Landscape Susceptibility in relation to Energy Generation, Storage and Transmission

for

South Norfolk Council

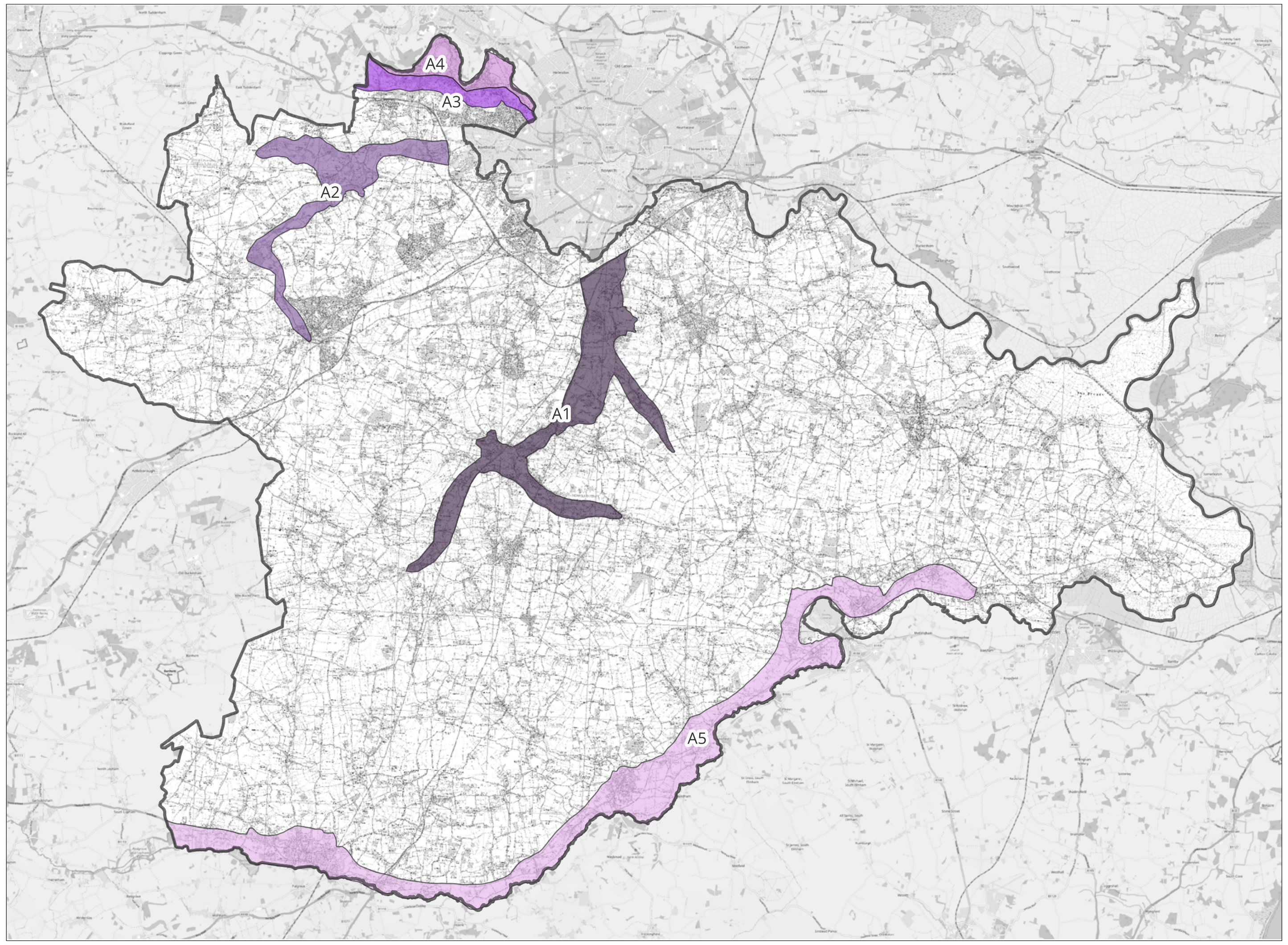
Appendix 3.1

Landscape Susceptibility Analysis
Solar PV development

November 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

LT A: Rural River Valleys - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large-scale Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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. • 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.	**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.
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** • Larger schemes are less likely to be contained by existing vegetation so susceptibility is higher.	**Medium-High** • Larger schemes are less likely to be contained by existing vegetation so susceptibility is higher.	**Medium-High** • Larger schemes are less likely to be contained by existing vegetation so susceptibility is higher.
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.	**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.

LT A: Rural River Valleys - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large-scale Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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. **A4 – Wensum** • 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.	**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.

LT A: Rural River Valleys - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large-scale Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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-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.
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 is susceptible to change. • 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 susceptible to change. • Solar PV arrays could detract from historic features such as church towers or villages and would dilute the strong vernacular character.	**High** • Frequent small villages and narrow country lanes create a complex settlement pattern which is susceptible to change. • Solar PV arrays could detract from historic features such as church towers or villages and would dilute the strong vernacular character.	**High** • Frequent small villages and narrow country lanes create a complex settlement pattern which is susceptible to change. • Solar PV arrays could detract from historic features such as church towers or villages and would dilute the strong vernacular character.
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.	**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.

LT A: Rural River Valleys - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large-scale Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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.	**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.
Skylines • The valley crests form a skyline in views from the valley floor marking the transition to the adjacent landscape type. • In A5: Waveney Valley- a series of churches on the ridgeline form a prominent landmark. • Skyline is usually undeveloped creating a rural context. • Woodland along the valley crest is a key feature of A3: Tud River Valley.	**Varies** • This form of development is low in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • There are however local sensitivities such as valley crests forming skylines, and churches on the ridgeline.	**Varies** • This form of development is low in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • There are however local sensitivities such as valley crests forming skylines, and churches on the ridgeline.	**Varies** • This form of development is low in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • There are however local sensitivities such as valley crests forming skylines, and churches on the ridgeline.	**Varies** • This form of development is low in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • There are however local sensitivities such as valley crests forming skylines, and churches on the ridgeline.

LT A: Rural River Valleys - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large-scale Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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). • Development of this scale would affect the intactness of the river valley landscapes.	**High** • Development of this scale would have a profound effect on the intactness of the river valleys.	**High** • Development of this scale would have a profound effect on the intactness of the river valleys.

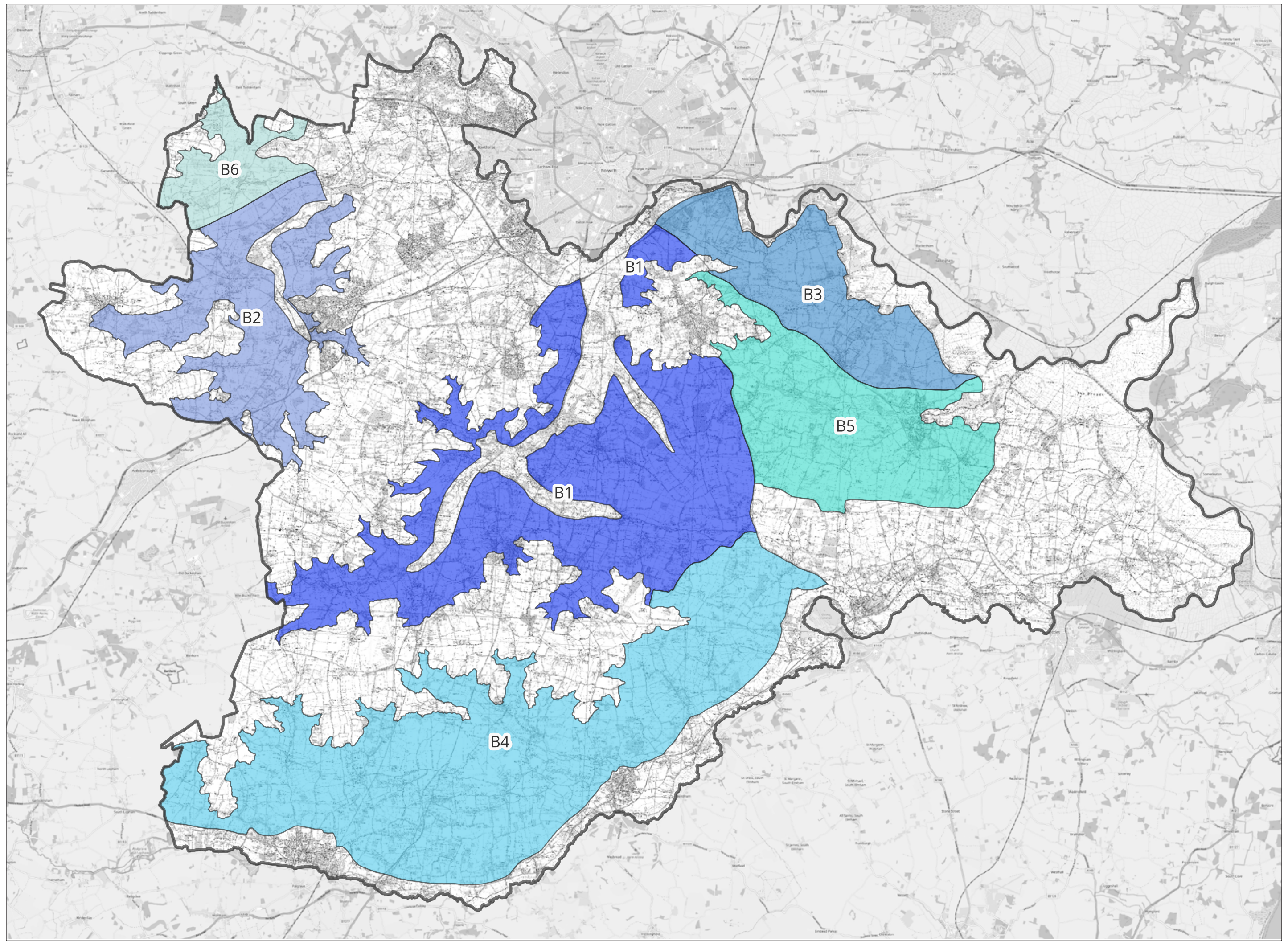
LT A: Rural River Valleys - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Overall susceptibility	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large-scale Solar PV development (over 50MW)
LCA A1: **Tas Rural River Valley**	**Medium-High** • The existing characteristics of the Tas Rural River Valley are considered to be sensitive to development of this type. 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.	**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.
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 development of this type. 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.	**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.
LCA A3: **Tud Rural River Valley**	**Medium-High** • The existing characteristics of the Tud Rural River Valley are considered to be sensitive to development of this type. 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.	**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.

LT A: Rural River Valleys - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Overall susceptibility	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large-scale Solar PV development (over 50MW)
LCA A4: **Wensum Rural River Valley**	**Medium-High** • The existing characteristics of the Wensum Rural River Valley are considered to be sensitive to development of this type. 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.	**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.
LCA A5: **Waveney Rural River Valley**	**Medium-High** • The existing characteristics of the Waveney Rural River Valley are considered to be sensitive to development of this type. 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.	**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.

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

LT B: Tributary Farmland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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-Low** • 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.	**Medium-Low** • 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.	**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** • 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
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-High** • Semi-enclosed landscape is moderately sensitive to development. • Developments of this scale are less likely to be enclosed by vegetation, so susceptibility is higher.	**Medium-High** • Semi-enclosed landscape is moderately sensitive to development. • Developments of this scale are less likely to be enclosed by vegetation, so susceptibility is higher.
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 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.

LT B: Tributary Farmland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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 Kirby 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.	**Medium-Low** • Whilst there are likely to be some early field systems these are somewhat poorly preserved.

LT B: Tributary Farmland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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** • 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.
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. • The existing dispersed settlement pattern is susceptible to change. • Within B2 the A11 introduces a modern element which reduces local susceptibility. • Existing pylons introduce more human influence in places, which reduces the local susceptibility.	**LCA B1, B3, B4, B5: Medium-High** **LCA B2: Medium** • The historic settlement pattern is still evident with only modest recent expansion. • The existing dispersed settlement pattern is susceptible to change. • Within B2 the A11 introduces a modern element which reduces local susceptibility. • Existing pylons introduce more human influence in places, which reduces the local susceptibility.	**LCA B1, B3, B4, B5: High** **LCA B2: Medium-High** • The historic settlement pattern is still evident with only modest recent expansion. • The existing dispersed settlement pattern is susceptible to change. • Within B2 the A11 introduces a modern element which reduces local susceptibility. • Existing pylons introduce more human influence in places, which reduces the local susceptibility.	**LCA B1, B3, B4, B5: High** **LCA B2: Medium-High** • The historic settlement pattern is still evident with only modest recent expansion. • The existing dispersed settlement pattern is susceptible to change. • Within B2 the A11 introduces a modern element which reduces local susceptibility. • Existing pylons introduce more human influence in places, which reduces the local susceptibility.

LT B: Tributary Farmland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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.	**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.
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-High** • Development of this scale is more likely to be noticeable within the landscape which indicates a higher susceptibility to this scale of development.
Skylines • The skyline varies across the landscape type from clear to interrupted by woodland blocks and undulations in landform. • In the enclosed tributary valleys the skyline can include prominent valley crests.	**Varies** • This form of development is low in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • There are however local sensitivities such as prominent valley crests.	**Varies** • This form of development is low in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • There are however local sensitivities such as prominent valley crests.	**Varies** • This form of development is low in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • There are however local sensitivities such as prominent valley crests.	**Varies** • This form of development is low in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • There are however local sensitivities such as prominent valley crests.

LT B: Tributary Farmland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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 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 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.	**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.

LT B: Tributary Farmland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Overall susceptibility	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large solar PV development (over 50MW)
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, 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.	**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, 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.	**Medium-High** • 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 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 assessed as Medium-High.	**Medium-High** • 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 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 assessed as Medium-High.
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, 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.	**Medium-High** • 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, 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.	**Medium-High** • 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, 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. • Development of this scale would have a more fundamental effect on character, so susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.	**Medium-High** • 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, 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. • Development of this scale would have a more fundamental effect on character, so susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.

LT B: Tributary Farmland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

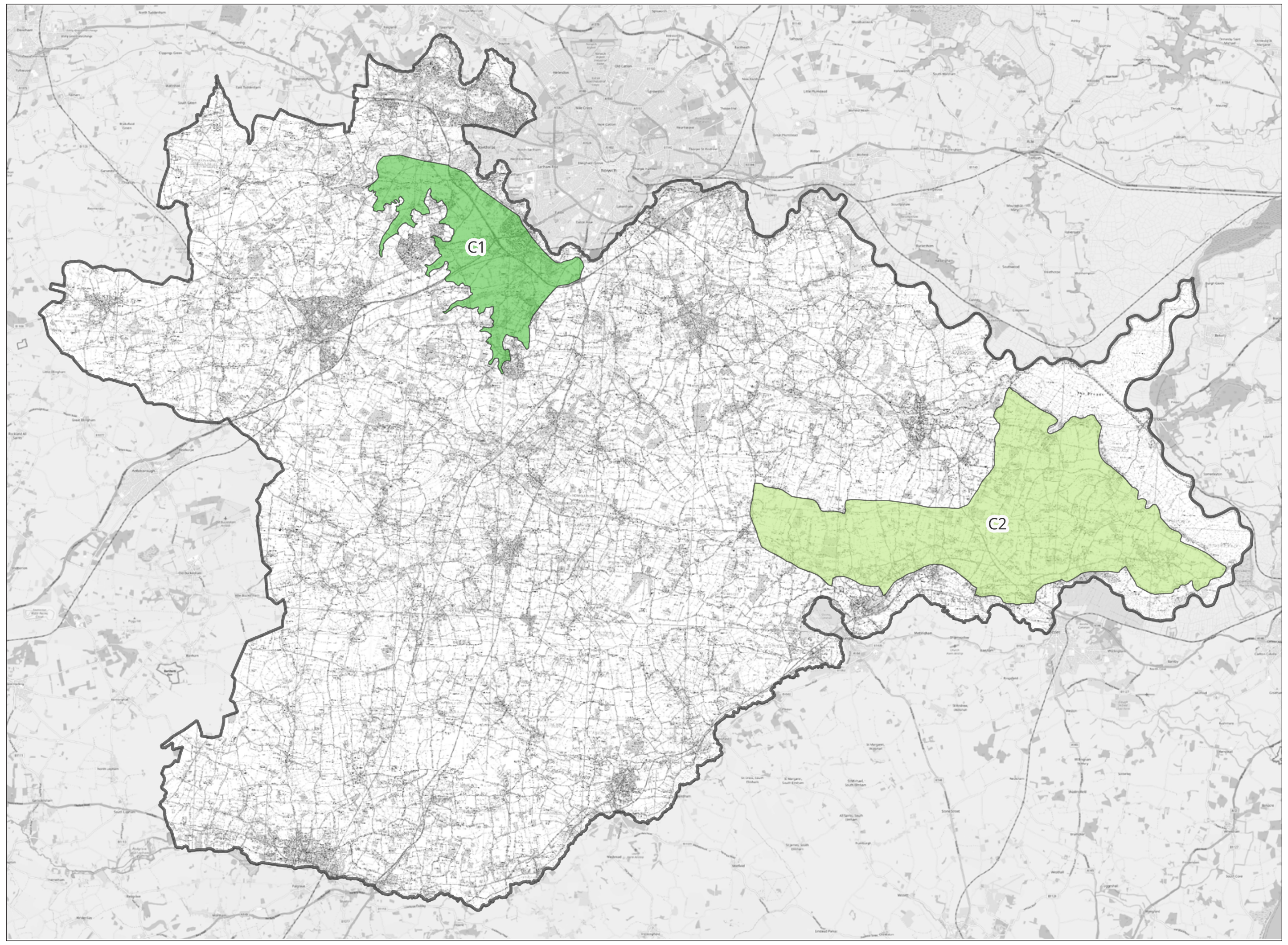
Overall susceptibility	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large solar PV development (over 50MW)
LCA B3: **Rockland Tributary Farmland**	**Medium** • Solar PV is lower than other forms of development, 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, 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.	**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, 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.	**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, 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 Medium-High.	**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, 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 Medium-High.
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, 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.	**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, 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.	**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, 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 Medium-High.	**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, 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 Medium-High.

LT B: Tributary Farmland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Overall susceptibility	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large solar PV development (over 50MW)
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, 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.	**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, 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.	**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, 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. • Development of this scale would have a more fundamental effect on character, so susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.	**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, 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. • Development of this scale would have a more fundamental effect on character, so susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.
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 landscape. The farmed character of the Yare Tributary Farmlands is also sensitive to change, 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.	**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 landscape. The farmed character of the Yare Tributary Farmlands is also sensitive to change, 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.	**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, 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 Medium-High.	**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, 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 Medium-High.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland

The Tributary Farmland with Parkland Landscape Type occurs in two discrete places, 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

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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.	**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-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.	**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.
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 landscape 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 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.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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.	**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.
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, and parklands 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-High to High** • Pre-C18 enclosures, commons, ancient woodland, and parklands display a strong time depth which increases 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. • Landcover is more sensitive to this scale of development as it would be more extensive and could alter the perceptions of typical landcover.	**Varying from Medium-High to High** • Pre-C18 enclosures, commons, ancient woodland, and parklands display a strong time depth which increases 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. • Landcover is more sensitive to this scale of development as it would be more extensive and could alter the perceptions of typical landcover
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.	**LCA C1: Medium-Low** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • The sparse settlement pattern of C2 is susceptible to change. • C1 is more settled and has overt human influence from pylons and the A47 which reduces the susceptibility to change.	**LCA C1: Medium** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • The sparse settlement pattern of C2 is susceptible to change. • C1 is more settled and has overt human influence from pylons and the A47 which reduces the susceptibility to change. Development of this scale would introduce further human influence. • Solar PV would dilute the vernacular character (where this is present).	**LCA C1: Medium** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • The sparse settlement pattern of C2 is susceptible to change. • C1 is more settled and has overt human influence from pylons and the A47 which reduces the susceptibility to change. Development of this scale would introduce further human influence. • Solar PV would dilute the vernacular character (where this is present).	**LCA C1: Medium** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • The sparse settlement pattern of C2 is susceptible to change. • C1 is more settled and has overt human influence from pylons and the A47 which reduces the susceptibility to change. Development of this scale would introduce further human influence. • Solar PV would dilute the vernacular character (where this is present).

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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.	**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.	**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.	**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.
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-High** • Development of this scale is more likely to be noticeable within the landscape which indicates a higher susceptibility to this scale of development.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

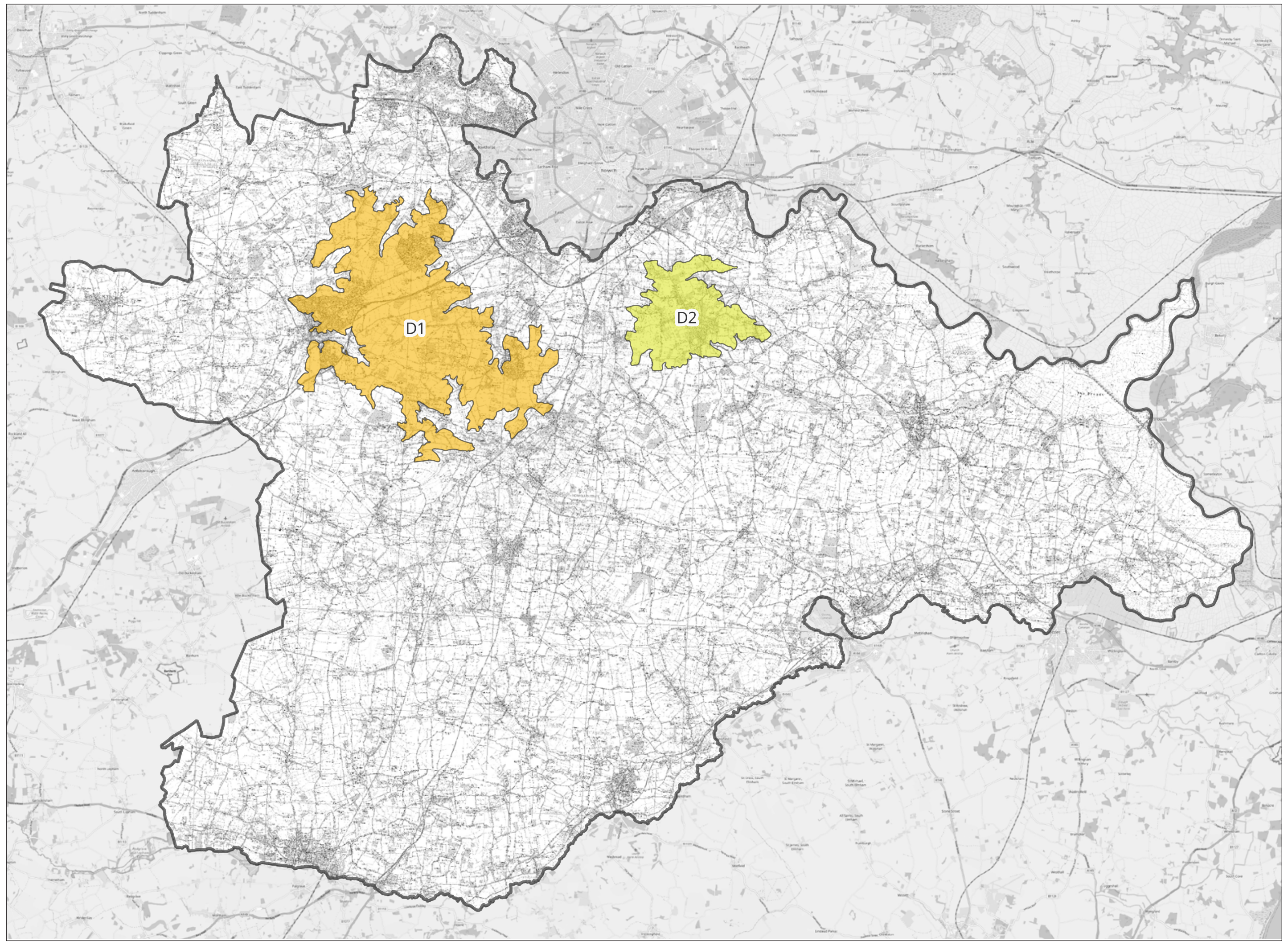
Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
Skylines • In places interrupted by woodland, pylons and posts. • Views to parkland edges and woodland. • Intermittent long views to development at the City of Norwich and Norwich Southern Bypass (from C1).	**Low** • This form of development is low in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines.	**Low** • This form of development is low in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines.	**Low** • This form of development is low in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines.	**Low** • This form of development is low in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines.
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 introduction 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 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 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: 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.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Overall susceptibility	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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 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 Protection Zone, Key Views, and the Undeveloped Approaches.	**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 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 Protection 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 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. There is on the other hand human influence from the A47 and existing pylons which reduces the susceptibility of the area.	**Medium-High** • Development of this scale would have an extensive effect on the key characteristics of the area. Development of this scale 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. There is on the other hand human influence from the A47 and existing pylons which reduces the susceptibility of the area.
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 where there are views to historic parks, church towers or The Broads.	**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 where there are views to historic parks, 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 alter the farmed character of the Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parkland. Solar arrays would introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. • Development of this scale would have a more fundamental effect on the key characteristics of the area, so susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.	**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 alter the farmed character of the Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parkland. Solar arrays would introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. • Development of this scale would have a more fundamental effect on the key characteristics of the area, so susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland

There are two areas of Settled Plateau Farmland, one to the east of the Tas Valley around Poringland, and one to the west of Tas Valley around Wymondham. 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

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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.	**Medium-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 is 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 is 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 is likely to be visible. Solar PV has potential for mitigation but this could in itself foreshorten views and alter the characteristic sense of openness.
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 to High** • 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 to High** • 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 to High** • 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 to High** • 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.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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.	**Medium-Low** • A mix of different field patterns.
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** • 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. • Landcover is more sensitive to this scale of development as it would be more extensive and could alter the perceptions of typical landcover.	**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.
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-scale solar PV linked to the more modern peripheral development of towns.	**Medium** • Development of this scale would have affect the existing land use pattern and increase the sense of human influence, so susceptibility is higher.	**Medium** • Development of this scale would have a large effect on the existing land use pattern and would increase the sense of human influence, so susceptibility is higher.	**Medium** • Development of this scale would have a large effect on the existing land use pattern and would increase the sense of human influence, so susceptibility is higher.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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 development. • 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 development. • 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.	**Medium-High** • Development of this scale would have a more profound effect on the rural characteristics of the landscape.
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.	**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.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

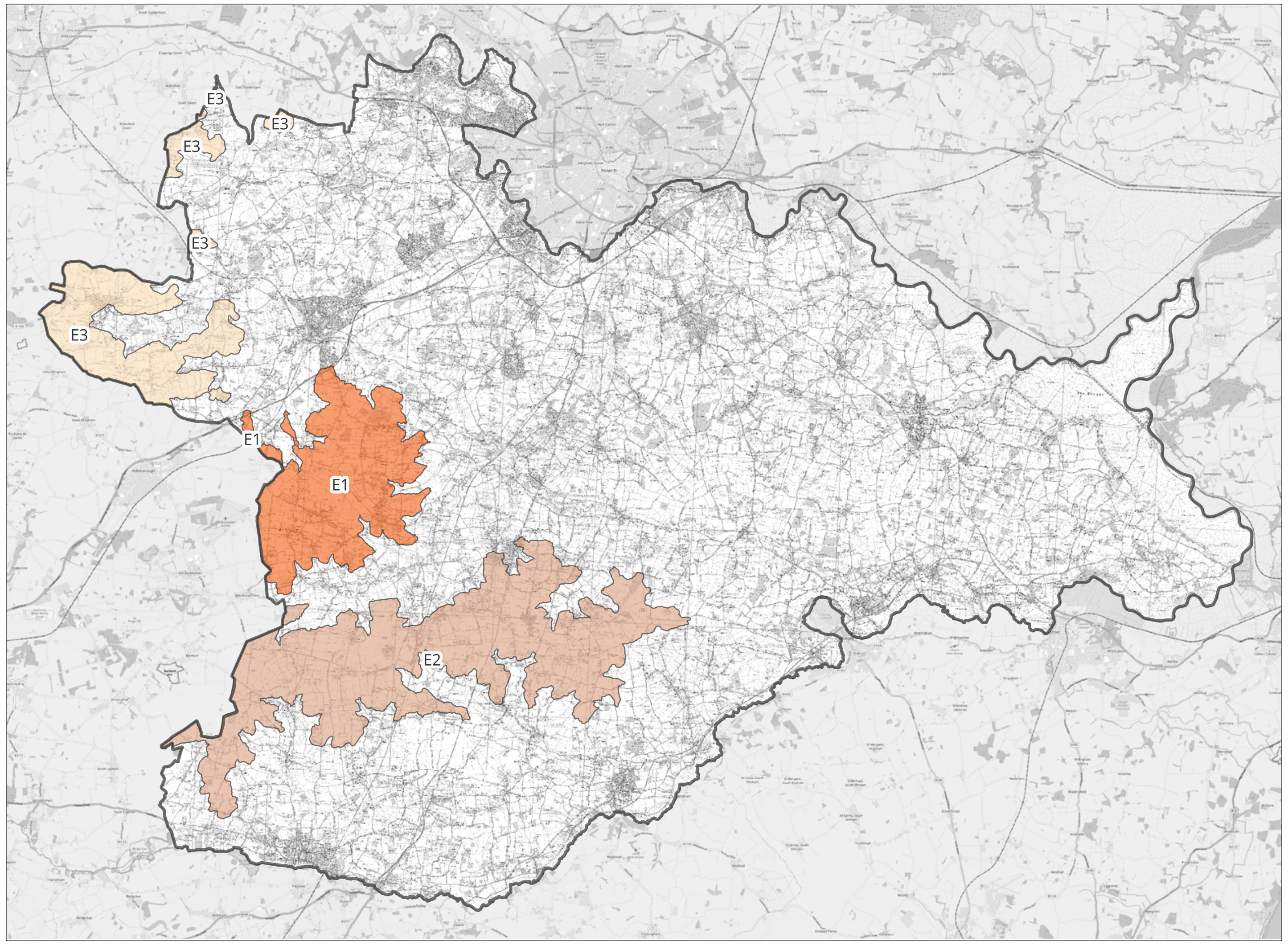
Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
Skylines • Strong open horizons – the archetypal 'Norfolk' landscape. • Illusion of wooded horizons 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.	**Low** • This form of development is low in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • Mitigation planting could however affect the characteristic open horizons.	**Low** • This form of development is low in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • Mitigation planting could however affect the characteristic open horizons.	**Low** • This form of development is low in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • Mitigation planting could however affect the characteristic open horizons.	**Medium** • This form of development is low in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • Mitigation planting could however affect the characteristic open horizons. • A development of this scale is more likely to affect the characteristic open horizons.
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-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.	**Medium-High** • Development of this scale would inevitably have a detrimental effect on the intactness of the remaining countryside.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Overall susceptibility	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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** • 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-High** • A development of this scale would affect the gaps between settlements and would alter the land use pattern. 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. Development of this scale would alter the characteristics of the Wymondham Settled Plateau Farmlands.	**Medium-High** • A development of this scale would affect the gaps between settlements and would alter the land use pattern. 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. Development of this scale would alter the characteristics of the Wymondham Settled Plateau Farmlands.
LCA D2: **Poringland 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 is possible to screen the development. Mitigation planting is likely to affect the characteristic openness of the Poringland Settled Plateau Farmlands.	**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 is possible to screen the development. Mitigation planting is likely to affect the characteristic openness of the Poringland Settled Plateau Farmlands.	**Medium-High** • A development of this scale would alter the land use pattern within the area. 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. Development of this scale would alter the characteristics of the Poringland Settled Plateau Farmland.	**Medium-High** • A development of this scale would alter the land use pattern within the area. 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. Development of this scale would alter the characteristics of the Poringland Settled Plateau Farmland.

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

LT E: Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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.	**Medium-Low** • Fields are generally of a medium to large size which reduces sensitive to larger scale developments such as solar farms
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 is 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 is 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 is likely to be visible. Solar PV has potential for mitigation, but this could in itself foreshorten views and alter the characteristic sense of openness.
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.	**Medium-Low** • The large flat landform is considered less-sensitive to Solar PV.
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.	**Medium-Low** • Whilst there are likely to be some early field systems these are somewhat poorly preserved in the modern landscape.

LT E: Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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-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.
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 development. • Solar PV could detract from historic features including vernacular buildings.	**Medium-High** • A rural settlement pattern with relatively few modern elements is sensitive to development. • Solar PV could detract from historic features including vernacular buildings.	**High** • A rural settlement pattern with relatively few modern elements is highly sensitive to development of this scale. • Solar PV could detract from historic features including vernacular buildings. • Solar PV on this scale would have a large effect on the land use pattern, and introduce a much greater sense of human influence.	**High** • A rural settlement pattern with relatively few modern elements is highly sensitive to development of this scale. • Solar PV could detract from historic features including vernacular buildings. • Solar PV on this scale would have a large effect on the land use pattern, and introduce a much greater sense of human influence.
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.	**High** • Development of this scale would have a more profound effect on the perceptions of rurality etc.

LT E: Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

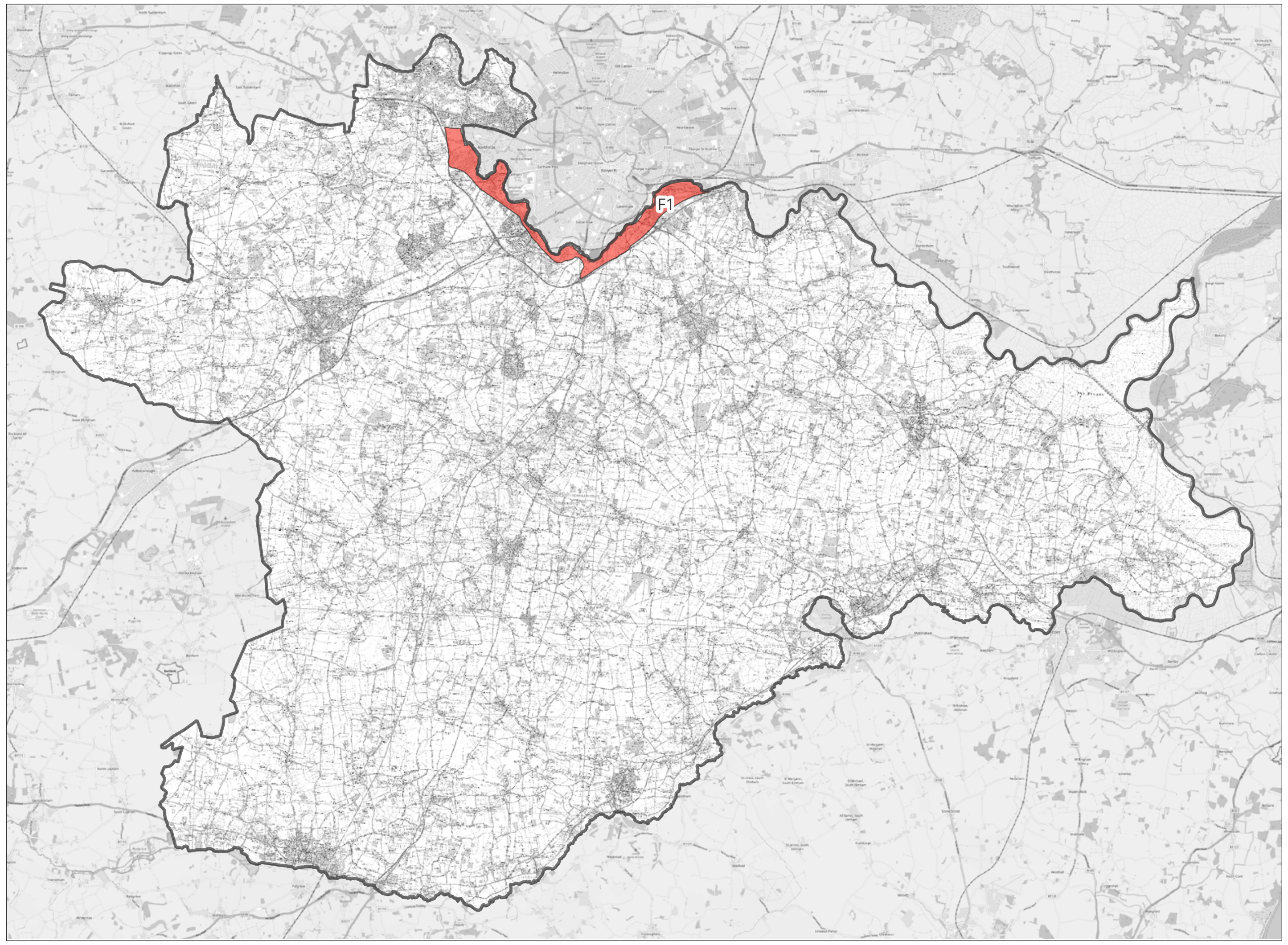
Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
Visual characteristics • Long views of the district from the plateau edges take in a wide panorama 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 small-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.	**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.
Skylines • The flatness of the plateau creates a strong sense of openness with vast skies and dramatic horizons. • Expansive skies are a defining feature with distant views and farm buildings are visible in the open landscape. • 360 degree horizon in places.	**Low** • This form of development is low in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • Mitigation planting could however affect the characteristic open horizons.	**Low** • This form of development is low in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • Mitigation planting could however affect the characteristic open horizons.	**Low** • This form of development is low in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • Mitigation planting could however affect the characteristic open horizons.	**Medium** • This form of development is low in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • Mitigation planting could however affect the characteristic open horizons. • A development of this scale is more likely to affect the characteristic open horizons.
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 development of this type and scale.	**Medium-High** • Intact rural landscape is sensitive to development of this type and scale.	**High** • Development of this scale would have a profound effect on the intact rural character of the area.	**High** • Development of this scale would have a profound effect on the intact rural character of the area.

LT E: Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Overall susceptibility	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
LCA E1: **Ashwellthorpe 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. The mast at Tacolneston introduces some overt human influence, but the area otherwise has a peaceful, rural character which is susceptible to change.	**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. The mast at Tacolneston introduces some overt human influence, but the area otherwise has a peaceful, rural character which is susceptible to change.	**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. • Development of this scale would have a more profound effect on the peaceful, rural character of the area.	**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. • Development of this scale would have a more profound effect on the peaceful, rural character of the area.
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.	**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. The sparse rural settlement pattern is susceptible to change.	**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. The sparse rural settlement pattern would be compromised by development of this scale.	**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. The sparse rural settlement pattern would be compromised by development of this scale.
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. The rural character of the landscape is susceptible to change. Extensive views to and from the plateau increase sensitivity.	**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. The rural character of the landscape is susceptible to change. 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. A development of this scale 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. A development of this scale would have a large effect on the rural character of the area. Extensive views to and from the plateau increase sensitivity.

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.

There is one Landscape Character Area within this type:

- F1: Yare Valley Urban Fringe

LT F: Valley Urban Fringe - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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 meet the main 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.	**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.
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-High** • More extensive schemes are less likely to be contained by existing vegetation so susceptibility is higher.
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.	**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.
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.	**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.

LT F: Valley Urban Fringe - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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-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. • Development of this scale would alter the typical landcover within the valley.
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** • Development of this scale is likely to weaken the perception of the Yare Valley as a green buffer.	**Medium** • Development of this scale would have a large effect on the land use pattern, and would compromise the perception of the Yare Valley as a green buffer.	**Medium** • Development of this scale would have a large effect on the land use pattern, and would compromise the perception of the Yare Valley as a green buffer.
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.	**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.

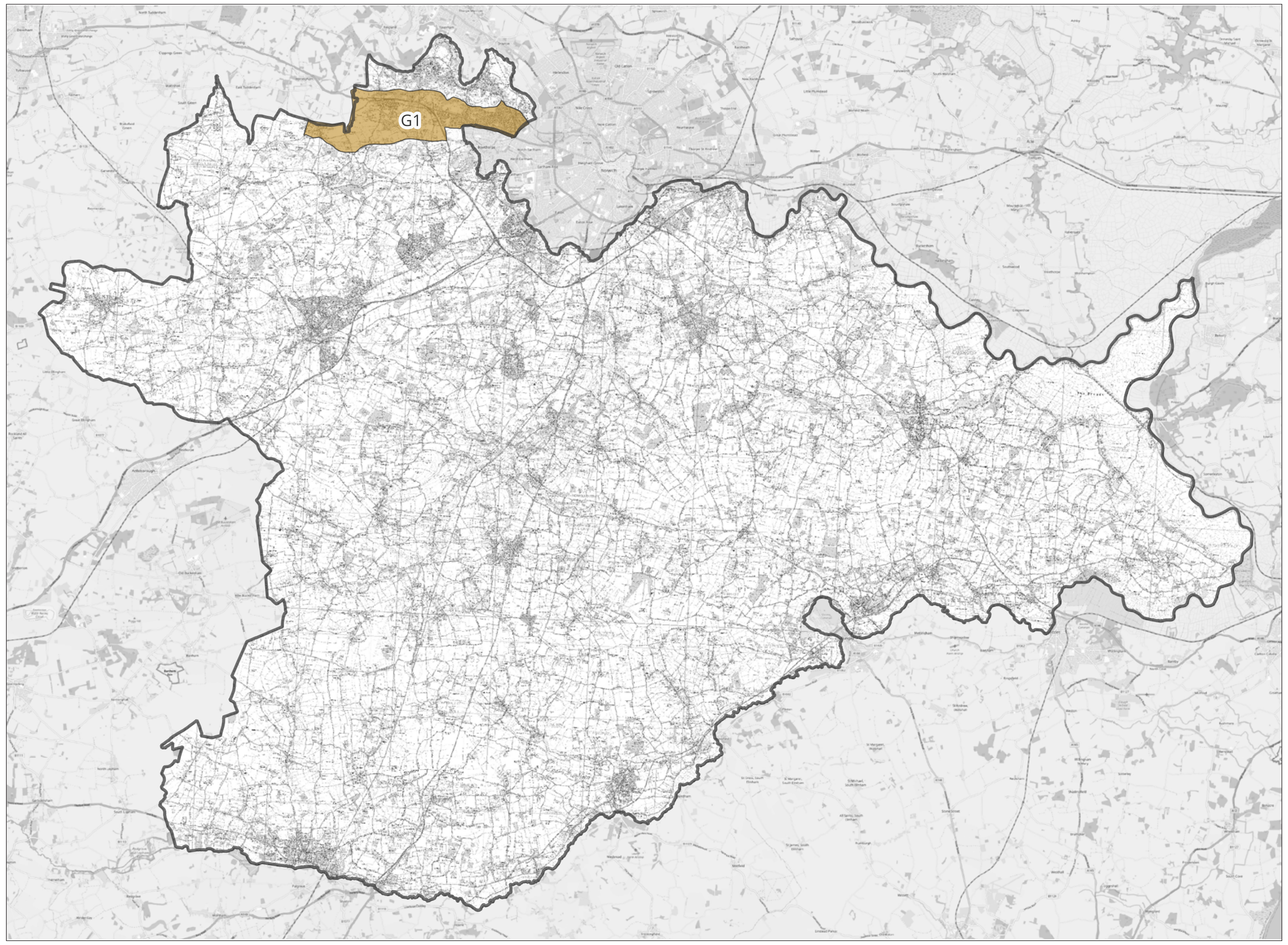
LT F: Valley Urban Fringe - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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-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.
Skylines • The valley crests form a skyline in views from the valley floor. • Mixed woodland blocks and shelter blocks occur on the valley sides creating a well-wooded skyline.	**Low** • This form of development is limited in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • Generally low susceptibility, but valley crests are sensitive to development.	**Low** • This form of development is limited in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • Generally low susceptibility, but valley crests are sensitive to development.	**Low** • This form of development is limited in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • Generally low susceptibility, but valley crests are sensitive to development.	**Low** • This form of development is limited in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • Generally low susceptibility, but valley crests are sensitive to development.
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.	**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.

LT F: Valley Urban Fringe - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Overall susceptibility	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
LCA F1: **Yare Valley Urban Fringe**	**Medium** • The undeveloped floodplain is sensitive to development of all types. The valley sides are also considered to be sensitive to Solar PV panels as they would be difficult to screen. • There is some settlement and human influence within the valley and the overall susceptibility in relation to this scale of development is assessed as Medium.	**Medium** • The undeveloped floodplain is sensitive to development of all types. The valley sides are also considered to be sensitive to Solar PV panels as they would be difficult to screen. • There is some settlement and human influence within the valley and the overall susceptibility in relation to this scale of development is assessed as Medium.	**Medium-High** • The undeveloped floodplain is sensitive to development of all types. 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 alter the characteristics of the landscape.	**Medium-High** • The undeveloped floodplain is sensitive to development of all types. 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 alter the characteristics of the landscape.

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.

There is one Landscape Character Area within this type:

- G1: Easton Fringe Farmland

LT G: Fringe Farmland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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.
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** • 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.
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-High** • Ridge landform is sensitive to all types of development including Solar PV.
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.	**Medium** • Mix of irregular and regular enclosures. Medium to small-scale fields.

LT G: Fringe Farmland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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 alter the existing landcover pattern.	**Medium-High** • Development of this scale would alter the typical landcover. • Development of this scale would have a more profound effect on landccover so the susceptibility is higher.
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.	**Varies from Low to Medium** • The relatively developed character of much of the area indicates lower susceptibility. • The south-western part of the area however retains a rural settlement pattern.	**Varies from Low to Medium** • The relatively developed character of much of the area indicates lower susceptibility. • The south-western part of the area however retains a rural settlement pattern.	**Varies from Medium to Medium-High** • Development of this scale would create additional human influence and could compromise the remaining rural areas.	**Varies from Medium to Medium-High** • Development of this scale would create additional human influence and could compromise the remaining rural areas.
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.	**Varies from Low to Medium** • 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.	**Medium-Low** • Existing noise and disturbance indicate a fairly low susceptibility to change.

LT G: Fringe Farmland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Landscape attribute	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
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-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.
Skylines • Skyline varies, sometimes formed by distant views to adjacent landscapes but often interrupted by development and shelterbelts.	**Low** • This form of development is low and is unlikely to affect the skyline. • Panels or mitigation planting could interrupt views to distant horizons.	**Low** • This form of development is low and is unlikely to affect the skyline. • Panels or mitigation planting could interrupt views to distant horizons.	**Medium-Low** • This form of development is low and is unlikely to affect the skyline. • Development of this scale is more likely to interrupt views to distant horizons.	**Medium** • This form of development is low and is unlikely to affect the skyline. • Development of this scale is more likely to interrupt views to distant horizons.
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.	**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.

LT G: Fringe Farmland - susceptibility to Solar PV development

Overall susceptibility	Small-scale Solar PV development (up to 5MW)	Medium-scale Solar PV development (5MW – 15MW)	Large-scale Solar PV development (15MW – 50MW)	Very large Solar PV development (over 50MW)
LCA G1: **Easton Fringe Farmland**	**Medium** • The key susceptibilities relate to the ridge landform. This is however a gentle ridge landform and there is some tree and woodland cover which provides moderate enclosure. Visual connections with adjacent landscapes increase sensitivity. • There is some potential for small-scale Solar PV developments if they are appropriately sited. The overall susceptibility to this scale of development is assessed as Medium.	**Medium** • The key susceptibilities relate to the ridge landform. This is however a gentle ridge landform and there is some tree and woodland cover which provides moderate enclosure. Visual connections with adjacent landscapes increase sensitivity. • There is some potential for mediuml-scale Solar PV developments if they are appropriately sited. The overall susceptibility to this scale of development is assessed as Medium.	**Medium-High** • The key susceptibilities relate to the ridge landform. This is however a gentle ridge landform and there is some tree and woodland cover which provides some enclosure. Visual connections with adjacent landscapes increase sensitivity. • Development of this scale is more likely to be visible, and the susceptibility is therefore higher. Solar PV would potentially appear stark in this location.	**Medium-High** • The key susceptibilities relate to the ridge landform. This is however a gentle ridge landform and there is some tree and woodland cover which provides some enclosure. Visual connections with adjacent landscapes increase sensitivity. • Development of this scale is more likely to be visible, and the susceptibility is therefore higher. Solar PV would potentially appear stark in this location.