Landscape Susceptibility in relation to Energy Generation, Storage and Transmission

for

South Norfolk Council

Appendix 3.3
Landscape Susceptibility Analysis
Battery Storage

November 2025

thelandscapepartnership

LT A: Rural River Valleys - susceptibility to Battery Storage

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.

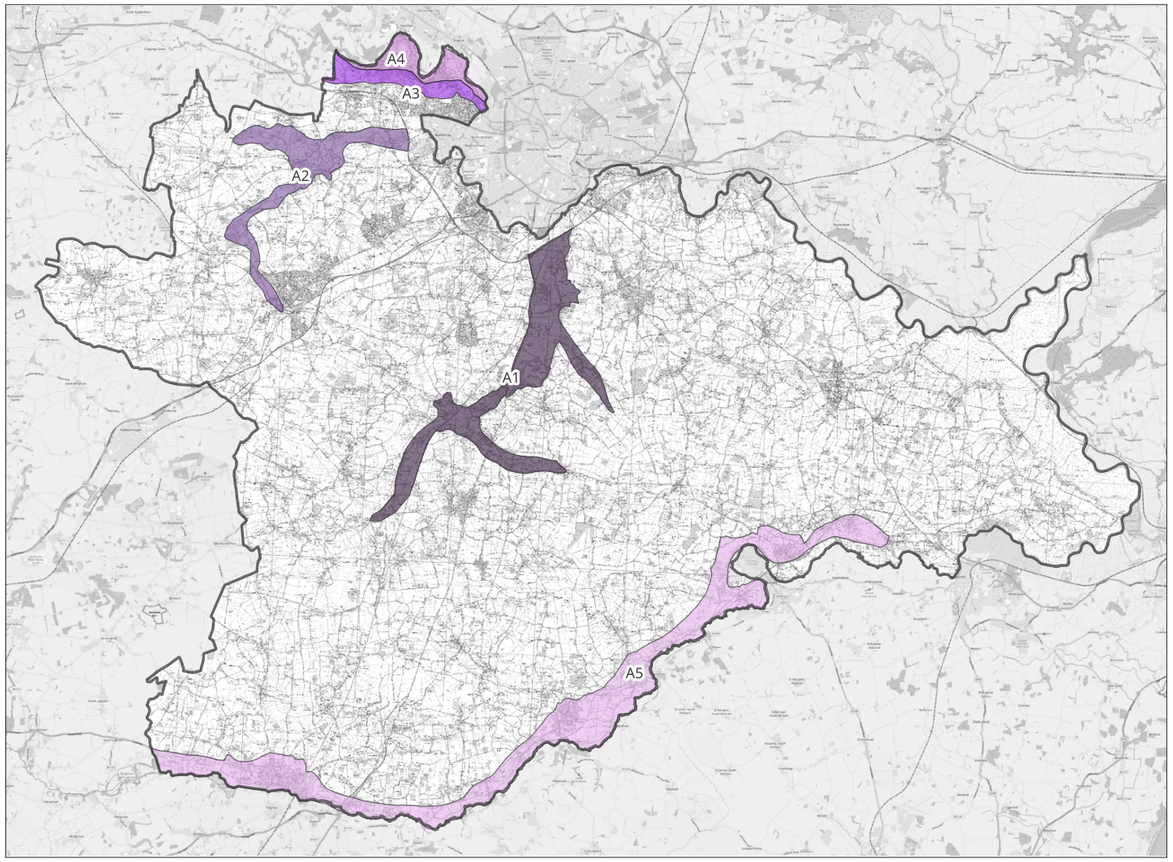
The boundary of this landscape type is defined primarily by topography and corresponds with the upper crest of the valley side, which generally occurs below the 30m AOD contour. Occasionally, the perceived boundary has been affected by cultural features which have transgressed this natural boundary to 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 Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
Sense of enclosure • A semi-enclosed landscape with some long views within the valleys but restricted views out. Areas of more intimate character on the valley floor. • Some river valleys less enclosed than others, the Waveney for example is a wide valley which has a more open character.	**Medium-Low** • Trees are commonly found on the edge of the floodplain, and there are further trees within the floodplains themselves. Meadows however can be more open as they are enclosed traditionally by ditches rather than hedges. • Localised enclosure by trees and woodland may reduce susceptibility to development in certain locations.	**Medium-Low** • Trees are commonly found on the edge of the floodplain, and there are further trees within the floodplains themselves. Meadows however can be more open as they are enclosed traditionally by ditches rather than hedges. • Localised enclosure by trees and woodland may reduce susceptibility to development in certain locations.
Landform • Distinct valley landform created by glacial and fluvial activity with distinct floodplain and shallow valley sides.	**High** • The valleys of South Norfolk are typically shallow-sided. • Valley sides have high susceptibility to battery storage, which would typically require a level platform. Development on a valley-side would also be difficult to screen. • The valley floor is typically undeveloped and would therefore be sensitive to development, which would be out of character.	**High** • The valleys of South Norfolk are typically shallow-sided. • Valley sides have high susceptibility to battery storage, which would typically require a level platform. Development on a valley-side would also be difficult to screen. • The valley floor is typically undeveloped and would therefore be sensitive to development, which would be out of character.

LT A: Rural River Valleys - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
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. Battery storage units 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. Battery storage units would appear stark, while the introduction of hedges would be out of character.
Landcover • Distinctive land cover: small-scale field pattern and prevalence of grazed pastures on the valley floor, with mix of arable and pasture on the valley sides, creating a complex landcover pattern. • Characteristic ecological assemblages – reeds and marsh, wet meadows/ pastures, woodland plus areas of heathland. High ecological value recognised in designations (SAC/SSSIs). • Willow pollards and lines of poplar flank ditches and watercourses. • Some areas of active mineral working and open water associated with mineral extraction sites, for example in A3: Tud and A4: Wensum valleys. • The Tas Valley features two historic parks, an iron age hillfort at Tasburgh, and a Roman colony at Venta Icenorum.	**Medium-High** • River valleys have greater habitat diversity than the broader arable landscapes that typically surround them, including larger amounts of pasture. Woodlands can be found within the floodplain and on the valley-sides. A diversity of natural landcover elements increases susceptibility to development. • The river valleys contain rare and valuable land cover elements such as fens and meadows which would be unsuitable for development. The majority of the land within the rural river valleys however is not priority habitat, so developments could potentially avoid this ecological constraint.	**Medium-High** • River valleys have greater habitat diversity than the broader arable landscapes that typically surround them, including larger amounts of pasture. Woodlands can be found within the floodplain and on the valley-sides. A diversity of natural landcover elements increases susceptibility to development. • The river valleys contain rare and valuable land cover elements such as fens and meadows which would be unsuitable for development. The river valleys are therefore constrained.

LT A: Rural River Valleys - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
Settlement pattern and human influence • Valleys have historically been a focus for settlement and the valleys contain some historic villages. • The floodplain however tends not to be settled, except for occasional mills. • Settlements predominantly small and nucleated of strong vernacular character. Isolated farms are present on the edges of the floodplain. • The Waveney Valley is generally rural but the area around Diss is more urbanised.	**Medium-High** • Frequent small villages and narrow country lanes create a complex settlement pattern which has a higher susceptibility to development. • Battery storage installations 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 has a higher susceptibility to development. • Battery storage installations 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.	**Medium-High** • Battery storage would have a negative effect on the rural qualities of the river valleys. • Battery storage would have a localised effect on tranquillity.	**Medium-High** • Battery storage would have a negative effect on the rural qualities of the river valleys. • Battery storage would have a localised effect on tranquillity.
Visual characteristics • Views within the valleys vary from long range and open to some more enclosed, confined views. • Views frequently include landmark features. • Views into adjacent landscapes are for the most part restricted by the ridges marking the limits of the valleys. There are some views into the valleys from the surrounding higher land. • Key views from Waveney Valley into The Broads	**Medium-High** • The contrast between open, large-scale arable farmland and the smaller-scale, more varied and more wooded river valleys has a scenic quality. • Vernacular buildings, woodlands, hedgerows, meadows and parkland trees and lakes also contribute to scenic quality, and the landform creates scenic views. This scenic quality increases susceptibility to development. • Views from the Waveney Valley into The Broads increases its sensitivity.	**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.

LT A: Rural River Valleys - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
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.	**Medium** • The skylines are more susceptible to large battery storage schemes which are likely to include taller elements. • Valley crests and skylines with churches on the ridgeline have high susceptibility to change.
Intactness • Ditches, fens, meadows, riparian vegetation and vernacular buildings create a sense of place. • The Tas Valley has an intact character. Small villages are present just above the floodplain. The character is somewhat influenced by nearby pylons, railway and A-road. • The Yare and Tiffey Valleys have an intact rural character with meadows, wet woodland, and historic parkland. Small villages are also present just above the floodplain. A tranquil character away from the A47, and a strong sense of place. • The Tud Valley is largely undeveloped and the historic pattern is still legible, however the A47 cuts through the pre-existing landscape pattern and weakens the sense of character. The eastern portion of the valley is found within an increasingly urban context. The land use here has changed with the introduction of a golf course at Costessey Park, and paddocks. • The Wensum Valley is partially disturbed by flooded mineral workings in the base of the valley. The valley is largely undeveloped. • The Waveney Valley is undeveloped and largely rural except around Diss. Pattern of meadows, fens and carrs remains intact throughout most of the area. Tranquillity is reduced by the A143, but there is a relatively strong sense of place.	**High** • Battery storage would introduce a new and discordant use. • Battery storage typically consists of generic elements which would dilute the sense of place.	**High** • Battery storage would introduce a new and discordant use. • Battery storage typically consists of generic elements which would dilute the sense of place.

LT A: Rural River Valleys - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Overall susceptibility	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
LCA A1: **Tas Rural River Valley**	**Medium-High** • The existing characteristics are considered to be sensitive to battery storage, which would represent a new, contrasting and urbanising element within the landscape. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to battery storage installations, which are composed of generic elements. • Small scale battery storage developments have some potential for mitigation, and the overall susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • The existing characteristics are considered to be sensitive to battery storage, which would represent a new, contrasting and urbanising element within the landscape. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to battery storage installations, which are composed of generic elements. • Large battery storage developments are likely to include taller elements and would be more difficult to mitigate. The susceptibility is therefore judged as High.
LCA A2: **Yare/Tiffey Rural River Valley**	**Medium-High** • The existing characteristics of the Yare/Tiffey Rural River Valley are considered to be sensitive to battery storage, which would represent a new, contrasting and urbanising element within the landscape. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to battery storage installations, which are composed of generic elements. • Small scale battery storage developments have some potential for mitigation, and the overall susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • The existing characteristics of the Yare/Tiffey Rural River Valley are considered to be sensitive to battery storage, which would represent a new, contrasting and urbanising element within the landscape. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to battery storage installations, which are composed of generic elements. • Large battery storage developments are likely to include taller elements and would be more difficult to mitigate. The susceptibility is therefore judged as High.
LCA A3: **Tud Rural River Valley**	**Medium-High** • The existing characteristics of the Tud Rural River Valley are considered to be sensitive to battery storage, which would represent a new, contrasting and urbanising element within the landscape. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to battery storage installations, which are composed of generic elements. • Small scale battery storage developments have some potential for mitigation, and the overall susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • The existing characteristics of the Tud Rural River Valley are considered to be sensitive to battery storage, which would represent a new, contrasting and urbanising element within the landscape. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to battery storage installations, which are composed of generic elements. • Large battery storage developments are likely to include taller elements and would be more difficult to mitigate. The susceptibility is therefore judged as High.

LT A: Rural River Valleys - susceptibility to Battery Storage

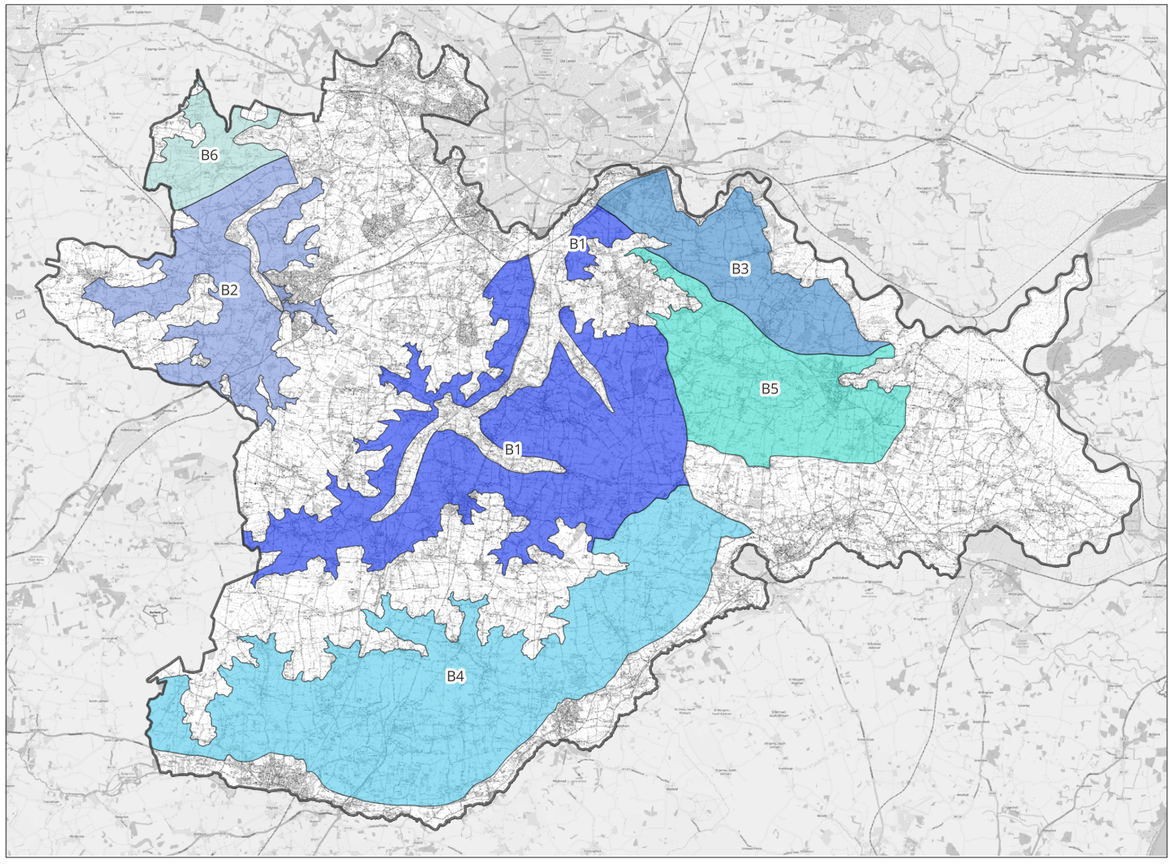
Overall susceptibility	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
LCA A4: **Wensum Rural River Valley**	**Medium-High** • The existing characteristics of the Wensum Rural River Valley are considered to be sensitive to battery storage, which would represent a new, contrasting and urbanising element within the landscape. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to battery storage installations, which are composed of generic elements. • Small scale battery storage developments have some potential for mitigation, and the overall susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • The existing characteristics of the Wensum Rural River Valley are considered to be sensitive to battery storage, which would represent a new, contrasting and urbanising element within the landscape. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to battery storage installations, which are composed of generic elements. • Large battery storage developments are likely to include taller elements and would be more difficult to mitigate. The susceptibility is therefore judged as High.
LCA A5: **Waveney Rural River Valley**	**Medium-High** • The existing characteristics of the Waveney Rural River Valley are considered to be sensitive to battery storage, which would represent a new, contrasting and urbanising element within the landscape. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to battery storage installations, which are composed of generic elements. • Small scale battery storage developments have some potential for mitigation, and the overall susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High.	**High** • The existing characteristics of the Waveney Rural River Valley are considered to be sensitive to battery storage, which would represent a new, contrasting and urbanising element within the landscape. The strong sense of place is vulnerable to battery storage installations, which are composed of generic elements. • Large battery storage schemes are likely to include taller elements and would be more difficult to mitigate. The susceptibility is therefore judged as High.

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 Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
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.
Landform • Varied landform from flat to gently undulating, sloping towards tributary valleys. • Minor stream valleys cut through the glacial till to create a landscape of restrained variety.	**Medium** • The area generally consists of gently undulating landscape which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Steeper slopes would however be more sensitive to battery storage as this type of development typically requires a level platform.	**Medium** • The area generally consists of gently undulating landscape which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Steeper slopes would however be more sensitive to battery storage as this type of development typically requires a level platform.

LT B: Tributary Farmland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
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.

LT B: Tributary Farmland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
Landcover • Varied pattern from small scale, intricate networks of fields/hedgerows in tributary valleys and around settlements to large, open fields on higher ground. • An intricate network of narrow, winding lanes often bounded by ditches. • Elusive tributaries, evident but usually hidden within the landscape by topography or trees. • Medium to large-scale arable fields enclosed by sparse hedges with hedgerow trees. Permanent pasture and woodland found within valleys. • Remnant parkland which sometimes relates to former deer parks, plus areas of common land. • High proportion of important assemblages protected as SSSIs including woodland and wetland habitat.	**Medium** • The dominant arable/pasture landcover lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Pre-C18 enclosures, commons, ancient woodland, parklands and vernacular buildings display a stronger time depth and historical continuity and increase local susceptibility. • Areas of naturalistic landcover such as ancient woodland, species-rich grassland or fens are incompatible with development. Most of the land however does not consist of priority habitats so the ecological constraint could be avoided.	**Medium** • Pre-C18 enclosures, commons, ancient woodland, and parklands display considerable time depth and increase local susceptibility. • Areas of naturalistic landcover such as ancient woodland, species-rich grassland or fens are incompatible with development. • Arable farmland is a resource in its own right and is therefore sensitive to larger scale developments.
Settlement pattern and human influence • Dispersed settlement pattern of small villages, hamlets, farmsteads and manors distributed across the landscape. Occasional large agricultural buildings e.g. poultry sheds • Compact villages sheltered within small valleys. • Mixed architectural character comprising modern bungalow development and vernacular architecture with stepped gable ends and other vernacular characteristics. Local building materials such as brick and flint. • Isolated churches. Locally distinctive round towered churches e.g. St Michael's Aslacton • The Chet Tributary Farmland contains the small town of Loddon.	**Medium** • The existing rural settlement pattern is somewhat susceptible to this type of development. • The landscape includes some modern elements and has a mixed architectural character. • Historic features less likely to be affected by battery storage as this type of development consists of low elements. • The settlement pattern is considered to be moderately sensitive to Small battery storage developments.	**Medium-High** • The existing rural settlement pattern is somewhat susceptible to this type of development. • The landscape does include some modern elements and has a mixed architectural character. • Large scale battery storage would have a more pronounced effect on the rural settlement pattern, and is more likely to affect historic features.

LT B: Tributary Farmland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
Perceptual aspects • For the most part the landscape is peaceful, rural and tranquil. • Roads introduce a local source of movement within the landscape.	**Medium** • Battery storage does not have any intrinsic link with the countryside and would therefore have a negative effect on the rural qualities of the Tributary Farmlands. • Battery storage schemes are likely to have a localised effect on tranquillity. • Sensitive design i.e. infrared cameras, could avoid the need for lighting.	**Medium-High** • Battery storage does not have any intrinsic link with the countryside and would therefore have a negative effect on the rural qualities of the Tributary Farmlands. Large schemes would have a more pronounced effect on the rural qualities of the countryside. • Battery storage schemes are likely to have a localised effect on tranquillity. • Sensitive design i.e. infrared cameras, could avoid the need for lighting.
Visual characteristics • Transitional landscape occupying the mid ground between the plateaux and the main river valleys, providing opportunities for long and framed views. • Within these landscapes views are across arable fields to sloping valley sides and down to small-scale wooded tributary valleys. • Framed and open, long-ranging views across the countryside. • Large agricultural buildings can be visually prominent. • Pylons and poles interrupt the landscape wherever they are present, notably towards the northern part of the district. • Important views to landmarks such as Wymondham Abbey and Wicklewood Windmill that provide a sense of place. • Elements of vernacular interest that include round-towered churches. • Generally undeveloped skylines. • Strong visual influence of the adjoining Broads in character areas B3 and B5. • Visual influence of Norwich in character areas B1 and B3.	**Medium** • The combination of historic vernacular buildings, wooded horizons, hedgerows and hedgerow oaks counterbalanced by extensive gently undulating, arable farmland creates a moderate to high scenic quality. • The landscape is less susceptible to small scale battery storage than to other forms of development as battery storage installations are composed of low elements.	**Medium-High** • The combination of historic vernacular buildings, wooded horizons, hedgerows and hedgerow oaks counterbalanced by extensive gently undulating, arable farmland creates a moderate to high scenic quality. • Large scale battery storage could include shipping containers or taller structures which would have a considerable negative influence on the visual characteristics of the Tributary Farmlands. The susceptibility to this form of development is therefore higher.
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 limited in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • There are however local sensitivities such as prominent valley crests.	**Medium** • Undeveloped skylines, though not generally prominent or distinctive. • Prominent valley crests are sensitive to development. • Existing pylons are present in places. Where pylons are present this reduces the local susceptibility.

LT B: Tributary Farmland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
Intactness • Some roads have been modernised and there has been some modest expansion of settlements. Changing agricultural practices have led to a simplification of the landscape pattern and the loss of some landscape features. The historic pattern is nonetheless legible, and there are relatively few modern elements. The rural character of the area is intact, and there is a moderately strong sense of place.	**Medium-High** • The intact rural character is susceptible to the urbanising influence of battery storage, which would fragment the landscape pattern. • Battery storage installations consist of standard, utilitarian elements which would dilute the sense of place.	**Medium-High** • The intact rural character is susceptible to the urbanising influence of battery storage, which would fragment the landscape pattern. • Battery storage installations consist of standard, utilitarian elements which would dilute the sense of place.

LT B: Tributary Farmland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Overall susceptibility	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
LCA B1: **Tas Tributary Farmland**	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. • The Tas Tributary Farmlands are considered to be moderately sensitive to small scale battery storage schemes - which have some potential for mitigation.	**Medium-High** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. • Larger battery storage schemes would have a more profound effect on the rural character of the landscape, and the visual sensitivity to this form of development is higher. The effects would be harder to mitigate and the overall susceptibility is therefore higher.
LCA B2: **Tiffey Tributary Farmland**	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. • The Tiffey Tributary Farmlands are considered to be moderately sensitive to small scale battery storage schemes - which have some potential for mitigation.	**Medium-High** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. • Larger battery storage schemes would have a more profound effect on the rural character of the landscape, and the visual sensitivity to this form of development is higher. The effects would be harder to mitigate and the overall susceptibility is therefore higher.

LT B: Tributary Farmland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Overall susceptibility	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
LCA B3: Rockland Tributary Farmland	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. • The Rockland Tributary Farmlands are considered to be moderately sensitive to small scale battery storage schemes - which have some potential for mitigation.	**Medium-High** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. • Larger battery storage schemes would have a more profound effect on the rural character of the landscape, and the visual sensitivity to this form of development is higher. The effects would be harder to mitigate and the overall susceptibility is therefore higher.
LCA B4: Waveney Tributary Farmland	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. • The Waveney Tributary Farmlands are considered to be moderately sensitive to small scale battery storage schemes - which have some potential for mitigation.	**Medium-High** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. • Larger battery storage schemes would have a more profound effect on the rural character of the landscape, and the visual sensitivity to this form of development is higher. The effects would be harder to mitigate and the overall susceptibility is therefore higher.

LT B: Tributary Farmland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Overall susceptibility	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
LCA B5: **Chet Tributary Farmland**	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. • The Chet Tributary Farmlands are considered to be moderately sensitive to small scale battery storage schemes - which have some potential for mitigation.	**Medium-High** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. • Larger battery storage schemes would have a more profound effect on the rural character of the landscape, and the visual sensitivity to this form of development is higher. The effects would be harder to mitigate and the overall susceptibility is therefore higher.
LCA B6: **Yare Tributary Farmland**	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. • The Yare Tributary Farmlands are considered to be moderately sensitive to small scale battery storage schemes - which have some potential for mitigation.	**Medium-High** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. • Larger battery storage schemes would have a more profound effect on the rural character of the landscape, and the visual sensitivity to this form of development is higher. The effects would be harder to mitigate and the overall susceptibility is therefore higher.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland

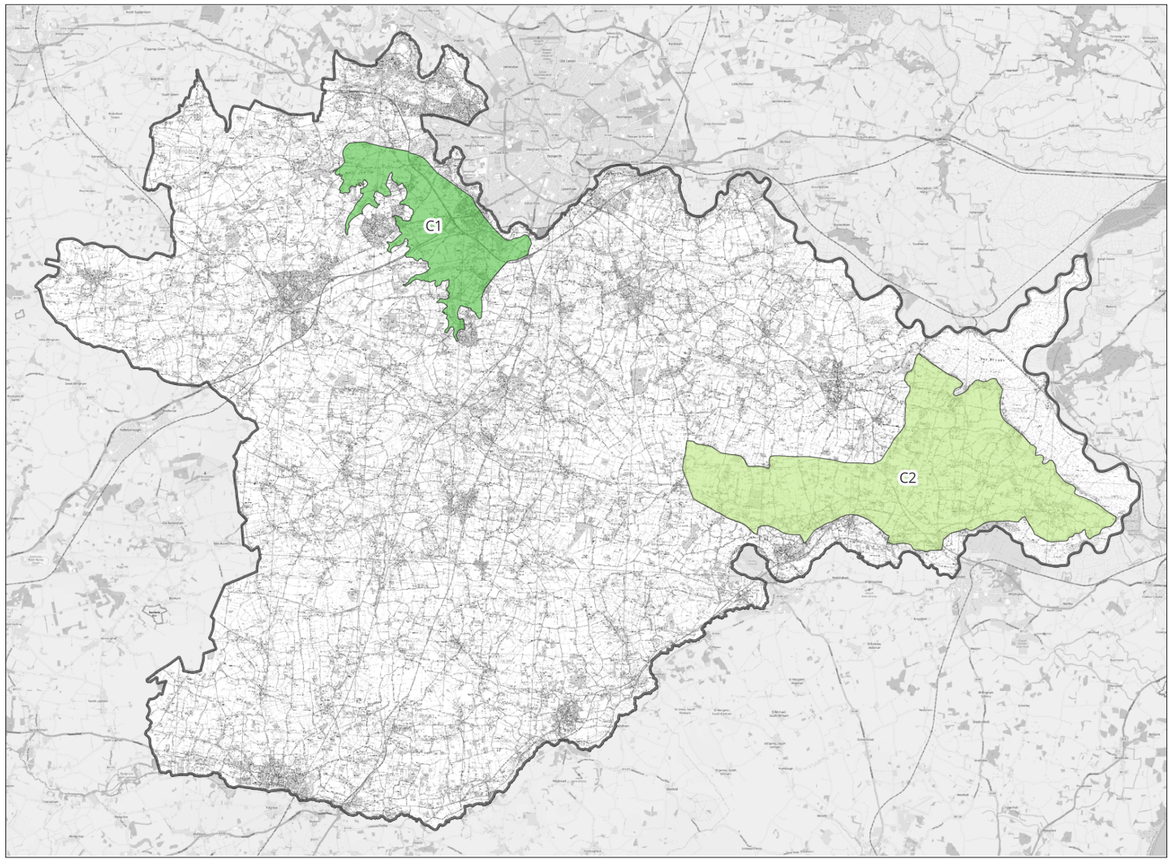
The Tributary Farmland with Parkland Landscape Type occupies two discrete areas of landscape, one in the east and one towards the north of the district. It shares many of the characteristics of the Tributary Farmland Landscape Type. This type differs due to the presence of parklands which create a very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

Key characteristics

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

The individual character areas within this type are listed below:

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



LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
Sense of enclosure • Open arable landscape is interrupted by areas of woodland. • Areas of woodland associated with estates provide greater enclosure.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed character is moderately susceptible to development.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed character is moderately susceptible to development.
Landform • Gently undulating landform created by the presence of small tributary stream valleys which cut through the landscape providing a sense of restrained variety.	**Medium** • The area consists of gently undulating landscape which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Steeper slopes would however be more sensitive to battery storage installations as they typically require a level platform.	**Medium** • The area consists of gently undulating landscape which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. • Steeper slopes would however be more sensitive to battery storage installations as they typically require a level platform.
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. • A development of this size is likely to be contained within a single field and the effect on the field pattern would be limited.	**Medium** • Whilst there are likely to be some early field systems these are somewhat poorly preserved. • A larger Battery Storage scheme would potentially have a greater effect on the field pattern.
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, 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 development. Most of the land however does not consist of priority habitats so the ecological constraint could be avoided.	**Varying from Medium to High** • Pre-C18 enclosures, commons, ancient woodland, and parklands display considerable time depth and increase local susceptibility. • Areas of naturalistic landcover such as ancient woodland, species-rich grassland or fens are incompatible with development. • Arable farmland is a resource in its own right and is therefore sensitive to larger scale developments.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
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 the larger village of Cringleford, as well as the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital and the 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** • C2 has a sparse rural settlement pattern which is susceptible change. • C1 is more settled and has overt human influence from pylons and the A47 which reduces the susceptibility to change. • Historic features are less likely to be affected by small scale battery sXtorage installations as they are composed of low elements. • Small scale schemes consisting of low elements would have a limited effect on the settlement pattern.	**C1: Medium** **C2: Medium-High** • C2 has a sparse rural settlement pattern which is susceptible change. • C1 is more settled and has overt human influence from pylons and the A47 which reduces the susceptibility to change. • Large scale battery storage would have a more pronounced effect on the rural settlement pattern, and is more likely to affect historic features.
Perceptual aspects • Tamed arable farmland. • C2 is a peaceful rural landscape. C1 is adversely influenced by the Norwich Southern Bypass and the A11. • Pylons and the A47 negate any sense of remoteness within C1. There is however a sense of remoteness within C2, particularly adjacent to The Broads. .	**LCA C1: Low** **LCA C2: Medium** • The lack of remoteness or tranquillity within C1 reduces susceptibility. • Battery storage does not have any intrinsic link with the countryside and would therefore have a negative effect on the rural qualities and sense of remoteness within C2. • Battery storage schemes are likely to have a localised effect on tranquillity. • Sensitive design could avoid the need for lighting.	**LCA C1: Low** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • The lack of remoteness or tranquillity within C1 reduces susceptibility. • Battery storage does not have any intrinsic link with the countryside and would therefore have a negative effect on the rural qualities and sense of remoteness within C2. Large schemes would have a more pronounced effect on the rural qualities of the countryside. • Battery storage schemes are likely to have a localised effect on tranquillity. • Sensitive design i.e. infrared cameras, could avoid the need for lighting.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
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 visual characteristics are less susceptible to small scale battery storage installations than to other forms of development as they are typically composed of low elements.	**Medium-High** • The combination of historic vernacular buildings, wooded horizons, hedgerows and hedgerow oaks counterbalanced by extensive gently undulating, arable farmland creates a moderate to high scenic quality. • Large scale battery storage could include shipping containers or taller structures which would have a considerable negative influence on the visual characteristics of the landscape. The susceptibility to this form of development is therefore higher.
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).	**C1: Low** **C2: Low** • This form of development is low in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines.	**C1: Low** **C2: Medium-Low** • Existing skylines in C1 are already influenced by pylons, and the susceptibility is considered to be low. • Skylines in C2 have some influence from existing pylons.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
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** **LCA C2: Medium-High** • The remaining open rural land within C1 is susceptible to further development and fragmentation. The area forms part of the Norwich Southern Bypass Protection Zone so is sensitive to development which would compromise the rural setting of the road. • The stronger character of C2 has increased susceptibility to all forms of development, including battery storage.	**LCA C1: Medium** **LCA C2: High** • The remaining open rural land within C1 is susceptible to further development and fragmentation. The area forms part of the Norwich Southern Bypass Protection Zone so is sensitive to development which would compromise the rural setting of the road. • The stronger character of C2 has increased susceptibility to all forms of development. Large scale battery storage would introduce new contrasting features which would have a considerable impact on the intactness of the existing rural landscape.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Overall susceptibility	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Large battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
LCA C1: **Yare Tributary Farmland with Parkland**	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the remaining rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on sense of place. • LCA C1 is considered to be moderately sensitive to small scale battery storage schemes - which have some potential for mitigation.	**Medium-High** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place. • Larger battery storage schemes would have a more profound effect on the intactness of the remaining rural landscape. Larger battery storage schemes are likely to include shipping containers or taller structures, and the visual sensitivity to this form of development is higher. Development of this scale would be incompatible with the Norwich Southern Bypass Landscape Protection Zone, the effects on the landscape would be harder to mitigate, and the overall susceptibility is therefore higher.
LCA C2: **Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parkland**	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. • LCA C2 is considered to be moderately sensitive to small scale battery storage schemes - which have some potential for mitigation.	**Medium-High** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. • Larger battery storage schemes would have a more profound effect on the rural character of the landscape, and the visual sensitivity to this form of development is higher. The effects would be harder to mitigate and the overall susceptibility is therefore higher.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland

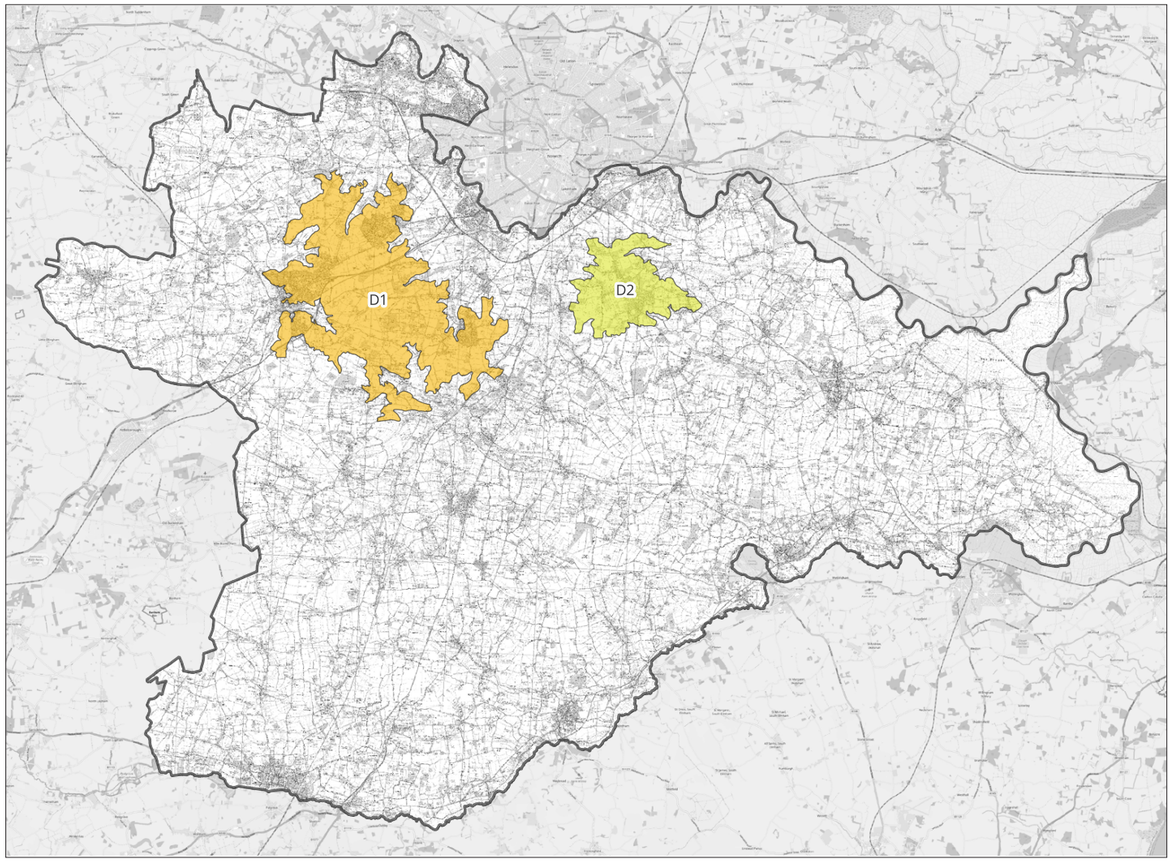
There are two areas of the Settled Plateau Farmland Landscape Type, one to the east and one to the west of the Tas Valley around the settlements of Wymondham and Poringland respectively. The Settled Plateau Farmlands have been defined by virtue of their elevation, topography and settlement pattern. The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

Key characteristics

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

The individual character areas within this type are listed below:

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



LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
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.	**Medium-High** • Poor hedges provide weak enclosure which increases the susceptibility to development.
Landform • Distinct flat to gently rolling, elevated landform as a result of the simple underlying geology. • The area centred on Poringland has the greatest variation, rising up to a gentle 'dome' at 75m AOD which is one of the most elevated areas in the district. • The boundaries of these areas are largely represented by the 40 and 50m AOD contours – the plateau edges are highly visible from adjacent landscapes.	**Medium-Low to High** • The simple flat landform is less susceptible to development. • The plateau edges however would be susceptible to development, which would be exposed and difficult to screen.	**Medium-Low to High** • The simple flat landform is less susceptible to development. • The plateau edges however would be susceptible to development, which would be exposed and difficult to screen.
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. • A development of this size is likely to be contained within a single field and the effect on the field pattern would be limited.	**Medium** • A mix of different field patterns. • A larger Battery Storage scheme would potentially have a greater effect on the field pattern.
Landcover • Large arable fields characterised by swathes of cereals, oilseed rape and sugarbeet. • Some evidence of historic landscape features including moats, historic parkland and farm ponds. • Woodland blocks tend to be associated with halls/remnant parkland	**Medium** • Relatively simple landcover of arable farmland lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium** • Arable farmland is a resource in its own right, and is therefore sensitive to larger scale developments.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
Settlement pattern and human influence • Historically somewhat sparsely settled but with some dispersed settlement including green-side settlement. • The modern day settlement pattern includes the town of Wymondham and a number of large villages. • Some vernacular buildings particularly in historic market towns, particularly including use of bricks, timber framing and stepped gable ends, but contrasted with settlements of modern bungalow development. • Wymondham and Mulbarton retain a historic character despite more recent peripheral development, whereas Poringland and Hethersett have a much more modern character (characterised by post-war bungalow development). • Former airfield at Hethel (now site of motor works).	**Medium-Low** • Settlement pattern has somewhat altered with the expansion of settlements. More developed character is apparent in the vicinity of Wymondham, Hethersett and the A11. • More settled parts of the area have a lower susceptibility to development.	**Medium** • Large scale battery storage would have a more pronounced effect on the settlement pattern, and the susceptibility to this form of development is therefore higher.
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.	**Varying from Medium-Low to Medium** • The remaining areas of countryside are susceptible to development. • Battery storage would detract from the rural qualities where these are present. • Away from the A11 there is a higher level of tranquillity which is somewhat susceptible to this form of development.	**Varying from Medium-Low to Medium-High** • The remaining areas of countryside are susceptible to development. • Large scale Battery Storage would have a more pronounced effect on rural qualities of the landscape. • Away from the A11 there is a higher level of tranquillity which is somewhat susceptible to this form of development.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

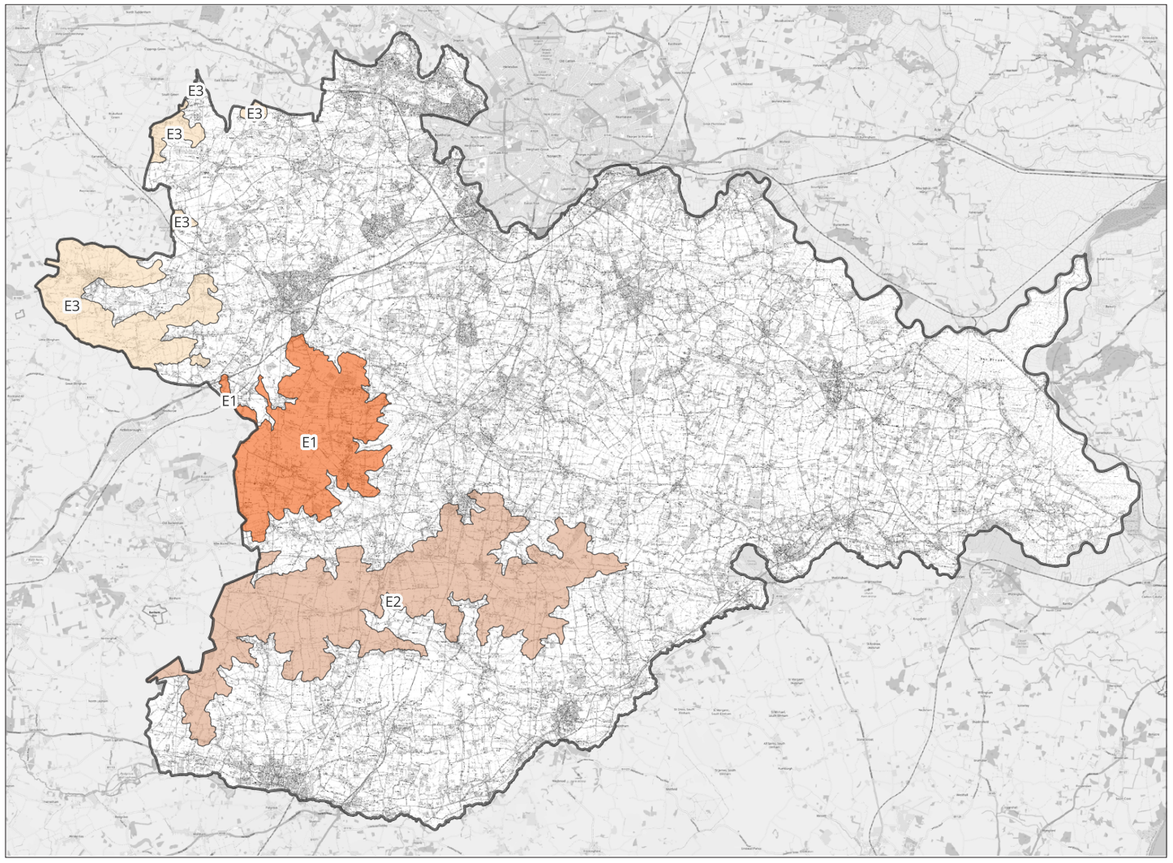
Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
Visual characteristics • Strong open horizons – the archetypal 'Norfolk' Landscape. • Illusions of wooded horizons due to the presence of significant areas of mixed woodland 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).	**Varying from Low to Medium** • The interior of the plateau is not considered particularly sensitive to this form of development, but exposed plateau edges would have a higher sensitivity.	**Varying from Medium to High** • Larger battery storage installations are likely to include shipping containers or taller elements which would have a considerable effect on the visual characteristics of the Settled Plateau Farmland. The plateau edges have High sensitivity to this form of development. • Mitigation planting is likely to affect the characteristic open views.
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 limited in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • Mitigation planting could however affect the characteristic open horizons.	**Medium** • The long views to open horizons are sensitive to taller forms of development including large battery storage schemes. • Mitigation planting could also 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** • Development is nucleated and there is a clear distinction between urban areas and the countryside. • Battery storage would be an urbanising element which would potentially fragment the remaining areas of countryside. The area then is moderately susceptible to this form of development.	**Medium-High** • Development of this scale has more potential to fragment the remaining countyside, and the susceptibility is therefore higher.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Overall susceptibility	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
LCA D1: Wymondham Settled Plateau Farmland	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the remaining areas of countryside. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place within this area. • LCA D1 is considered to be moderately sensitive to small scale battery storage schemes - which have some potential for mitigation.	**Medium-High** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the remaining areas of countryside. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place within this area. • Larger battery storage schemes would have a more profound effect on the intactness of the remaining rural landscape. Larger battery storage schemes are likely to include shipping containers or taller structures, and the visual sensitivity to this form of development is higher. The effects on the landscape would be harder to mitigate, and the overall susceptibility is therefore higher.
LCA D2: Poringland Settled Plateau Farmland	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the remaining areas of countryside. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place within this area. • LCA D2 is considered to be moderately sensitive to small scale battery storage schemes - which have some potential for mitigation.	**Medium-High** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the remaining areas of countryside. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place within this area. • Larger battery storage schemes would have a more profound effect on the intactness of the remaining rural landscape. Larger battery storage schemes are likely to include shipping containers or taller structures, and the visual sensitivity to this form of development is higher. The effects on the landscape would be harder to mitigate, and the overall susceptibility is therefore higher.

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 Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
Sense of enclosure • Sense of openness and exposure due to the elevation and scarcity of enclosing elements. • The flatness of the plateau creates a strong sense of openness with large skies and distant horizons.	**Medium-High** • Poor hedges provide weak enclosure which increases the susceptibility to development.	**Medium-High** • Poor hedges provide weak enclosure which increases the susceptibility to development.
Landform • Distinct flat and elevated plateau landform. • Defined by the elevation and primarily delineated by the 50m contour.	**Varying from Low to High** • The simple flat landform is less susceptible to this type of development. • The plateau edges however are potentially susceptible to development, including battery storage.	**Varying from Low to High** • The simple flat landform is less susceptible to this type of development. • The plateau edges however are potentially susceptible to development, including battery storage.
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. • A development of this size is likely to be contained within a single field and the effect on the field pattern would be limited.	**Medium** • Whilst there are likely to be some early field systems these are somewhat poorly preserved in the modern landscape. • A larger Battery Storage scheme would potentially have a greater effect on the field pattern.

LT E: Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
Landcover • Large fields of arable monoculture with characteristic swathes of wheat, barley, oilseed rape and sugar beet. • Mature hedgerow oaks are features in the agricultural landscape. However hedgerows have been severely degraded or lost, leading to a much simplified landscape. • Generally an early enclosed landscape, but with significant areas of common/ heath, many of which were enclosed in the C19. Some remaining commons. • Mixed field patterns relating to the history of enclosure.	**Medium** • Relatively simple landcover of arable farmland lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.	**Medium-High** • Arable farmland is a resource in its own right and is therefore sensitive to larger scale developments. • Larger scale developments could alter perceptions of typical landcover so susceptibility is higher.
Settlement pattern and human influence • Dispersed settlement pattern. Common-edge settlement, hamlets and small nucleated villages. Many small halls, often isolated, with moats. No large parklands. • Some vernacular buildings particularly including the use of brick and Dutch gable ends, but intermixed with more modern bungalow development. • Linear settlements occur along roads with some vernacular buildings intermixed with more modern development. • Disused airfields. • Occasional tall structures including wind turbines.	**Medium-High** • Strong sense of historical settlement pattern indicates higher susceptibility to development. • Battery storage schemes could detract from historic features including vernacular buildings.	**High** • Strong sense of historical settlement pattern indicates higher susceptibility to development. • Larger battery storage installations would 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** • Peaceful rural character is susceptible to development. • Sense of tranquillity is somewhat susceptible to this form of development. • Battery storage is smaller and more compact than other forms of development, so susceptibility in relation to battery storage is somewhat lower.	**Medium-High** • Battery storage does not have any intrinsic link with the countryside and would therefore have a negative effect on the rural qualities of the Plateau Farmlands. Large schemes would have a more pronounced effect on the rural qualities of the countryside.

LT E: Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
Visual characteristics • Long views of the district from the plateau edges take in a wide panorama of South Norfolk and these are some of the best in the district. • Shorter internalised plateau views are to farm buildings and isolated churches. • From higher areas of plateau and from the plateau edge there are views to adjacent landscapes including to churches in adjoining areas.	**Medium** • Visual connections with adjacent landscapes, including some long views, indicates higher susceptibility. • The visual character is less susceptible to battery storage than to other forms of development as battery storage installations consists of low elements. Overall then the Plateau Farmland is considered to have medium susceptibility to this form of development.	**Medium-High** • Visual connections with adjacent landscapes, including some long views, indicates higher susceptibility. • Large scale battery storage could include shipping containers or taller structures which would have a considerable negative influence on the visual characteristics of the Plateau Farmlands. The susceptibility to this form of development is therefore higher.
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 limited in height meaning it is less likely to affect skylines. • Mitigation planting could however affect the characteristic open horizons.	**Medium** • The long views to open horizons are sensitive to taller forms of development including large battery storage schemes. • Mitigation planting could also 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** • Battery storage is likely to consist of standard, utilitarian elements which would dilute the sense of place. • Battery storage would contrast with the rural character of the area.	**High** • Battery storage is likely to consist of standard, utilitarian elements which would dilute the sense of place. • Large battery storage developments would have a more profound effect on the intactness of the existing landscape pattern.

LT E: Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Overall susceptibility	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
LCA E1: Ashwellthorpe Plateau Farmland	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. Battery Storage would also affect the tranquil and undisturbed character which is present across much of the area. • Small battery storage developments typically consist of low features, and there is some potential for mitigation. The existing landscape character is moderately susceptible to this type and scale of development.	**Medium-High** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. Battery Storage would also affect the tranquil and undisturbed character which is present across much of the area. • Large battery storage developments are likely to include shipping containers or taller elements. Development of this scale would have a more profound effect on the intactness of the rural landscape, and susceptibility is therefore higher.
LCA E2: Great Moulton Plateau Farmland	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. Battery Storage would also affect the tranquil and undisturbed character which is present across much of the area. • Small battery storage developments typically consist of low features, and there is some potential for mitigation. The existing landscape character is moderately susceptible to this type and scale of development.	**Medium-High** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. Battery Storage would also affect the tranquil and undisturbed character which is present across much of the area. • Large battery storage developments are likely to include shipping containers or taller elements. Development of this scale would have a more profound effect on the intactness of the rural landscape, and susceptibility is therefore higher.

LT E: Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Overall susceptibility	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
LCA E3: Hingham-Mattishall Plateau Farmland	**Medium** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. Battery Storage would also affect the tranquil and undisturbed character of the area. • Small battery storage developments typically consist of low features, and there is some potential for mitigation. The existing landscape character is moderately susceptible to this type and scale of development.	**Medium-High** • Battery Storage has no intrinsic link with the countryside so this type of development would affect the intactness of the rural landscape. The standardised design would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. Battery Storage would also affect the tranquil and undisturbed character which is present across much of the area. • Large battery storage developments are likely to include shipping containers or taller elements. Development of this scale would have a more profound effect on the intactness of the rural landscape, and susceptibility is therefore higher.

LT F: Valley Urban Fringe

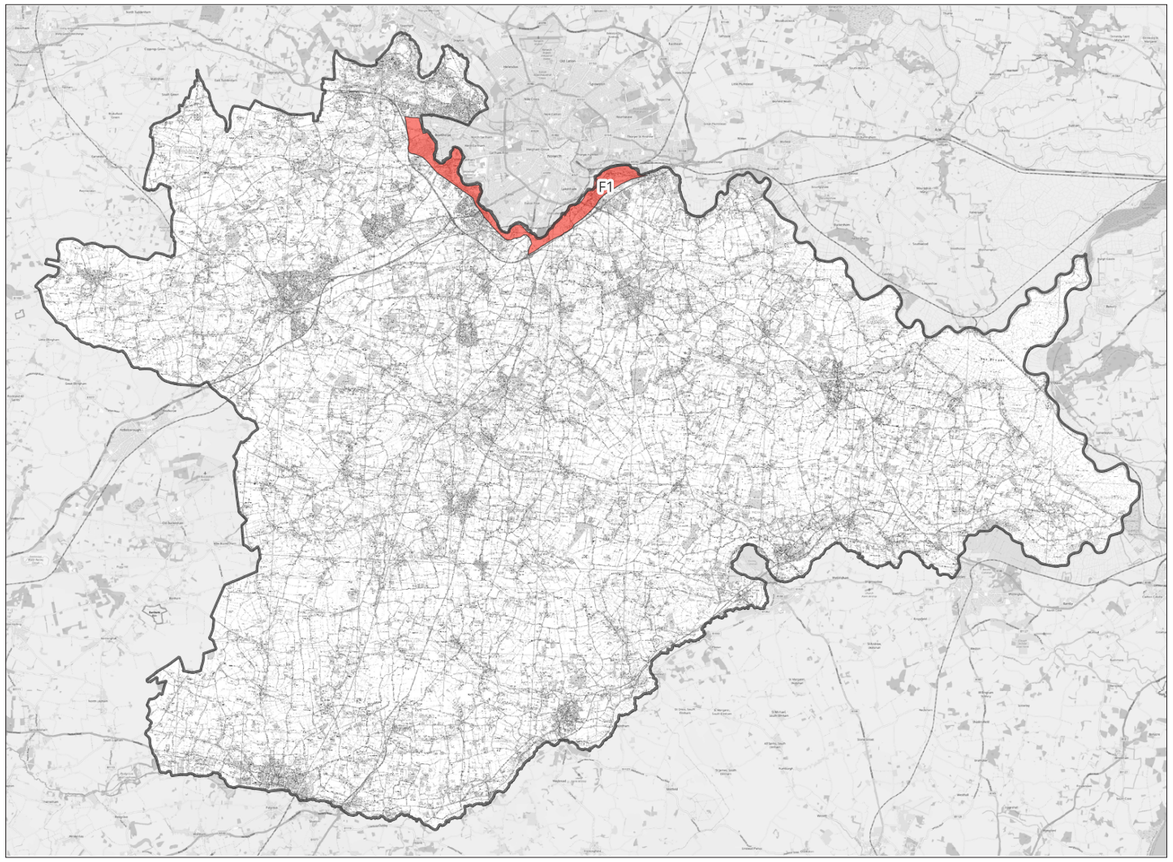
The Valley Urban Fringe Landscape Type is found in only one area: the Yare Valley which is found near the perimeter of the City of Norwich. In South Norfolk District, it is represented by a narrow band, with a large proportion of the landscape type extending beyond the district boundary into the area 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 Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
Sense of enclosure • A sense of containment. • Wide, fairly flat floodplain with enclosing valley sides. • Trees and woodland also contribute to enclosure in places.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed landscape with medium susceptibility. • Localised enclosure by trees and woodland may reduce susceptibility to development in certain locations.	**Medium** • Semi-enclosed landscape with medium susceptibility. • Localised enclosure by trees and woodland may reduce susceptibility to development in certain locations.
Landform • Wide, fairly flat floodplain with enclosing valley sides. • The sides of the valley are fairly steep in places.	**High** • Valley floor is flat, but subject to flooding constraint. • Valley sides have high susceptibility to battery storage, which would typically require a level platform. Development on a valley-side would also be difficult to screen.	**High** • Valley floor is flat, but subject to flooding constraint. • Valley sides have high susceptibility to battery storage, which would typically require a level platform. Development on a valley-side would also be difficult to screen.
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.	**Medium-Low** • Whilst there are likely to be some early field systems these are somewhat poorly preserved in the modern landscape. • A development of this size is likely to be contained within a single field and the effect on the field pattern would be limited.	**Medium** • Whilst there are likely to be some early field systems these are somewhat poorly preserved in the modern landscape. • A larger Battery Storage scheme would potentially have a greater effect on the field pattern.
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** • Small-scale fields are considered to have higher sensitivity. Fields are typically enclosed by dikes which means there are no hedges to provide enclosure. Battery storage units 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. Battery storage units 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 Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
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** • Development of this scale would be urbanising, and would erode the green buffer. • Considering the existing development which is already present the susceptibility is assessed as Medium.
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** • Potentially introduces additional lighting and noise, however the existing conditions indicate lower susceptibility.	**Medium-Low** • Potentially introduces additional lighting and noise, however the existing conditions indicate lower susceptibility.
Visual characteristics • Views are variable with open and enclosed views within the valley with large institutional buildings occasionally visible. • Views across the valley towards the City of Norwich. Valley performs an important visual function in creating a setting to the city. • Some enclosure from valley sides and vegetation.	**Medium** • Small battery storage developments typically consist of low cabinets and are unlikely to completely obscure views. They can however change the visual characteristics of the area.	**Medium-High** • Large battery storage developments may include shipping containers or taller structures which would have a more profound effect on the visual characteristics of the area. Mitigation planting may block views across the valley, which would be detrimental. The susceptibility to this scale of development is therefore higher.
Skylines • The valley crests form a skyline in views from the valley floor. • Mixed woodland blocks and shelter belts 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** • The well wooded skylines means that development is unlikely to be visible on the skyline. • Existing pylons are present in places. Where pylons are present this reduces the local susceptibility. • Generally low susceptibility, but valley crests are sensitive to development.

LT F: Valley Urban Fringe - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
Intactness • The floodplain features former meadows and parkland, but nature conservation and recreation are increasingly important. • The land uses have evolved and there is a weak sense of historical continuity. • The intactness is to some extent disturbed by past mineral workings, which have made a lasting impression on the landscape. • The intactness of the valley is also influenced by the development of railways and later road bridges.	**Medium-Low** • Development of this scale would have a limited effect on the intactness of the landscape.	**Medium** • Development of this scale would have a considerable influence on the existing landscape pattern. • Taking account of past changes the Valley Urban Fringe is considered to be moderately susceptible to development of this type and scale, which would cause further fragmentation.

LT F: Valley Urban Fringe - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Overall susceptibility	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
LCA F1: **Yare Valley Urban Fringe**	**Medium-Low** • The valley is somewhat susceptible to Battery Storage installations. The floodplain is undeveloped and would not be suitable for development, while the valleysides are also sensitive to this form of development. The valley is fairly contained which indicates lower susceptibility, and there is also existing settlement and human influence. • Small battery storage developments typically consist of low features, and there is some potential for mitigation.	**Medium** • The valley is somewhat susceptible to Battery Storage installations. The floodplain is undeveloped and would not be suitable for development, while the valleysides are also sensitive to this form of development. The valley is fairly contained which indicates lower susceptibility, and there is also existing settlement and human influence. • Large battery storage developments are likely to include shipping containers or taller elements. This form of development would have a considerable influence on the landscape pattern and would erode the green buffer. The susceptibilty of the existing character to this form of development is therefore higher.

LT G: Fringe Farmland

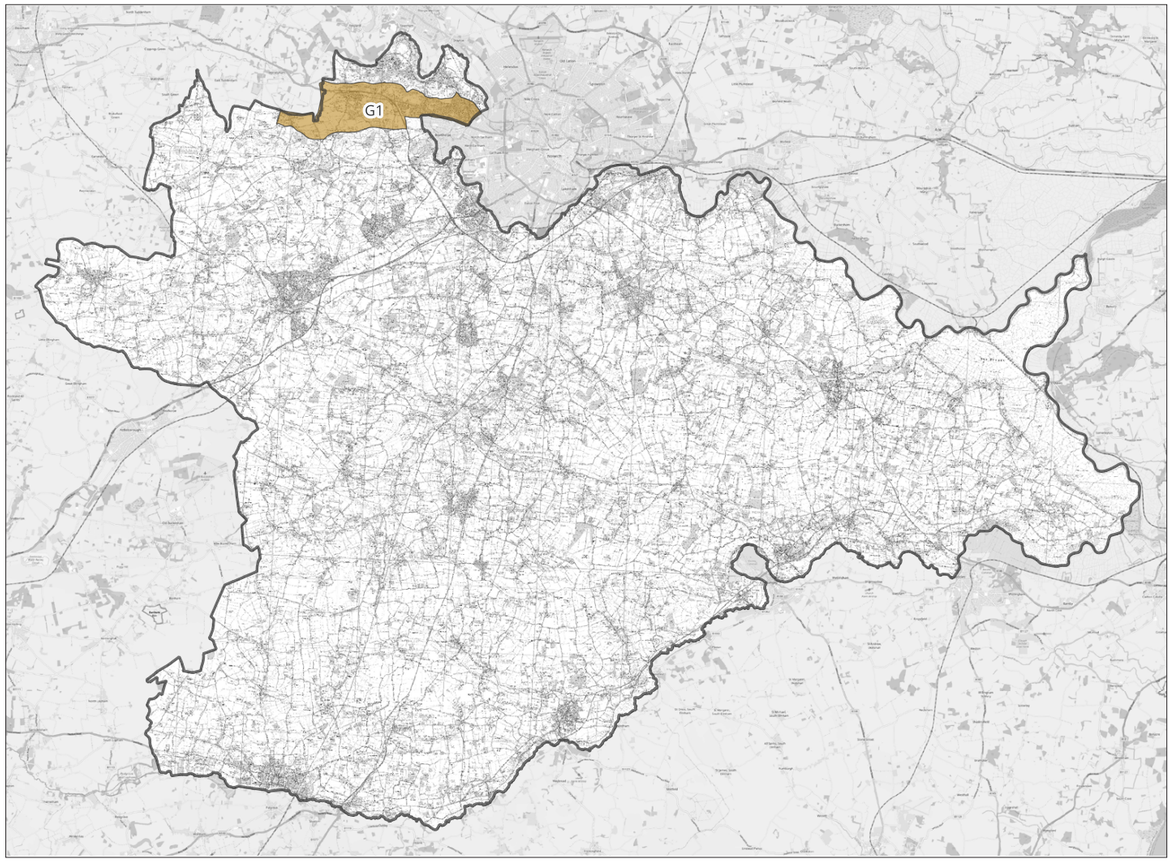
Fringe Farmland is located in one area, found to the west of Norwich, occupying a broad linear strip adjacent to the Norwich Southern Bypass. The boundary of this area is distinguished by the woodlands at the periphery of the Tud valley to the north of the area and the rural river valley of the Yare 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 Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
Sense of enclosure • This landscape can feel exposed in places as a consequence of the elevated ridge topography and relatively low–level of woodland.	**Varies** • The degree of openness and enclosure vaires according to the landcover pattern and level of built development. • The more open and exposed areas have high susceptibility.	**Varies** • The degree of openness and enclosure vaires according to the landcover pattern and level of built development. • The more open and exposed areas have high susceptibility.
Landform • Gentle ridge of land marking the dividing line between two valley landscapes and creating an impression of exposure along the ridgeline. • Undulating landscape with a distinct ridge top.	**Medium-High** • The ridgeline and undulating topography is sensitive. • Battery storage typically requires a level platform and the sloping topography of the ridge would therefore be susceptible to this form of development. • Battery storage on the crest of the ridge would potentially be very exposed.	**Medium-High** • The ridgeline and undulating topography is sensitive. • Battery storage typically requires a level platform and the sloping topography of the ridge would therefore be susceptible to this form of development. • Battery storage on the crest of the ridge would potentially be very exposed.
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-Low** • Mix of irregular and regular enclosures. Medium to small-scale fields. • A development of this size is likely to be contained within a single field and the effect on the field pattern would be limited.	**Medium** • Mix of irregular and regular enclosures. Medium to small-scale fields. • A larger Battery Storage scheme would potentially have a greater effect on the field pattern.
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 from Low to Medium** • More developed areas including the urban fringe have a lower sensitivity. • The more rural parts of the area have moderate sensitivity.	**Varies from Low to Medium-High** • Landcover is more susceptible to development of this scale because of its greater extent. • Arable farmland is a resource in its own right, so there is some susceptibility to large scale development. • Development of this scale in the more rural parts of the area could alter perceptions of typical land cover. • More developed areas including the urban fringe have a lower sensitivity.

LT G: Fringe Farmland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
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-High** • 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.
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.	**Low** • Existing noise and disturbance indicate a low susceptibility to change.	**Low** • Existing noise and disturbance indicate a low susceptibility to change.
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** • The ridge is a locally prominent feature which is sensitive to development of all types. • Battery storage would potentially appear stark in this location. • Views to and from the adjacent valley landscapes increase sensitivity.	**Medium-High** • Large battery storage developments may include shipping containers or taller structures which would have a more profound effect on the visual characteristics of the area. • Development on the ridge would be more difficult to mitigate.
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.	**Medium-Low** • More developed parts of the area do not feature important or characteristic skylines and are less susceptible to change. • The ridge however forms an important part of the skyline in views from adjacent landscapes. • The presence of pylons reduces the susceptibility of the skyline.

LT G: Fringe Farmland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Landscape attribute	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
Intactness • This Landscape Type has seen considerable land use change and there is a fragmented pattern of land uses. • Changing demands upon the land mean that the historical landscape pattern is weakly expressed. • Areas of more intact rural landscape do however occur away from urban edge.	**Medium-Low** • The land uses have evolved and there is a weak sense of historical continuity. • Battery Storage developments consist of standard components which would tend to dilute the local sense of place. • A development of this scale would have a limited effect on the intactness of the area.	**Medium** • Battery Storage developments consist of standard components which would tend to dilute the local sense of place. • Developent would further urbanise the area.

LT G: Fringe Farmland - susceptibility to Battery Storage

Overall susceptibility	Small battery storage development (up to 1ha in size)	Larger battery storage development (over 1ha in size)
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. Views from adjacent landscapes increase sensitivity. • Small battery storage developments typically consist of low features, and there is some potential for mitigation. The existing landscape character is moderately susceptible to this type and scale of development.	**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 moderate enclosure. Views from adjacent landscapes increase sensitivity. • Larger battery storage schemes are likely to include shipping containers or taller structures, which could potentially appear stark on the ridge. The effects on the landscape would be harder to mitigate, and the susceptibility to this scale of development is therefore higher.