

**Landscape Susceptibility in relation
to Energy Generation, Storage and Transmission**

for

South Norfolk Council

Appendix 3.4
Landscape Susceptibility Analysis
Overhead powerlines

LT A: Rural River Valleys

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

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

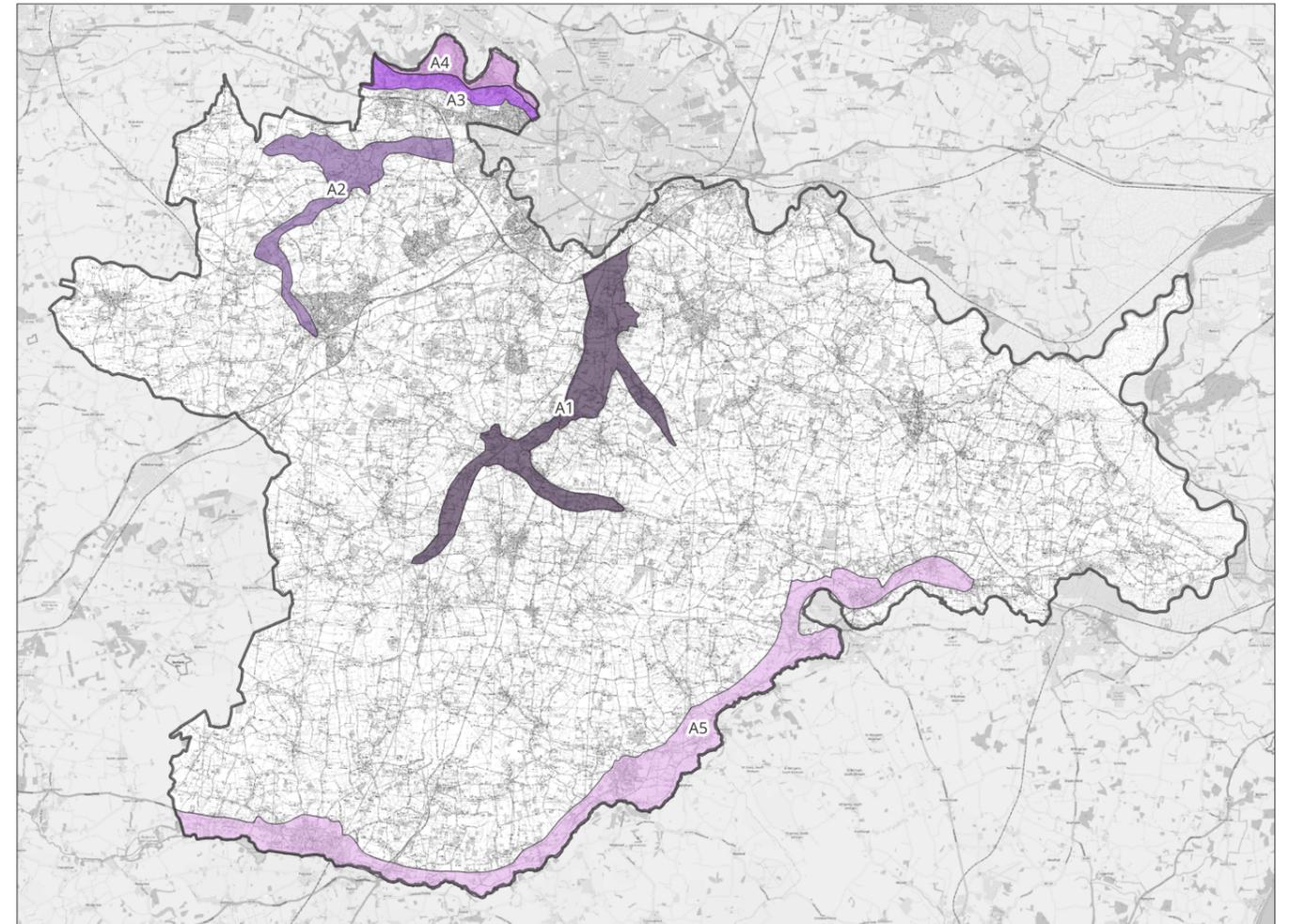
The boundary of this landscape type is defined primarily by topography and corresponds with the upper crest of the valley side, which generally occurs below the 30m AOD contour. Occasionally, the perceived boundary has been affected by cultural features which have transgressed this natural boundary to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

Key characteristics

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

The individual character areas within this type are listed below:

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



LT A: Rural River Valleys - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Landscape attribute	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
<p>Scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South Norfolk river valleys (except for the Waveney) are small in scale, with intricate topography. The Waveney is a broad shallow valley with simpler topography. 	<p>LCA A1, A2, A3, A4: Medium-High LCA A5: Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small-scale landscapes are considered to have higher susceptibility to this form of development. 26m pylons are likely to be the tallest element within the landscape. 	<p>LCA A1, A2, A3, A4: High LCA A5: Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pylons of this size would overwhelm the small-scale river valleys and become the dominant element within the landscape.
<p>Landform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distinct valley landform created by glacial and fluvial activity with distinct floodplain and shallow valley sides. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complex and often sinuous landform of the river valleys contrasts with the straightness of the overhead power lines. Shallow valleys likely to be overwhelmed by pylons. 	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complex and often sinuous landform of the river valleys contrasts with the straightness of the overhead power lines. Shallow valleys likely to be overwhelmed by pylons.
<p>Settlement pattern and human influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 are predominantly small and nucleated with 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. 	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small villages and narrow country lanes create a complex settlement pattern which has a higher susceptibility to overhead powerlines. 	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small villages and narrow country lanes create a complex settlement pattern which has a higher susceptibility to overhead powerlines.
<p>Perceptual aspects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quiet rural landscapes indicate higher susceptibility across most of this type. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quiet rural landscapes indicate higher susceptibility across most of this type.

LT A: Rural River Valleys - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Landscape attribute	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
<p>Visual characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contrast between open, large-scale arable farmland and the smaller-scale, more varied and more wooded river valleys has a scenic quality. Vernacular buildings, woodlands, hedgerows, meadows and parkland trees and lakes also contribute to scenic quality, and the landform creates scenic views. Pylons tend to be perceived negatively, so the susceptibility to this form of development is high. Views from the Waveney Valley into The Broads increases its sensitivity. 	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contrast between open, large-scale arable farmland and the smaller-scale, more varied and more wooded river valleys has a scenic quality. Vernacular buildings, woodlands, hedgerows, meadows and parkland trees and lakes also contribute to scenic quality, and the landform creates scenic views. Pylons tend to be perceived negatively, so the susceptibility to this form of development is high. Views from the Waveney Valley into The Broads increases its sensitivity.
<p>Skylines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valley landform tends to create prominent, sometimes distinctive skylines which have higher susceptibility. Existing pylons are present in places. Where pylons are present this lowers local susceptibility. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valley landform tends to create prominent, sometimes distinctive skylines which have higher susceptibility. Existing pylons are present in places. Where pylons are present this lowers local susceptibility.

LT A: Rural River Valleys - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Landscape attribute	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
<p>Intactness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard design of pylons diminishes local distinctiveness. • Strong sense of place indicates a high susceptibility to this form of development. 	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard design of pylons diminishes local distinctiveness. • Strong sense of place indicates a high susceptibility to this form of development.

LT A: Rural River Valleys - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Overall susceptibility	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
<p>LCA A1: Tas Rural River Valley</p>	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing characteristics of the Tas Valley are considered sensitive to overhead power lines. The visual characteristics of the landscape are highly sensitive to overhead powerlines on account of their height. Pylons are also incompatible with existing features in terms of their visual appearance. The complex landscape patterns and high scenic quality of the Tas Valley indicates high sensitivity, while the strong sense of place is vulnerable to generic forms of development such as overhead powerlines. A new 132kV line in connection with the existing 400kV line would cause visual confusion. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tas Valley is considered to be very sensitive to 400kV lines. Pylons of this size would overwhelm the existing valley landform, and are not relatable to existing landscape features. An existing 400kV line already has some influence on the character of the Tas Valley. A new 400kV line would cause pylons to become a dominant feature within the landscape. This scale of development would alter the characteristics of the landscape.
<p>LCA A2: Yare/Tiffey Rural River Valley</p>	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing characteristics of the Yare/Tiffey Valley are considered highly sensitive to overhead power lines. The undisturbed quality of the valley would be compromised by electricity transmission infrastructure, and the intricate topography is unsuited to this type of development. The visual characteristics of the landscape are highly sensitive to overhead powerlines on account of their height. The complex landscape patterns and high scenic quality of the Yare/Tiffey Valley indicates high sensitivity, while the strong sense of place is vulnerable to generic forms of development such as overhead powerlines. 	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Yare/Tiffey Valley is considered to be very sensitive to 400kV lines. Pylons of this size would overwhelm the existing valley landform, and are not relatable to existing landscape features. The pylons would become new and dominant elements within the landscape, causing a fundamental change in character.

LT A: Rural River Valleys - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Overall susceptibility	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
<p>LCA A3: Tud Rural River Valley</p>	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing characteristics of the Tud Valley are considered sensitive to 132kV lines, which would overwhelm the small-scale valley landform. The visual characteristics of the landscape are highly sensitive to overhead powerlines on account of their height. Pylons are also incompatible with existing features in terms of their visual appearance. The complex landscape patterns and high scenic quality of the Tud Valley indicates high sensitivity, while the sense of place is vulnerable to generic forms of development such as overhead powerlines. 	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tud Valley is considered to be very sensitive to 400kV lines. Pylons of this size would overwhelm the existing valley landform, and are not relatable to existing landscape features. The pylons would become new and dominant elements within the landscape, causing a fundamental change in character.
<p>LCA A4: Wensum Rural River Valley</p>	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing characteristics of the Wensum Rural River Valley are considered highly sensitive to overhead power lines. The meandering valley landform is incompatible with the straight alignments of overhead wires. The visual characteristics of the landscape are highly sensitive to overhead powerlines on account of their height. The complex landscape patterns and high scenic quality of the Wensum Valley indicates high sensitivity, while the strong sense of place is vulnerable to generic forms of development such as overhead powerlines. 	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wensum Valley is considered to be very sensitive to 400kV lines. Pylons of this size would overwhelm the existing valley landform, and are not relatable to existing landscape features. The pylons would become new and dominant elements within the landscape, causing a fundamental change in character.
<p>LCA A5: Waveney Rural River Valley</p>	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing characteristics of the Waveney Valley are considered sensitive to 132kV lines. The visual characteristics of the landscape are highly sensitive to overhead powerlines on account of their height. Pylons are also incompatible with existing features in terms of their visual appearance. The high scenic quality of the Waveney Valley indicates high sensitivity, while the strong sense of place is vulnerable to generic forms of development such as overhead powerlines. 	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Waveney Valley is considered to be very sensitive to 400kV lines. Pylons of this size would overwhelm the existing valley landform, and are not relatable to existing landscape features. The pylons would become new and dominant elements within the landscape, causing a fundamental change in character.

LT B: Tributary Farmland

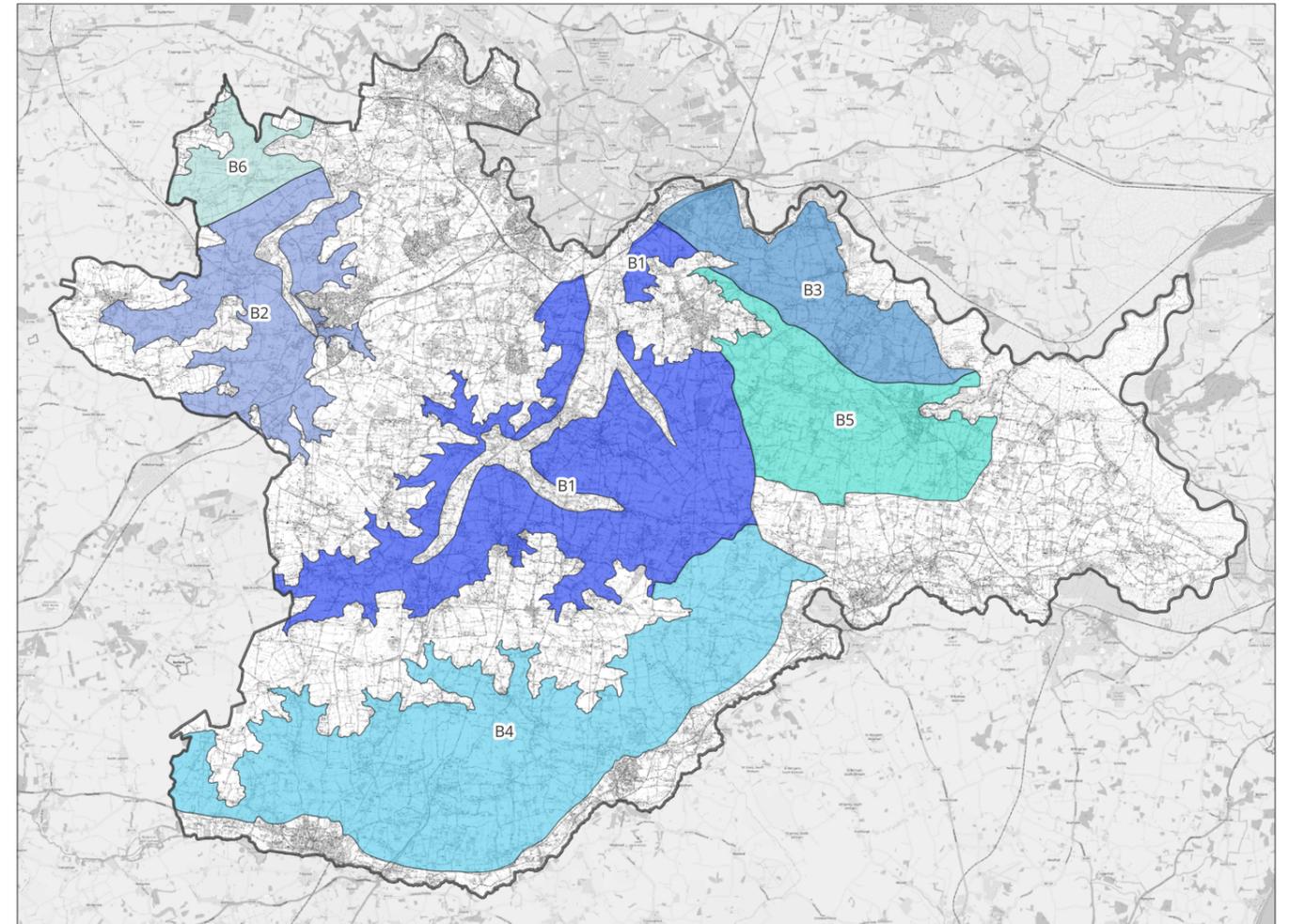
The tributary farmland occupies a large extent of the South Norfolk landscape occurring across the whole of the district. It is a broad transitional landscape type defined by the plateau uplands and river valleys, lying between 20m and 50m AOD.

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 overhead powerlines

Landscape attribute	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
<p>Scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transitional landscape occupying the mid ground between the upland plateaux and the main river valley landscapes providing opportunities for long and framed views. • Contrasting sense of enclosure from small scale and enclosed in the wooded valleys to wider, more open areas across large arable fields on higher ground. 	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In terms of scale the Tributary Farmlands lie in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pylons of this size are less relatable to existing landscape features so the susceptibility to this form of development is considered to be higher.
<p>Landform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area generally consists of gently undulating land which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. 	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area generally consists of gently undulating land which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.
<p>Settlement pattern and human influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historic settlement pattern is still evident with only modest recent expansion. • Existing pylons introduce more human influence in places, which reduces the local susceptibility. • Powerlines could affect views to locally distinctive round towered churches and other historic features. • Powerlines would introduce an increased sense of human influence. 	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historic settlement pattern is still evident with only modest recent expansion. • Existing pylons introduce more human influence in places, which reduces the local susceptibility. • Powerlines could affect views to locally distinctive round towered churches and other historic features. • Powerlines of this scale would introduce a strong sense of human influence.

LT B: Tributary Farmland - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Landscape attribute	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
<p>Perceptual aspects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the most part the landscape is peaceful, rural and tranquil. Roads introduce a local source of movement within the landscape. 	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not as sensitive as wild or remote landscapes; however, pylons can affect the rural qualities of the landscape. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pylons of this size have a greater effect on the rural qualities of the landscape.
<p>Visual characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The combination of historic vernacular buildings, wooded horizons, hedgerows and hedgerow oaks counterbalanced by extensive gently undulating, arable farmland creates a moderate to high scenic quality. Connections to surrounding landscapes including the Broads and Norwich indicate higher susceptibility. The scenic quality is sensitive to tall structures such as pylons. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The combination of historic vernacular buildings, wooded horizons, hedgerows and hedgerow oaks counterbalanced by extensive gently undulating, arable farmland creates a moderate to high scenic quality. Connections to surrounding landscapes including the Broads and Norwich indicate higher susceptibility. The scenic quality is sensitive to tall structures such as pylons.

LT B: Tributary Farmland - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Landscape attribute	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
<p>Skylines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undeveloped skylines, though not generally prominent or distinctive. Existing pylons are present in places. Where pylons are present this reduces the local susceptibility. Prominent valley crests are sensitive to development. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undeveloped skylines, though not generally prominent or distinctive. Pylons of this size would have a large effect on the skyline. Existing pylons are present in places. Where pylons are present this reduces the local susceptibility. Prominent valley crests are particularly sensitive to development.
<p>Intactness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intact rural character is sensitive to the urbanising influence of an overhead transmission line. Standard design of pylons would dilute the sense of place. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intact rural character is sensitive to the urbanising influence of an overhead transmission line. Standard design of pylons would dilute the sense of place.

LT B: Tributary Farmland - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Overall susceptibility	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
LCA B1: Tas Tributary Farmland	Medium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tas Tributary Farmlands are sensitive due to the strong rural and tranquil character across most of the area, and sensitive views to heritage assets such as Venta Icenorum, Dunston Hall or to Norwich. Views to church towers are sensitive to this particular form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. 132kV powerlines coupled with the existing 400kV line would create visual confusion. The existing 400kV line has already caused a considerable change in character in this area and there is limited capacity to adsorb further change. 	Medium-High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overhead powerlines exert an overt human influence, and pylons of this size are not relatable to existing landscape features. Where 400kV powerlines are present in the landscape this has already caused a considerable change in character. The susceptibility of the key characteristics to this type of development is therefore judged as Medium-High.
LCA B2: Tiffey Tributary Farmland	Medium-High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strong rural, tranquil and undisturbed character across most of the area means that it is sensitive. Views to church towers or to Wicklewood Windmill are sensitive to this particular form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. This particular form of development would have a large effect on the character of the existing views. 	High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overhead powerlines exert an overt human influence, and pylons of this size are not relatable to existing landscape features. The area has an undisturbed character which is vulnerable to development of this type.

LT B: Tributary Farmland - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Overall susceptibility	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
<p>LCA B3: Rockland Tributary Farmland</p>	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Rockland Tributary Farmlands are sensitive due to the rural and tranquil character across most of the area. Views to the Broads and to church towers are sensitive to this particular form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. The existing 132kV powerlines in this area have caused a considerable change in character and there is limited capacity to absorb further change. 	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overhead powerlines exert an overt human influence, and pylons of this size are not relatable to existing landscape features. 400kV powerlines coupled with the existing 132kV lines would create visual confusion. Overhead powerlines would become the dominant element of the landscape and there would also be negative effects on the setting of The Broads. Susceptibility to this form of development is therefore assessed as High.
<p>LCA B4: Waveney Tributary Farmland</p>	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Waveney Tributary Farmlands are sensitive due to the peaceful rural character across most of the area. Views to church towers are sensitive to this particular form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. A 132kV line would compromise the existing characteristics of the landscape, so susceptibility is assessed as Medium-High. 	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overhead powerlines exert an overt human influence, and pylons of this size are not relatable to existing landscape features. The existing 400kV line has already caused a localised change in character. The susceptibility of the key characteristics to this type of development is therefore assessed as High.

LT B: Tributary Farmland - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Overall susceptibility	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
<p>LCA B5: Chet Tributary Farmland</p>	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chet Tributary Farmlands are sensitive due to the peaceful rural character across most of the area. Views to round-towered and isolated church are sensitive to this particular form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. The existing 132kV powerlines in this area have caused a considerable change in character and there is limited capacity to absorb further change. 	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overhead powerlines exert an overt human influence, and pylons of this size are not relatable to existing landscape features. 400kV powerlines coupled with the existing 132kV lines would create visual confusion. Overhead powerlines would become the dominant element of the landscape and there would potentially be negative effects on the setting of The Broads. Susceptibility to this form of development is therefore assessed as High.
<p>LCA B6: Yare Tributary Farmland</p>	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Yare Tributary Farmlands are sensitive due to the intact rural character of the area. Views to church towers are sensitive to this particular form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. Where 400kV powerlines are present in the landscape this has already caused a considerable change in character. 132kV lines coupled with the existing 400kV line would create visual confusion. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overhead powerlines exert an overt human influence, and pylons of this size are not relatable to existing landscape features. Where 400kV powerlines are present in the landscape this has already caused a considerable change in character. The susceptibility of the key characteristics to this type of development is therefore judged as Medium-High.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland

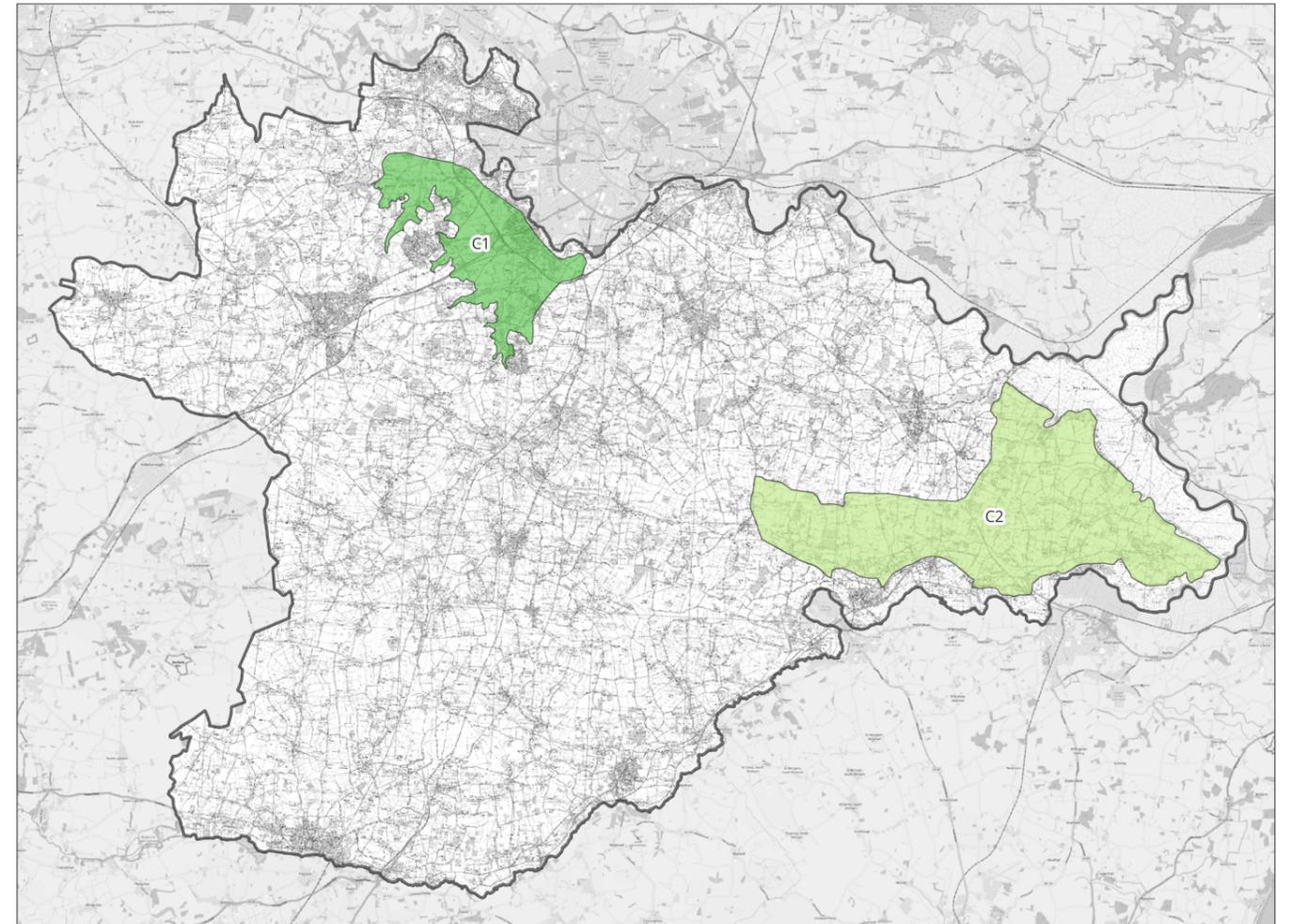
The Tributary Farmland with Parkland Landscape Type occupies two discrete areas of landscape, one in the east and one towards the north of the district. It shares many of the characteristics of the Tributary Farmland Landscape Type. This type differs due to the presence of parklands which create a very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

Landscape attribute	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
Scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transitional landscape occupying the midground between the upland plateau and the main river valley landscapes, providing varied opportunities for open and framed views. Larger scale fields contrast with the more intimate valleys and smaller-scale pastoral areas and villages. 	Medium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of scale the Tributary Farmland with Parklands lie in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. 	Medium-High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pylons of this size are less relatable to existing landscape features so the susceptibility to this form of development is considered to be higher.
Landform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gently undulating landform created by the presence of small tributary stream valleys which cut through the landscape providing a sense of restrained variety. 	Medium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area consists of gently undulating land which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum. 	Medium <p>The area consists of gently undulating land which lies in the middle of the susceptibility spectrum.</p>
Settlement pattern and human influence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispersed but evenly distributed settlement with a pattern of farmsteads and small villages. Sparse settlement pattern across C2. C1 Yare Tributary Farmland somewhat more settled with larger village of Cringleford as well as Norfolk & Norwich Hospital and A47. Mixed architectural character comprising modern development and traditional vernacular architecture, including stepped gables and brick and flint. Vernacular architectural character, predominantly of rural buildings and estate dwellings. More modern dwellings are found in larger villages. 	LCA C1: Medium LCA C2: Medium-High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C1 Yare Tributary Farmland forms part of the Norwich Southern Bypass Landscape Protection Zone so is sensitive to further development. Pylons would not affect the openness of the landscape as such, but they would compromise the rural character as experienced from the A47. C2 has a sparse rural settlement pattern which is sensitive to this type of development. Potential effects on the setting of historic features. 	LCA C1: Medium LCA C2: Medium-High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> C1 Yare Tributary Farmland forms part of the Norwich Southern Bypass Landscape Protection Zone so is sensitive to further development. Pylons would not affect the openness of the landscape as such, but they would compromise the rural character as experienced from the A47. C2 has a sparse rural settlement pattern which is sensitive to this type of development. Potential effects on the setting of historic features.
Perceptual aspects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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-High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less sensitive than natural or wild landscapes. The lack of remoteness or tranquillity within C1 reduces susceptibility. Pylons would have a negative effect on the rural qualities and sense of remoteness within C2. 	LCA C1: Low LCA C2: Medium-High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less sensitive than natural or wild landscapes. The lack of remoteness or tranquillity within C1 reduces susceptibility. Pylons would have a negative effect on the rural qualities and sense of remoteness within C2.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Landscape attribute	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
<p>Visual characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>LCA C1: Medium LCA C2: Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large parts of C1 lie within the Norwich View Cones which are identified in the Development Management Policies. Pylons would not obstruct views, but would detract from the composition of the views. The combination of historic vernacular buildings, wooded horizons, hedgerows and hedgerow oaks counterbalanced by extensive gently undulating, arable farmland creates a moderate to high scenic quality. Existing pylons within C1 reduce sensitivity. Long views, including views to adjacent landscapes, increase susceptibility. The visual character is particularly sensitive to overhead power lines due to their height. 	<p>LCA C1: Medium LCA C2: Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sensitivity of C1 is reduced due to the presence of existing pylons.
<p>Skylines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p>C1: Low C2: Low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing pylons have considerable influence on character in C1. 132kV lines already feature within C2. 	<p>C1: Low C2: Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing pylons have considerable influence on character in C1. New 400kV line would create visual confusion with existing 132kV lines in C2.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Landscape attribute	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
<p>Intactness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>LCA C1: Medium-Low LCA C2: High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst pylons would not affect the openness of the landscape as such they would affect the rural character within C1. Pylons as tall features would be intrusive within views towards Norwich and would compromise the undeveloped approaches to the city. Existing development including pylons within C1 reduces the sensitivity of this area. The stronger character of C2 has increased susceptibility to all forms of development, including overhead powerlines. 	<p>LCA C1: Medium-Low LCA C2: High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst pylons would not affect the openness of the landscape as such they would affect the rural character within C1. Pylons as tall features would be intrusive within views towards Norwich and would compromise the undeveloped approaches to the city. Existing development including pylons within C1 reduces the sensitivity of this area. The stronger character of C2 has increased susceptibility to all forms of development, including overhead powerlines.

LT C: Tributary Farmland with Parkland - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Overall susceptibility	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
<p>LCA C1: Yare Tributary Farmland with Parkland</p>	<p>Medium-Low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pylons in this area have effectively become a dominant element of the landscape. Considering the effect that the existing pylons have already had on the landscape the susceptibility to further overhead powerlines is reduced. The Registered Park and Garden at Intwood Hall is however sensitive. New overhead powerlines would not affect the openness of the NSBLPZ as such, but would interfere with key views to Norwich. Susceptibility is therefore assessed as Medium-Low. 	<p>Medium-Low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pylons in this area have effectively become a dominant element of the landscape. Considering the effect that the existing pylons have already had on the landscape the susceptibility to further overhead powerlines is reduced. The Registered Park and Garden at Intwood Hall is however sensitive. New overhead powerlines would not affect the openness of the NSBLPZ as such, but would interfere with key views to Norwich. Susceptibility is therefore assessed as Medium-Low. New overhead powerlines would have a further cumulative effect on character.
<p>LCA C2: Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parkland</p>	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parklands are sensitive due to the remoteness and peacefulness which exists through much of the area. The presence of historic estates increases the sensitivity of the area. Views to the Broads and to church towers are sensitive to this particular form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. The existing 132kV lines have had an effect on the character of the area and there is limited capacity to absorb further change. 	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Thurlton Tributary Farmland with Parklands are sensitive due to the remoteness and peacefulness which exists through much of the area. The presence of historic estates increases the sensitivity of the area. Views to the Broads and to church towers are sensitive to this particular form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. The existing 132kV lines have had an effect on the character of the area which indicates sensitivity to this form of development. A new 400kV line would create a confused wirescape. Pylons would become a dominant element of the landscape which would indicate a fundamental change in character.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland

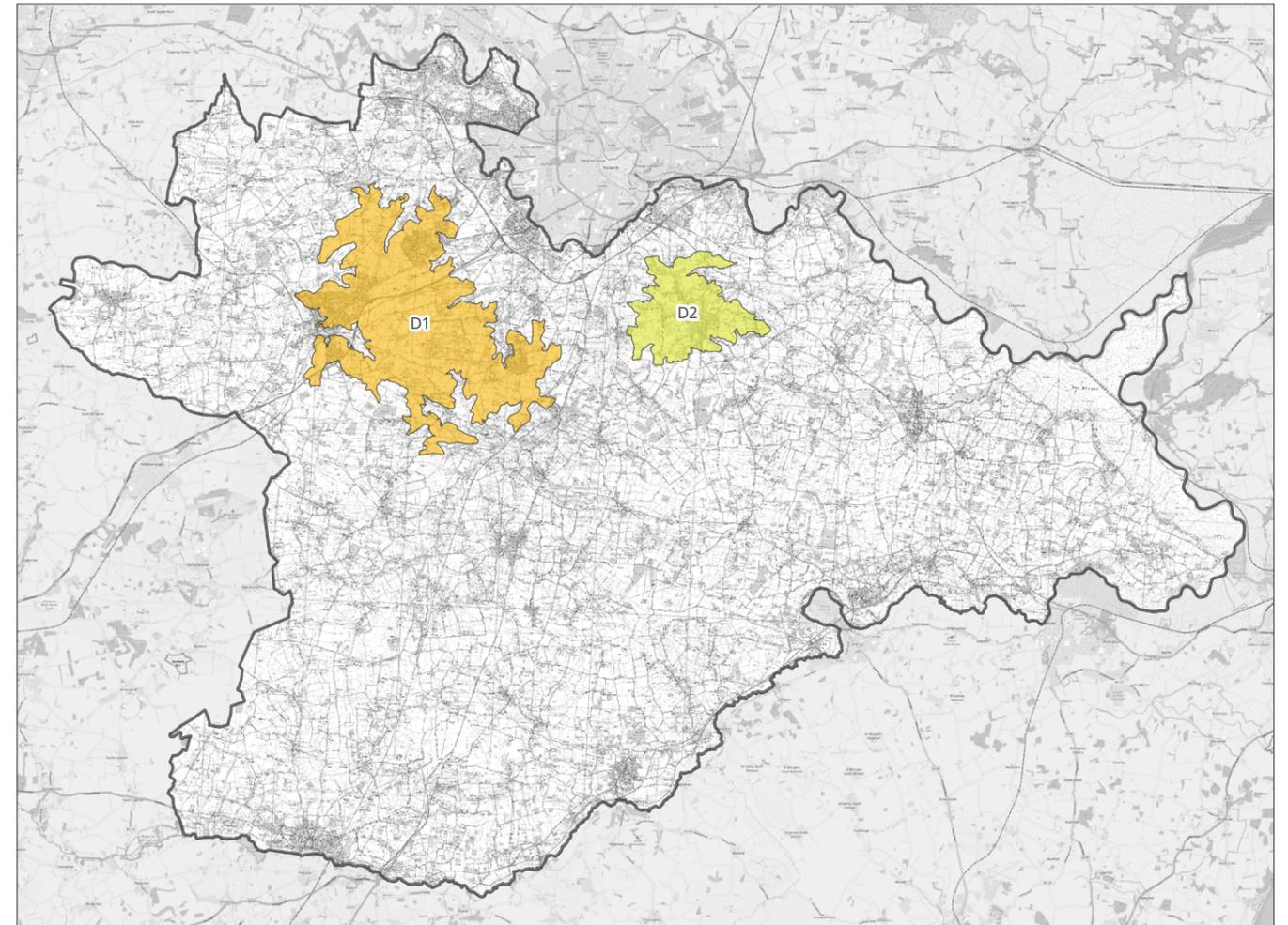
There are two areas of the Settled Plateau Farmland Landscape Type, one to the east and one to the west of the Tas Valley around the settlements of Wymondham and Poringland respectively. The Settled Plateau Farmlands have been defined by virtue of their elevation, topography and settlement pattern. The 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 overhead powerlines

Landscape attribute	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
<p>Scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large expanse of flat landform. Medium to large-scale fields. Views on the plateau can be contained by hedges, while other areas are more open. Visual qualities influence the sense of scale. Loss of hedges has created a larger scale landscape. 	<p>Medium-Low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Larger-scale landscapes are considered less sensitive to this form of development. 	<p>Medium-Low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Larger-scale landscapes are considered less sensitive to this form of development.
<p>Landform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>LCA D1: Medium-Low LCA D2: Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The simple flat landform of D1 is less sensitive to this type of development. The elevated, prominent, domed landform of D2 is more sensitive to development. Pylons would appear intrusive on the high ground. 	<p>LCA D1: Medium-Low LCA D2: High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The simple flat landform of D1 is less sensitive to this type of development. The elevated, prominent, domed landform of D2 is more sensitive to development. Pylons would appear intrusive on the high ground.
<p>Settlement pattern and human influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlement pattern has somewhat altered with the expansion of settlements. More developed character is apparent in the vicinity of Wymondham, Hethersett and the A11. Balance of settlement and countryside indicates medium susceptibility. Powerlines could detract from historic features including vernacular buildings. Powerlines would introduce an increased sense of human influence. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlement pattern has somewhat altered with the expansion of settlements. More developed character is apparent in the vicinity of Wymondham, Hethersett and the A11. Powerlines could detract from historic features including vernacular buildings. Powerlines of this scale would introduce a strong sense of human influence.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to Overhead powerlines

Landscape attribute	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
<p>Perceptual aspects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pylons would tend to compromise perceptions of rurality. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pylons of this size are less relatable to existing elements and would have a more profound effect on perceptions of rurality.
<p>Visual characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<p>LCA D1: Medium LCA D2: Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasonably good scenic character including some characteristic views indicates moderate susceptibility. The prominent nature of the Poringland plateau makes it sensitive to views from adjoining landscape character areas, so the susceptibility of this area is increased to Medium-High. 	<p>LCA D1: Medium LCA D2: Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The visual character is considered more sensitive to development of this scale.
<p>Skylines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> D2 features prominent skylines, but the presence of a mast reduces susceptibility to some extent. Existing pylons are present on the edges of D1 and D2. Strong open horizons are an important part of the character of the region, which increases sensitivity. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> D2 features prominent skylines, but the presence of a mast reduces susceptibility some extent. Existing pylons are present on the edges of D1 and D2. Strong open horizons are an important part of the character of the region, which increases sensitivity.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Landscape attribute	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
<p>Intactness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overhead powerlines would introduce modern features which would affect the intactness of the countryside. The area already includes some development, so susceptibility is assessed as medium. 	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overhead powerlines would introduce modern features which would affect the intactness of the countryside. The area already includes some development, so susceptibility is assessed as medium.

LT D: Settled Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Overall susceptibility	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
<p>LCA D1: Wymondham Settled Plateau Farmland</p>	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pylons would detract from the representative 'Norfolk' views which are present within this area. • Considering the scale of the landscape and the presence of a certain amount of settlement already the susceptibility is generally Medium. Sensitivity would be higher where there are views to Norwich or to Wymondham Church. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pylons of this size would appear particularly intrusive within the representative 'Norfolk' views. Views to landmark features such as Wymondham Church are particularly sensitive to this form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. • Overhead powerlines exert an overt human influence, and pylons of this size are not relatable to existing landscape features. Where 400kV powerlines are present in the landscape this has already caused a considerable change in character. The susceptibility of the key characteristics to this type of development is therefore judged as Medium-High.
<p>LCA D2: Poringland Settled Plateau Farmland</p>	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pylons would detract from the strong open horizons which are present within this area. • Considering the scale of the landscape and the presence of a certain amount of settlement already the susceptibility is generally Medium. Sensitivity would be higher where there are views to Norwich or to Wymondham Church. 	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pylons of this size would severely detract from the strong open horizons which are present within this area. Long views from the plateau edge are particularly sensitive to this form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. • Overhead powerlines exert an overt human influence, and pylons of this size are not relatable to existing landscape features. The visibility of the existing mast indicates high sensitivity to this form of development.

LT E: Plateau Farmland

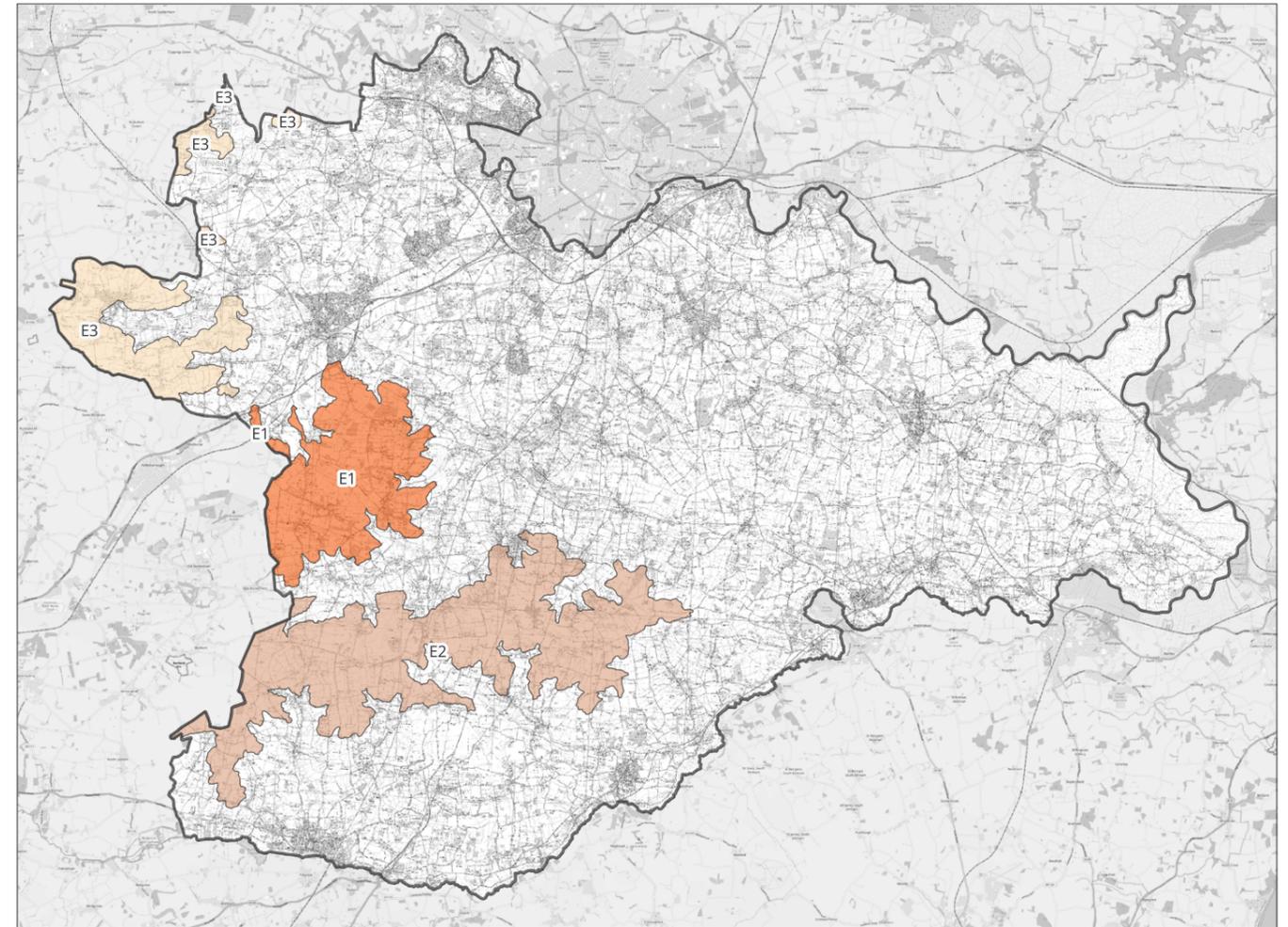
The Plateau Farmland Landscape Type occurs in the western part of the district in three principal areas, all of which continue beyond the South Norfolk boundary into the adjoining Breckland District. The Plateau Farmlands are defined by their elevation and all are primarily delineated by the 50m contour. 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 overhead powerlines

Landscape attribute	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
Scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A generally open character creates a medium to large scale landscape. 	Medium-Low <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Larger-scale landscapes are considered less sensitive to this form of development. 	Medium-Low <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Larger-scale landscapes are considered less sensitive to this form of development.
Landform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distinct flat and elevated plateau landform. Defined by the elevation and primarily delineated by the 50m contour. 	Low <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The simple flat landform is less sensitive to this type of development. 	Low <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The simple flat landform is less sensitive to this type of development.
Settlement pattern and human influence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A rural settlement pattern with relatively few modern elements is sensitive to development. Powerlines could detract from historic features including vernacular buildings. Powerlines would introduce an increased sense of human influence. 	High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A rural settlement pattern with relatively few modern elements is sensitive to development. Powerlines could detract from historic features including vernacular buildings. Powerlines of this scale would introduce a strong sense of human influence.
Perceptual aspects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A peaceful rural character created by the absence of main roads and development. Quiet rural lanes dissect the landscape. The A140 cuts north-south through part of E2. 	Medium-High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rural qualities of the plateau farmlands would be compromised by overhead transmission lines. 	Medium-High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rural qualities of the plateau farmlands would be compromised by overhead transmission lines.
Visual characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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-High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristic views indicate higher susceptibility, particularly in relation to pylons. Visual connections with adjacent landscapes, including some long views, indicates higher susceptibility. 	Medium-High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristic views indicate higher susceptibility, particularly in relation to pylons. Visual connections with adjacent landscapes, including some long views, indicates higher susceptibility.

LT E: Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Landscape attribute	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
<p>Skylines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Views across arable farmland to distant horizons are an important part of the character of the region, which increases sensitivity. Pylons would be seen against the sky, which also increases sensitivity. Existing pylons lower local susceptibility in parts of E3 and E2. 	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Views across arable farmland to distant horizons are an important part of the character of the region, which increases sensitivity. Pylons would be seen against the sky, which also increases sensitivity. Existing pylons lower local susceptibility in parts of E3 and E2.
<p>Intactness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The landscape is sensitive due to the strong rural and tranquil character across most of the area, the long views to adjacent landscapes, and the representative 'Norfolk' views across arable farmland. Views to landmark features are sensitive to this particular form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. Electricity pylons are lower than wind turbines or masts, but extend across great distances. Where 132kV powerlines are present in the landscape this has already caused a localised change in character. The susceptibility to this type of development is therefore judged as Medium-High. 	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The landscape is sensitive due to the strong rural and tranquil character across most of the area, the long views to adjacent landscapes, and the representative 'Norfolk' views across arable farmland. Views to landmark features are particularly sensitive to this form of development, as are the undeveloped skylines. Overhead powerlines exert an overt human influence, and pylons of this size are not relatable to existing landscape features. Where 400kV powerlines are present in the landscape this has already caused a considerable change in character. The susceptibility to this type of development is therefore judged as High.

LT E: Plateau Farmland - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Overall susceptibility	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
LCA E1: Ashwellthorpe Plateau Farmland	Medium-High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ashwellthorpe Plateau Farmlands are sensitive due to the peaceful rural character within this area. Panoramic views and undeveloped skylines are sensitive to this form of development. Whilst there are views to Tacolneston Mast this is not comparable with overhead powerlines which introduce multiple new structures to the landscape. The area has an undisturbed rural character which is sensitive to this form of development. 	High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ashwellthorpe Plateau Farmlands are sensitive due to the peaceful rural character within this area. Panoramic views and undeveloped skylines are sensitive to this form of development. Whilst there are views to Tacolneston Mast this is not comparable with overhead powerlines which introduce multiple new structures to the landscape. The area has an undisturbed rural character which is sensitive to this form of development.
LCA E2: Great Moulton Plateau Farmland	Medium-High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Great Moulton Plateau Farmlands are sensitive due to the rural character within this area. Expansive skies are a defining feature of the area and pylons would be seen as intrusive elements on the skyline. The standardised design of pylons would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. Timber-framed houses, moats and commons create a sense of time-depth which is vulnerable to this form of development. 	High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Great Moulton Plateau Farmlands are sensitive due to the rural character within this area. Expansive skies are a defining feature of the area and pylons would be seen as intrusive elements on the skyline. The standardised design of pylons would have a negative effect on the sense of place and would also introduce overt human influence to a rural landscape. Timber-framed houses, moats and commons create a sense of time-depth which is vulnerable to this form of development.
LCA E3: Hingham-Mattishall Plateau Farmland	Medium-High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hingham-Mattishall Plateau Farmland is sensitive due to the rural character of this area. Extensive views to and from the plateau increase sensitivity to this form of development. Views to churches are sensitive to this particular form of development. The existing overhead powerlines have already had a considerable influence on character in the Mattishall part of the area. The susceptibility to 132kV overhead powerlines is therefore assessed as Medium-High. 	High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hingham-Mattishall Plateau Farmland is sensitive due to the rural character of this area. Extensive views to and from the plateau increase sensitivity to this form of development. Views to churches are sensitive to this particular form of development. The existing overhead powerlines have already had a considerable influence on character in the Mattishall part of the area. The susceptibility to 400kV overhead powerlines is therefore assessed as High.

LT F: Valley Urban Fringe

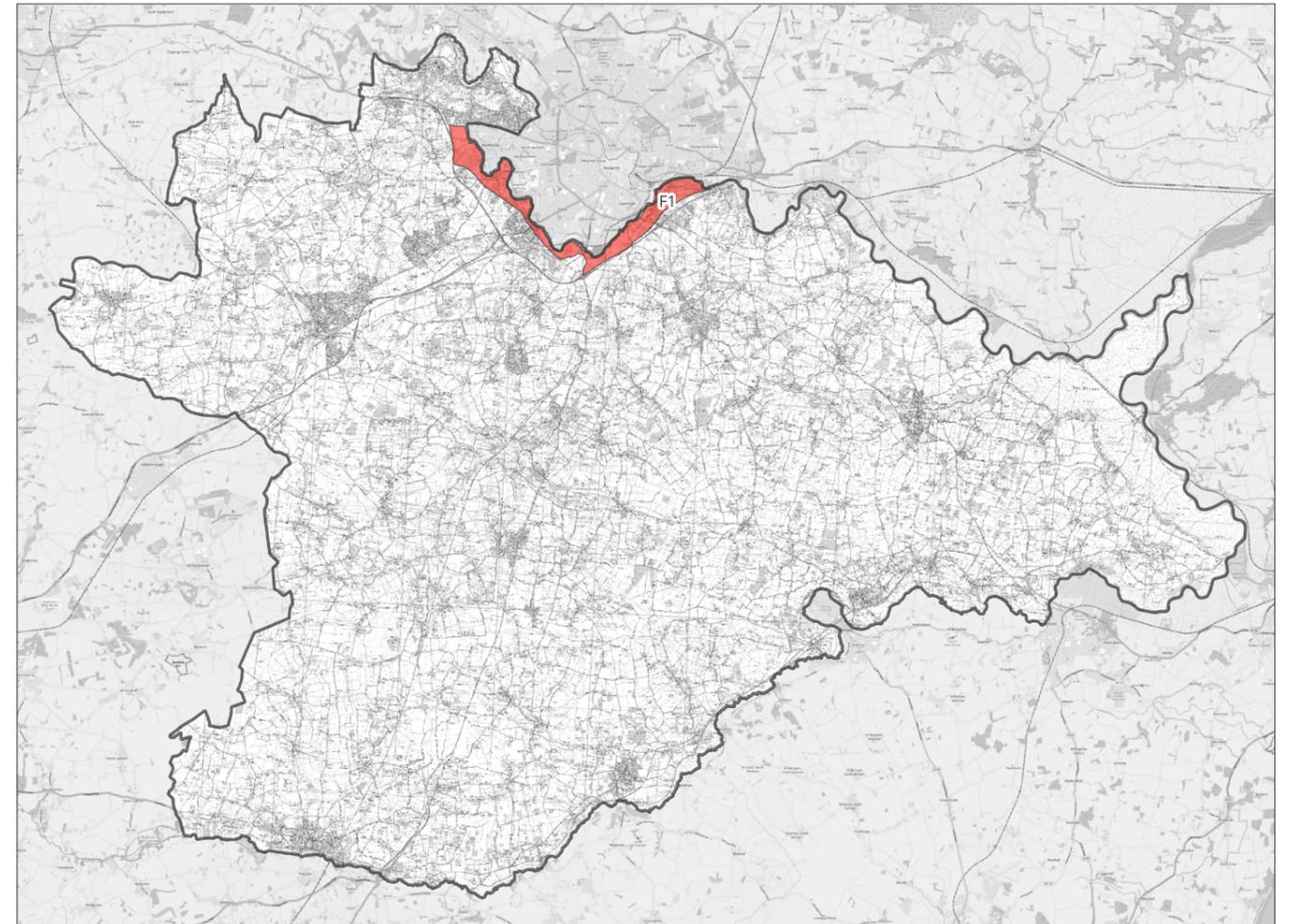
The Valley Urban Fringe Landscape Type is found in only one area: the Yare Valley which is found near the perimeter of the City of Norwich. In South Norfolk District, it is represented by a narrow band, with a large proportion of the landscape type extending beyond the district boundary into the area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

Key characteristics

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

There is one Landscape Character Area within this type:

- F1: Yare Valley Urban Fringe



LT F: Valley Urban Fringe - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Landscape attribute	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
Scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distinctive broad meandering valley form with wide flat floodplain and enclosing valley sides, occasionally opening up where tributary valleys such as the Tas valley link to the Yare valley. 	Medium-High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relatively small scale of the landscape means that it has a higher sensitivity to this form of development. 26m pylons are likely to be the tallest element within the landscape. 	High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pylons of this size would appear out of scale and would overwhelm the valley. The pylons would become the dominant element within the landscape.
Landform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wide, fairly flat floodplain with enclosing valley sides. The sides of the valley are fairly steep in places. 	Medium-High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complex and often sinuous landform of the river valleys contrasts with the straightness of the overhead power lines. Shallow valleys likely to be overwhelmed by pylons. 	High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complex and often sinuous landform of the river valleys contrasts with the straightness of the overhead power lines. Shallow valleys likely to be overwhelmed by pylons.
Settlement pattern and human influence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Powerlines of this scale would create a strong sense of human influence.
Perceptual aspects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing urban influence indicates lower susceptibility. 	Medium-Low <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing urban influence indicates lower susceptibility.
Visual characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large parts of F1 lie within the Norwich View Cones which are identified in the Development Management Policies. Pylons would not obstruct views, but would detract from the composition of the views. Overhead transmission lines would be visually prominent. Susceptibility is reduced by the presence of existing development. 	Medium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large parts of F1 lie within the Norwich View Cones which are identified in the Development Management Policies. Pylons would not obstruct views, but would detract from the composition of the views. Overhead transmission lines would be visually prominent. Susceptibility is reduced by the presence of existing development.

LT F: Valley Urban Fringe - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Landscape attribute	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
<p>Skylines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The valley crests form a skyline in views from the valley floor. Mixed woodlands and shelterbelts occur on the valley sides creating a well-wooded skyline. Pylons are present in part of the valley. 	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skylines vary within the area. Many parts of the valley are contained and do not feature prominent skylines. Other parts of the valley feature more open views towards wooded skylines and county hall. Valley crests are sensitive, especially to this form of development. The presence of existing pylons (and other forms of development) reduces the susceptibility. 	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skylines vary within the area. Many parts of the valley are contained and do not feature prominent skylines. Other parts of the valley feature more open views towards wooded skylines and county hall. Valley crests are sensitive, especially to this form of development. The presence of existing pylons (and other forms of development) reduces the susceptibility.
<p>Intactness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skylines vary within the area. Many parts of the valley are contained and do not feature prominent skylines. Other parts of the valley feature more open views towards wooded skylines and county hall. Overhead powerlines would have a large effect on skylines. Skylines are not a defining feature of the area, so susceptibility is assessed as Medium. 	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skylines vary within the area. Many parts of the valley are contained and do not feature prominent skylines. Other parts of the valley feature more open views towards wooded skylines and county hall. Overhead powerlines would have a large effect on skylines. Skylines are not a defining feature of the area, so susceptibility is assessed as Medium.

LT F: Valley Urban Fringe - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Overall susceptibility	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
LCA F1: Yare Valley Urban Fringe	Medium-Low <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key susceptibilities relate to the shallow valley landform which would be dominated by structures of this size. The straight geometry of overhead powerlines is also incompatible with the sinuous valley landform. The character of the valley is already influenced by overhead powerlines, so the susceptibility is assessed as Medium-Low. 	Medium-Low <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key susceptibilities relate to the shallow valley landform which would be overwhelmed by structures of this size. The straight geometry of overhead powerlines is also incompatible with the sinuous valley landform. The character of the valley is already influenced by overhead powerlines, so the susceptibility is assessed as Medium-Low.

LT G: Fringe Farmland

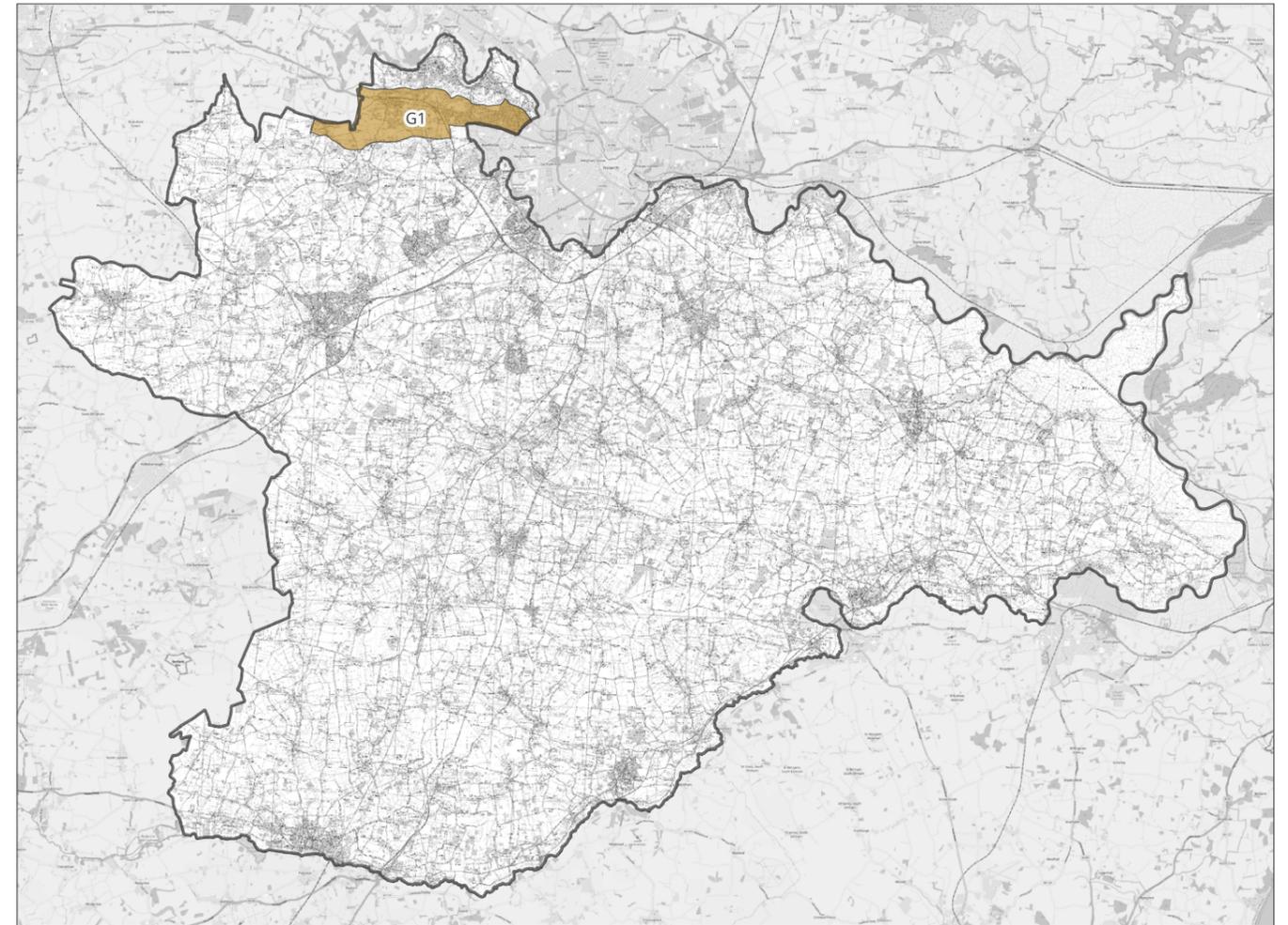
Fringe Farmland is located in one area, found to the west of Norwich, occupying a broad linear strip adjacent to the Norwich Southern Bypass. The boundary of this area is distinguished by the woodlands at the periphery of the Tud valley to the north of the area and the rural river valley of the Yare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

Landscape attribute	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
Scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The scale of this landscape varies according to the land cover pattern and level of built development. 	Varies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The more developed and wooded parts of the area create a small-scale landscape. The more open parts of the area have an intermediate scale with medium susceptibility. 	Varies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The more developed and wooded parts of the area create a small-scale landscape. The more open parts of the area have an intermediate scale with medium susceptibility.
Landform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ridgeline and undulating topography is sensitive. Pylons would sit awkwardly in relation to the topography, and structures of this size would appear dominant. 	High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ridgeline and undulating topography is sensitive. Pylons would sit awkwardly in relation to the topography and structures of this size would overwhelm the existing topography.
Settlement pattern and human influence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant level of settlement including the Norwich suburb of New Costessey and the smaller linear settlement of Easton. Relatively developed character. Retail warehouses and supermarkets on edge of town. 	Medium-Low <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant levels of settlement and existing pylons indicate lower susceptibility. Pylons would nonetheless introduce additional human influence to the area. 	Medium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant levels of settlement and existing pylons indicate lower susceptibility. Pylons would nonetheless introduce additional human influence to the area. Powerlines of this scale would create a strong sense of human influence.
Perceptual aspects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not a remote or tranquil landscape. Recent construction and land use activities have had significant effect upon the rural character. The Norwich Southern Bypass introduces a corridor of noise and movement. Other roads of the area retain a strong rural character. 	Medium-Low <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing noise and disturbance indicate a fairly low susceptibility to change. 	Medium-Low <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing noise and disturbance indicate a fairly low susceptibility to change.
Visual characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ridge is a locally prominent feature which is sensitive to change. Pylons would sit awkwardly in relation to the topography, and structures of this size would appear dominant. Views to and from the adjacent valley landscapes increase sensitivity. 	High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ridge is a locally prominent feature which is sensitive to change. Pylons would sit awkwardly in relation to the topography, and structures of this size would overwhelm the existing landform. Views to and from the adjacent valley landscapes increase sensitivity.

LT G: Fringe Farmland - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Landscape attribute	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
<p>Skylines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skyline varies, sometimes formed by distant views to adjacent landscapes but often interrupted by development and shelterbelts. 	<p>Low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • G1 already features a 132kV line and the susceptibility is therefore considered to be low. 	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Pylons of this size would be out of scale with existing landscape features and would be seen against the sky, which increases sensitivity. A 400kV line would also cause visual confusion.
<p>Intactness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area has a weak sense of historical continuity and is influenced by its proximity to Norwich. • Overhead powerlines would nonetheless introduce a strong sense of human influence. • Vegetation clearance beneath lines would also tend to affect the intactness of individual elements such as hedges and woodlands, and of the landscape as a whole. 	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area has a weak sense of historical continuity and is influenced by its proximity to Norwich. • Overhead powerlines would nonetheless introduce a strong sense of human influence. • Vegetation clearance beneath lines would also tend to affect the intactness of individual elements such as hedges and woodlands, and of the landscape as a whole.

LT G: Fringe Farmland - susceptibility to overhead powerlines

Overall susceptibility	132kV lines, utilising pylons within a nominal height of 26m	400kV, utilising pylons with a nominal height of 50m
<p>LCA G1: Easton Fringe Farmland</p>	<p>Medium-Low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key susceptibilities relate to the ridge landform which would be dominated by structures of this size. The ridge forms an important part of the skyline in views from adjacent landscapes and is therefore sensitive. The character of the Easton Fringe Farmland is influenced by an existing 132kV line, so the susceptibility is assessed as Medium-Low. 	<p>Medium-High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key susceptibilities relate to the ridge landform which would be overwhelmed by structures of this size. The ridge forms an important part of the skyline in views from adjacent landscapes and is therefore sensitive. Pylons of this size would be out of scale with existing landscape features and would be seen against the sky, which increases sensitivity. A 400kV line would also cause visual confusion with the existing 132kV line.