tributary Farmland**	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. At the same time the size and height of battery storage installations mean that the key characteristics are less sensitive to this type of development than to others.	**Medium-High** • The Chet Tributary Farmlands are sensitive due to the peaceful rural character across most of the area. Views to round-towered and isolated church are sensitive to this particular form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. • The existing 132 kV powerlines in this area have caused a considerable change in character, which indicates high sensitivity to this form of development.	**High** • Overhead powerlines exert an overt human influence, and pylons of this size are not relatable to existing landscape features.400 kV powerlines coupled with the existing 132 kV lines would create visual confusion. Overhead powerlines would become the dominant element of the landscape and there would potentially be negative effects on the setting of The Broads. Susceptibility to this form of development is therefore assessed as High.	**Low** • The key characteristics of the Chet Tributary Farmlands are less sensitive to underground cable routes than to other forms of development. There are however some sensitivities which relate to ecological habitats and temporary disturbance during the installation phase. It is assumed that effects on important hedgerows or habitats could be avoided through careful design. Susceptibility is therefore assessed as Low.	**Medium-High** • Generic forms of development such as substations would dilute the sense of place, and the peaceful rural qualities of the landscape would also be negatively affected by this type of development. Views are sensitive to this type of development, especially where there are views to The Broads to to landmark features. A substation would represent a large-scale industrial development which would compromise the existing characteristics of the landscape. Susceptibility is therefore judged as Medium-High.
Overall susceptibility **LCA B6:** **Yare Tributary Farmland**	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. At the same time the size and height of battery storage installations mean that the key characteristics are less sensitive to this type of development than to others.	**Medium-High** • The Yare Tributary Farmlands are sensitive due to the intact rural character of the area. Views to church towers are sensitive to this particular form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. • The Yare Tributary Farmlands have an undisturbed character which is vulnerable to this form of development, and the susceptibility is therefore assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • Overhead powerlines exert an overt human influence, and pylons of this size are not relatable to existing landscape features. • The Yare Tributary Farmlands have an undisturbed character which is particularly vulnerable to this form of development, and the susceptibility is therefore assessed as High.	**Medium-Low** • The key characteristics of the Yare Tributary Farmlands are less sensitive to underground cable routes than to other forms of development. There are however some sensitivities which relate to ecological habitats such as lowland fen, and to temporary disturbance during the installation phase. It is assumed that effects on important hedgerows or habitats could be avoided through careful design. Susceptibility is therefore assessed as Medium-Low.	**Medium-High** • Generic forms of development such as substations would dilute the sense of place, and the peaceful rural qualities of the landscape would also be negatively affected by this type of development. Views are sensitive to this type of development, especially where there are views to landmark features such as round-towered or isolated churches. A substation would represent a large-scale industrial development which would compromise the existing characteristics of the landscape. Susceptibility is therefore judged as Medium-High.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland

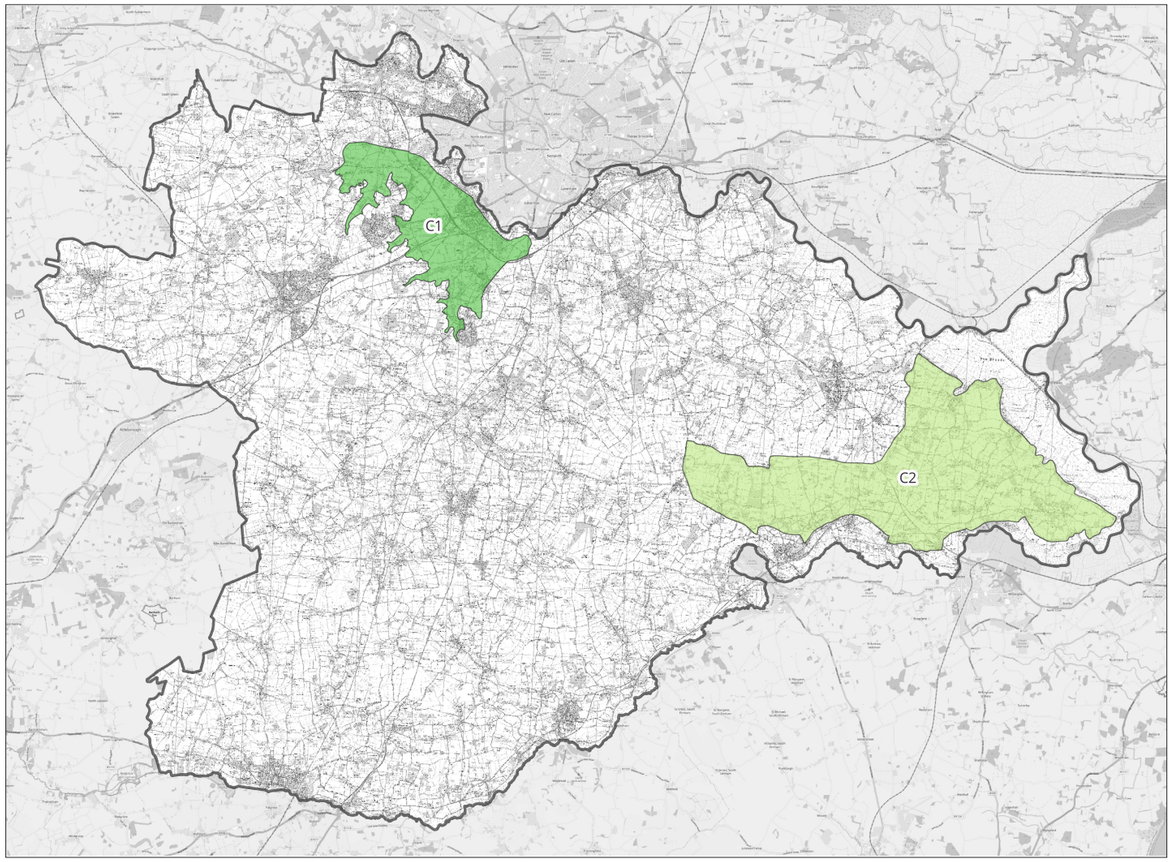
The Tributary Farmland with Parkland Landscape Type occupies two discrete areas of landscape, one in the east and one towards the north of the district. It shares many of the characteristics of the Tributary Farmland Landscape Type. This type differs due to the presence of parklands which create a very distinctive character throughout much of the area.

Key characteristics

- Gently undulating landform created by the presence of small tributary stream valleys which cut through the glacial till landscape providing a sense of restrained variety
- Transitional landscape occupying the mid ground between the upland plateaux and the main river valley landscapes, providing varied opportunities for long and framed views
- Presence of large parkland estates particularly associated directly with the tributary valleys. Estate railings, prominent gatehouses, boundary fences and tree-lined avenues with areas of pastoral farmland and horse grazing reveal the presence of the wooded parkland in the wider arable landscape.
- Context of tamed and peaceful arable farmland with scattered small farm woodlands, including ancient woodland, and medium to large-scale fields of sugarbeet and cereal surrounded by sparse hedges and hedgerow trees.
- Small fields of more unusual crops such as sunflowers and asparagus bounded by banks of coppiced willow.
- Dispersed but evenly distributed settlement pattern of small farmsteads and small, nucleated villages.
- An intricate network of small rural roads often bounded by banks or ditches with a sense of impenetrability.
- Tributaries visually elusive and often physically inaccessible- rarely evident because they are hidden within the landscape by topography or trees, particularly where they are associated with the parkland which prevents public access to them.
- Mixed architectural character comprising modern development and traditional vernacular architecture, including stepped and Dutch gable ends and brick and flint.
- Isolated flint round towered churches particularly evident.
- Characteristic large detached halls and manor houses, usually constructed of brick and of high architectural quality, associated with the parkland estates. These are frequently screened by woodland, except at close range.

The individual character areas within this type are listed below:

- C1: Yare Tributary Farmland with Parkland
- C2: Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parkland



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LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Scale • Transitional landscape occupying the midground between the upland plateau and the main river valley landscapes, providing varied opportunities for open and framed views. • Larger scale fields contrast with the more intimate valleys and smaller-scale pastoral areas and villages.	**Medium** • Fields are generally of a medium to large size which reduces susceptibility to large scale developments such as solar PV. However there is variation in both size and shape resulting in an intricate, small-scale landscape pattern in places. In addition, the presence of villages, narrow lanes, halls and farmsteads introduces human scale elements which increase susceptibility to larger developments. • Larger-scale landscapes are considered less sensitive to this form of development. The Tributary Farmlands with Parkland lie in the intermediate part of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium** • Larger-scale landscapes are considered less sensitive to this form of development. The Tributary Farmlands with Parkland lie in the intermediate part of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium-High** • A development of this scale would be difficult to accommodate in the gently undulating landscape and is likely to be dominating in terms of scale when contrasted with the existing elements of the landscape.	**Low** • Whilst there is a more intricate, small-scale landscape pattern in places the susceptibility to this form of development is low.	**Medium** • Medium to large scale fields reduce susceptibility to larger-scale developments. However there is variation in both size and shape resulting in an intricate, small-scale landscape pattern in places. In addition, the presence of villages, narrow lanes, halls and farmsteads introduces human-scale elements which increase susceptibility to larger developments.
Sense of enclosure • Open arable landscape is interrupted by areas of woodland. • Areas of woodland associated with estates provide greater enclosure.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed landscape is moderately sensitive to development.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed landscape is moderately sensitive to development.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed landscape is moderately sensitive to development.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed character is moderately sensitive to development.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed character is moderately sensitive to development.
Landform • Gently undulating landform created by the presence of small tributary stream valleys which cut through the landscape providing a sense of restrained variety.	**Medium** • The varied landform results in localised areas of higher and lower susceptibility to low developments such as Solar AD. Susceptibility varies according to the degree of slope and the potential screening of the landform. The area generally consists of gently undulating landscape which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium** • The varied landform results in localised areas of higher and lower susceptibility to low developments such as Solar AD. Susceptibility varies according to the degree of slope and the potential screening of the landform. The area generally consists of gently undulating landscape which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium** • The varied landform results in localised areas of higher and lower susceptibility to low developments such as Solar AD. Susceptibility varies according to the degree of slope and the potential screening of the landform. The area generally consists of gently undulating landscape which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium** • The area generally consists of gently undulating landscape which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • The varied landform results in localised areas of higher and lower susceptibility to developments such as AD Plants according to the degree of slope.	**Medium** • The area generally consists of gently undulating landscape which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • The varied landform results in localised areas of higher and lower susceptibility to developments such as AD Plants according to the degree of slope.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Scale • Transitional landscape occupying the midground between the upland plateau and the main river valley landscapes, providing varied opportunities for open and framed views. • Larger scale fields contrast with the more intimate valleys and smaller-scale pastoral areas and villages.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium** • In terms of scale the Tributary Farmland with Parklands lie in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium-High** • Pylons of this size are less relatable to existing landscape features so the susceptibility to this form of development is considered to be higher.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development
Sense of enclosure • Open arable landscape is interrupted by areas of woodland. • Areas of woodland associated with estates provide greater enclosure.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed character is moderately susceptible to development.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed character is moderately sensitive to development. Although cables would be buried there would be visible effects during the installation phase.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed character is moderately sensitive to development.
Landform • Gently undulating landform created by the presence of small tributary stream valleys which cut through the landscape providing a sense of restrained variety.	**Medium** • The area consists of gently undulating landscape which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Steeper slopes would however be more sensitive to battery storage installations as they typically require a level platform.	**Medium** • The area consists of gently undulating land which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium** The area consists of gently undulating land which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium** • The area consists of gently undulating landscape which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. Although cables would be buried there would be visible effects during the installation phase.	**Medium** • The area consists of gently undulating landscape which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Steeper slopes would however be more sensitive to substations as this form of development typically requires a level platform.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Field pattern **C1 – Yare** • Irregular enclosures. • Late enclosure e.g. at Little Melton. • Parks. • Unenclosed land at Swardeston Common. **C2 - Thurlton** • Ancient irregular enclosures. • Considerable field amalgamation.	**Medium-Low** • Whilst there are likely to be some early field systems these are somewhat poorly preserved. • Solar arrays can be accommodated within existing field patterns so susceptibility to this type of development is assessed as Medium-Low.	**Medium-Low** • Whilst there are likely to be some early field systems these are somewhat poorly preserved. • Solar arrays can be accommodated within existing field patterns so susceptibility to this type of development is assessed as Medium-Low.	**Medium-Low** • Whilst there are likely to be some early field systems these are somewhat poorly preserved. • Solar arrays can be accommodated within existing field patterns so susceptibility to this type of development is assessed as Medium-Low.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development
Landcover • Presence of large parkland estates particularly associated with the tributary valleys. Estate railings, prominent gatehouses, parkland belts, tree-lined avenues and areas of pasture reveal the presence of parkland within the wider arable landscape. • Peaceful arable farmland with small ancient woodlands and scattered coverts with medium to large-scale fields of wheat, barley, oilseed rape and sugarbeet surrounded by sparse hedges and hedgerow trees. • An intricate network of small rural roads. • Becks.	**Varying from Medium to High** • The dominant arable/pasture landcover lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Pre-C18 enclosures, commons, ancient woodland, parklands and vernacular buildings display a stronger time depth and historical continuity and increase local susceptibility. • Areas of naturalistic landcover such as ancient woodland, species-rich grassland or fens are incompatible with Solar PV development. • Parklands are likely to feature important old grasslands.	**Varying from Medium to High** • The dominant arable/pasture landcover lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Pre-C18 enclosures, commons, ancient woodland, parklands and vernacular buildings display a stronger time depth and historical continuity and increase local susceptibility. • Areas of naturalistic landcover such as ancient woodland, species-rich grassland or fens are incompatible with Solar PV development. • Parklands are likely to feature important old grasslands.	**Varying from Medium to High** • The dominant arable/pasture landcover lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Pre-C18 enclosures, commons, ancient woodland, parklands and vernacular buildings display a stronger time depth and historical continuity and increase local susceptibility. • Areas of naturalistic landcover such as ancient woodland, species-rich grassland or fens are incompatible with Solar PV development. • Parklands are likely to feature important old grasslands.	**Medium** • The dominant arable/pasture landcover lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Pre-C18 enclosures, commons, ancient woodland, parklands and vernacular buildings display a stronger time depth and historical continuity and increase local susceptibility. • Areas of naturalistic landcover such as ancient woodland, species-rich grassland or fens are incompatible with AD plants. Most of the land however does not consist of priority habitats so the ecological constraint could be avoided. • A farm-scale AD plant occupies a smaller footprint so is potentially easier to accommodate within the existing landcover pattern.	**Varying from Medium to High** • The dominant arable/pasture landcover lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Pre-C18 enclosures, commons, ancient woodland, parklands and vernacular buildings display a stronger time depth and historical continuity and increase local susceptibility. • Areas of naturalistic landcover such as ancient woodland, species-rich grassland or fens are incompatible with AD plants. Most of the land however does not consist of priority habitats so the ecological constraint could be avoided.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Field pattern **C1 – Yare** • Irregular enclosures. • Late enclosure e.g. at Little Melton. • Parks. • Unenclosed land at Swardeston Common. **C2 - Thurlton** • Ancient irregular enclosures. • Considerable field amalgamation.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	Low • The majority of the fields are now classified as 20th century enclosures and are not considered particularly sensitive. • Field patterns can be reinstated. • Important hedgerows (where they are present) would require special construction techniques such as Horizontal Directional Drilling.	
Landcover • Presence of large parkland estates particularly associated with the tributary valleys. Estate railings, prominent gatehouses, parkland belts, tree-lined avenues and areas of pasture reveal the presence of parkland within the wider arable landscape. • Peaceful arable farmland with small ancient woodlands and scattered coverts with medium to large-scale fields of wheat, barley, oilseed rape and sugarbeet surrounded by sparse hedges and hedgerow trees. • An intricate network of small rural roads. • Becks.	**Varying from Medium to High** • The dominant arable/pasture landcover lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Pre-C18 enclosures, commons, ancient woodland, parklands and vernacular buildings display a stronger time depth and historical continuity and increase local susceptibility. • Areas of naturalistic landcover such as ancient woodland, species-rich grassland or fens are incompatible with development. Most of the land however does not consist of priority habitats so the ecological constraint could be avoided.	**Varying from Medium-High to High** • The dominant arable/pasture landcover lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Pre-C18 enclosures, commons, ancient woodland, parklands and vernacular buildings display a stronger time depth and historical continuity and increase local susceptibility.	**Varying from Medium-High to High** • The dominant arable/pasture landcover lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Pre-C18 enclosures, commons, ancient woodland, parklands and vernacular buildings display a stronger time depth and historical continuity and increase local susceptibility.	**Varying from Medium to High** • Arable landcover can be reinstated, but there is some susceptibility in terms of disturbance to soils. • Parkland landscapes have a high susceptibility to underground cable routes, especially where there is unimproved grassland.	**Varying from Medium to High** • The dominant arable/pasture landcover lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Pre-C18 enclosures, commons, ancient woodland, parklands and vernacular buildings display a stronger time depth and historical continuity and increase local susceptibility. • Areas of naturalistic landcover such as ancient woodland, species-rich grassland or fens are incompatible with development. Most of the land however does not consist of priority habitats so the ecological constraint could be avoided.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Settlement pattern and human influence • Dispersed but evenly distributed settlement with a pattern of farmsteads and small villages. • Sparse settlement pattern across C2. C1 Yare Tributary Farmland somewhat more settled with larger village of Cringleford as well as Norfolk & Norwich Hospital and A47. • Mixed architectural character comprising modern development and traditional vernacular architecture, including stepped gables and brick and flint. • Vernacular architectural character, predominantly of rural buildings and estate dwellings. More modern dwellings are found in larger villages.	**Medium-High** • The historic settlement pattern is still evident with only modest recent expansion. Solar PV represents an expansive form of development which would consequently have a large effect on the settlement pattern. Solar PV is a modern form of development which would compromise the historical settlement pattern.	**High** • The historic settlement pattern is still evident with only modest recent expansion. Solar PV represents an expansive form of development which would consequently have a large effect on the settlement pattern. Solar PV is a modern form of development which would eclipse the historical settlement pattern. • The existing dispersed settlement pattern is incompatible with large scale developments such as Solar PV.	**High** • The historic settlement pattern is still evident with only modest recent expansion. Solar PV represents an expansive form of development which would consequently have a large effect on the settlement pattern. Solar PV is a modern form of development which would eclipse the historical settlement pattern. • The existing dispersed settlement pattern is incompatible with large scale developments such as Solar PV.	**LCA C1: Medium** **LCA C2: Low** • C1 Yare Tributary Farmland with Parkland already displays considerable human influence however it also lies within the Norwich Southern Bypass Protection Zone so is sensitive to development which would reduce the openness of the area. • C2 has a farmed character. Farm-scale AD is related to the agricultural landscape so it is considered that the susceptibility to this form of development is low.	**LCA C1: Medium-High** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • An AD plant of this scale would have a considerable influence on the openness of the landscape and introduce a strong sense of human influence. Susceptibility to this form of development is therefore judged as Medium-High.
Perceptual aspects • Tamed arable farmland. • C2 is a peaceful rural landscape. C1 is adversely influenced by the Norwich Southern Bypass and the A11. • Pylons and the A47 negate any sense of remoteness within C1. There is however a sense of remoteness within C2, particularly adjacent to The Broads. .	**LCA C1: Medium-Low** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • The sense of rural tranquillity increases susceptibility to all development types, including Solar PV. • Development would adversely influence the rural qualities of the Tributary Farmland with Parkland. • Noise from inverters/transformers would have an adverse effect on the peaceful rural environment. • NB: See LCAs for more detail regarding effects.	**LCA C1: Medium-Low** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • The sense of rural tranquillity increases susceptibility to all development types, including Solar PV. • Development would adversely influence the rural qualities of the Tributary Farmland with Parkland. • Noise from inverters/transformers would have an adverse effect on the peaceful rural environment. • NB: See LCAs for more detail regarding effects.	**LCA C1: Medium-Low** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • The sense of rural tranquillity increases susceptibility to all development types, including Solar PV. • Development would adversely influence the rural qualities of the Tributary Farmland with Parkland. • Noise from inverters/transformers would have an adverse effect on the peaceful rural environment. • NB: See LCAs for more detail regarding effects.	**LCA C1: Low** **LCA C2: Medium** • The lack of remoteness or tranquillity within C1 reduces susceptibility. • AD plants have some connection to the rural landscape so would have less of an effect on the rural qualities of the area than other forms of development.	**LCA C1: Medium-High** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • Although C1 lacks remoteness or tranquillity the landscape lies within the Norwich Southern Bypass Protection Zone and is therefore sensitive to development which compromises the openness of the landscape. • A larger AD Plant would source the feedstock from several farms, or from non-farm sources, so cannot be seen as an extension of an existing farm complex. • A development of this size would affect the rural qualities of the landscape. • A larger AD plant would potentially increase traffic and introduce lighting which would affect tranquillity and dark skies.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Settlement pattern and human influence • Dispersed but evenly distributed settlement with a pattern of farmsteads and small villages. • Sparse settlement pattern across C2. C1 Yare Tributary Farmland somewhat more settled with larger village of Cringleford as well as Norfolk & Norwich Hospital and A47. • Mixed architectural character comprising modern development and traditional vernacular architecture, including stepped gables and brick and flint. • Vernacular architectural character, predominantly of rural buildings and estate dwellings. More modern dwellings are found in larger villages.	**Medium** • C1 Yare Tributary Farmland forms part of the Norwich Southern Bypass Landscape Protection Zone and is therefore susceptible to development which will urbanise the setting of the road and compromise views to Norwich. • C2 has a sparse rural settlement pattern which is susceptible to this type of development. • Historic features less likely to be affected by battery storage installations as they are composed of low elements. • Battery storage is smaller than other forms of development so susceptibility is somewhat lower.	**LCA C1: Medium** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • C1 Yare Tributary Farmland forms part of the Norwich Southern Bypass Landscape Protection Zone so is sensitive to further development. Pylons would not affect the openness of the landscape as such, but they would compromise the rural character as experienced from the A47. • C2 has a sparse rural settlement pattern which is sensitive to this type of development. • Potential effects on the setting of historic features.	**LCA C1: Medium** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • C1 Yare Tributary Farmland forms part of the Norwich Southern Bypass Landscape Protection Zone so is sensitive to further development. Pylons would not affect the openness of the landscape as such, but they would compromise the rural character as experienced from the A47. • C2 has a sparse rural settlement pattern which is sensitive to this type of development. • Potential effects on the setting of historic features.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**LCA C1: Medium** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • C1 Yare Tributary Farmland forms part of the Norwich Southern Bypass Landscape Protection Zone so is sensitive to development which urbanises the setting of the road and views to Norwich. • C2 has a sparse rural settlement pattern which is sensitive to this type of development. • Presence of historic features increases susceptibility to this form of development.
Perceptual aspects • Tamed arable farmland. • C2 is a peaceful rural landscape. C1 is adversely influenced by the Norwich Southern Bypass and the A11. • Pylons and the A47 negate any sense of remoteness within C1. There is however a sense of remoteness within C2, particularly adjacent to The Broads. .	**LCA C1: Low** **LCA C2: Medium** • The lack of remoteness or tranquillity within C1 reduces susceptibility. • Battery storage does not have any intrinsic link with the countryside and would therefore have a negative effect on the rural qualities and sense of remoteness within C2. • Battery storage schemes are likely to have a localised effect on tranquillity. • Sensitive design could avoid the need for lighting.	**LCA C1: Low** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • Less sensitive than natural or wild landscapes. • The lack of remoteness or tranquillity within C1 reduces susceptibility. • Pylons would have a negative effect on the rural qualities and sense of remoteness within C2.	**LCA C1: Low** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • Less sensitive than natural or wild landscapes. • The lack of remoteness or tranquillity within C1 reduces susceptibility. • Pylons would have a negative effect on the rural qualities and sense of remoteness within C2.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**C1: Low** **C2: Medium-High** • The lack of remoteness or tranquillity within C1 reduces susceptibility. • A substation would have a negative effect on the rural qualities and sense of remoteness within C2. • Substations are likely to have a negative effect on tranquillity. • Sensitive design e.g. the use of infrared cameras, could avoid the need for lighting.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Visual characteristics • Views to wide open horizons and long views across denuded hedgerow boundaries and arable farmland from higher areas. • Prominent views to historic features such as isolated and round-towered churches. • Views framed and broken by woodland blocks and estate parkland with large manor buildings. • Intermittent, long views into The Broads from C2. • Views to Norwich in particular from the southern bypass which bisects C1. • Characteristic large halls though frequently screened by woodland. • Isolated round towered flint churches particularly evident. • Mixed architectural character comprising modern development and vernacular architecture.	**Medium** • The combination of historic vernacular buildings, wooded horizons, hedgerows and hedgerow oaks counterbalanced by extensive gently undulating, arable farmland creates a moderate to high scenic quality. • The landscape is less sensitive to solar PV than to other forms of development as solar PV consists of low elements.	**Medium-High** • Development of this scale is more likely to be noticeable within the landscape which indicates a higher susceptibility to this scale of development.	**Medium-High** • Development of this scale is more likely to be noticeable within the landscape which indicates a higher susceptibility to this scale of development.	**Medium-Low** • The type does feature some sensitive views e.g. views to The Broads to local landmarks, however development of this scale would have a limited effect on visual character. • Development which is related to an existing farm complex would be seen as part of the rural landscape.	**Medium-High** • The combination of historic vernacular buildings, wooded horizons, hedgerows and hedgerow oaks counterbalanced by extensive gently undulating, arable farmland creates a moderate to high scenic quality, which indicates higher susceptibility to development. • AD plants include large elements which are potentially visible in the gently undulating landscape. • The presence of historic features increases susceptibility to large structures such as those contained within AD plants. • Long views to The Broads from C2 increases the sensitivity of this area.
Skylines	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Visual characteristics • Views to wide open horizons and long views across denuded hedgerow boundaries and arable farmland from higher areas. • Prominent views to historic features such as isolated and round-towered churches. • Views framed and broken by woodland blocks and estate parkland with large manor buildings. • Intermittent, long views into The Broads from C2. • Views to Norwich in particular from the southern bypass which bisects C1. • Characteristic large halls though frequently screened by woodland. • Isolated round towered flint churches particularly evident. • Mixed architectural character comprising modern development and vernacular architecture.	**Medium** • The combination of historic vernacular buildings, wooded horizons, hedgerows and hedgerow oaks counterbalanced by extensive gently undulating, arable farmland creates a moderate to high scenic quality. • Views are less susceptible to battery storage schemes than to other forms of development as battery storage installations are composed of low elements.	**LCA C1: Medium** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • Large parts of C1 lie within the Norwich View Cones which are identified in the Development Management Policies. Pylons would not obstruct views, but would detract from the composition of the views. • The combination of historic vernacular buildings, wooded horizons, hedgerows and hedgerow oaks counterbalanced by extensive gently undulating, arable farmland creates a moderate to high scenic quality. • Existing pylons within C1 reduce sensitivity. • Long views, including views to adjacent landscapes, increase susceptibility. • The visual character is particularly sensitive to overhead power lines due to their height.	**LCA C1: Medium** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • The sensitivity of C1 is reduced due to the presence of existing pylons.	**Medium-Low** • The combination of historic vernacular buildings, wooded horizons, hedgerows and hedgerow oaks counterbalanced by extensive gently undulating, arable farmland creates a moderate to high scenic quality. • The landscape is less sensitive in visual terms to underground cable routes than to other forms of development as the visual characteristics of the landscape can be largely restored.	**LCA C1: Medium** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • The combination of historic vernacular buildings, wooded horizons, hedgerows and hedgerow oaks counterbalanced by extensive gently undulating, arable farmland creates a moderate to high scenic quality. • Scenic qualities are reduced in C1 by the presence of pylons. • Substations include some taller elements which would take many years to screen.
Skylines	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium** • Undeveloped, frequently wooded skylines but not generally prominent or distinctive.	**Medium** • Undeveloped, frequently wooded skylines but not generally prominent or distinctive.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Intactness • Intactness varies. Some areas have experienced considerable change with the introduction of the Norwich Southern Bypass and the expansion of settlements such as Cringleford, and the introducition of pylons and other development. • Elsewhere, there is a much stronger and more intact rural character.	**LCA C1: Medium-Low** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • The introduction of Solar PV would have a negative effect on the intact rural landscape. This type of development is extensive and would fragment the existing pattern of rural land uses. • Solar PV also consists of standard components which would tend to dilute the local sense of place. Whilst planting could be locally appropriate the features of the development itself are generic, and would dilute local identity.	**LCA C1: Medium-Low** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • The introduction of Solar PV would have a negative effect on the intact rural landscape. This type of development is extensive and would fragment the existing pattern of rural land uses. • Solar PV also consists of standard components which would tend to dilute the local sense of place. Whilst planting could be locally appropriate the features of the development itself are generic, and would dilute local identity.	**LCA C1: Medium** **LCA C2: High** • Development of this scale would have a more profound effect on the land use pattern and the perception of character, so the susceptibility to this type of change is higher.	**LCA C1: Low** **LCA C2: Low** • The tanks associated with an AD Plant are similar in scale to large agricultural buildings, through the form of the structures is distinctive. • If an AD plant uses farm products only then it can be more easily accepted as part of the rural landscape. • A development of this scale would have a limited effect on the intactness of the rural landscape.	**LCA C1: Medium** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • The tanks associated with an AD Plant are similar in scale to large agricultural buildings, through the form of the structures is distinctive. • A larger AD plant is likely to use non-farm waste and would have a more industrial character with less connection to the existing rural landscape. Similarly, if bioenergy crops were to replace farm crops there would no longer be any connection to agriculture as such. • A development of this scale would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. • AD Plants utilise standard elements which would not make any contribution to local distinctiveness. • The stronger character of C2 has increased susceptibility to all forms of development. • The more fragmented landscape pattern of C1 leads to a lower sensitivity.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Intactness • Intactness varies. Some areas have experienced considerable change with the introduction of the Norwich Southern Bypass and the expansion of settlements such as Cringleford, and the introducition of pylons and other development. • Elsewhere, there is a much stronger and more intact rural character.	**LCA C1: Medium** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • The remaining open rural land within C1 is susceptible to further development and fragmentation. The area forms part of the Norwich Southern Bypass Protection Zone so is sensitive to development which would compromise the rural setting of the road. • The stronger character of C2 has increased susceptibility to all forms of development, including battery storage.	**LCA C1: Medium-Low** **LCA C2: High** • Whilst pylons would not affect the openness of the landscape as such they would affect the rural character within C1. Pylons as tall features would be intrusive within views towards Norwich and would compromise the undeveloped approaches to the city. • Existing development including pylons within C1 reduces the sensitivity of this area. • The stronger character of C2 has increased susceptibility to all forms of development, including pylons.	**LCA C1: Medium-Low** **LCA C2: High** • Whilst pylons would not affect the openness of the landscape as such they would affect the rural character within C1. Pylons as tall features would be intrusive within views towards Norwich and would compromise the undeveloped approaches to the city. • Existing development including pylons within C1 reduces the sensitivity of this area. • The stronger character of C2 has increased susceptibility to all forms of development, including pylons.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**LCA C1: Medium** **LCA C2: High** • The remaining open rural land within C1 is sensitive to further development and fragmentation. • The stronger character of C2 has increased susceptibility to all forms of development. • Substations consist of standardised, utilitarian elements which are unlikely to contribute to local distinctiveness.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Overall susceptibility **LCA C1:** **Yare Tributary Farmland with Parkland**	**Medium** • Solar PV is lower than other forms of development so is less likely to affect important views. Other characteristics of the landscape would however be affected by this type of development, even if it was possible to screen it. • Solar PV is an extensive form of development which is not compatible with the aims of the Landscape Zone, Key Views, or the Undeveloped Approaches. • Susceptibility is generally medium, but would be higher within the Landscape Zone, Key Views, and the Undeveloped Approaches.	**Medium-High** • Development of this scale would have an extensive effect on the key characteristics of the area. Development of this scale would be incompatible with the established settlement pattern, and would have a detrimental effect on the remaining rural areas within this character area. Susceptibility to this scale of development is therefore assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • Development of this scale would have an extensive effect on the key characteristics of the area. Development of this scale would be incompatible with the established settlement pattern, and would have a detrimental effect on the remaining rural areas within this character area. It is unlikely the Yare Tributary Farmland with Parkland LCA could accommodate a development of this size whilst protecting the setting of Norwich. Susceptibility to this scale of development is therefore assessed as High.	**Low** • A farm-scale AD Plant which is connected to existing farm buildings could be seen as an extension of farming practices and would not therefore alter the fundamental characteristics of the Tributary Farmland with Parklands. There are still some sensitivities relating to views from the southern bypass towards Norwich, and careful siting would therefore be required.	**Medium-High** • An AD Plant of this size would have a more industrial character and is unlikely to be related to a single farm. The key characteristics of the Yare Tributary Farmland with Parklands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views from the southern bypass or to Norwich. The scenic qualilties of the area are reduced by existing development, however the remaining rural areas are vulnerable to change, so the overall susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.
Overall susceptibility **LCA C2:** **Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parkland**	**Medium** • Solar PV is lower than other forms of development so is less likely to affect important views. Other characteristics of the landscape would however be affected by this type of development, even if it was possible to screen it. • Susceptibility is generally medium, but would be higher within the Landscape Zone, Key Views, and the Undeveloped Approaches, or where there are views to historic estates, church towers or The Broads.	**Medium-High** • Development of this scale would have an extensive effect on the key characteristics of the area, and would compromise the sense of remoteness and peacefulness which is present. Development of this scale would be incompatible with the established settlement pattern, and would alter the farmed character of the Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parkland. Solar arrays would introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. Susceptibility to this scale of development is therefore assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • Development of this scale would have an extensive effect on the key characteristics of the area, and would compromise the sense of remoteness and peacefulness which is present. Development of this scale would be incompatible with the established settlement pattern, and would alter the farmed character of the Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parkland. Solar arrays would introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. Susceptibility to this scale of development is therefore assessed as High.	**Low** • A farm-scale AD Plant which is connected to existing farm buildings could be seen as an extension of farming practices and would not therefore alter the fundamental characteristics of the Tributary Farmland with Parklands. There are still some sensitivities relating to historic estates and sensitive views and careful siting would therefore be required.	**Medium-High** • An AD Plant of this size would have a more industrial character and is unlikely to be related to a single farm. The key characteristics of the Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parklands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to historic estates, churches, or adjacent landscapes. The scenic qualities of the landscape are sensitive to this type of development, and the sense of place would be diluted by generic forms of development. Susceptibility then is assessed as Medium-High.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland

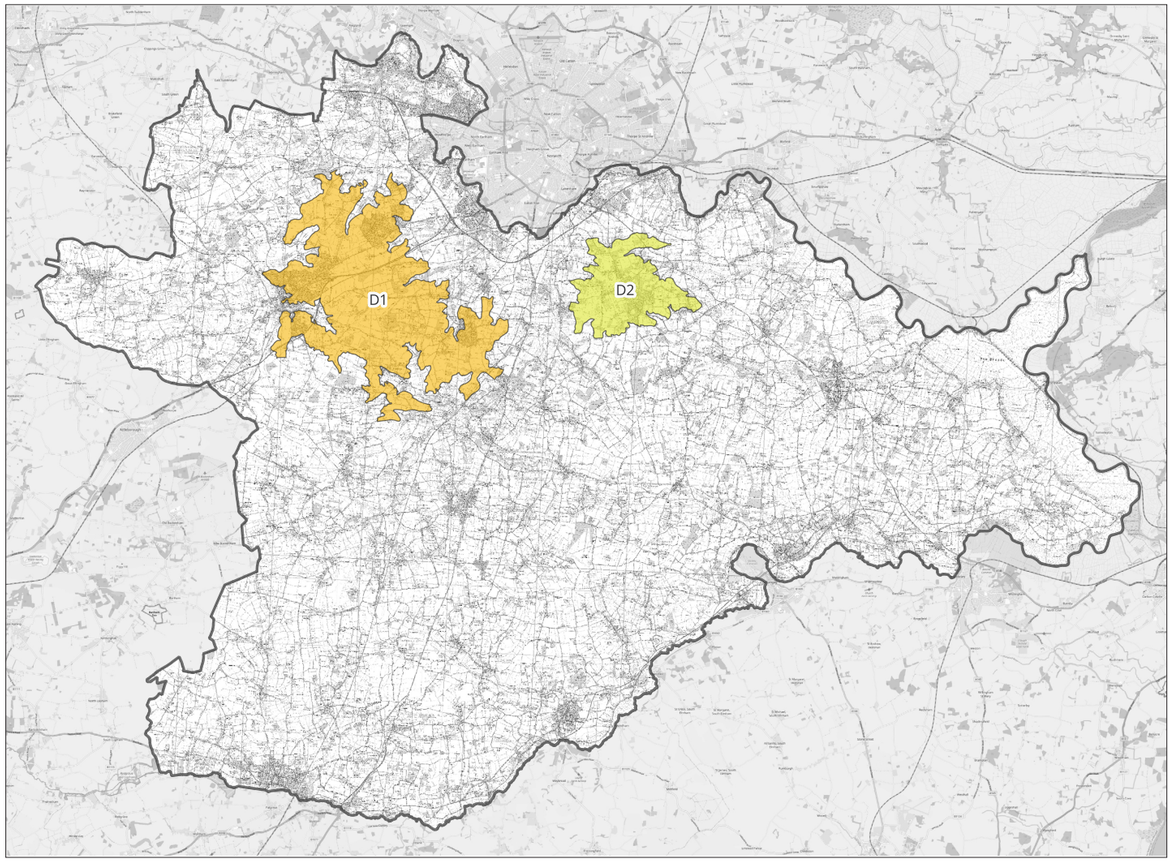
LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Overall susceptibility **LCA C1:** **Yare Tributary Farmland with Parkland**	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. At the same time the size and height of battery storage installations mean that the key characteristics are less sensitive to this type of development than to others.	**Medium-Low** • Pylons in this area have effectively become a dominant element of the landscape. Considering the effect that the existing pylons have already had on the landscape the susceptibility to further overhead powerlines is reduced. The Registered Park and Garden at Intwood Hall is however sensitive. New overhead powerlines would not affect the openness of the NSBLPZ as such, but would interfere with key views to Norwich. Susceptibility is therefore assessed as Medium-Low.	**Medium-Low** • Pylons in this area have effectively become a dominant element of the landscape. Considering the effect that the existing pylons have already had on the landscape the susceptibility to further overhead powerlines is reduced. The Registered Park and Garden at Intwood Hall is however sensitive. New overhead powerlines would not affect the openness of the NSBLPZ as such, but would interfere with key views to Norwich. Susceptibility is therefore assessed as Medium-Low. • New overhead powerlines would have a further cumulative effect on character.	**Medium-Low** • The key characteristics of the Yare Tributary Farmland with Parklands are less sensitive to underground cable routes than to other forms of development. There are however some sensitivities which relate to temporary visual disturbance, lowland fens, a Registered Park and Garden at Intwood Hall and common land at Swardeston Common.	**Medium-High** • Existing development has introduced noise and disturbance which reduces the sensitivity of this area to further development. The remaining areas of countryside are nonetheless susceptible to development. A susbtation would represent a large-scale industrial development which would have a stong urbanising effect on the landscape. Whilst it might be possible to reduce the effect with substantial blocks of planting the LPA cannot secure this through the NSIP process. Substations are difficult to accommodate on the gently sloping valley-sides and are incompatible with the aims of the NSBLPZ. Susceptibility is therefore assessed as Medium-High.
Overall susceptibility **LCA C2:** **Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parkland**	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. At the same time the size and height of battery storage installations mean that the key characteristics are less sensitive to this type of development than to others.	**Medium-High** • The Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parklands are sensitive due to the remoteness and peacefulness which exists through much of the area. The presence of historic estates increases the sensitivity of the area. Views to the Broads and to church towers are sensitive to this particular form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. • The existing 132 kV lines have had an effect on the character of the area which indicates sensitivity to this form of development.	**High** • The Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parklands are sensitive due to the remoteness and peacefulness which exists through much of the area. The presence of historic estates increases the sensitivity of the area. Views to the Broads and to church towers are sensitive to this particular form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. • The existing 132 kV lines have had an effect on the character of the area which indicates sensitivity to this form of development. • A new 400 kV line would create a confused wirescape. Pylons would become a dominant element of the landscape which would indicate a fundamental shift in character.	**Medium** • The key characteristics of the Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parklands are less sensitive to underground cable routes than to other forms of development. There are however some sensitivities which relate to historic parklands, ancient woodlands, and temporary visual disturbance. The presence of historic parklands and ancient woodlands increases the sensitivity of this landscape character area, and would necessitate careful design.	**Medium-High** • Generic forms of development such as substations would dilute the sense of place within the Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parklands, and the remoteness and peacefulness would also be negatively affected by this type of development. Open and framed views across farmland are sensitive to this type of development. A substation would represent a large-scale industrial development which would compromise the existing characteristics of the landscape and susceptibility is therefore assessed as Medium-High.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland

There are two areas of the Settled Plateau Farmland Landscape Type, one to the east and one to the west of the Tas Valley around the settlements of Wymondham and Poringland respectively. The Settled Plateau Farmlands have been defined by virtue of their elevation, topography and settlement pattern. The boundaries of these areas are largely represented by the 40 and 50m AOD contours. However, small and fragmented areas above the 40m contour have not been classified as Settled Plateau Farmland.

Key characteristics

- Distinct flat to gently rising elevated landform as a result of the simplistic underlying Glacial Till geology.
- Large fields of arable monoculture principally characteristic swathes of cereal, oilseed rape and sugarbeet.
- Variety of spatial experiences due to the elevation and contrast between the openness of the arable fields and intimacy of the settlements.
- Long views of the district from the plateau edges, including views to Norwich, and internalised plateau views. Elements of plateau interior not visible except from other plateau areas or where tall intrusive elements are present.
- Mature remnant oak hedgerow trees are features in the agricultural landscape however hedgerows have been severely degraded or lost leading to fragmentation within the landscape.
- Illusion of wooded horizons due to the presence of significant areas of mixed woodland blocks, some intact hedgerows and the visual merging of hedgerow trees and woodlands in the landscape.
- Presence of large communications masts which interrupt of the sense of openness yet provide distinct landmarks.
- Settled landscape mostly comprising large edge-of-plateau towns and large villages with other smaller nucleated settlements dispersed across the plateau.
- Some evidence of historical features within the landscape including isolated churches (some of which are round-towered), moats, historic parkland and some farm ponds.
- Some vernacular buildings particularly in historic market towns, particularly including use of bricks, timber framing and stepped gable ends, but contrasted with settlements of modern bungalow development.



The individual character areas within this type are listed below:

- D1: Wymondham Settled Plateau Farmland
- D2: Poringland Settled Plateau Farmland

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LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Scale • Large expanse of flat landform. Medium to large-scale fields. • Views on the plateau can be contained by hedges, while other areas are more open. Visual qualities influence the sense of scale. • Loss of hedges has created a larger scale landscape.	**Medium-Low** • Larger scale landscapes are considered less sensitive to this form of development.	**Medium-Low** • Larger scale landscapes are considered less sensitive to this form of development.	**Medium-Low** • Larger scale landscapes are considered less sensitive to this form of development.	**Low** • Larger-scale landscapes are considered less sensitive to this form of development.	**Low** • Larger-scale landscapes are considered less sensitive to this form of development.
Sense of enclosure • Generally open landscape. Poor hedgerows accentuate the openness of the landscape. • Variety of spatial experiences due to the elevation and contrast between the openness of the arable fields and intimacy of the settlements. • Wooded character in parts provides enclosure, particularly around settlements.	**Medium-High** • Poor hedges provide weak enclosure which increases the susceptibility to development, including Solar PV.	**High** • Development of this scale likely to be visible. Solar PV has potential for mitigation but this could in itself foreshorten views and alter the characteristic sense of openness.	**High** • Development of this scale likely to be visible. Solar PV has potential for mitigation but this could in itself foreshorten views and alter the characteristic sense of openness.	**Medium-High** • Poor hedges provide weak enclosure which increases the susceptibility to development.	**Medium-High** • Poor hedges provide weak enclosure which increases the susceptibility to development.
Landform • Distinct flat to gently rolling, elevated landform as a result of the simple underlying geology. • The area centred on Poringland has the greatest variation, rising up to a gentle 'dome' at 75m AOD which is one of the most elevated areas in the district. • The boundaries of these areas are largely represented by the 40 and 50m AOD contours – the plateau edges are highly visible from adjacent landscapes.	**Medium-Low** • The simple flat landform is less sensitive to this type of development. • The plateau edges however would be highly sensitive to this form of development which would potentially be exposed and difficult to screen.	**Medium-Low** • The simple flat landform is less sensitive to this type of development. • The plateau edges however would be highly sensitive to this form of development which would potentially be exposed and difficult to screen.	**Medium-Low** • The simple flat landform is less sensitive to this type of development. • The plateau edges however would be highly sensitive to this form of development which would potentially be exposed and difficult to screen.	**Varying from Low to High** • The simple, flat landform is less sensitive to this type of development. • The plateau edges however would be sensitive to AD Plants, which would be exposed and difficult to screen.	**Varying from Low to High** • The simple, flat landform is less sensitive to this type of development. • The plateau edges however would be sensitive to AD Plants, which would be exposed and difficult to screen.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Scale • Large expanse of flat landform. Medium to large-scale fields. • Views on the plateau can be contained by hedges, while other areas are more open. Visual qualities influence the sense of scale. • Loss of hedges has created a larger scale landscape.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium-Low** • Larger-scale landscapes are considered less sensitive to this form of development.	**Medium-Low** • Larger-scale landscapes are considered less sensitive to this form of development.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	
Sense of enclosure • Generally open landscape. Poor hedgerows accentuate the openness of the landscape. • Variety of spatial experiences due to the elevation and contrast between the openness of the arable fields and intimacy of the settlements. • Wooded character in parts provides enclosure, particularly around settlements.	**Medium-High** • Poor hedges provide weak enclosure which increases the susceptibility to development.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium-High** • Poor hedges provide weak enclosure which increases the susceptibility to development, including underground cable routes.	**High** • Poor hedges provide weak enclosure which increases the susceptibility to development, including substations.
Landform • Distinct flat to gently rolling, elevated landform as a result of the simple underlying geology. • The area centred on Poringland has the greatest variation, rising up to a gentle 'dome' at 75m AOD which is one of the most elevated areas in the district. • The boundaries of these areas are largely represented by the 40 and 50m AOD contours – the plateau edges are highly visible from adjacent landscapes.	**Medium-Low** • The simple flat landform is less susceptible to development. • The plateau edges however would be susceptible to development, which would be exposed and difficult to screen.	**LCA D1: Medium-Low** **LCA D2: Medium-High** • The simple flat landform of D1 is less sensitive to this type of development. • The elevated, prominent, domed landform of D2 is more sensitive to development. Pylons would appear intrusive on the high ground.	**LCA D1: Medium-Low** **LCA D2: High** • The simple flat landform of D1 is less sensitive to this type of development. • The elevated, prominent, domed landform of D2 is more sensitive to development. Pylons would appear intrusive on the high ground.	**Medium-Low** • The simple flat landform is less sensitive to development. • The plateau edges however are more sensitive to development, including underground cable routes.	**Varies from Low to High** • The simple flat landform is less sensitive to development. • The plateau edges however would be sensitive to development, which would be exposed and difficult to screen.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Field pattern **D1 - Wymondham** • Early irregular enclosures at Bracon Ash and Mulbarton. • Irregular field pattern in Ketteringham. • Late enclosure of greens e.g. High Green, Melton and High Green, Wreningham. • Park at Ketteringham. • Field pattern obliterated by airfield at Hethel. **D2 – Poringland** • Late enclosure of former heath (shared between settlements) • Former park at Bixley Hall	**Medium-Low** • A mix of different field patterns.	**Medium-Low** • A mix of different field patterns.	**Medium-Low** • A mix of different field patterns.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development
Landcover • Large arable fields characterised by swathes of cereals, oilseed rape and sugarbeet. • Some evidence of historic landscape features including moats, historic parkland and farm ponds. • Woodland blocks tend to be associated with halls/remnant parkland	**Medium** • Relatively simple landcover of arable farmland lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Arable farmland is a resource in its own right and there is therefore some susceptibility to development of this type and scale.	**Medium-High** • Arable farmland is a resource in its own right and there is therefore higher susceptibility to this scale of development.	**Medium-High** • Arable farmland is a resource in its own right and there is therefore higher susceptibility to this scale of development.	**Medium** • Relatively simple landcover of arable farmland lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium** • Relatively simple landcover of arable farmland lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.
Settlement pattern and human influence • Historically somewhat sparsely settled but with some dispersed settlement including green-side settlement. • The modern day settlement pattern includes the town of Wymondham and a number of large villages. • Some vernacular buildings particularly in historic market towns, particularly including use of bricks, timber framing and stepped gable ends, but contrasted with settlements of modern bungalow development. • Wymondham and Mulbarton retain a historic character despite more recent peripheral development, whereas Poringland and Hethersett have a much more modern character (characterised by post-war bungalow development). • Former airfield at Hethel (now site of motor works).	**Medium-Low** • Settlement pattern has somewhat altered with the expansion of settlements. More developed character is apparent in the vicinity of Wymondham, Hethersett and the A11. • There is opportunity for small field-scale solar PV linked to the more modern peripheral development of towns.	**Medium** • Development of this scale would have a more profound effect on settlement pattern so susceptibility is higher.	**Medium** • Development of this scale would have a more profound effect on settlement pattern so susceptibility is higher.	**Medium-Low** • More developed character is apparent in the vicinity of Wymondham, Hethersett and the A11.	**Medium** • Considering that the landscape is already settled there is opportunity for an AD plant which is linked to farm. • Areas of countryside between settlements are sensitive to the urbanising effect of a larger AD Plant.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Field pattern **D1 - Wymondham** • Early irregular enclosures at Bracon Ash and Mulbarton. • Irregular field pattern in Ketteringham. • Late enclosure of greens e.g. High Green, Melton and High Green, Wreningham. • Park at Ketteringham. • Field pattern obliterated by airfield at Hethel. **D2 – Poringland** • Late enclosure of former heath (shared between settlements) • Former park at Bixley Hall	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Low** • Widespread hedgerow loss has reduced the susceptibility of the field pattern. • Field patterns can be reinstated. • Important hedgerows (where they are present) would require special construction techniques such as Horizontal Directional Drilling.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development
Landcover • Large arable fields characterised by swathes of cereals, oilseed rape and sugarbeet. • Some evidence of historic landscape features including moats, historic parkland and farm ponds. • Woodland blocks tend to be associated with halls/remnant parkland	**Medium** • Relatively simple landcover of arable farmland lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium** • Relatively simple landcover of arable farmland lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium** • Relatively simple landcover of arable farmland lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium** • Arable landcover can be reinstated, but there is some susceptibility in terms of disturbance to soils. • Other elements showing greater time-depth increase susceptibility. • It is assumed that effects on sensitive landcovers such as priority habitats could be avoided through careful design.	**Medium** • Relatively simple landcover of arable farmland lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.
Settlement pattern and human influence • Historically somewhat sparsely settled but with some dispersed settlement including green-side settlement. • The modern day settlement pattern includes the town of Wymondham and a number of large villages. • Some vernacular buildings particularly in historic market towns, particularly including use of bricks, timber framing and stepped gable ends, but contrasted with settlements of modern bungalow development. • Wymondham and Mulbarton retain a historic character despite more recent peripheral development, whereas Poringland and Hethersett have a much more modern character (characterised by post-war bungalow development). • Former airfield at Hethel (now site of motor works).	**Medium-Low** • Settlement pattern has somewhat altered with the expansion of settlements. More developed character is apparent in the vicinity of Wymondham, Hethersett and the A11. • More settled parts of the area have a lower susceptibility to development.	**Medium** • Settlement pattern has somewhat altered with the expansion of settlements. More developed character is apparent in the vicinity of Wymondham, Hethersett and the A11. • Balance of settlement and countryside indicates medium susceptibility.	**Medium** • Settlement pattern has somewhat altered with the expansion of settlements. More developed character is apparent in the vicinity of Wymondham, Hethersett and the A11. • Balance of settlement and countryside indicates medium susceptibility.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium-Low** • Settlement pattern has somewhat altered with the expansion of settlements. More developed character is apparent in the vicinity of Wymondham, Hethersett and the A11. • More settled parts of the area have a lower susceptibility to development.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Perceptual aspects • A number of large settlements are present and there is therefore little sense of remoteness. • The A11 cuts across the Wymondham Settled Plateau Farmlands and introduces a source of noise, movement and modernity. • Whilst this is a settled landscape the villages are set within a rural landscape and there is a sense of countryside.	**Medium** • The remaining areas of countryside are sensitive to urbanisation. • Away from the A11 there is a greater sense of tranquillity. Tranquil areas are somewhat sensitive to Solar PV which would introduce some low-level noise.	**Medium** • The remaining areas of countryside are sensitive to urbanisation. • Away from the A11 there is a greater sense of tranquillity. Tranquil areas are somewhat sensitive to Solar PV which would introduce some low-level noise.	**Medium-High** • Development of this scale would have a more profound effect on the rural characteristics of the landscape.	**Low** • A farm-scale AD plant which is related to agricultural activities would have less of an effect on the rural qualities of the landscape than other forms of development.	**Medium** • The remaining areas of countryside are sensitive to urbanisation. • A larger AD Plant may use non-farm feedstocks and would be more industrial in character. This scale of plant would then have an adverse effect on the perceptions of rurality. • A larger AD Plant would use feedstocks from several farms or from non-farm sources. Increased traffic could affect the tranquillity of the area. • Lighting would affect dark skies.
Visual characteristics • Strong open horizons – the archetypal 'Norfolk' Landscape. • Illusions of wooded horizons due to the presence of significant areas of mixed woodland blocks, some intact hedgerows and the visual merging of hedgerow trees and woodlands in the landscape. • Views to large communication masts, settlement on the plateau edge and areas of parkland and woodland blocks. • Long views of the district from the plateau edges, including views to Norwich, and internalised plateau views. • D2 plateau is very prominent in views from the surrounding landscape. • Mast at Poringland has high visibility but also serves as a landmark. • A number of large-scale farm buildings including grain towers and silos that punctuated the horizon (particularly near Silfield).	**Medium** • Prominent plateau edges are highly sensitive due to views from adjacent areas. • The interior of the plateau is less sensitive but nonetheless features archetypal views across arable farmland to distant horizons. • Existing farm buildings are different in nature from Solar PV as they are part of the rural landscape. • Solar arrays would represent new and contrasting features, which suggests higher susceptibility. There is some potential to mitigate Solar PV developments, but this can still lead to the loss of long-distance views. Overall then susceptibility to this type of development is judged as Medium.	**Medium-High** • Development of this scale is likely to have a more profound effect on the visual characteristics of the Settled Plateau Farmlands. • Solar panels can be screened with hedges, but this is likely to lead to a loss of the characteristic sense of openness.	**Medium-High** • Development of this scale is likely to have a more profound effect on the visual characteristics of the Settled Plateau Farmlands. • Solar panels can be screened with hedges, but this is likely to lead to a loss of the characteristic sense of openness.	**Varying from Low to Medium** • The interior of the plateau is not considered particularly sensitive to this form of development, but exposed plateau edges would have a higher sensitivity.	**Varying from Medium to High** • AD plants have a moderate height (assumed to be up to 14m) which is comparable to modern farm structures. • The prominent nature of D2 makes it sensitive to views from adjoining landscape character areas. • The edge of D1 is potentially sensitive to views from adjoining landscapes. The interior of the plateau may be less sensitive to AD plants, particularly where they are seen as part of a large-scale landscape, or where there is strong enclosure from existing woodland.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Perceptual aspects • A number of large settlements are present and there is therefore little sense of remoteness. • The A11 cuts across the Wymondham Settled Plateau Farmlands and introduces a source of noise, movement and modernity. • Whilst this is a settled landscape the villages are set within a rural landscape and there is a sense of countryside.	**Medium** • The remaining areas of countryside are susceptible to urbanisation. • Battery storage would detract from the rural qualities where these are present. • Away from the A11 there is a higher level of tranquillity which is somewhat susceptible to this form of development.	**Medium** • Pylons would tend to compromise perceptions of rurality.	**Medium-High** • Pylons of this size are less relatable to existing elements and would have a more profound effect on perceptions of rurality.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium** • The remaining areas of countryside are sensitive to urbanisation. • A substation would detract from the rural qualities where these are present. • Away from the A11 there is a higher level of tranquillity which is somewhat sensitive to this form of development.
Visual characteristics • Strong open horizons – the archetypal 'Norfolk' Landscape. • Illusions of wooded horizons due to the presence of significant areas of mixed woodland blocks, some intact hedgerows and the visual merging of hedgerow trees and woodlands in the landscape. • Views to large communication masts, settlement on the plateau edge and areas of parkland and woodland blocks. • Long views of the district from the plateau edges, including views to Norwich, and internalised plateau views. • D2 plateau is very prominent in views from the surrounding landscape. • Mast at Poringland has high visibility but also serves as a landmark. • A number of large-scale farm buildings including grain towers and silos that punctuated the horizon (particularly near Silfield).	**Medium** • The prominent nature of D2 makes it susceptible to views from adjoining landscape character areas. • The edge of D1 is potentially susceptible to views from adjoining landscapes. The interior of the plateau may be less susceptible to battery storage, particularly where there is strong enclosure from existing woodland.	**LCA D1: Medium** **LCA D2: Medium-High** • Reasonably good scenic character including some characteristic views indicates moderate susceptibility. • The prominent nature of the Poringland plateau makes it sensitive to views from adjoining landscape character areas, so the susceptibility of this area is increased to Medium-High.	**LCA D1: Medium** LCA D2: Medium-High • The visual character is considered more sensitive to development of this scale.	**Medium-Low** • The landscape is less sensitive in visual terms to underground cable routes than to other forms of development as the visual properties of the landscape can be largely restored. • Plateau edges are more sensitive, though effects would be temporary.	**Varies from Medium to High** • The prominent nature of D2 makes it sensitive to views from adjoining landscape character areas. • The edge of D1 is potentially sensitive to views from adjoining landscapes. The interior of the plateau may be less sensitive to a substation, particularly where there is strong enclosure from existing woodland.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Skylines	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development
Intactness • The landscape has clearly experienced considerable change through the expansion of settlements. • Poringland extends across the central part of D2 and is a relatively modern settlement. • Within D1, the settlements of Wymondham, Hethersett and Mulbarton have extended into the countryside, and the area is bisected by the A11. Earlier patterns have also been disrupted by the introduction of a WW2 airfield. The settlements are nonetheless separated by substantial areas of countryside.	**Medum-Low** • Development is nucleated and there is a clear distinction between urban areas and the countryside. • There is some potential to accommodate field scale solar PV linked to the more modern peripheral development of towns. • Development which fragments the remaining countryside would be detrimental.	**Medium-High** • Development of this scale would inevitably have a detrimental effect on the intactness of the remaining countryside.	**Medium-High** • Development of this scale would inevitably have a detrimental effect on the intactness of the remaining countryside.	**Low** • A farm-scale AD plant is related to the rural landscape and is similar in scale to modern farm buildings. • There is potential to accommodate an AD Plant of this scale in connection with existing farm buildings.	**Medium** • Development is nucleated and there is a clear distinction between urban areas and the countryside. • An AD plant of this size would have a more industrial character, and the scale of the plant would affect the intactness of the remaining areas of countryside. Susceptibility to this form of development is therefore judged as Medium.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Skylines	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**LCA D1: Medium** **LCA D2: Medium-High** • D2 features prominent skylines, but the presence of a mast reduces susceptibility somewhat. • Skylines in D1 tend to be fairly level with no notable hills. • Views across arable farmland to distant horizons are an important part of the character of the region, which increases sensitivity.	**LCA D1: Medium** **LCA D2: Medium-High** • D2 features prominent skylines, but the presence of a mast reduces susceptibility somewhat. • Skylines in D1 tend to be fairly level with no notable hills. • Views across arable farmland to distant horizons are an important part of the character of the region, which increases sensitivity.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development
Intactness • The landscape has clearly experienced considerable change through the expansion of settlements. • Poringland extends across the central part of D2 and is a relatively modern settlement. • Within D1, the settlements of Wymondham, Hethersett and Mulbarton have extended into the countryside, and the area is bisected by the A11. Earlier patterns have also been disrupted by the introduction of a WW2 airfield. The settlements are nonetheless separated by substantial areas of countryside.	**Medium** • Development is nucleated and there is a clear distinction between urban areas and the countryside. • Battery storage would be an urbanising element which would potentially fragment the remaining areas of countryside. The area then is moderately susceptible to this form of development.	**Medium** • Pylons would represent an urbanising feature. The area already includes some development, so susceptibility is assessed as medium.	**Medium** • Pylons would represent an urbanising feature. The area already includes some development, so susceptibility is assessed as medium.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium** • Development is nucleated and there is a clear distinction between urban areas and the countryside. • A substation would be an urbanising element which would potentially fragment the remaining areas of countryside. The area then is moderately sensitive to this form of development.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Overall susceptibility **LCA D1:** **Wymondham Settled Plateau Farmland**	**Medium** • Solar PV is lower than other forms of development, so is less likely to affect important views. Other characteristics of the landscape would however be affected, even if it was possible to screen the development. Mitigation planting would itself affect the characteristic openness of the Wymondham Settled Plateau Farmlands. The gaps between settlements are also sensitive to erosion from this type of development.	**Medium** • A development of this scale would affect the gaps between settlements and would alter the balance between settlement and agriculture. Development is also likely to detract from the characteristic openness of the Wymondham Settled Plateau Farmlands.	**Medium-High** • A development of this scale would have a large effect on the areas of countryside between settlements and would alter the balance between settlement and agriculture. The existing characteristics of the Wymondham Settled Plateau Farmlands have a Medium-High sensitivity to this scale of development.	**Low** • A farm-scale AD Plant which is connected to existing farm buildings could be seen as an extension of farming practices and would not therefore alter the fundamental characteristics of the Settled Plateau Farmlands. There are still some sensitivities relating to the openness of the landscape and careful siting would therefore be required.	**Medium-High** • An AD Plant of this size would have a more industrial character and is unlikely to be related to a single farm. If bioenergy crops were to replace food crops this would have a further, subtle effect on character with characteristic cereal crops being replaced. The key characteristics of the Wymondham Settled Plateau Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to Wymondham Church. The characteristic open views are sensitive to this type of development, as are the gaps between settlements. Susceptibility then is assessed as Medium-High.
LCA D2: **Poringland Settled Plateau Farmland** **Overall susceptibility**	**Medium** • Solar PV is lower than other forms of development, so is less likely to affect important views. Other characteristics of the landscape would however be affected, even if it was possible to screen the development. Mitigation planting would itself affect the characteristic openness of the Poringland Settled Plateau Farmlands.	**Medium-High** • A development of this scale alter the balance between settlement and agriculture, while mitigation planting would affect the characteristic openess of the landscape. The existing characteristics of the Poringland Settled Plateau Farmlands have a Medium-High sensitivity to this scale of development.	**Medium-High** • A development of this scale would alter the balance between settlement and agriculture, while mitigation planting would affect the characteristic openess of the landscape. The existing characteristics of the Poringland Settled Plateau Farmlands have a Medium-High sensitivity to this scale of development.	**Low** • A farm-scale AD Plant which is connected to existing farm buildings could be seen as an extension of farming practices and would not therefore alter the fundamental characteristics of the Poringland Settled Plateau Farmlands. There are still some sensitivities relating to the openness of the landscape and careful siting would therefore be required.	**Medium-High** • An AD Plant of this size would have a more industrial character and is unlikely to be related to a single farm. If bioenergy crops were to replace food crops this would have a further, subtle effect on character with characteristic cereal crops being replaced. The key characteristics of the Poringland Settled Plateau Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to and from adjacent landscapes. The characteristic open views are sensitive to this type of development, and susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland

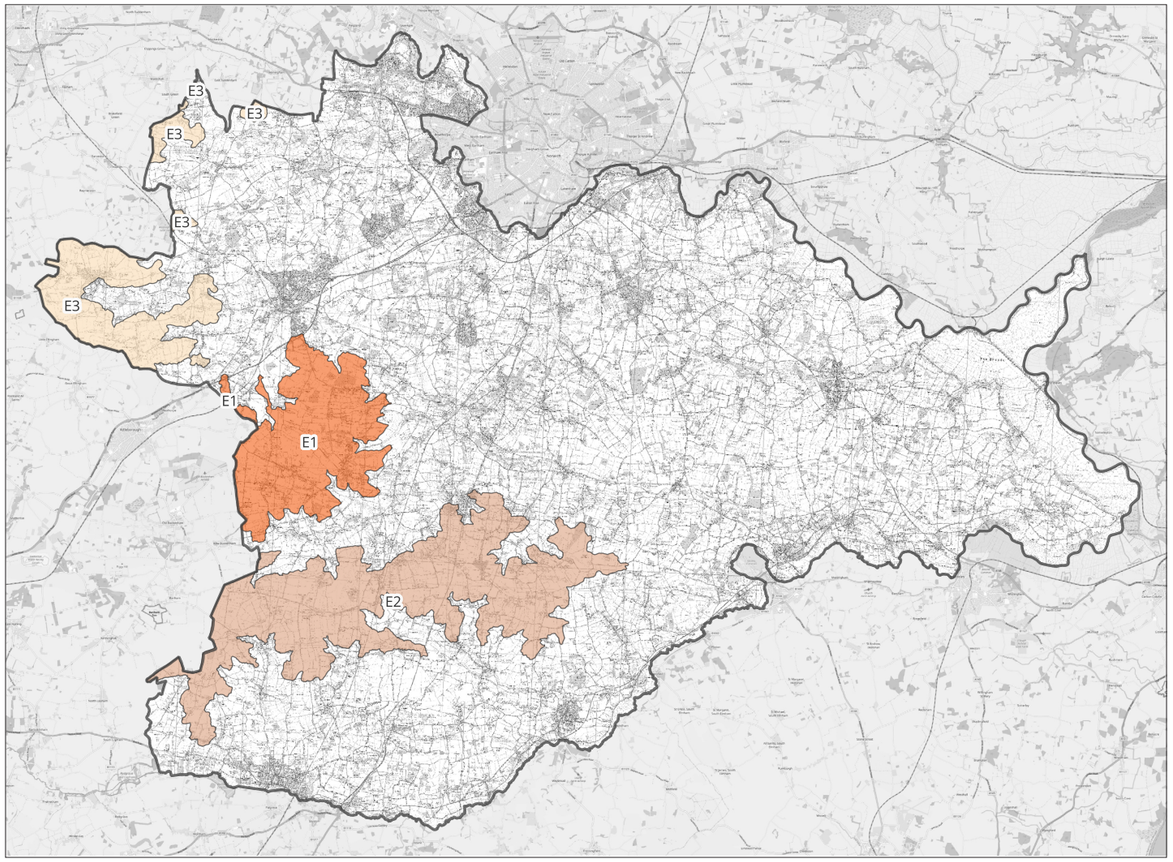
LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Overall susceptibility **LCA D1:** **Wymondham Settled Plateau Farmland**	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the remaining areas of countryside. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence. At the same time the size and height of battery storage installations mean that the key characteristics are less sensitive to this type of development than to others.	**Medium** • Pylons would detract from the representative 'Norfolk' views which are present within this area. • Considering the scale of the landscape and the presence of a certain amount of settlement already the susceptibility is generally Medium. Sensitivity would be higher where there are views to Norwich or to Wymondham Church.	**Medium-High** • Pylons of this size would appear particularly intrusive within the representative 'Norfolk' views. Views to landmark features such as Wymondham Church are particularly sensitive to this form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. • Overhead powerlines exert an overt human influence, and pylons of this size are not relatable to existing landscape features. Where 400 kV powerlines are present in the landscape this has already caused a considerable change in character. The susceptibility of the key characteristics to this type of development is therefore judged as Medium-High.	**Low** • The key characteristics of the Wymondham Settled Plateau Farmlands are less sensitive to underground cable routes than to other forms of development. The openness of the landscape would increase visibility during the installation phase, however this would be a temporary effect. It is assumed that effects on important hedgerows or habitats could be avoided through careful design. Susceptibility is therefore assessed as Low.	**Varying from Medium to Medium-High** • Considering the scale of the landscape and the presence of a certain amount of settlement already the susceptibility is generally Medium. The plateau edges are however more sensitive especially where there are views to adjacent areas. Views to Wymondham Church or to Norwich are particularly sensitive and the gaps between settlements are vulnerable to erosion. • Whilst there is already some development within this area a substation would nonetheless represent a new, contrasting element within the landscape. Generic forms of development such as substations would dilute the sense of place, and more tranquil parts of the area would be negatively affected by this type of development. Representative 'Norfolk' views are sensitive to this type of development.
Overall susceptibility **LCA D2:** **Poringland Settled Plateau Farmland**	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the remaining areas of countryside. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence. At the same time the size and height of battery storage installations mean that the key characteristics are less sensitive to this type of development than to others.	**Medium** • Pylons would detract from the strong open horizons which are present within this area. • Considering the scale of the landscape and the presence of a certain amount of settlement already the susceptibility is generally Medium. Sensitivity would be higher where there are views to Norwich or to Wymondham Church.	**High** • Pylons of this size would severly detract from the strong open horizons which are present within this area. Long views from the plateau edge are particularly sensitive to this form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. • Overhead powerlines exert an overt human influence, and pylons of this size are not relatable to existing landscape features. The visibility of the existing mast indicates high sensitivity to this form of development.	**Low** • The key characteristics of the Poringland Settled Plateau Farmlands are less sensitive to underground cable routes than to other forms of development. The openness of the landscape would increase visibility during the installation phase, however this would be a temporary effect. It is assumed that effects on important hedgerows or habitats could be avoided through careful design. Susceptibility is therefore assessed as Low.	**Varying from Medium to High** • Considering the scale of the landscape and the presence of a certain amount of settlement already the susceptibility is generally Medium. The plateau edges are however more sensitive especially where there are views to adjacent areas. Views to Norwich and the Tas Valley are particularly sensitive. • Whilst there is already some development within this area a substation would nonetheless represent a new, contrasting element within the landscape. Generic forms of development such as substations would dilute the sense of place, and more tranquil parts of the area would be negatively affected by this type of development.

LT E: Plateau Farmland

The Plateau Farmland Landscape Type occurs in the western part of the district in three principal areas, all of which continue beyond the South Norfolk boundary into the adjoining Breckland District. The Plateau Farmlands are defined by their elevation and all are primarily delineated by the 50m contour. However, it should be noted that not all areas above the 50m contour line have been classified as Plateau Farmland due to differing land use patterns.

Key characteristics

- Distinct flat and elevated landform as a result of the simplistic underlying Glacial Till geology.
- Large fields of arable monoculture with characteristic swathes of cereal, oilseed rape and sugarbeet monoculture.
- Sense of openness and exposure due to the elevation and scarcity of enclosing elements.
- Long views of the district from the plateau edges and shorter internalised plateau views. Inner plateau largely invisible from other areas.
- Mature remnant oak hedgerow trees are features in the agricultural landscape. However, hedgerows have been severely degraded or lost leading to fragmentation within the landscape.
- Straight plateau-top roads characteristically lined with attractive wide grass verges and ditches.
- Wooded horizons as a result of visual merging of hedgerow trees and woodlands in the landscape, which integrate settlements into the landscape.
- Presence of tall structures including masts and poles which disturb the rural scene interrupting the sense of openness.
- Sparsely settled landscape mostly comprising larger edge-of-plateau settlements, small nucleated and long linear settlements.
- Presence of historic features within the landscape including isolated church, moats, and farm ponds.
- Some vernacular buildings particularly including the use of brick and Dutch gable ends, but intermixed with more modern bungalow development.
- Disused air fields



The individual character areas within this type are listed below:

- E1: Ashwellthorpe Plateau Farmland
- E2: Great Moulton Plateau Farmland
- E3: Hingham-Mattishall Plateau Farmland

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LT E: Plateau Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Scale • A generally open character creates a medium to large scale landscape.	**Medium-Low** • Fields are generally of a medium to large size which reduces sensitive to larger scale developments such as solar farms.	**Medium-Low** • Fields are generally of a medium to large size which reduces sensitive to larger scale developments such as solar farms.	**Medium-Low** • Fields are generally of a medium to large size which reduces sensitive to larger scale developments such as solar farms.	**Low** • Larger-scale landscapes are considered less sensitive to this form of development.	**Low** • Larger-scale landscapes are considered less sensitive to this form of development.
Sense of enclosure • Sense of openness and exposure due to the elevation and scarcity of enclosing elements. • The flatness of the plateau creates a strong sense of openness with large skies and distant horizons.	**Medium-High** • The generally open character and lack of screening elements increases susceptibility to any new development. Hedges and woodlands do though provide some localised enclosure.	**High** • Development of this scale likely to be visible. Solar PV has potential for mitigation but this could in itself foreshorten views and alter the characteristic sense of openness.	**High** • Development of this scale likely to be visible. Solar PV has potential for mitigation but this could in itself foreshorten views and alter the characteristic sense of openness.	**Medium-High** • Poor hedges provide weak enclosure which increases the susceptibility to development.	**Medium-High** • Poor hedges provide weak enclosure which increases the susceptibility to development.
Landform • Distinct flat and elevated plateau landform. • Defined by the elevation and primarily delineated by the 50m contour.	**Medium-Low** • The large flat landform is considered less-sensitive to Solar PV.	**Medium-Low** • The large flat landform is considered less-sensitive to Solar PV.	**Medium-Low** • The large flat landform is considered less-sensitive to Solar PV.	**Varying from Low to High** • The simple, flat landform is less sensitive to this type of development. • The plateau edges however would be sensitive to AD Plants, which would be exposed and difficult to screen.	**Varying from Low to High** • The simple flat landform is less sensitive to this type of development. • The plateau edges however would be sensitive to AD Plants, which would be exposed and difficult to screen.

LT E: Plateau Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Scale • A generally open character creates a medium to large scale landscape.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium-Low** • Larger-scale landscapes are considered less sensitive to this form of development.	**Medium-Low** • Larger-scale landscapes are considered less sensitive to this form of development.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development
Sense of enclosure • Sense of openness and exposure due to the elevation and scarcity of enclosing elements. • The flatness of the plateau creates a strong sense of openness with large skies and distant horizons.	**Medium-High** • Poor hedges provide weak enclosure which increases the susceptibility to development.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium-Low** • Poor hedges provide weak enclosure which increases the susceptibility to development. • The visual effects of cable routes are temporary, so susceptibility is lower than for other forms of development.	**Medium-High** • Poor hedges provide weak enclosure which increases the susceptibility to development, including substations.
Landform • Distinct flat and elevated plateau landform. • Defined by the elevation and primarily delineated by the 50m contour.	**Variable** • The simple flat landform is less susceptible to this type of development. • The plateau edges however are potentially susceptible to battery storage.	**Medium-Low** • The simple flat landform is less sensitive to this type of development.	**Medium-Low** • The simple flat landform is less sensitive to this type of development.	**Medium-Low** • The simple flat landform is less sensitive to development. • The plateau edges however are more sensitive to development, including underground cable routes.	**Varies from Low to High** • The simple flat landform is less sensitive to this type of development. • The plateau edges however are potentially sensitive to substations.

LT E: Plateau Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Field pattern **E1 – Ashwellthorpe Plateau Farmland** • Ancient rectilinear enclosures in Bunwell • Ancient irregular enclosures at Fundenhall • Late enclosure of large commons (shared between settlements). • Fields on poor drained plateau bound by ditches. **E2 – Great Moulton** • Ancient rectilinear field patterns in Burston, Tibenham, Great Moulton and Hardwick. • Irregular field patterns, presumably early enclosures. • Large heath at western edge of area enclosed in C18. • Some remaining unenclosed land e.g. Wacton Common. • Field pattern eroded by airfields and hedgerow loss. **E3 – Hingham - Mattishall** • Later enclosure of commons and warren signified by rectilinear field pattern e.g at Deopham Green. • Irregular field patterns at Hingham an Wicklewood. • Late enclosure of Welborne Common (C18)	**Medium-Low** • Whilst there are likely to be some early field systems these are somewhat poorly preserved in the modern landscape.	**Medium-Low** • Whilst there are likely to be some early field systems these are somewhat poorly preserved in the modern landscape.	**Medium-Low** • Whilst there are likely to be some early field systems these are somewhat poorly preserved in the modern landscape.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development
Landcover • Large fields of arable monoculture with characteristic swathes of wheat, barley, oilseed rape and sugar beet. • Mature hedgerow oaks are features in the agricultural landscape. However hedgerows have been severely degraded or lost, leading to a much simplified landscape. • Generally an early enclosed landscape, but with significant areas of common/ heath, many of which were enclosed in the C19. Some remaining commons. • Mixed field patterns relating to the history of enclosure.	**Medium** • Rural landcover pattern is sensitive to extensive developments such as Solar PV.	**Medium-High** • Predominantly arable farmland is sensitive to development of this scale, which would alter its character. • Development would have an effect on arable farmland as a resource in its own right.	**Medium-High** • Predominantly arable farmland is sensitive to development of this scale, which would alter its character. • Development of this scale would have a considerable effect on arable farmland as a resource in its own right.	**Medium** • Relatively simple landcover of arable farmland lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium** • Relatively simple landcover of arable farmland lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.

LT E: Plateau Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Field pattern **E1 – Ashwellthorpe Plateau Farmland** • Ancient rectilinear enclosures in Bunwell • Ancient irregular enclosures at Fundenhall • Late enclosure of large commons (shared between settlements). • Fields on poor drained plateau bound by ditches. **E2 – Great Moulton** • Ancient rectilinear field patterns in Burston, Tibenham, Great Moulton and Hardwick. • Irregular field patterns, presumably early enclosures. • Large heath at western edge of area enclosed in C18. • Some remaining unenclosed land e.g. Wacton Common. • Field pattern eroded by airfields and hedgerow loss. **E3 – Hingham - Mattishall** • Later enclosure of commons and warren signified by rectilinear field pattern e.g at Deopham Green. • Irregular field patterns at Hingham an Wicklewood. • Late enclosure of Welborne Common (C18)	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Low** • Widespread hedgerow loss has reduced the susceptibility of the field pattern. • Field patterns can be reinstated. • Important hedgerows (where they are present) would require special construction techniques such as Horizontal Directional Drilling.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development
Landcover • Large fields of arable monoculture with characteristic swathes of wheat, barley, oilseed rape and sugar beet. • Mature hedgerow oaks are features in the agricultural landscape. However hedgerows have been severely degraded or lost, leading to a much simplified landscape. • Generally an early enclosed landscape, but with significant areas of common/ heath, many of which were enclosed in the C19. Some remaining commons. • Mixed field patterns relating to the history of enclosure.	**Medium** • Relatively simple landcover of arable farmland lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium** • Relatively simple landcover of arable farmland lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium** • Relatively simple landcover of arable farmland lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium-Low** • Arable landcover can be reinstated, but there is some susceptibility in terms of disturbance to soils. • Other elements showing greater time-depth increase susceptibility. • It is assumed that effects on sensitive landcovers e.g. remaining commons could be avoided through careful design.	**Medium** • Relatively simple landcover of arable farmland lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.

LT E: Plateau Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Settlement pattern and human influence • Dispersed settlement pattern. Common-edge settlement, hamlets and small nucleated villages. Many small halls, often isolated, with moats. No large parklands. • Some vernacular buildings particularly including the use of brick and Dutch gable ends, but intermixed with more modern bungalow development. • Linear settlements occur along roads with some vernacular buildings intermixed with more modern development. • Disused airfields. • Occasional tall structures including wind turbines.	**Medium-High** • A rural settlement pattern with relatively few modern elements is sensitive to extensive forms of development such as Solar PV. • Solar PV arrays could detract from historic features such as timber-framed houses and moats.	**Medium-High** • A rural settlement pattern with relatively few modern elements is highly sensitive to development of this scale. • Solar PV arrays could detract from historic features such as timber-framed houses and moats.	**High** • A rural settlement pattern with relatively few modern elements is highly sensitive to development of this scale. • Solar PV arrays could detract from historic features such as timber-framed houses and moats. • Solar PV on this scale would have a large effect on the settlement pattern and perceptions of human influence.	**Low** • A farm-scale AD Plant would be similar in nature to existing farm buildings, which suggests low susceptibility to this scale of development.	**Medium-High** • Little industrial or modern development within the landscape. The landscape is then sensitive to development of this scale.
Perceptual aspects • A peaceful rural character created by the absence of main roads and development. • Quiet rural lanes dissect the landscape. • The A140 cuts north-south through part of E2.	**Medium-High** • The large areas of quiet rural farmland provide a sense of remoteness and tranquillity, which increases susceptibility to all forms of development. • The rural character of this area is sensitive to the urbanising influence of Solar PV. • Tranquil character is somewhat sensitive to Solar PV which would introduce some low-level noise.	**Medium-High** • The large areas of quiet rural farmland provide a sense of remoteness and tranquillity, which increases susceptibility to all forms of development. • The rural character of this area is sensitive to the urbanising influence of Solar PV. • Tranquil character is somewhat sensitive to Solar PV which would introduce some low-level noise.	**High** • Development of this scale would have a more profound effect on the perceptions of rurality etc.	**Low** • A farm-scale AD Plant would relate to existing agricultural activities, and would therefore have little effect on the rural qualities of the landscape. • If an AD Plant were to use farm products only it is unlikely to lead to a significant increase in traffic.	**Medium-High** • The peaceful, rural character is sensitive to development of this scale. • A larger AD Plant would use feedstocks from several farms or from non-farm sources which potentially leads to increased traffic. • Lighting could affect dark skies.
Visual characteristics • Long views of the district from the plateau edges take in a wide panorama of South Norfolk and these are some of the best in the district. • Shorter internalised plateau views are to farm buildings and isolated churches. • From higher areas of plateau and from the plateau edge there are views to adjacent landscapes including to churches in adjoining areas	**Medium** • Solar PV consist of low elements, but these may still be enough to foreshorten views within the plateau landscape. • In terms of views there is scope to locate field-scale Solar PV in flat areas away from the plateau edge. • Unlikely to be visible from adjacent landscapes. • Care should be taken to avoid interrupting views to historic features.	**Medium-High** • Development of this scale is likely to have a more profound effect on the visual characteristics of the Plateau Farmlands. • Solar panels can be screened with hedges, but this is likely to lead to a loss of the characteristic sense of visual openness.	**Medium-High** • Development of this scale is likely to have a more profound effect on the visual characteristics of the Plateau Farmlands. • Solar panels can be screened with hedges, but likely to lead to a loss of the characteristic sense of visual openness.	**Varying from Low to Medium** • The plateau edges are sensitive to views from adjoining landscape character areas while the interior of the plateau is less sensitive. • A farm-scale AD plant connected to existing farm buildings would have little effect on the visual characteristics of the plateau farmlands.	**Varying from Medium to High** • AD plants have a moderate height (up to 14m) which is comparable to modern farm structures. • The plateau edges are sensitive to views from adjoining landscape character areas. • The interior of the plateau is less sensitive. A development of this size and scale however is likely to compromise the characteristic sense of openness. • Whilst smaller AD plants can be seen as part of the agricultural landscape a larger plant would have a more industrial character which is less compatible.

LT E: Plateau Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Settlement pattern and human influence • Dispersed settlement pattern. Common-edge settlement, hamlets and small nucleated villages. Many small halls, often isolated, with moats. No large parklands. • Some vernacular buildings particularly including the use of brick and Dutch gable ends, but intermixed with more modern bungalow development. • Linear settlements occur along roads with some vernacular buildings intermixed with more modern development. • Disused airfields. • Occasional tall structures including wind turbines.	**Medium-High** • Strong sense of historical settlement pattern indicates higher susceptibility to development.	**Medium** • Rural settlement pattern. The landscape does include some modern elements and has a mixed architectural character, so is assessed as medium susceptibility.	**Medium** • Rural settlement pattern. The landscape does include some modern elements and has a mixed architectural character, so is assessed as medium susceptibility.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium-High** • Strong sense of historical settlement pattern indicates higher susceptibility to development.
Perceptual aspects • A peaceful rural character created by the absence of main roads and development. • Quiet rural lanes dissect the landscape. • The A140 cuts north-south through part of E2.	**Medium** • Peaceful rural character is susceptible to development. • Sense of tranquillity is somewhat susceptible to this form of development. • Battery storage is smaller and more compact than other forms of development, so susceptibility in relation to battery storage is somewhat lower.	**Medium-High** • The rural qualities of the plateau farmlands would be compromised by overhead transmission lines.	**Medium-High** • The rural qualities of the plateau farmlands would be compromised by overhead transmission lines.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium-High** • Peaceful rural character is sensitive to the introduction of a substation. • Sense of tranquillity is somewhat sensitive to this form of development.
Visual characteristics • Long views of the district from the plateau edges take in a wide panorama of South Norfolk and these are some of the best in the district. • Shorter internalised plateau views are to farm buildings and isolated churches. • From higher areas of plateau and from the plateau edge there are views to adjacent landscapes including to churches in adjoining areas	**Medium** • Visual connections with adjacent landscapes, including some long views, indicates higher susceptibility. • The visual character is less susceptible to battery storage than to other forms of development as battery storage installations consists of low elements. Overall then the Plateau Farmland is considered to have medium susceptibility to this form of development.	**Medium-High** • Characteristic views indicate higher susceptibility, particularly in relation to pylons. • Visual connections with adjacent landscapes, including some long views, indicates higher susceptibility.	**Medium-High** • Characteristic views indicate higher susceptibility, particularly in relation to pylons. • Visual connections with adjacent landscapes, including some long views, indicates higher susceptibility.	**Medium-Low** • The landscape is less sensitive in visual terms to underground cable routes than to other forms of development as the visual characteristics of the landscape can be largely restored. • Plateau edges are more sensitive, though it is acknowledged that effects would be temporary.	**Medium-High** • Visual connections with adjacent landscapes, including some long views, indicates higher susceptibility. • A substation includes taller elements which would take many years to screen.

LT E: Plateau Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Skylines	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development
Intactness • The landscape has experienced ongoing change including enclosure in the C19 and rationalisation in the C20. Some elements of the landscape however can be traced back to the medieval era and there is some sense of historic continuity. Modern elements are relatively few. • Though there have clearly been changes in land management, including the amalgamation of fields, the landscape retains a strong rural character.	**Medium-High** • Intact rural landscape is sensitive to the urbanising influence of Solar PV.	**Medium-High** • Intact rural landscape is sensitive to the urbanising influence of Solar PV.	**High** • Development of this scale would have a profound effect on the intact rural character of the area.	**Low** • A farm-scale AD plant is related to the rural landscape and is similar in scale to modern farm buildings. • There is potential to accommodate an AD Plant of this scale in connection with existing farm buildings.	**Medium-High** • Development is nucleated and there is a clear distinction between urban areas and the countryside. • An AD plant of this size would have a more industrial character, and the scale of the plant would affect the intactness of the countryside. The strong rural character of the plateau farmlands indicates higher sensitivity to this type of development.

LT E: Plateau Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Skylines	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium-High** • Skylines tend to be fairly level with no notable hills. • Views across arable farmland to distant horizons are an important part of the character of the region, which increases sensitivity. • Pylons would be seen against the sky, which also increases sensitivity.	**Medium-High** • Skylines tend to be fairly level with no notable hills. • Views across arable farmland to distant horizons are an important part of the character of the region, which increases sensitivity. • Pylons would be seen against the sky, which also increases sensitivity.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development
Intactness • The landscape has experienced ongoing change including enclosure in the C19 and rationalisation in the C20. Some elements of the landscape however can be traced back to the medieval era and there is some sense of historic continuity. Modern elements are relatively few. • Though there have clearly been changes in land management, including the amalgamation of fields, the landscape retains a strong rural character.	**Medium-High** • Battery storage would contrast with the rural character of the area. • Battery storage is likely to consist of standard, utilitarian elements which would dilute the sense of place.	**Medium-High** • The landscape is sensitive due to the strong rural and tranquil character across most of the area, the long views to adjacent landscapes, and the representative 'Norfolk' views across arable farmland. Views to landmark features are sensitive to this particular form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. • Electricity pylons are lower than wind turbines or masts, but extend across great distances. Where 132 kV powerlines are present in the landscape this has already caused a localised change in character. The susceptibility of the key characteristics to this type of development is therefore judged as Medium-High.	**High** • The landscape is sensitive due to the strong rural and tranquil character across most of the area, the long views to adjacent landscapes, and the representative 'Norfolk' views across arable farmland. Views to landmark features are particularly sensitive to this form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. • Overhead powerlines exert an overt human influence, and pylons of this size are not relatable to existing landscape features. Where 400 kV powerlines are present in the landscape this has already caused a considerable change in character. The susceptibility of the key characteristics to this type of development is therefore judged as High.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium-High** • A substation would contrast with the rural character of the area. • Moderately strong sense of place. • A substation would consist of standardised, utilitarian elements which are unlikely to contribute to local distinctiveness. The susceptibility to this form of development is therefore assessed as Medium-High.

LT E: Plateau Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Overall susceptibility **LCA E1:** **Ashwellthorpe Plateau Farmland**	**Medium** • Solar PV is lower than other forms of development, so is less likely to affect important views. Other characteristics of the landscape would however be affected, even if it was possible to screen the development. Mitigation planting would potentially block panoramic views and alter the sense of scale. The peaceful rural qualities of the landscape are also sensitive to Solar PV.	**Medium-High** • Development of this scale would have an extensive effect on the Ashwellthorpe Plateau Farmlands and especially on the peaceful, rural qualities of the area. Mitigation planting would potentially block panoramic views and alter the sense of scale. The mast at Tacolneston introduces some overt human influence, but the area otherwise has an undisturbed rural character which would be compromised by development of this scale.	**High** • Development of this scale would have an extensive effect on the Ashwellthorpe Plateau Farmlands and especially on the peaceful, rural qualities of the area. Mitigation planting would potentially block panoramic views and alter the sense of scale. The mast at Tacolneston introduces some overt human influence, but the area otherwise has an undisturbed rural character which would be compromised by development of this scale.	**Low** • A farm-scale AD Plant which is connected to existing farm buildings could be seen as an extension of farming practices and would not therefore alter the rural character of the Ashwellthorpe Plateau Farmlands. There are still some sensitivities relating to the openness of the landscape, and careful siting would therefore be required.	**Medium-High** • An AD Plant of this size would have a more industrial character and is unlikely to be related to a single farm. If bioenergy crops were to replace food crops this would have a further subtle effect on character. The key characteristics of the Ashwellthorpe Plateau Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are panoramic views. The rural landscape is sensitive to industrialisation, and the characteristic open views also increase sensitivity. Susceptibility then is assessed as Medium-High.
Overall susceptibility **LCA E2:** **Great Moulton Plateau Farmland**	**Medium** • The flat plateau landform offers the potential to screen solar panels, however mitigation planting is likely to alter the characteristic sense of openness within this landscape. Solar PV would have a direct effect on the extensive arable farmland which is a characteristic feature of the area. Timber-framed buildings and moats increase the sense of time-depth, which increases sensitivity. An extensive development such as Solar PV would have a large effect on the sparse rural settlement pattern.	**Medium-High** • The flat plateau landform offers the potential to screen solar panels, however mitigation planting is likely to alter the characteristic sense of openness within this landscape. Solar PV would have a direct effect on the extensive arable farmland which is a characteristic feature of the area. Timber-framed buildings and moats increase the sense of time-depth, which increases sensitivity. An extensive development such as Solar PV would have a large effect on the sparse rural settlement pattern.	**High** • The flat plateau landform offers the potential to screen solar panels, however mitigation planting is likely to alter the characteristic sense of openness within this landscape. Solar PV would have a direct effect on the extensive arable farmland which is a characteristic feature of the area. Timber-framed buildings and moats increase the sense of time-depth, which increases sensitivity. An extensive development such as Solar PV would have a large effect on the sparse rural settlement pattern.	**Low** • A farm-scale AD Plant which is connected to existing farm buildings could be seen as an extension of farming practices and would not therefore alter the rural character of the Great Moulton Plateau Farmlands. There are still some sensitivities relating to the openness of the landscape, and careful siting would therefore be required.	**Medium-High** • An AD Plant of this size would have a more industrial character and is unlikely to be related to a single farm. If bioenergy crops were to replace food crops this would have a further subtle effect on character. The key characteristics of the Great Moulton Plateau Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are panoramic views. The rural landscape is sensitive to industrialisation, and the characteristic open views also increase sensitivity. Susceptibility then is assessed as Medium-High.
Overall susceptibility **LCA E3:** **Hingham-Mattishall Plateau Farmland**	**Medium** • The flat plateau landform offers the potential to screen solar panels, however mitigation planting is likely to alter the characteristic sense of openness within this landscape. Solar PV would have a direct effect on the arable farmland which is a characteristic feature of the area. An extensive development such as Solar PV would have a large effect on the rural character of the area. Extensive views to and from the plateau increase sensitivity.	**Medium-High** • The flat plateau landform offers the potential to screen solar panels, however mitigation planting is likely to alter the characteristic sense of openness within this landscape. Solar PV would have a direct effect on the arable farmland which is a characteristic feature of the area. An extensive development such as Solar PV would have a large effect on the rural character of the area. Extensive views to and from the plateau increase sensitivity.	**High** • The flat plateau landform offers the potential to screen solar panels, however mitigation planting is likely to alter the characteristic sense of openness within this landscape. Solar PV would have a direct effect on the arable farmland which is a characteristic feature of the area. An extensive development such as Solar PV would have a large effect on the rural character of the area. Extensive views to and from the plateau increase sensitivity.	**Low** • A farm-scale AD Plant which is connected to existing farm buildings could be seen as an extension of farming practices and would not therefore alter the rural character of the Hingham-Mattishall Plateau Farmlands. There are still some sensitivities relating to the openness of the landscape, and careful siting would therefore be required.	**Medium-High** • An AD Plant of this size would have a more industrial character and is unlikely to be related to a single farm. If bioenergy crops were to replace food crops this would have a further subtle effect on character. The key characteristics of the Hingham-Mattishall Plateau Farmlands are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to adjacent landscapes. The rural landscape is sensitive to industrialisation, and the characteristic open views also increase sensitivity. Susceptibility then is assessed as Medium-High.

LT E: Plateau Farmland

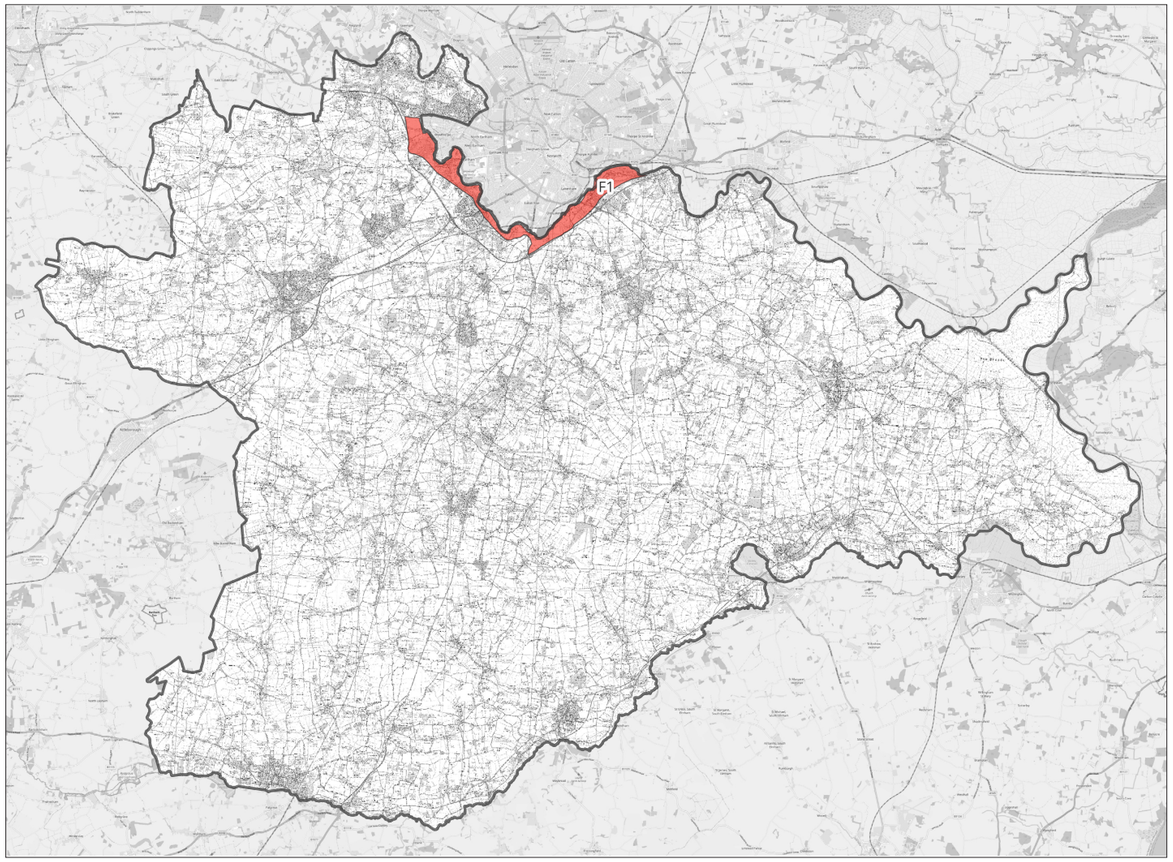
LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Overall susceptibility **LCA E1:** **Ashwellthorpe Plateau Farmland**	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. Battery Storage would also affect the tranquil and undisturbed character which is present across much of the area. At the same time the size and height of battery storage installations mean that the key characteristics are less sensitive to this type of development than to others.	**Medium-High** • The Ashwellthorpe Plateau Farmlands are sensitive due to the peaceful rural character within this area. Panoramic views and undeveloped skylines are sensitive to this form of development. Whilst there are views to Tacolneston Mast this is not comparable with overhead powerlines which introduce multiple new structures to the landscape. • The area has an undisturbed rural character which is sensitive to this form of development.	**High** • The Ashwellthorpe Plateau Farmlands are sensitive due to the peaceful rural character within this area. Panoramic views and undeveloped skylines are sensitive to this form of development. Whilst there are views to Tacolneston Mast this is not comparable with overhead powerlines which introduce multiple new structures to the landscape. • The area has an undisturbed rural character which is sensitive to this form of development.	**Low** • The key characteristics of the Ashwellthorpe Plateau Farmlands are less sensitive to underground cable routes than to other forms of development. The openness of the landscape would increase visibility during the installation phase, however this would be a temporary effect. It is assumed that effects on important hedgerows or habitats could be avoided through careful design. Susceptibility is therefore assessed as Low.	**Medium-High** • The existing characteristics are considered to be sensitive to a substation, which would represent a new, contrasting and urbanising element within the landscape. Generic forms of development such as substations would dilute the sense of place, and the peaceful rural qualities of the landscape would also be negatively affected. Susceptibility is therefore assessed as Medium-High.
Overall susceptibility **LCA E2:** **Great Moulton Plateau Farmland**	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. Battery Storage would also affect the tranquil and undisturbed character which is present across much of the area. At the same time the size and height of battery storage installations mean that the key characteristics are less sensitive to this type of development than to others.	**Medium-High** • The Great Moulton Plateau Farmlands are sensitive due to the rural character within this area. Expansive skies are a defining feature of the area and pylons would be seen as intrusive elements on the skyline. The standardised design of pylons would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. Timber-framed houses, moats and commons create a sense of time-depth which is vulnerable to this form of development.	**High** • The Great Moulton Plateau Farmlands are sensitive due to the rural character within this area. Expansive skies are a defining feature of the area and pylons would be seen as intrusive elements on the skyline. The standardised design of pylons would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. Timber-framed houses, moats and commons create a sense of time-depth which is vulnerable to this form of development.	**Low** • The key characteristics of the Great Moulton Plateau Farmlands are less sensitive to underground cable routes than to other forms of development. The openness of the landscape would increase visibility during the installation phase, however this would be a temporary effect. It is assumed that effects on important hedgerows or habitats could be avoided through careful design. Susceptibility is therefore assessed as Low.	**Medium-High** • The existing characteristics are considered to be sensitive to a substation, which would represent a new, contrasting and urbanising element within the landscape. Generic forms of development such as substations would dilute the sense of place, and the peaceful rural qualities of the landscape would also be negatively affected by this type of development. Susceptibility is therefore assessed as Medium-High.
Overall susceptibility **LCA E3:** **Hingham-Mattishall Plateau Farmland**	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. Battery Storage would also affect the tranquil and undisturbed character of the area. At the same time the size and height of battery storage installations mean that the key characteristics are less sensitive to this type of development than to others.	**Medium-High** • The Hingham-Mattishall Plateau Farmland is sensitive due to the rural character of this area. Extensive views to and from the plateau increase sensitivity to this form of development. Views to churches are are sensitive to this particular form of development. • The existing overhead powerlines have already had a considerable infuence on character in the Mattishall part of the area. The susceptibility to 132 kV overhead powerlines is therefore assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • The Hingham-Mattishall Plateau Farmland is sensitive due to the rural character of this area. Extensive views to and from the plateau increase sensitivity to this form of development. Views to churches are are sensitive to this particular form of development. • The existing overhead powerlines have already had a considerable infuence on character in the Mattishall part of the area. The susceptibility to 400 kV overhead powerlines is therefore assessed as High.	**Low** • The key characteristics of the Hingham-Mattishall Plateau Farmlands are less sensitive to underground cable routes than to other forms of development. The openness of the landscape would increase visibility during the installation phase, however this would be a temporary effect. It is assumed that effects on important hedgerows or habitats could be avoided through careful design. Susceptibility is therefore assessed as Low.	**Medium-High** • The existing characteristics are considered to be sensitive to a substation, which would represent a new, contrasting and urbanising element within the landscape. Generic forms of development such as substations would dilute the sense of place, and the peaceful rural qualities of the landscape would also be negatively affected by this type of development. Susceptibility is therefore assessed as Medium-High.

LT F: Valley Urban Fringe

The Valley Urban Fringe Landscape Type is found in only one area: the Yare Valley which is found near the perimeter of the City of Norwich. In South Norfolk District, it is represented by a narrow band, with a large proportion of the landscape type extending beyond the district boundary into the area within the jurisdiction of Norwich City Council. The crest of the slope at about 30m AOD represents the boundary of this landscape type; as it is at this point that the character changes to a valley landform, focused on the River Yare.

Key characteristics

- Distinctive broad meandering valley form with wide flat flood plain and enclosing valley sides, occasionally opening up where tributary valleys such as the Tas valley link to the Yare valley.
- Glacial gravel deposits, which have been exploited resulting in remnant flooded gravel workings along the valley floor.
- Large river flanked by characteristic wetland vegetation, including reeds and fringing alder/willow woodland creating a well wooded appearance.
- Inaccessible valley floor with relatively few river crossings.
- Evidence of early human activity, for example the henge at Arminghall and presence of numerous Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
- Few distinctive vernacular buildings mainly due to the relative lack of prewar settlement within the valley.
- Distinct absence of settlement within the valley, apart from discrete areas nestled around river crossings, although influenced by Norwich urban fringe along parts of the upper valley sides.
- Impenetrability resulting in a sense of remoteness and solitude- remarkable given the closeness of a major city.
- Large institutional buildings occasionally visible from the valley.



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LT F: Valley Urban Fringe

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Scale • Distinctive broad meandering valley form with wide flat floodplain and enclosing valley sides, occasionally opening up where tributary valleys such as the Tas valley link to the Yare valley.	**Medium** • The Yare Valley Urban Fringe is a relatively small scale, semi-enclosed and contained landscape. • The relatively small scale landscape is moderately sensitive to development of this scale.	**Medium** • The Yare Valley Urban Fringe is a relatively small scale, semi-enclosed and contained landscape. • The relatively small scale landscape is moderately sensitive to development of this scale.	**Medium-High** • The Yare Valley Urban Fringe is a relatively small scale, semi-enclosed and contained landscape. • The relatively small scale valley could not accommodate development of this scale without fundamentally altering the characteristics of the valley.	**Low** • An AD Plant of this scale would not overwhelm the existing elements of the landscape, so susceptibility is considered to be low.	**Medium-High** • The Yare Valley is not as small scale as some of the other valleys, and there is reference to some larger institutional buildings. This size of development however would appear dominant within a relatively small-scale landscape, so susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.
Sense of enclosure • A sense of containment. • Wide, fairly flat floodplain with enclosing valley sides. • Trees and woodland also contribute to enclosure in places.	**Medium** • Landform provides containment, but there is some openness within the valley itself. • Trees and woodland also contribute to enclosure in places. • Semi-enclosed landscape with medium susceptibility.	**Medium-High** • More extensive schemes are less likely to be contained by existing vegetation so susceptibility is higher.	**Medium-High** • More extensive schemes are less likely to be contained by existing vegetation so susceptibility is higher.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed landscape with medium susceptibility. • Localised enclosure by trees and woodland may reduce susceptibility to development in certain locations.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed landscape with medium susceptibility. • Localised enclosure by trees and woodland may reduce susceptibility to development in certain locations.
Landform • Wide, fairly flat floodplain with enclosing valley sides. • The sides of the valley are fairly steep in places.	**Varying from Medium to Medium-High** • Meandering valley features some sinuous landform which lies at the higher end of the sensitivity spectrum. • Valley floor is flat and has lower sensitivity. • Valley-sides are considered to have higher sensitivity as panels would be difficult to screen.	**Varying from Medium to Medium-High** • Meandering valley features some sinuous landform which lies at the higher end of the sensitivity spectrum. • Valley floor is flat and has lower sensitivity. • Valley-sides are considered to have higher sensitivity as panels would be difficult to screen.	**Varying from Medium to Medium-High** • Meandering valley features some sinuous landform which lies at the higher end of the sensitivity spectrum. • Valley floor is flat and has lower sensitivity. • Valley-sides are considered to have higher sensitivity as panels would be difficult to screen.	**Medium** • Floodplain is flat, but is subject to flooding constraint. • Some potential to accommodate farm-scale AD plant outside of floodplain.	**High** • Floodplain is flat, but is subject to flooding constraint. • A larger AD Plant would be difficult to accommodate on the valley side without major earthworks. The plant would also be difficult to screen.
Field pattern • The field pattern largely consists of irregular flood meadows divided by dykes. • The valley sides feature irregular and regular enclosures, as well as parkland.	**Varying from Medium to Medium-High** • Small-scale fields are considered to have higher sensitivity. Fields are typically enclosed by dikes which means there are no hedges to provide enclosure. Solar arrays would appear stark, while the introduction of hedges would be out of character. • The fields on the valley side are however bound by hedges.	**Varying from Medium to Medium-High** • Small-scale fields are considered to have higher sensitivity. Fields are typically enclosed by dikes which means there are no hedges to provide enclosure. Solar arrays would appear stark, while the introduction of hedges would be out of character. • The fields on the valley side are however bound by hedges.	**Varying from Medium to Medium-High** • Small-scale fields are considered to have higher sensitivity. Fields are typically enclosed by dikes which means there are no hedges to provide enclosure. Solar arrays would appear stark, while the introduction of hedges would be out of character. • The fields on the valley side are however bound by hedges.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development

LT F: Valley Urban Fringe

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Scale • Distinctive broad meandering valley form with wide flat floodplain and enclosing valley sides, occasionally opening up where tributary valleys such as the Tas valley link to the Yare valley.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium-High** • The relatively small scale of the landscape means that it has a higher sensitivity to this form of development. 26m pylons are likely to be the tallest element within the landscape.	**High** • Pylons of this size would appear out of scale and would overwhelm the valley. The pylons would become the dominant element within the landscape.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development
Sense of enclosure • A sense of containment. • Wide, fairly flat floodplain with enclosing valley sides. • Trees and woodland also contribute to enclosure in places.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed landscape with medium susceptibility. • Localised enclosure by trees and woodland may reduce susceptibility to development in certain locations.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed landscape with medium susceptibility.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed landscape with medium susceptibility. • Localised enclosure by trees and woodland may reduce susceptibility to development in certain locations.
Landform • Wide, fairly flat floodplain with enclosing valley sides. • The sides of the valley are fairly steep in places.	**High** • Valley floor is flat, but subject to flooding constraint. • Valley sides have high susceptibility to battery storage, which would typically require a level platform. Development on a valley-side would also be difficult to screen.	**Medium-High** • Complex and often sinuous landform of the river valleys contrasts with the straightness of the overhead power lines. • Shallow valleys likely to be overwhelmed by pylons.	**High** • Complex and often sinuous landform of the river valleys contrasts with the straightness of the overhead power lines. • Shallow valleys likely to be overwhelmed by pylons.	**Medium** • Valley sides are considered to be sensitive to the disruption which would be caused by the installation of an underground cable route on account of their complexity and potential visibility. Effects on landform would be temporary, so the susceptibility is assessed as Medium.	**High** • Valley floor is flat, but subject to flooding constraint. • Valley sides have high susceptibility to substations, which would typically require a level platform. Development on a valley-side would also be difficult to screen.
Field pattern • The field pattern largely consists of irregular flood meadows divided by dykes. • The valley sides feature irregular and regular enclosures, as well as parkland.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium-High** • Small-scale fields are considered to have higher sensitivity. Enclosure by dikes potentially complicates the installation of an underground cable route. • Important hedgerows (where they are present) would require special construction techniques such as Horizontal Directional Drilling.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development

LT F: Valley Urban Fringe

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Landcover • Large river flanked by characteristic wetland vegetation, including reeds and fringing alder/willow woodland. Mixed woodlands and shelterbelts occur on the valley sides creating a well-wooded appearance. • Glacial gravel deposits, which have been and continue to be exploited resulting in remnant flooded gravel workings along the valley floor. • Natural character. Nature reserves such as Whitlingham Marsh. The river itself is a chalk river. • Presence of recreational landscapes including the country park at Whitlingham and playing fields at UEA. • Inaccessible valley floor with relatively few river crossings.	**Varying from Medium to Medium-High** • The floodplain features meadows and pastures, riparian woodland, marsh, the University of East Anglia Broad and flooded mineral workings at Bawburgh. These habitats form an interlinked chain which is sensitive to development. • Semi-natural habitats within floodplain have higher susceptibility. • The valley contains rare and valuable habitats such as marsh which would be incompatible with this form of development.	**Varying from Medium to Medium-High** • The floodplain features meadows and pastures, riparian woodland, marsh, the University of East Anglia Broad and flooded mineral workings at Bawburgh. These habitats form an interlinked chain which is sensitive to development. • Semi-natural habitats within floodplain have higher susceptibility. • The valley contains rare and valuable habitats such as marsh which would be incompatible with this form of development.	**Varying from Medium to Medium-High** • The floodplain features meadows and pastures, riparian woodland, marsh, the University of East Anglia Broad and flooded mineral workings at Bawburgh. These habitats form an interlinked chain which is sensitive to development. • Semi-natural habitats within floodplain have higher susceptibility. • The valley contains rare and valuable habitats such as marsh which would be incompatible with this form of development.	**Medium** • Semi-natural habitats within floodplain have higher susceptibility. • Valley sides however are less sensitive in terms of landcover. • A farm-scale AD plant occupies a small footprint so is potentially easier to accommodate within the existing landcover pattern.	**Varying from Medium to Medium-High** • Semi-natural habitats within floodplain have higher susceptibility. • The valley contains rare and valuable habitats such as marsh which would be unsuitable for development. • Valley sides however are less sensitive in terms of landcover.
Settlement pattern and human influence • Highly influenced by Norwich urban fringe along parts of the upper valley sides. • A number of large institutional buildings in or adjacent to the valley. • Green buffer and comprehensible development edge to the City of Norwich. • Floodplain has remained undeveloped.	**Medium-Low** • The valley largely functions as a green buffer, but there is some development at Colney, Cringleford and Trowse Newton. • The urban influence in the area reduces its susceptibility to change.	**Medium** • Solar PV is an extensive form of development. Development of this scale is likely to weaken the perception of the Yare Valley as a green buffer.	**Medium-High** • Development of this scale would significantly alter the perception of the level of development in this landscape and would compromise the perception of the Yare Valley as a green buffer.	**Low** • Floodplain is largely undeveloped but development is present on the valley-sides. Development of this scale could be accommodated within the context of an existing farm complex.	**Medium** • Floodplain is sensitive to development, which would be out of character. Valley-sides do feature development however development of this scale is likely to weaken the perception of the Yare Valley as a green buffer.

LT F: Valley Urban Fringe

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Landcover • Large river flanked by characteristic wetland vegetation, including reeds and fringing alder/willow woodland. Mixed woodlands and shelterbelts occur on the valley sides creating a well-wooded appearance. • Glacial gravel deposits, which have been and continue to be exploited resulting in remnant flooded gravel workings along the valley floor. • Natural character. Nature reserves such as Whitlingham Marsh. The river itself is a chalk river. • Presence of recreational landscapes including the country park at Whitlingham and playing fields at UEA. • Inaccessible valley floor with relatively few river crossings.	**Varying from Medium to Medium-High** • Semi-natural habitats within floodplain have higher susceptibility. • The valley contains rare and valuable habitats such as marsh which would be unsuitable for development. • Valley sides however are less sensitive in terms of landcover.	**Medium** • Semi-natural habitats can be found within the river valley especially within the floodplain. • The existing land uses can generally continue below an overhead powerline so the land cover is less sensitive to this form of development than to other forms of development.	**Medium** • Semi-natural habitats can be found within the river valley especially within the floodplain. • The existing land uses can generally continue below an overhead powerline so the land cover is less sensitive to this form of development than to other forms of development.	**Medium-High** • The valley features an assemblage of meadows, open water, marsh and riparian woodland. A diversity of natural landcover elements increases susceptibility to development, including underground cable routes. • Landcover is particularly sensitive to underground cable routes due to the physical disturbance of the trenches. A cable route could be more disruptive ecologically than overhead lines where there are sensitive habitats.	**Varying from Medium to Medium-High** • Semi-natural habitats within floodplain have higher susceptibility. • The valley contains rare and valuable habitats such as marsh which would be unsuitable for development. • Valley sides however are less sensitive in terms of landcover.
Settlement pattern and human influence • Highly influenced by Norwich urban fringe along parts of the upper valley sides. • A number of large institutional buildings in or adjacent to the valley. • Green buffer and comprehensible development edge to the City of Norwich. • Floodplain has remained undeveloped.	**Medium-Low** • The valley largely functions as a green buffer, but there is some development at Colney, Cringleford and Trowse Newton. • The urban influence in the area reduces its susceptibility to change.	**Medium-Low** • The valley largely functions as a green buffer, but there is some development at Colney, Cringleford and Trowse Newton. • The urban influence in the area reduces its susceptibility to change.	**Medium-Low** • The valley largely functions as a green buffer, but there is some development at Colney, Cringleford and Trowse Newton. • The urban influence in the area reduces its susceptibility to change.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium** • Floodplain is sensitive to development, which would be out of character. Valleysides do feature development however development of this scale is likely to weaken the perception of the Yare Valley as a green buffer.

LT F: Valley Urban Fringe

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Perceptual aspects • Noise of traffic on the Norwich Southern Bypass disturbs the tranquillity of the valley. Overall, despite these urban influences, the valley is mostly quiet and secluded.	**Medium-Low** • Little sense of tranquillity or remoteness. • Proximity to urban area is apparent. • Lighting from urban area. • Potentially introduces noise and lighting however existing conditions indicate lower susceptibility.	**Medium-Low** • Little sense of tranquillity or remoteness. • Proximity to urban area is apparent. • Lighting from urban area. • Potentially introduces noise and lighting however existing conditions indicate lower susceptibility.	**Medium-Low** • Little sense of tranquillity or remoteness. • Proximity to urban area is apparent. • Lighting from urban area. • Potentially introduces noise and lighting however existing conditions indicate lower susceptibility.	**Low** • Little sense of tranquillity or remoteness. • Proximity to urban area is apparent. • Lighting from urban area.	**Medium-Low** • Development of this scale potentially introduces additional lighting, movement and noise, however the existing conditions indicate lower susceptibility.
Visual characteristics • Views are variable with open and enclosed views within the valley with large institutional buildings occasionally visible. • Views across the valley towards the City of Norwich. Valley performs an important visual function in creating a setting to the city. • Some enclosure from valley sides and vegetation.	**Medium** • Important views across valley to Norwich are susceptible to change. • Solar panels are typically fairly low so are unlikely to completely obscure views. They can however change the visual characteristics of the area.	**Medium-High** • Important views across valley to Norwich are susceptible to change. • Solar panels are typically fairly low so are unlikely to completely obscure views. • Development of this scale would be more difficult to accommodate without compromising the visual characteristics of the valley, so the susceptibility is judged to be higher.	**Medium-High** • Important views across valley to Norwich are susceptible to change. • Solar panels are typically fairly low so are unlikely to completely obscure views. • Development of this scale would be more difficult to accommodate without compromising the visual characteristics of the valley, so the susceptibility is judged to be higher.	**Medium-Low** • Development of this scale would have a limited effect on the setting of Norwich.	**Medium-High** • Larger AD Plants represent substantial structures which could potentially block or interfere with views to Norwich. Mitigation planting could also block views.
Skylines • The valley crests form a skyline in views from the valley floor. • Mixed woodlands and shelterbelts occur on the valley sides creating a well-wooded skyline. • Pylons are present in part of the valley.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development

LT F: Valley Urban Fringe

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Perceptual aspects • Noise of traffic on the Norwich Southern Bypass disturbs the tranquility of the valley. Overall, despite these urban influences, the valley is mostly quiet and secluded.	**Medium-Low** • Potentially introduces additional lighting and noise, however the existing conditions indicate lower susceptibility.	**Medium-Low** • Existing uban influence indicates lower susceptibility.	**Medium-Low** • Existing uban influence indicates lower susceptibility.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium-Low** • Potentially introduces additional noise and lighting however existing conditions indicates lower susceptibility.
Visual characteristics • Views are variable with open and enclosed views within the valley with large institutional buildings occasionally visible. • Views across the valley towards the City of Norwich.	**Medium** • Battery Storage systems are typically fairly low so are unlikely to completely obscure views. They can however change the visual characteristics of the area.	**Medium** • Large parts of F1 lie within the Norwich View Cones which are identified in the Development Management Policies. Pylons would not obstruct views, but would detract from the composition of the views. • Overhead transmission lines would be visually prominent. • Susceptiblity is reduced by the presence of existing development.	**Medium** • Large parts of F1 lie within the Norwich View Cones which are identified in the Development Management Policies. Pylons would not obstruct views, but would detract from the composition of the views. • Overhead transmission lines would be visually prominent. • Susceptiblity is reduced by the presence of existing development.	**Medium-Low** • Although landscape can be reinstated there is still some susceptibility to the disturbance which would be caused during the installation of an underground cable route.	**Medium-High** • Larger AD Plants represent substantial structures which could potentially block or interfer with views to Norwich. Mitigation planting could also block views.
Skylines • The valley crests form a skyline in views from the valley floor. • Mixed woodlands and shelterbelts occur on the valley sides creating a well-wooded skyline. • Pylons are present in part of the valley.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium** • Skylines vary within the area. Many parts of the valley are contained and do not feature prominent skylines. Other parts of the valley feature more open views towards wooded skylines and county hall. • Overhead powerlines would have a large effect on skylines. • Skylines are not a defining feature of the area, so susceptibility is assessed as medium.	**Medium** • Skylines vary within the area. Many parts of the valley are contained and do not feature prominent skylines. Other parts of the valley feature more open views towards wooded skylines and county hall. • Overhead powerlines would have a large effect on skylines. • Skylines are not a defining feature of the area, so susceptibility is assessed as medium.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development

LT F: Valley Urban Fringe

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Intactness • The floodplain features former meadows and parkland, but nature conservation and recreation are increasingly important. • The land uses have evolved and there is a weak sense of historical continuity. • The intactness is to some extent disturbed by past mineral workings, which have made a lasting impression on the landscape. • The intactness of the valley is also influenced by the development of railways and later road bridges.	**Medium** • The land uses have evolved and there is a weak sense of historical continuity. • The floodplain is largely undeveloped and features a coherent pattern of land uses which is vulnerable to fragmentation. • The susceptibility is therefore assessed as Medium.	**Medium** • The land uses have evolved and there is a weak sense of historical continuity. • The floodplain is largely undeveloped and features a coherent pattern of land uses which is vulnerable to fragmentation. • The susceptibility is therefore assessed as Medium.	**Medium** • The land uses have evolved and there is a weak sense of historical continuity. • The floodplain is largely undeveloped and features a coherent pattern of land uses which is vulnerable to fragmentation. • The susceptibility is therefore assessed as Medium.	**Low** • A development of this scale would have little effect on the intactness of the area.	**Medium** • The land uses have evolved and there is a weak sense of historical continuity. • The floodplain is largely undeveloped and features a coherent pattern of land uses which is vulnerable to fragmentation. • The susceptibility is therefore assessed as Medium.
Overall susceptibility **LCA F1:** **Yare Valley Urban Fringe**	**Medium** • The undeveloped floodplain is sensitive to development of all types, particularly extensive forms of development such as Solar PV. The valley sides are also considered to be sensitive to Solar PV panels as they would be difficult to screen. • The settlement pattern shows modern influences and the urban edge is apparent which reduces the overall susceptibility of the area.	**Medium-High** • The undeveloped floodplain is sensitive to development of all types, particularly extensive forms of development such as Solar PV. The valley sides are also considered to be sensitive to Solar PV panels as they would be difficult to screen. • The floodplain features a coherent pattern of land uses which would be vulnerable to fragmentation. • This scale of development would override other aspects of the landscape.	**Medium-High** • The undeveloped floodplain is sensitive to development of all types, particularly extensive forms of development such as Solar PV. The valley sides are also considered to be sensitive to Solar PV panels as they would be difficult to screen. • The floodplain features a coherent pattern of land uses which would be vulnerable to fragmentation. • This scale of development would override all other aspects of the landscape.	**Low** • A farm-scale AD Plant which is connected to existing farm buildings could be seen as an extension of farming practices and would not therefore alter the fundamental characteristics of the landscape. There are still some sensitivities relating to key views to and from Norwich, and careful siting would therefore be required.	**Medium-High** • An AD Plant of this size would have a more industrial character and is unlikely to be related to a single farm. The key characteristics of the Yare Valley Urban Fringe are susceptible to this type of development, especially where there are views to and from Norwich. The scenic qualities of the area are reduced by existing development, however the remaining rural areas are vulnerable to change, so the overall susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.

LT F: Valley Urban Fringe

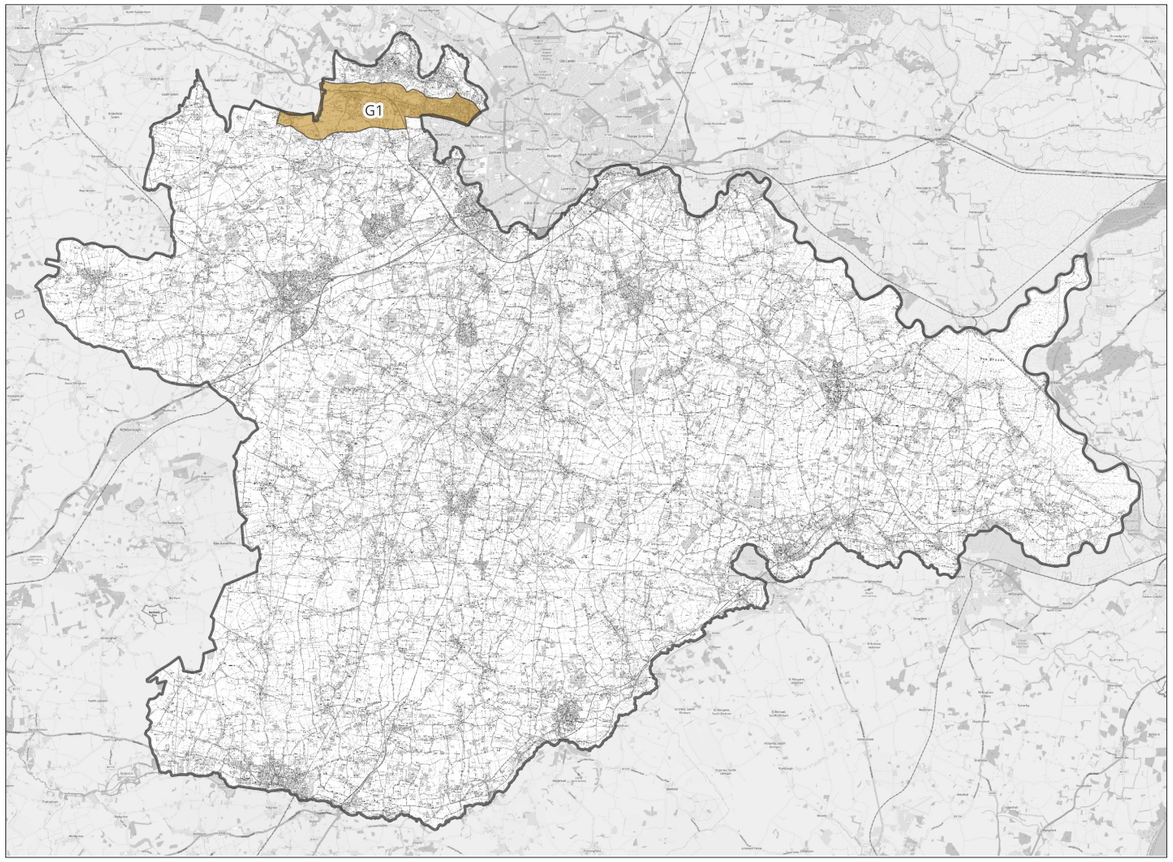
LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Intactness • The floodplain features former meadows and parkland, but nature conservation and recreation are increasingly important. • The land uses have evolved and there is a weak sense of historical continuity. • The intactness is to some extent disturbed by past mineral workings, which have made a lasting impression on the landscape. • The intactness of the valley is also influenced by the development of railways and later road bridges.	**Medium-Low** • Development of this scale would have a limited effect on the intactness of the landscape.	**Medium** • The area has a weak sense of historical continuity and is influenced by its proximity to Norwich. • Overhead powerlines would nonetheless introduce a strong sense of human influence. • The straight geometry of the transmission lines would be at odds with the sinuous nature of the river valley. • Vegetation clearance beneath lines would also tend to affect the intactness of individual elements such as hedges and woodlands, and of the landscape as a whole.	**Medium** • The area has a weak sense of historical continuity and is influenced by its proximity to Norwich. • Overhead powerlines would nonetheless introduce a strong sense of human influence. • The straight geometry of the transmission lines would be at odds with the sinuous nature of the river valley. • Vegetation clearance beneath lines would also tend to affect the intactness of individual elements such as hedges and woodlands, and of the landscape as a whole.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium** • The land uses have evolved and there is a weak sense of historical continuity. • The floodplain is largely undeveloped and features a coherent pattern of land uses which is vulnerable to fragmentation. • The susceptibility is therefore assessed as Medium.
Overall susceptibility **LCA F1:** **Yare Valley Urban Fringe**	**Medium** • The valley is somewhat susceptible to Battery Storage installations. The floodplain is undeveloped and would not be suitable for development, while the valleysides are also sensitive to this form of development. The valley is fairly contained which indicates lower susceptibility. The size and height of battery storage installations means that the valley is less sensitive to this form of development than to other forms.	**Medium-High** • The key susceptibilities relate to the shallow valley landform which would be dominated by structures of this size. • The straight geometry of overhead powerlines is also incompatible with the sinuous valley landform. • The proximity of existing settlements represents a further constraint to the installation of overhead powerlines.	**High** • The key susceptibilities relate to the shallow valley landform which would be overwhelmed by structures of this size. • The straight geometry of overhead powerlines is also incompatible with the sinuous valley landform. • The proximity of existing settlements represents a further constraint to the installation of overhead powerlines.	**Medium-Low** • The existing human influence tends to suggest lower susceptibility, however there are likely to be important riparian habitats which are sensitive to this form of development. • Trees within the cable route are likely to be lost and this potentially leaves a long-term effect on the landscape. • HDD should be used to minimise the effects on existing landscape features including individual trees and hedges.	**Medium-High** • A susbtation would represent a large-scale industrial development which would have a stong urbanising effect on the landscape. Whilst it might be possible to reduce the effect with substantial blocks of planting the LPA cannot secure this through the NSIP process. Substations are difficult to accommodate on the gently sloping valley-sides and are incompatible with the aims of the NSBLPZ. Susceptibility is therefore assessed as Medium-High.

LT G: Fringe Farmland

Fringe Farmland is located in one area, found to the west of Norwich, occupying a broad linear strip adjacent to the Norwich Southern Bypass. The boundary of this area is distinguished by the woodlands at the periphery of the Tud valley to the north of the area and the rural river valley of the Yare Rural River Valley to the south. It is defined as a distinctive landscape as a result of its relatively developed character and eroded farmland context.

Key characteristics

- Gentle ridge of land marking the dividing line between two valley landscapes and creating an impression of exposure along the ridgeline;
- History of mineral extraction, particularly sand and gravel workings, resulting in scarred and reclaimed areas.
- Use of the area for urban fringe uses including a park and ride scheme (under construction), retail warehouses, a golf course and the Royal Norfolk Showground.
- Significant level of settlement including the Norwich suburb of New Costessey and the smaller linear settlement of Easton.
- Rural farmland origins and context including both arable and pastoral farmland and retaining a peaceful rural quality.
- Absence of large wooded areas.
- Norwich Southern Bypass is a major feature of the area.



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LT G: Fringe Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Scale • The scale of this landscape varies according to the land cover pattern and level of built development.	**Varies** • The more developed and wooded parts of the area create a small-scale landscape. • The more open parts of the area have an intermediate scale with medium susceptibility.	**Varies** • The more developed and wooded parts of the area create a small-scale landscape. • The more open parts of the area have an intermediate scale with medium susceptibility.	**Varies** • The more developed and wooded parts of the area create a small-scale landscape. • The more open parts of the area have an intermediate scale with medium susceptibility.	**Varies** • The more developed and wooded parts of the area create a small-scale landscape. • The more open parts of the area have an intermediate scale with medium susceptibility.	**Varies** • The more developed and wooded parts of the area create a small-scale landscape. • The more open parts of the area have an intermediate scale with medium susceptibility.
Sense of enclosure • This landscape can feel exposed in places as a consequence of the elevated ridge topography and relatively low–level of woodland.	**Varies** • The degree of openness and enclosure vaires according to the landcover pattern and level of built development. • Areas of localised enclosure would have lower susceptibility. • The more open and exposed areas have high susceptibility.	**Varies** • The degree of openness and enclosure vaires according to the landcover pattern and level of built development • Areas of localised enclosure would have lower susceptibility. • The more open and exposed areas have high susceptibility.	**Varies** • The degree of openness and enclosure vaires according to the landcover pattern and level of built development. • Areas of localised enclosure would have lower susceptibility. • The more open and exposed areas have high susceptibility.	**Varies** • Areas of localised enclosure would have lower susceptibility. • The more open and exposed areas have higher susceptibility.	**Varies** • The degree of openness and enclosure vaires according to the landcover pattern and level of built development. • The more open and exposed areas have high susceptibility.
Landform • Gentle ridge of land marking the dividing line between two valley landscapes and creating an impression of exposure along the ridgeline. • Undulating landscape with a distinct ridge top.	**Medium-High** • Ridge landform is sensitive to all types of development including Solar PV.	**Medium-HIgh** • Ridge landform is sensitive to all types of development including Solar PV.	**Medium-High** • Ridge landform is sensitive to all types of development including Solar PV.	**Medium** • Ridge landform is sensitive but there is some potential to accommodate farm-scale AD in connection with an existing farm complex.	**High** • The ridge and undulating landform is sensitive. • A larger AD plant would sit awkwardly in relation to the topography and would potentially appear as a stark addition to the landscape.
Field pattern • Field pattern is obscured by land use change across part of the area. • More rural parts of the area show a mix of regular and irregular field patterns which relates to the history of enclosure.	**Medium** • Mix of irregular and regular enclosures. Medium to small-scale fields.	**Medium** • Mix of irregular and regular enclosures. Medium to small-scale fields.	**Medium** • Mix of irregular and regular enclosures. Medium to small-scale fields.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development

LT G: Fringe Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Scale • The scale of this landscape varies according to the land cover pattern and level of built development.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Varies** • The more developed and wooded parts of the area create a small-scale landscape. • The more open parts of the area have an intermediate scale with medium susceptibility.	**Varies** • The more developed and wooded parts of the area create a small-scale landscape. • The more open parts of the area have an intermediate scale with medium susceptibility.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development
Sense of enclosure • This landscape can feel exposed in places as a consequence of the elevated ridge topography and relatively low–level of woodland.	**Varies** • The degree of openness and enclosure vaires according to the landcover pattern and level of built development. • The more open and exposed areas have high susceptibility.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium** • The degree of openness and enclosure varies. • A cable route could cause considerable temporary disturbance on the exposed ridge.	**Varies** • The degree of openness and enclosure vaires according to the landcover pattern and level of built development. • The more open and exposed areas have high susceptibility.
Landform • Gentle ridge of land marking the dividing line between two valley landscapes and creating an impression of exposure along the ridgeline. • Undulating landscape with a distinct ridge top.	**Medium-High** • The ridgeline and undulating topography is sensitive. • Battery storage typically requires a level platform and the sloping topography of the ridge would therefore be susceptible to this form of development. • Battery storage on the crest of the ridge would potentially be very exposed.	**High** • The ridgeline and undulating topography is sensitive. • Pylons would sit awkwardly in relation to the topography, and structures of this size would appear dominant.	**High** • The ridgeline and undulating topography is sensitive. • Pylons would sit awkwardly in relation to the topography and structures of this size would overwhelm the existing topography.	**Medium** • The ridge is considered to be sensitive to the disruption which would be caused by the installation of an underground cable route. • Effects on landform would be temporary, so the susceptibility is assessed as Medium.	**High** • The ridge and undulating landform is sensitive. • A substation would sit awkwardly in relation to the topography and would potentially appear as a stark addition to the landscape.
Field pattern • Field pattern is obscured by land use change across part of the area. • More rural parts of the area show a mix of regular and irregular field patterns which relates to the history of enclosure.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium** • Mix of irregular and regular enclosures. Medium to small-scale fields.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development

LT G: Fringe Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Landcover • Defined predominantly by farmland with urban and urban fringe development. A degraded farmland context. • History of mineral extraction, particularly sand and gravel workings, resulting in scarred and reclaimed areas. • Urban fringe uses including a park and ride scheme, retail warehouses, a golf course and the Royal Norfolk Showground. • Rural farmland origins and context including both arable and pastoral farmland and retaining a peaceful rural quality.	**Varies** • More developed areas including the urban fringe have a lower sensitivity. • The more rural parts of the area have moderate sensitivity.	**Varies** • More developed areas including the urban fringe have a lower sensitivity. • The more rural parts of the area have moderate sensitivity.	**Varies** • More developed areas including the urban fringe have a lower sensitivity. • The more rural parts of the area have moderate sensitivity. • Development of this scale would have a considerable effect on the existing land cover pattern.	**Medium-Low** • Fragmented landscape pattern has lower susceptibility to change.	**Varies** • Fragmented landscape pattern has lower susceptibility to change. • The more rural parts of the area have moderate sensitivity.
Settlement pattern and human influence • Significant level of settlement including the Norwich suburb of New Costessey and the smaller linear settlement of Easton. • Relatively developed character. • Retail warehouses and supermarkets on edge of town.	**Medium-Low** • Significant levels of settlement indicate lower susceptibility.	**Medium-Low** • Significant levels of settlement indicate lower susceptibility.	**Medium** • Development of this scale would introduce overt human influence and could compromise remaining rural areas.	**Low** • Significant levels of settlement indicate lower susceptibility.	**Medium-Low** • Significant levels of settlement indicate lower susceptibility. • Development of this scale would nonetheless be substantial and would introduce additional human influence to the landscape.
Perceptual aspects • Not a remote or tranquil landscape. Recent construction and land use activities have had significant effect upon the rural character. • The Norwich Southern Bypass introduces a corridor of noise and movement. Other roads of the area retain a strong rural character.	**Medium-Low** • Existing noise and disturbance indicate a fairly low susceptibility to change.	**Medium-Low** • Existing noise and disturbance indicate a fairly low susceptibility to change.	**Medium-Low** • Existing noise and disturbance indicate a fairly low susceptibility to change.	**Low** • Qualities such as tranquiliity and remoteness are unlikely to be affected by this type of development.	**Medium-Low** • Existing noise and disturbance indicate a fairly low susceptibility to change.

LT G: Fringe Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Landcover • Defined predominantly by farmland with urban and urban fringe development. A degraded farmland context. • History of mineral extraction, particularly sand and gravel workings, resulting in scarred and reclaimed areas. • Use of the area for urban fringe uses including a park and ride scheme, retail warehouses, a golf course and the Royal Norfolk Showground. • Rural farmland origins and context including both arable and pastoral farmland and retaining a peaceful rural quality. • Absence of large wooded areas.	**Varies** • More developed areas including the urban fringe have a lower sensitivity. • The more rural parts of the area have moderate sensitivity.	**Varies** • More developed areas including the urban fringe have a lower sensitivity. • The more rural parts of the area have moderate sensitivity.	**Varies** • More developed areas including the urban fringe have a lower sensitivity. • The more rural parts of the area have moderate sensitivity.	**Varies** • More developed areas including the urban fringe have a lower sensitivity. • The more rural parts of the area have moderate sensitivity.	**Varies** • More developed areas including the urban fringe have a lower sensitivity. • The more rural parts of the area have moderate sensitivity.
Settlement pattern and human influence • Significant level of settlement including the Norwich suburb of New Costessey and the smaller linear settlement of Easton. • Relatively developed character. • Retail warehouses and supermarkets on edge of town.	**Low** • Significant levels of settlement indicate lower susceptibility.	**Medium-Low** • Significant levels of settlement indicate lower susceptibility. • Pylons would nonetheless introduce additional human influence to the area and would further fragment the area.	**Medium-Low** • Significant levels of settlement indicate lower susceptibility. • Pylons would nonetheless introduce additional human influence to the area.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium-Low** • Significant levels of settlement indicate lower susceptibility. • Development of this scale would nonetheless be substantial and would introduce additional human influence to the landscape.
Perceptual aspects • Not a remote or tranquil landscape. Recent construction and land use activities have had significant effect upon the rural character. • The Norwich Southern Bypass introduces a corridor of noise and movement. Other roads of the area retain a strong rural character.	**Medium-Low** • Existing noise and disturbance indicate a fairly low susceptibility to change.	**Medium-Low** • Existing noise and disturbance indicate a fairly low susceptibility to change.	**Medium-Low** • Existing noise and disturbance indicate a fairly low susceptibility to change.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium-Low** • Existing noise and disturbance indicate a fairly low susceptibility to change.

LT G: Fringe Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Visual characteristics • There are views from the ridge into the adjacent valley landscapes of the Tud and the valley of the rural Yare with its flooded gravel workings. • The ridge is a locally prominent feature of the landscape and is visible from the valleys of the Yare and Tud and the surrounding tributary valley landscape.	**Medium-High** • The ridge is a locally prominent feature which is sensitive to development of all types. • Solar PV would potentially appear stark in this location. • Views to and from the adjacent valley landscapes increase sensitivity.	**Medium-High** • The ridge is a locally prominent feature which is sensitive to development of all types. • Solar PV would potentially appear stark in this location. • Views to and from the adjacent valley landscapes increase sensitivity.	**Medium-High** • The ridge is a locally prominent feature which is sensitive to development of all types. • Solar PV would potentially appear stark in this location. • Views to and from the adjacent valley landscapes increase sensitivity.	**Medium-Low** • The ridge is a sensitive feature, however careful siting could limit the effect.	**High** • The existing visual characteristics are more susceptible to this scale of development. • The ridge is sensitive to this form of development, which would appear stark. • Views to and from the adjacent valley landscapes increase sensitivity.
Skylines • Skyline varies, sometimes formed by distant views to adjacent landscapes but often interrupted by development and shelterbelts.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development
Intactness • This Landscape Type has seen considerable land use change and there is a fragmented pattern of land uses. • Changing demands upon the land mean that the historical landscape pattern is weakly expressed. • Areas of more intact rural landscape do however occur away from urban edge.	**Medium-Low** • The fragmented landscape pattern has a lower susceptibility to change. • Solar PV consists of standard components which would tend to dilute the local sense of place.	**Medium-Low** • The fragmented landscape pattern has a lower susceptibility to change. • Solar PV consists of standard components which would tend to dilute the local sense of place.	**Medium** • Development of this scale would have a more profound effect on the land use pattern and the perception of character, so the susceptibility to this type of change is higher. • Solar PV consists of standard components which would tend to dilute the local sense of place.	**Low** • A development of this scale would have little effect on the intactness of the area.	**Varying from Medium-Low to Medium** • The land uses have evolved and there is a weak sense of historical continuity. • AD plants consist of standard components which would tend to dilute the local sense of place. • The remaining rural areas are vulnerable to fragmentation. There is therefore some variation in susceptibility across the area.

LT G: Fringe Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Visual characteristics • There are views from the ridge into the adjacent valley landscapes of the Tud and the valley of the rural Yare with its flooded gravel workings. • The ridge is a locally prominent feature of the landscape and is visible from the valleys of the Yare and Tud and the surrounding tributary valley landscape.	**Medium-High** • The ridge is a locally prominent feature which is sensitive to development of all types. • Battery storage would potentially appear stark in this location. • Views to and from the adjacent valley landscapes increase sensitivity.	**High** • The ridge is a locally prominent feature which is sensitive to change. • Pylons would sit awkwardly in relation to the topography, and structures of this size would appear dominant. • Views to and from the adjacent valley landscapes increase sensitivity.	**High** • The ridge is a locally prominent feature which is sensitive to change. • Pylons would sit awkwardly in relation to the topography, and structures of this size would overwhelm the existing landform. • Views to and from the adjacent valley landscapes increase sensitivity.	**Medium-Low** • Although the landscape can be reinstated there is some sensitivity to the disturbance which would be caused during installation.	**High** • The existing visual characteristics are more susceptible to this scale of development. • The ridge is sensitive to this form of development, which would appear stark. • Views to and from the adjacent valley landscapes increase sensitivity.
Skylines • Skyline varies, sometimes formed by distant views to adjacent landscapes but often interrupted by development and shelterbelts.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Medium-High** • More developed parts of the area do not feature important or characteristic skylines and are less susceptible to change. • The ridge however forms an important part of the skyline in views from adjacent landscapes and is therefore sensitive. Pylons of this size are likely to be the tallest element in the landscape and would be seen against the sky, which increases sensitivity.	**Medium-High** • More developed parts of the area do not feature important or characteristic skylines and are less susceptible to change. • The ridge however forms an important part of the skyline in views from adjacent landscapes and is therefore sensitive. Pylons of this size would be out of scale with existing landscape features and would be seen against the sky, which increases sensitivity.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development
Intactness • This Landscape Type has seen considerable land use change and there is a fragmented pattern of land uses. • Changing demands upon the land mean that the historical landscape pattern is weakly expressed. • Areas of more intact rural landscape do however occur away from urban edge.	**Medium-Low** • The land uses have evolved and there is a weak sense of historical continuity. • Battery Storage developments consist of standard components which would tend to dilute the local sense of place. • A development of this scale would have a limited effect on the intactness of the area.	**Medium** • The area has a weak sense of historical continuity and is influenced by its proximity to Norwich. • Overhead powerlines would nonetheless introduce a strong sense of human influence. • Vegetation clearance beneath lines would also tend to affect the intactness of individual elements such as hedges and woodlands, and of the landscape as a whole.	**Medium** • The area has a weak sense of historical continuity and is influenced by its proximity to Norwich. • Overhead powerlines would nonetheless introduce a strong sense of human influence. • Vegetation clearance beneath lines would also tend to affect the intactness of individual elements such as hedges and woodlands, and of the landscape as a whole.	The attribute is not relevant to this type of development	**Varying from Medium-Low to Medium** • The land uses have evolved and there is a weak sense of historical continuity. • Substations consist of standard components which would tend to dilute the local sense of place. • The remaining rural areas are vulnerable to fragmentation. There is therefore some variation in susceptibility across the area.

LT G: Fringe Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	SOLAR PV			AD PLANTS	
	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Farm-scale AD Plant, single or double tank system, up to 1ha	Larger AD Plant up to 5ha
Overall susceptibility **LCA G1:** **Easton Fringe Farmland**	**Medium** • The ridge is a locally prominent feature which is sensitive to development of all types. • Visual connections with adjacent landscapes increase sensitivity. • The urban fringe land uses on the other hand reduce sensitivity. • Overall sensitivity is therefore assessed as Medium.	**Medium-High** • The ridge is a locally prominent feature which is sensitive to development of all types. • Solar PV would potentially appear stark in this location. • Visual connections with adjacent landscapes increase sensitivity.	**Medium-High** • The ridge is a locally prominent feature which is sensitive to development of all types. • Solar PV would potentially appear stark in this location. • Visual connections with adjacent landscapes increase sensitivity.	**Low** • A development of this size would have a limited effect on the key characteristics of the Fringe Farmland. There are still some sensitivities relating to the ridge topography and views from adjacent landscapes, and careful siting would therefore be required.	**Medium-High** • An AD Plant of this size would have a more industrial character and is unlikely to be related to a single farm. • The ridge is a locally prominent feature which is sensitive to development of all types. • A larger AD Plant would potentially appear stark in this location. • Views from adjacent landscapes increase sensitivity. • The remaining rural areas are vulnerable to fragmentation. • The overall susceptibility is therefore assessed as Medium-High.

LT G: Fringe Farmland

LANDSCAPE ATTRIBUTE	BATTERY STORAGE	OVERHEAD POWERLINES		UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES	SUBSTATION
	Up to 1ha in size	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m	Comprising cable route and associated works	
Overall susceptibility **LCA G1:** **Easton Fringe Farmland**	**Medium-High** • The key susceptibilities relate to the ridge landform and the visual characteristics of the area. • Battery storage developments would potentially appear stark in this location. • Views from adjacent landscapes increase sensitivity. • The remaining rural areas are vulnerable to fragmentation. • The overall susceptibility is therefore assessed as Medium-High.	**Medium-High** • The key susceptibilities relate to the ridge landform which would be dominated by structures of this size. • The ridge forms an important part of the skyline in views from adjacent landscapes and is therefore sensitive. Pylons of this size are likely to be the tallest element in the landscape and would be seen against the sky, which increases sensitivity. • The proximity of existing settlements represents a further constraint to the installation of overhead powerlines.	**High** • The key susceptibilities relate to the ridge landform which would be overwhelmed by structures of this size. • The ridge forms an important part of the skyline in views from adjacent landscapes and is therefore sensitive. Pylons of this size would be out of scale with existing landscape features and would be seen against the sky, which increases sensitivity. • The proximity of existing settlements represents a further constraint to the installation of overhead powerlines.	**Low** • The key characteristics of the Easton Fringe Farmland are less sensitive to underground cable routes than to other forms of development. The ridge topography would increase visibility during the installation phase, however this would be a temporary effect. It is assumed that effects on important hedgerows or habitats could be avoided through careful design. Susceptibility is therefore assessed as Low.	**Medium-High** • The ridge is a locally prominent feature which is sensitive to development of all types. • A substation would have a substantial presence within the landscape and would potentially appear stark in this location. • Views from adjacent landscapes increase sensitivity. • The remaining rural areas are vulnerable to fragmentation. • The overall susceptibility is therefore assessed as Medium-High.